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THE NEW MINISTRY.

...are that we are tempted beyond the circle of topics which belong peculiarly to this Journal, and they are, indeed, sufficiently multifarious to engross our undivided attention. In the present critical juncture of our political affairs, however, the change which has recently been made in the administration, as it concerns every part of the empire, and may exercise a material influence upon our Indian Government, can scarcely be deemed an extraneous topic.

When the great measure of Parliamentary Reform was under discussion, it may be recollected, we expressed* a doubtful opinion, or rather no opinion, of its expediency, neither advocating nor opposing it. We were not blind to the theoretical defects of our representative system, nor, on the other hand, unconscious of the hazard which is incurred in all sudden and violent changes of ancient institutions, even where perfectability is the object sought; but we were alarmed at the heat and passion of both reformers and anti-reformers; and, as the bulk of the nation was bent upon the experiment, we were disposed to await the result, and calmly observe the practical effects of the measure. The fruits of it, so far as they are yet discernible, it must be candidly acknowledged, if they have not yet realized all the hopes of its advocates, have disappointed many of the prognostications of its opponents: it may be doubted whether there are many sincere and honest anti-reformers, who, with their present expectations of the practical operation of the Reform Bill, would have opposed it. In the composition of the House of Commons, the elements have not been proportionately mixed; the democracy has not possessed a dominating voice even in that assembly, and the sovereign has not yet lost that weight in the constitution, which he was supposed to derive from the direct influence of government in the Lower House of Parliament.

To the administration which carried the Reform Act, therefore, as a nation, *prima facie*, owes a debt of gratitude. But, in truth, the measure was carried by the nation itself. The bulk of the community, to need of the necessity of a reform in the constituency and its representatives, imposed upon a new ministry the obligation of preparing and be destroyed

* Vol. vi. p. 1.

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The New Ministry.

ing a plan, and armed them with the power requisite to defeat all opposition. The issue of that great contest will be an example in our constitutional history of the utter helplessness of the Crown, the aristocracy, and those influential confederacies which exist under the name of corporations, combined together, to resist the claims of the people when just in themselves and enforced in a legal manner.

The sentiments of respect and of gratitude, with which the great measure of the reform ministry inspired the nation, soon, however, began to weaken, to disappear, and to give place to dissatisfaction, distrust, and something very like contempt. Almost all the subsequent measures of that ministry were indicative of anything but sound statesmanlike views and principles. Our foreign policy, for the last three years, has owed its exemption from invidious criticism partly to the tranquil and pacific temper of the European states, which made it less dangerous than at other times to "let things take their course;" partly to the sense which those states entertained of the utility to themselves of the maxims by which our relations with them were regulated. Our foreign department was, in fact, but an ornamental appendage to the Government. Our plans of domestic policy have generally been marked with the features of crudeness, vacillation, extravagance, and gross want of information; they have mostly received their very outline, not in the cabinet, but in Parliament, where weary days and nights have been wasted, to the delay of all subordinate business, in giving shape and character to the amorphous masses laid upon the table of the Commons under the title of government-bills. It must be granted that the subjects which required legislation were momentous and difficult; but this fact increased the demand for that previous consideration of the measures, the absence of which was so apparent in them.

If we divert our attention from the measures of the reform cabinet, which were so little calculated to support its character, to the conduct of its members amongst themselves, contempt is apt to change into indignation when we find them disunited, and engaged in petty intrigues and cabals to supplant one another. Some of the ministry, amongst the most respectable in talent as well as general character, seceded. Earl Grey, whose name, abilities, and influence threw a halo of credit around his cabinet, was ejected by some contrivance which the authors, it appears, were ashamed to acknowledge, and the sufferer is too dignified to expose: public report assigns the credit of it to no less a personage than the late Lord Chancellor. The lies of the Reform ministry were hastily patched up into a new and revised version, which comprehended all its evil parts, and added no fresh infusion either of talent or weight of political character.

With such a practical knowledge of the hollow constitution of the Whig it is not wonderful that the monarch should have turned to the Conservatives, nor that the country, having established a firm bulwark against the encroachment of Tory principles, should quietly submit to their resumption of power, in order to preserve what was already gained from the Liberalism. To impute to the Tories a dereliction of principle

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ceding one. The enemy defended the place with desperate valour, and, after a contest of two hours, Colonel Mawbey withdrew his troops with severe loss. The storming-party had succeeded in gaining the top of the breach, when a momentary hesitation proved fatal to them, and a large proportion were swept away. The failure was ascribed by Colonel Mawbey, partly to the bold resistance of the enemy, who, in spite of repeated discharges from all the guns, mortars, and howitzers, of the battery covering the advance, persisted in manning the breach, and bidding defiance to the assailants; and partly to the difficulties of the service which the British troops were called upon to perform. The descent from the top of the breach is represented as having been so deep and rapid, that the most daring of the assailants would not venture to leap down; and, it is added, that had they done so, the attempt would have involved the certain destruction of those who made it, from a number of pointed stakes and bamboos which had been placed at the bottom, and which it would have been impossible to avoid. Such was the representation of the officer in command. But the explanation was by no means satisfactory to the Earl of Moira, who expressed some discontent and surprise at this second failure to carry a place (to use his own words), "certainly of no great strength or extent, destitute of a ditch, laid open by a breach up which a carriage might have driven, and defended by a garrison whose only means of resistance consisted in their personal gallantry." While some weight must be allowed to the circumstances enumerated by Lord Moira, candour must attribute a portion of his implied censure to the feeling of disappointment at the repeated reverses which thus marked the commencement of a campaign, on the plan of which he had bestowed so much thought, and in the success of which his own reputation was essentially committed.

But the repeated assaults upon Kalunga, though unsuccessful when made, were not without effect. Though retaining possession of the fort, the garrison had suffered dreadfully from the fire of the British artillery, and greatly reduced in numbers, deprived of their officers, in want of provisions and water, and in danger of pestilence from the accumulation of the dead, they on the morning of the 30th of November evacuated the place, which was immediately taken possession of by Colonel Mawbey. The scene within the fort was of the most appalling description, and bore ample testimony to the desperate spirit which had animated its defenders. Their fortune without the walls was not happier than it had been within, their flight being intercepted by detachments of the British force, and the greater part of the fugitives either killed, wounded, or made prisoners. In this service, Major Ludlow greatly distinguished himself, especially by attacking and dislodging from a very advantageous position, a force composed of the few followers who had accompanied the killadar, Bulbudder Sing, in his escape, strengthened by a body of about 300 Goorkhas, who had been despatched to reinforce the garrison at Kalunga, but had vainly hovered about the hills, waiting an opportunity to enter the place. The fort was ordered to be destroyed.

The fall of Kalunga was followed by some other advantages, which, though trifling in themselves, were necessary to the success of the general plan of operations. A strongly stockaded position, which the enemy occupied on the heights above the town of Calsie, was abandoned after a feeble resistance; and the strong fort of Baraut, situated in the mountains, forming the north-eastern boundary of the valley of Deyra, was evacuated by the garrison and forthwith occupied by the British. The precipitate abandonment of this place was occasioned by the defection of the chief zemindars and inhabitants, whose zeal for the British cause appears, however, to have been stimulated by the promise of a native officer, that their services should be rewarded by a small gratuity. In addition to these acquisitions, the post of Luckergaut, on the Ganges, where it forms the eastern limit of the Dhoon, was in the possession of a British detachment; thus completing the occupation of the valley and of the principal passes leading to it. But Gurlwal, to the east of the Bagerutter, still remained in the possession of the enemy; and this tract included several strong and commanding positions.

A force deemed sufficient for the occupation of the Dhoon having been left under the command of Colonel Carpenter, the rest of the division marched for Nahun; and, during its progress, the command was assumed by Major-General Martindell, who had been appointed successor of General Gillespie. Nahun fell without an effort, the enemy abandoning it on the approach of the invading force, and withdrawing to Jyetuck, a fort erected on the summit of a mountain of great elevation, bearing the same name. Upon this point, a force was concentrated, amounting to about 2,200 men, commanded by Runjore Sing Thappa, son of Unmer Sing Thappa.

The operations for the reduction of Jyetuck were multifarious and long-protracted, and their commencement was marked by misfortune and defeat. With the double view of dispossessing the enemy of a strong position and cutting off the supply of water, a combined attack was planned upon a stockade, about a mile west of the fort, and on the morning of 27th of December was put into execution. One column, 1,000 strong, was commanded by Major Ludlow, who was directed to proceed to the left of the fort of Jumpta, while Major Richards, with another column comprising about 700 men, was to make a detour to the right, and take up a position on the other side. It was calculated that both columns would reach the respective points of attack before day-break; but, unfortunately, Major Ludlow's did not arrive till long after. He was, of course, perceived, and the anticipated advantage was lost. Notwithstanding this unfavourable circumstance, the first encounter was encouraging to the hopes of the assailants, the enemy being driven from his advanced position, and compelled to retire into his stockade. But here the tide of success turned. A gallant, but under the circumstances, an inconsiderate and imprudent charge, made by the grenadiers, in opposition to the judgment of the commander, was repulsed, and the assailants were driven back in confusion. The ground, thus rashly lost, might, perhaps, yet have been recovered, had the rest of the detachment per-

formed its duty; but the backwardness of the native infantry completed the disaster which the undue ardour of the grenadiers had brought on. They appeared panic-struck, and all efforts to form them proved ineffectual. From the character of the Bengal army this defection was unlooked for, and should be attributed to the reverses so lately and unexpectedly encountered by men who, under British command, had long been accustomed to uninterrupted success. The column under Major Richards displayed a better spirit, and met with better fortune. They carried the position which they had been despatched to occupy, and maintained it against repeated and vigorous assaults of the enemy, who, after Major Ludlow's defeat, were enabled to turn their whole force against the division under Major Richards. Their mode of attack was peculiarly harassing; entrenching themselves behind jutting points of rock and other situations affording shelter, they kept up an irregular fire, charging occasionally and then retiring to their coverts. From the nature of the ground, it was almost impossible to dislodge them from their retreats, and the British troops were, therefore, compelled to sustain their attacks without the advantage of shelter enjoyed by their opponents; they, however, nobly maintained their post through the whole day, and with but small loss, until they were withdrawn from their arduous duty, by orders from General Martindell, to return to camp. These orders did not arrive until the whole of the ammunition was expended, and the troops had been compelled to employ stones in their defence. The retreat was far more disastrous than the conflict. It was effected under cover of a very gallant charge, headed by Lieut. Thackeray, in which that officer and nearly his whole company fell. The sacrifice of these brave men probably saved the entire detachment from destruction. Still a retreat by night through a country beset by difficulties, and in the possession of an enemy, active by nature and habit, and elated by success, was not to be effected without confusion and serious loss.

The unfortunate result of this attack seems to have been produced by the operation of various errors on the part of the British, all combining to ensure the success of the enemy. The delay, which deprived Major Ludlow's division of the advantage of approaching the enemy under cover of darkness, and the unfortunate impetuosity of a part of the troops, have been already mentioned. In addition, Major Ludlow was embarrassed by the non-arrival of his artillery. He was instructed, on attaining the summit of the hill, to fire shot and shells into the stockade, and, having succeeded in driving the enemy out, to make a lodgment there; but he was unprovided with the means of acting upon these instructions, the guns having been left much in the rear; and it appears that neither they nor the spare-ammunition were ready to move at the appointed hour. Of this circumstance, General Martindell was not apprized, and he subsequently alleged that the knowledge of it would have led him to countermand the march of the troops. It seems extraordinary that no report of so serious an impediment to the success of his plan should have reached him, and there must undoubtedly have been neglect somewhere. The continued ill-success of

the operations of this division was a source of great disappointment to the Governor general, and he regarded the conduct of the officer in command with much dissatisfaction. Approving the project of seizing two points, each of them important to the conduct of a siege, he condemned the withdrawal of Major Richards, who had succeeded, for no better reason than because the attack under Major Laudlow had failed. He argued that the unfavourable issue of the enterprize, in the one quarter, furnished additional cause for improving our success in the other, and that the despatch of a reinforcement, with due supplies of provisions and ammunition, would have been a far more judicious proceeding than that which was adopted, of ordering the detachment to retreat, without knowing the extent of peril to which such an operation might expose it. The opinion of the Governor-general appears sound; but General Martindell must not be blamed with too great severity, for his situation was far from being easy or enviable. The necessity of caution had been impressed upon him from the highest quarter, and the Commander-in-chief had expressed an especial desire, upon the general assuming the command, that, while the spirit of the troops was depressed by their recent misfortunes, an assault upon Nahm should be avoided, and more patient measures adopted for its reduction. Nahm fell into our hands without an effort; as far, therefore, as that place was concerned, the advice was not needed, and the different circumstances of Jyehark, rendered it there in a great degree inapplicable. This was felt by Major General Martindell, and he consequently resorted to a more daring course than that which had been prescribed to him at Nahm. The partial failure of his attempt led him, somewhat too hastily, to despair of it altogether, and to abandon the success which was within his grasp. The fatal consequences which, before Kalauga, had resulted from indiscreet daring, probably occurred to his mind, and led him into the opposite extreme of over-much caution. This effect would be aided by the instructions he had received, and the consequent apprehension that unsuccessful enterprize would be regarded as a violation of them. It is possible also that, looking at the unhappy and unexpected failure of a part of the native troops in Major Laudlow's division, he might have been apprehensive of similar occurrences in that of Major Richards. It is true that nothing of the kind took place, the whole of that division having manifested the most perfect fidelity and intrepidity; but of this General Martindell could not have been aware, when he despatched the orders for retreat. These orders were certainly injudicious; but sufficient allowance seems scarcely to have been made for the difficulties under which they were dictated.

It will now be proper to advert to the movements of the other divisions of the army, destined for the invasion of the Nepalese territories; but these must form the subject of a future sketch.

THE MUSIC OF HINDOOSTAN.*

INTEREST, as well as utility, results from investigations of Eastern arts, which are impressed with the character of originality. It is but of late years, that Europeans have condescended to believe that fine arts had ever existed in India; its architecture and sculpture have, at length, forced themselves upon our attention, and we are now indebted to Captain Willard for a sensible treatise on Indian music, derived not merely from books but from living professors and performers (*veenkars*), and in which he has shewn some remarkable analogies between the music of the ancient Greeks and that of the ancient Hindus.

Captain Willard endeavours, in the outset, to rescue Hindoostanee music from the contempt into which it has fallen, partly, he considers, from ignorance, partly from prejudice, but mainly, we surmise, from the gross ignorance (which he admits) of the native professors.

The natives, it appears, are not unanimous in their sentiments respecting this art. The Hindoos extol music and consider it a lawful enjoyment; some of the Musulman doctors, however, denounce it as profane, and others merely tolerate it.

The native music, which consists of melodies (harmony being unknown), is commended by our author, who also praises the vocal performers, judiciously abstaining from any defence of "that medley of confusion and noise, which consists of drams of different sorts, and perhaps a fife," the effect of which it is difficult even to remember without a pang.

The degeneracy of Hindoostanee music Captain Willard dates from the time of Mohammed Shah, who patronized it; his successors had not tranquillity and leisure for such amusements, and "the security and stability proffered, from political motives, by the British government, to the native chieftains, perhaps, materially conduced to render them luxurious and effeminate in a still greater degree than the climate, to which those vices are generally attributed; and these have been the bane of the music of Hindoostan."

Music in India is termed *Sangeet*, and is the subject of various treatises in Sanscrit as well as in the dialects; it is divided into seven parts, of which the first three only relate properly to music. These are *sour-udhyay*, which treats of the seven musical tones, with their subdivisions; *rag udhyay*, which defines the melody; and *tal-udhyay*, which describes the measures and the mode of beating time. The gamut is termed *soorgum*, from the first four notes of the scale, abbreviated. The number of tones is the same as in European music, but there are subdivisions of semitones into quarter tones, in the manner of the enharmonic genus of the Greeks. The musicians of Hindoostan, however, never appear to have had any determined pitch by which their instruments were regulated; whence it is immaterial which note is designated by any given letter. Writers say that the various sounds of the gamut were originally derived from the cries of animals; the first, from the call of the peacock; the second, from that of the bird *papecha*; the third, from the bleat of a sheep, &c.

In respect to time, or measure, the Hindoos, according to our author, have "beautiful melody, comprising seven and other unequal number of notes in a measure," and have musicians in abundance able to execute these difficult measures. The time of the Hindoos resembles the rhythmical measure of the

* A Treatise on the Music of Hindoostan, comprising a Detail of the Ancient Theory and Modern Practice. By Captain N. Augustin Willard, commanding in the service of D. N. the Nawab of Banda. 1842.

ancient Greeks; but there are four, if not five, distinct characters used for time in Hindoostanee music. The peculiar nature of Hindoo melody requires that the singer, in repeating the strain, should break off in different parts, and fall into a rhapsodical embellishment called *Alap*, in the manner of grace-notes, and recover the measure, which is done without violence to time.

Not only are the Hindoos ignorant of harmony, but Captain Willard perceives so wide a difference between the European and Oriental music, that he considers many of their pieces would baffle the attempts of a contrapuntist to set a harmony to them. Their authentic melody is limited to a certain number, and their prejudice teaches them to believe that it is impossible to add to that number. Hindoostanee melodies are short, lengthened by repetitions and variations; they all partake of the nature of the *Rondo*, the piece concluding with the first strain, and sometimes the first bar.

The general term for melody is *rag* or *raginer*, which have been usually translated "modes;" but Captain Willard shews that *mode*, as a technical term, is expressed by *that*, and that *rag* and *raginer* signify tune, as rendered by Dr. Carey, in his Bengali dictionary. It is well known that the terms have been applied to personifications, which imply a relation between sounds and zodiacal changes. Captain Willard has given a pretty full account of the various *rags* and *raginers*, and their personifications.

Then follows a description of the Hindoo Musical Instruments, with hints for their improvement. They have all the radical defect of not admitting a change of keys. Of the *veen* (*vina*), the most ancient of the musical instruments of Hindoostan, he says that, in the hands of an expert performer, it is, perhaps, little inferior to a fine-toned piano. It is strung with seven metal wires, three steel and four brass; but the melody is generally played on one of the steel wires; the rest are chiefly for accompaniment.

Of the various species of vocal compositions, our author has described no less than twenty. The *dharpud* is the heroic song; the subject either memorable actions of heroes, or love-matters; the style is masculine, easy, and free from ornament. The *kheal*, on the contrary, is of a more feminine character, graceful and replete with embellishments. The *tuppa* is the favourite species, and has been brought to great perfection by the late Shoree, a famous singer; its subject is love. The *holces* or *horees* are the well-known ditties, sometimes in courtesy styled *hymns*, which recite the amours of Krishna in the groves of Vrij.

Captain Willard has very properly added an account "of the peculiarities of manners and customs, in Hindoostan, to which allusions are made in their songs;" the necessity of which must be apparent when it is known that, amongst other "peculiarities" in Hindoostan, "the fair sex are the first to woo; and the men yield, after much courting." The tenor of their love-ditties is one or more of the following themes: beseeching the lover to be propitious; lamentations for his absence; imprecating of rivals; complaints of inability to meet the lover, from the watchfulness of the mother and sisters-in-law, and the tinkling of the little bells worn round the ancles; supplication of female friends, named *Sukhees*, &c.

Some of the modern Hindoo songs, since the Mahomedan invasion, abound in praise of drunkenness; but Captain Willard says that "the songs of the aborigines will bear comparison with those of any other country for purity and chasteness of diction, and elevation and tenderness of sentiment."

A variety of original airs, with the poetry, accompany the work, which we recommend strongly to the notice of connoisseurs.

While the inhabitants of the Upper Provinces of India have for some years enjoyed the advantage of an asylum from the overpowering sultriness of the plains, during the hot season, the residents of Calcutta have only very lately had their attention drawn to the hills in their neighbourhood. Even now that the benefit to be derived from change of climate, without the necessity of proceeding to sea, is fully understood and appreciated, many adverse circumstances have tended to prevent, or at least retard, the extension of a station, which it would be reasonable to expect would have spread as rapidly as those on the Himalaya. The navigation of the Indian rivers by steam will, however, materially facilitate the access, and there seems to be every prospect of a flourishing colony rising up in the midst of a territory, which, until the present period, has been left almost in its primitive condition.

The Kasiah hills were brought under the notice of the Government of India during the Burmese war, one or two detachments of the enemy having crossed this range into Cachar, while another came down through the Jynteah rajah's country, and threatened Sylhet and Cachar. Ram Sing, the Jynteah rajah, was either unable to prevent this force from taking up a position in his hills, or, like most weak princes, threatened on either side by powerful neighbours, he vacillated between both. Government, in consequence, sent a military force to dislodge this detachment, and the march of these troops, in all probability, afforded the British who accompanied it, if not the earliest, the best opportunity of learning any thing relating to the hills, though, as early as 1776, we were obliged to attack Jynteahpore, while the aggressions of the Kasiahs, along the Sylhet frontier, had rendered us tolerably well acquainted with that people. After the Burmese had shewn that there were practicable routes across the hills, it of course became necessary for the British government to obtain a perfect knowledge of the country, in order to despatch reinforcements to the invading army, without the necessity of taking the immense bend round the Garrow hills, or of essaying the difficult navigation of the Brahmapootra. A survey was accordingly made, which was either accompanied or followed by the late Mr. David Scott, a gentleman who took a very lively interest in the occupation of the hills, and in the establishment of Chirra Punji; and, subsequently, it was determined to construct a good road from Jynteahpore to Rahar, in Newgong: Ram Sing having been prevailed upon to grant his permission. Considerable sums of money were expended for the purpose; but the result, at the end of three years, did not answer the anticipations which had been formed of it. Mr. Scott, being much delighted with the province thus unexpectedly opened before him, brought the Kasiah hills to the notice of Government, as offering very desirable situations for sanatory stations for Europeans, and, with the permission of the ruling powers, he entered into a treaty with two Kasiah rajahs, Dewan Sing of Chirra and Teerut Sing of Nunklow, for small grants of land at both places. These he obtained by giving the rajahs farms below in exchange. Mr. Scott also received their permission to open a road between the two stations, and upon his representations, several officers went up to Chirra, two or three being sent by government to report upon it. Their opinion of the climate proved so favourable, that it was immediately proposed to commence the establishment of a sanatorium; when, unfortunately, the massacre at Nunklow took place, in which two European officers were murdered. This outrage, which occurred in 1829, involved us in a war with the Kasiahs, which was ended with more

difficulty than had been anticipated. The unsettled state of the affairs on the Kasiah hills, during the disturbances which followed the catastrophe at Nunklow, deterred European strangers from visiting a place in which so much treachery had been manifested; but as things returned to quiet, Major (now Colonel) Watson, who had been employed in the negotiations for peace, and who had taken his family with him to Chirra, again called the attention of Government and of the public to a place which he found very salubrious, and which had agreed wonderfully with his children. Lord William Bentinck was, at first, strongly opposed to the project of an establishment on the Kasiah hills, preferring those of Siccim, to which he sent up the late Capt. Herbert on a survey. The favourable account given by that officer retarded the progress at Chirra during a considerable period, in which the government had nearly determined to select a favourable spot on the Siccim hills, for the sanatorium so much required, there being political reasons for the choice.

The sepahis and their rajah, a Goorkah, were getting on very badly together, and the state of their affairs called loudly for the interference of the British government, to whom the people looked up for the redress of their grievances. It was, it is confidently supposed, at one time, intended to remove the rajah, by pensioning him off, and to place the Siccimites under a British officer; but this measure, unfortunately, was not carried into effect, in consequence of the perverse influence of the non-interference system having come over the spirit of the councils, inducing the authorities of Calcutta to leave a deserving race to the continuance of an ineffectual struggle with a worthless wretch, a foreigner also, belonging to a tribe whom they detested, and whose dominion will, in all probability, retard the progress of civilization in that quarter for many years to come. The subjection of the Kasiah chiefs, and the abandonment of Siccim, restored Chirra to notice, and a station has been formed there, which, however, has not as yet flourished with the rapidity which has characterized Simla, Landour, or Mussooree.

Chirra Punji, up to this period, has not been of sufficient importance to be marked upon a map or noticed by a gazetteer; it lies in lat. $25^{\circ} 12' 30''$ north, and in long. $91^{\circ} 35'$ east, thirty miles to the south-east of Sylhet, and about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The first detachment of convalescents left Dum Dum in August 1830, and arrived in October; the distance from Calcutta to the foot of the hills being now performed by steam in six days. A fatiguing march of nine hours from the level ground brought the party up to Chirra, where they found the thermometer, which had been 93° on the bank of the river, down to 76° . The change was felt immediately, and its beneficial effects manifested by the improvement of the health of the soldiers, who, in a short time, recovered their good looks, assuming the robust appearance which is so seldom to be found upon the plains. The portion of territory ceded by the Kasiah government, for the sanatorium, consists of a tract of table-land, about two miles long and one in breadth. At the northern extremity of this plain, a range of low hills occur, varying in height from 50 to 150 feet. These have been chosen for the site of the quarters of the officers, the hospital and the barracks. The esplanade, if it may be so called, is bounded on the north-east, the east, and south, by a very extensive valley, at least 200 feet deep, which commences a little to the northward, shewing a perpendicular face of sandstone; the side next to Chirra is also exceedingly precipitous in many places, while in others the high lands slope, and are broken into numerous ravines, altogether forming a scene which even the dullest eye could scarcely view without admiration. There were ten or twelve bungalows erected when

the latest accounts reached the writer, bearing date November 1835, constructed of brick, stone, wattle, and dab, much in the same style as bungalows elsewhere; two pukka houses have been erected, however, and though the flat-terraced roof has failed, in consequence of some fault in the construction, there is no want of materials for buildings equal to those in Calcutta; and Colonel Watson, who has resided for a considerable period in the hills, and whose authority carries great weight, is of opinion that the disappointment sustained by Messrs. Serjent and Cracroft proceeded from causes which might be obviated in future attempts.

The whole of the table-land at Chirra is a stratum of the common grey sandstone, which occurs in quantities almost inexhaustible, and which is admirably adapted for building, since it is found in slabs from six inches to two feet in thickness, which are easily split, and as, in addition to the facility of working, it hardens by exposure to the air, and is not subject to any species of decay or decomposition, it has since its discovery superseded the soft spongy sand-stone which the natives had been in the habit of using, and which costs considerable labour to prepare for the hands of the mason. Timber for joists and rafters is not expensive, and rattans and good grass for thatching are brought from the plains and sold at moderate prices. Native labourers may be hired, on the spot, for three annas per day (about four-pence of our money), or they will work by contract, which they prefer, and when thus employed are not to be exceeded in the quantity they get through, by the most industrious classes of Europe.

Ignorant and half-barbarous as the natives of the Kasiah hills have continued to this day, they possess every qualification that can be desired for an artificer, being expert, dexterous, and yielding to none in perseverance and industry. They are already well aware of the advantages to be derived from manufactures and commerce, and have employed themselves, as far as their limited means have extended, in digging, washing, and smelting the iron ore, which abounds in their hills, and which opened to them a lucrative trade with their neighbours. The attention of the Indian government will doubtless be turned towards a scene, which promises to afford a far wider field for talent and enterprise than has yet been opened on the continent of India.

It must be a matter of surprise that so few persons have hitherto been tempted to speculations upon these hills. At present, the resident families do not exceed eight or ten, and the number of visitants has been extremely limited, not comprizing a dozen in the course of the year. This is the more extraordinary, since there can be little doubt that the erection of houses, for the accommodation of invalids, would yield a large return, so many persons being obliged to go out to sea every season, in search of a more genial temperature. The climate, from November until March or April, is described as being the finest in the world. During December and January, the whole country is covered at night with a hoar-frost, which disappears under the influence of a cheering sun, rising amidst heavens without a cloud. A cold bracing wind, at the same time, renders a fire indispensable in the house, and obliges the pedestrian to move briskly along, or to sit in some sheltered sunny spot, where the planet, so baneful in its influence on the plains below, may be encountered with impunity; not even an umbrella being necessary to screen the head from its rays. The rainy season is not so agreeable, the falls being very heavy, and the fogs thick; but good coal fires reconcile the visitants to the interior of their houses during bad weather, and they are never obliged to remain within on account of the heat: an advantage which a residence of a

occurred upon our first attempt at colonization on the Kasiah hills, the opinion formed of the native character is altogether highly favourable; the inhabitants being described, by all who have had an opportunity of observing them, as an honest, industrious race of people, possessing many admirable qualities, which only require to be drawn out by favourable circumstances. Their religion is rather of an ambiguous nature. The brahmins, who have visited them, have not been a little scandalized by the slender catalogue of their deities; and though they contrived to make many of the rajahs entertain high notions of their sacred character, and the influence which they possess in heaven, and ought to possess upon earth, they were unable to extort a confession of belief in all that is contained in the shastras. Beef, to the Kasiah, being almost a necessary of life, and always a luxury, which it required too strong a degree of self-denial to relinquish, one important dogma of the faith it was found impossible to establish; and while guilty of the sacrilege of slaughtering the cow, the brahmins must despair of bringing them into the pale of their religion. The chiefs, however, of these hill tribes are very desirous of being considered orthodox; the Jynteah family were at least half converts to the brahminical faith, and the rajah at Chirra boasts himself a full descendant from the sun or moon, and to have been a Rajpoot from everlasting: his great grandfather, however, was known to be a cow-eater. All the rajahs, who obtained any possessions upon the plains, instantly became strict adherents to the dictates of Brihm, striving to conceal, by every device, the heresy of their forefathers, while those who remained on the hills continued to follow the rude religion of their ancestors, and soared above the prejudices of caste. The governments of the Kasiah tribes were all more or less democratic republics—every man possessing nearly an equal vote, each republic being headed by a leader, who was assisted by a standing counsel; the leadership was usually hereditary, the succession devolving to the sister's son, to the exclusion of the direct line, either male or female. They burn their dead, but have fewer superstitious ceremonies than the people of the plains. After cremation, the ashes of the deceased person are collected, and preserved in earthen jars, which are enclosed in a stone coffer, over which the relatives erect a rude sort of monument, consisting of several immense slabs of stone, sometimes amounting to seven; the wealth of the individual being indicated by the number of these stones, which are placed in an upright position, the tallest occupying the centre: some of them are twenty feet in height, and of proportionate breadth. The houses of the Kasiahs are built in a good substantial manner, and, with one remarkable exception, they appear to be by no means indifferent to the comforts of life. As yet, however, they seem to have formed no idea of the luxury of cleanliness, being excessively dirty, both in their houses and their persons, neither washing the skin or changing their clothes as often as must be necessary, both for health, and the comfort of the unfortunate stranger who may happen to come in contact with them. This contempt for decent attire is accompanied by an incongruous love of finery; few are so poor as to be without a silver ornament, and those who are sufficiently wealthy, are decked in trinkets of gold. There does not appear to be many distinctions between the rajahs and their people, the former contenting themselves with clothes of a less dingy description than those of their suite; their houses are in few respects better; and the principal portion of their revenues being derived from fines, the sources of their wealth are not very extensive. Though not disobliging, the Kasiahs are plain, and even blunt, in their manners; their countenances assimilate very closely with those of the Malays, whom they somewhat resemble in

the vindictiveness of their character: they are, however, a good-humoured, cheerful race, not quarrelsome with each other, but having little command over their passions when provoked. Accustomed to hard labour from their childhood, they are stout, active, and willing to work; the women being equally hardy and pains-taking as the men. Though not deficient in capacity, they have advanced very little, by their own unassisted endeavours, in any of the useful arts, having no written language, and speaking a barbarous dialect, which is only employed in oral communication, their accounts being kept by notches on a stick. They have not as yet contrived any means for the transport of weighty or bulky substances, all their burthens being carried on the back. The heaviest loads are conveyed in this manner, by means of a sling, constructed of split bamboo, which passes across the forehead, and encloses the burthen; and many will travel a distance of twelve miles, along a very bad road, laden in this way, with a burthen of a hundred pounds in weight. They have done little or nothing to remove the difficulties which nature has placed in the way of egress and regress; not, apparently, perceiving the great advantage which would result from opening thoroughfares throughout the country. They have not yet discovered the use of the saw in cutting planks, but are very expert with the cleaver and the adze; shewing, indeed, that there is nothing they cannot accomplish, under the superintendence of skilful and experienced persons. Their fondness for gay clothing, and the large sums which the wealthy amongst them already expend in the purchase of ornaments, will doubtless stimulate the whole community to exertion, now that so fair a prospect of increasing their wealth is opening before them.

The most intelligent European residents of Chirra Punji are of opinion, that the Kasiahs will become a very useful people when fully reconciled to British rule. They are now in a very promising state of gradual preparation for the changes which are effecting, or about to take place; and there is every reason to suppose that, when their present leaders shall die off, they will readily submit to a government which is securing peace throughout the hills, and bringing in streams of wealth from sources never dreamed of before. Formerly, the different tribes were always at war with each other, and with their neighbours in the plains, on whom, according to the usual wont of mountaineers, they were in the habit of making forays, plundering and destroying whatever they could lay their hands upon. Such a state of things is now, through our interference, unknown; and we have directed the attention of the whole community to useful pursuits; we have opened a free communication for the intercourse with the rich countries which lie on either side of the hills; and we are bringing to light the products of their own territories; introducing, at the same time, from foreign places, many useful manufactures, and improvements of every kind. There is, therefore, fair reason to conclude that, during a few years of peace, the condition of the people will be greatly improved; and that, aware of the advantages to be obtained from their intercourse with Europeans, they will sit down contented under their new masters. The continuance of tranquillity in the Kasiah hills, will induce many persons who go out to Calcutta, either without any fixed object, or one which may not be feasible: their arrival, to settle there, the field being so inviting to active and enterprising minds. It is reported, that a manufacture for steel is about to be established at Chirra; and other extensive works will, doubtless, speedily follow: even in the rude method employed by the natives to prepare the iron ore, for the construction of useful articles, they found their account, and now that the results of the highest state of scientific knowledge which the world can pro-

duce will be brought to the work, we may expect a new Sheffield to arise, as populous and as thriving as its English counterpart, in the very heart of hills whose existence has scarcely been thought of.

The scarcity and dearness of fuel have hitherto proved a great drawback to European enterprise in India, and the discovery of apparently inexhaustible mines of coal in the almost immediate vicinity of navigable rivers, at this juncture, must be considered one of the most fortunate circumstances that could have occurred. A range of hills, extending about three miles to the north and south, across the table-land between Chirra and Nunklow, and which adds greatly to the beauty of the scenery, from the circumstance of its being covered from the summit to the base with fine timber and luxuriant vegetation, forms a grand emporium for the treasures which nature has lavished on these favoured tracts. The finest stone for building, lime, sand for mortar, and excellent clay for the manufacture of bricks, may be had in any quantity, close to the spot where it may be proposed to erect any public or private work. This range rises in an abrupt manner, about 400 feet from the base; and at nearly a third of this height, a seam of coal has shewn itself, from ten to sixteen feet thick, in such various directions, as to satisfy those who are acquainted with the subject, of the fact of its extending almost in an horizontal stratum throughout the whole range. Colonel Watson, who has proved himself to be one of the most zealous and able advocates for the occupation of the Kasiah hills, first discovered large masses of this coal lying confusedly amongst heaps of stone and earth, which had been precipitated by some convulsion of nature from the summit of the hills, leaving perpendicular gaps between, in which the various strata, laid one upon another, in these interesting regions, lie exposed to view. Colonel Watson immediately brought Mr. Crocroft to the spot, and the result of the examination of a gentleman possessing great scientific knowledge, proved satisfactorily that this valuable substance existed, in almost incalculable quantities, in situations amid the hills of easy access. Specimens were immediately despatched to Calcutta, where they were tested at the mint, and given by both these authorities as exceedingly favourable; but it has since been proved, that the specimens thus examined, which were taken from places where they had been exposed, for an indefinite period, to the weather, were infinitely inferior to that which is now dug from the parent bed. The coal burned at Chirra has been subsequently taken from the seam before-mentioned, and is admitted to be of the very finest quality, being "largely impregnated with bituminous matter, easily converted into coke, and leaving scarcely any ashes or earthly residue." "This supply," continues Colonel Watson, "which may be wrought with the greatest facility, and which is not more than one mile distant from the sanatorium, might be estimated as sufficient to meet the demands of ages; but it is ascertained that the material exists in all parts of the hills in profuse abundance." Colonel Watson, in his valuable report, farther assures us, that he considers the iron ore which is found in these hills, to be of the very finest quality; he tells us, also, that coke for smelting may be made upon the spot, to any extent; and that charcoal, for the process required for the manufacture of steel, is abundant and cheap. The pipe-clay of Chirra forms another valuable commodity, being admirably adapted for the construction of crucibles, furnaces, and fire-bricks. The Kasiah hills are well watered; and in the immediate vicinity of Chirra there are numerous streams, which afford a sufficient supply of this necessary element, even in the driest seasons, to work machinery. There is a river, however, which skirts the sanatorium on the west

and south, which has been pointed out as the most desirable to be selected for the site of water-mills, on account of its proximity to the coal, lime, and charcoal, found in the hills, and also to the bazars belonging to the native villages, many of which are extremely populous. Various places on the banks of this river have been noticed as being well adapted for the purpose above-mentioned; it is a beautiful stream, which runs sparkling and foaming along, plunging, at the end of the table-land of Chirra, over a perpendicular precipice of 2,000 feet; in other places there are abrupt falls of from ten to twenty feet in depth, whence, we are assured, aqueducts might be made, to regulate the supply of water which may be required for any scientific purpose.

Rajah Sing, a fine young man, the successor of Teerut Sing, of Nunklow, whom we were obliged to depose, prefers a residence in Assam, in the Bar Dour, a large tract of country, which he rents from the British Government, to his native hills. He is said to be likely to abandon the faith and the manners of his ancestors; a change scarcely to be desired, since the influence of the brahmans tends so strongly to contract and prejudice the mind. The ravages which cholera has made in his people, shew that they have not acted wisely in quitting their mountain-homes for the pestilential climate of the plains; but the predilection which the leaders seem to entertain for the low country, promises to prove advantageous to our government, since they may be induced, by grants of land in our territories, to yield the occupation of the hills to us.

It need scarcely be said, that the geologist finds an ample field for his researches amid the Kasiah hills; the writer of this paper conveyed to England round substances, which had been picked up there, somewhat resembling a petrified custard apple, which puzzled all the learned; and a close investigation of these and similar curiosities will doubtless bring many interesting discoveries to light; also one of the double-handed swords, used by the natives, a rude and apparently unwieldy weapon, of considerable length, not very unlike that which is shewn as having belonged to Sir William Wallace.

In speaking of the hill-districts of India, it has been before remarked, as matter for surprise, that missionaries have not more frequently endeavoured to spread the Christian religion through places where there are so much fewer prejudices to encounter than amid the bigotted Hindoos of the plains. At Kasiah, there are no distinctions of caste to throw obstacles in the way of conversion; the natives will lose nothing of their privileges by becoming Christians; and though, in one sense of the word, outcasts, since they are regarded with the greatest contempt by those who, upon the plains, boast themselves of pure descent, there is no inequality amongst themselves; neither have they, in consequence of the little intercourse which has taken place between them and the followers of Brahma, become degraded in their own eyes, and deteriorated by their humiliating situation, like the Pariahs of the plains; but, retaining all the native vigour and nobleness of their original character, might be more easily instructed in the great truths of our holy religion. The Kasiahs are not destitute of many of the Christian virtues, being honest almost to a miracle, and scrupulous regarding the utterance of falsehood; bigamy is prohibited amongst them, and conjugal infidelity is rare; they are not slow of comprehension, and are strongly susceptible of good treatment; in short, a docile, tractable race, whose vices are those of ignorance, and who, under a judicious system, may be made to reach a very high state of moral improvement. Nothing would be more delightful than to see sound religious principles diffused amongst these people, who, in the event of being neglected by Christian teachers, will either remain slaves to a debasing superstition, or

The Dying Poet.

fall into far worse, and perhaps, as wealth increases, divide themselves into castes: it being incontrovertibly shewn, that unless riches be accompanied by liberality of sentiment, it has always a tendency to exclusiveness. The rajahs, or leaders, are already anxious, upon every occasion, to make out a claim to be considered descendants of the most ancient and the purest followers of Brihm; they will, as we have seen, give up eating beef, and the advantages of their fine climate, to worship the cow, amid the deleterious atmosphere of the plains, in order to be recognized as orthodox; and, unless better notions shall be instilled, this example will doubtless be followed by many, who, with increasing riches, will desire to obtain increasing respectability; and it is only by shewing the falsehood and folly of the brahminical tenets, that persons, to whom they would secure certain privileges, can be taught to disregard them.

THE DYING POET.

De la dépouille de nos bois
L'automne avait jonché la terre.
Le bocage était sans mystère,
Le romagnol était sans voix.
Violette mourant à son aurore,
Un jeune malade, à pas lents,
Parsourait une folle route,
Le bois cher à son premier pas.

Milton.

Autumn gales had strewed the vales with yellow leaves along,
And every tree was drear to see, and silent every song;
When, sorrowful, a dying youth, with heavy step of pain,
To the fading groves of his early loves in anguish came again.

"Farewell, beloved wood! I bend unto my mournful fate,
And with weary feet go forth to meet the Stranger at the gate!
Another year there shall appear verdure on every tree,
But o'er my grave those leaves shall wave, never again o'er me!"

"The everlasting Cypress sways its dark boughs o'er my head,
And soon at night the meek moonlight shall sit upon my bed;
My youth will wither ere the herb of the meadow doth decay,
Or the pearl of morning-dew from the white rose melts away!"

"I die! the Hand of Death is closing up my eyes in sleep,
Never more to glow with love, never more to weep.
Fall on! fall on! thou yellow leaf, upon this path of sorrow,
Hide from a mother's eyes the spot where her son will sleep to-morrow!"

He ceased—and lo! his lingering step hath passed the forest bound,
And now the last autumnal leaf hath fallen to the ground;
And see, the glimmering boughs between, a funeral band draws nigh,—
Beneath the shadow of the oak the poet's head doth lie.
Sweetly doth he slumber there—no lover's song is heard—
But the rustling step of the shepherd-boy, the lowing of the herd!

ON THE ANCIENT COINS FOUND IN KABUL.

MR. MASON, who has been able, by his indefatigable exertions, to obtain a large collection of Indo-Grecian coins, has transmitted to the Asiatic Society of Bengal a second memoir "on the Ancient Coins found at Beghrām, in the Kohistán of Kábul;" with the results of his discoveries in other places, bearing on the history of those countries. We give an abridgment of his Memoir from the Journal of the Society for January:—

The *dasht*, or plain of Beghrām, bears N. 15 E. from the modern city of Kábul, distant by computation eighteen ordinary kos; and, as the line of road has few sinuosities or deflections, the direct distance may probably be about twenty-five British miles. It is situated at the south-east point of the level country of the Kohistán, in an angle formed by the approach of a lofty and extensive mountain range, radiating from the superior line of the Caucasus on the one side, and by the inferior range of Síah Koh on the other. The former range separates the Kohistán from the populous valley of Nijrow, and the latter, commencing about fifteen miles east of Kábul, gradually sinks into the plain of Beghrām. East of the Síah Koh is a hilly, not mountainous, tract, called Koh Saffi, which intervenes between it and the extensive valleys of Taghow. Through the open space extending from west to east, between these two hill ranges, flows the river formed by the junction of the streams of Ghorband and Panjshir, and which forms the northern boundary of the site of Beghrām. Through this space also leads the high road from the Kohistán to Nijrow, Taghow, Laghmán, and Jelálábád. The *dasht* of Beghrām is comprised in an extensive district of the Kohistán called Khwojeh Keddrí; to the north, the plain has an abrupt descent into the cultivated lands and pastures of the Bálti Khela and Karindat Khán Khela families, which, at the north-western point, interpose between it and the river, for the extent of perhaps a mile, or until the river leaves the base of a singular eminence called Appur-Búrj, which, from the vast mounds on its summit, was undoubtedly an appurtenance of the ancient city. East of this eminence, another small space of cultivated lands, with two or three castles, called Káráhichí, interposes between a curvature in the direction of the abrupt boundary of the *dasht*, and the direct course of the river; east of Káráhichí rises a low detached hill, called Koh Butcher, which has an extent eastward of about a mile and a-half, intruding for that distance between the level *dasht* and the river; at the eastern extremity of Koh Butcher, is one of those remarkable structures we call *topei*. Parallel to Koh Butcher, on the opposite side of the river, are the castles and cultivated lands called Muhammad Rákhi; and, beyond them, a sterile sandy tract, gradually ascending to a celebrated hill and Zéarat, named Khwojeh Raig Rawán, and thence to the superior hill range before mentioned; east of Koh Butcher, the level plain extends for about a mile, until the same character of abrupt termination sinks it into the low lands of Júlghar, where we find numerous castles, much cultivated land, and, as the name of Júlghar implies, a large extent of chaman or pasture. The lands of Júlghar, to the east, form the boundary of the *dasht* of Beghrām; to the south, its boundary may be considered the stream called the river of Koh Damán, which, after flowing along the eastern portion of Koh Damán, and receiving what may be spared after the irrigation of the lands from the streams of Ghorband and Panjshir, at a point below Júlghar. Beyond the river of Koh Damán, a barren sandy soil ascends to the skirts to the Síah Koh and Koh Saffi. Among the topographi-

cal features of the *dasht* of Beghrám may be noted three small black hills or eminences, detached from each other, which in a line, and contiguous to each other, arise from the surface of the soil, a little north of the river of Koh Damán. To the west of Beghrám are the level lands of Mahighír; at the north-west angle of the plain, is the small village of Killah Boland, where reside about seven Hindú traders, some of them men of large capitals; and, at the south-west angle, are three castles called Killah Yezbáshí, distant from Killah Boland about four miles. From Killah Boland to Júlghar, a distance occurs of four and a-half to five miles; from Júlghar to the skirts of the Siáh Koh, about six miles; from the termination of Koh Siáh to Killah Yezbáshí, may be also about six miles, and from Killah Yezbáshí to Killah Boland, about four miles, as just noted. The whole of the intermediate space between these points, and even beyond them, to the south-east, and south-west, is covered with fragments of pottery, lumps of dross, iron, &c., and here are found the coins, seals, rings, &c., which so much excite our curiosity. Notwithstanding the vast numbers of such reliques discovered on this extent of plain, we have hardly any other evidence that a city once stood on it, so complete and universal has been the destruction of its buildings. But in many places, we may discover, on digging about the depth of a yard, lines of cement, which seem to denote the outlines of structures, and their apartments; on the edge of the plain, where it abruptly sinks into the low lands of Baltú Khele, from Killah Boland to Kárahichí, is a line of artificial mounds; on the summit of the eminence, called Abdullah Búrj, are also some extraordinary mounds, as before noted; and contiguous to the south is a large square, described by alike surprising mounds; on one side of this square, the last year, a portion sank or subsided, and disclosed that these mounds were formed or constructed of huge unburnt bricks, two spans square and one span in thickness. This circumstance, also, enabled me to ascertain that the original breadth of these stupendous walls, for such we must conclude them to have been, could not have been less than sixty feet; probably, much more. Among the mounds near Killah Boland, is a large tumulus, probably a sepulchre, which appears to have been coated with thin squares of white marble; and, near it, in a hollow formed in the soil, is a large square stone, which the Mahomedans call *Sang-Rustam*, or 'the stone of Rustam,' and which the Hindús, without knowing why, reverence so far as to pay occasional visits to it, light lamps, and daub it with Sindúr, or red lead. In the Mahomedan burial-ground of Killah Boland, is a fragment of sculptured green stone, made to serve as the head-stone to a grave; about four feet thereof is above ground, and we were told as much more was concealed below; this is a relic of the ancient city, and we meet with another larger but plain green stone, applied to a similar purpose, in a burial-ground called *Shahidan*, or, 'the place of martyrs,' under Koh Butcher. In a Zeárat, at Charikár, is also a fragment of sculptured green stone; and it is remarkable that all the fragments of stone which we discover, and which we may suppose to have reference to the ancient city, are of the same species of coloured stone. The traditions of the country assert the city of Beghrám to have been overwhelmed by some natural catastrophe, and while we vouch not for the fact, the entire demolition of the place, with the fact of the outlines of buildings discoverable beneath the surface, seem not to discountenance the tradition. It is not, however, improbable that this city, like many others, may owe its destruction to the implacable rage of the barbarous and ruthless Genghiz, who, like Attila, described himself as the '*Ghaz Khudá*,' or 'Scourge of God.' That it existed for some time after the Mahomedan invasion of

these countries, is evidenced by the numerous coins of the Caliphs found on its site. That it ceased to exist at the period of Timúr's expedition into India, we have negative proof furnished by his historian Sherifuddin, who informs us, that Timúr, in his progress from Anderab to Kábul, encamped on the plain of Baran (the modern Báyan, certainly), and that, while there, he directed a canal to be cut, which was called Mahighír, by which means, the country, before desolate and unproductive, became fertile and full of gardens. The lands thus restored to cultivation, the conqueror apportioned among sundry of his followers. The canal of Mahighír exists at this day, with the same name it received in the time of Timúr. A considerable village, about one mile west of Beghrám, has a similar appellation. This canal, derived from the river of Ghorband, at the point where it issues from the hills into the level country, irrigates the lands of Báyan and Mahighír, and has a course of about ten miles. Had the city of Beghrám then existed, these lands immediately to the west of it would not have been waste and neglected, neither would Timúr have found it necessary to cut his canal, at the city, when existing, must have been supplied with water from the same source, that is, from the river of Ghorband; and, from the same point, that is, at its exit from the hills into the level country; and the canals supplying the city must have been directed through these very lands of Báyan and Mahighír, which Timúr found waste and desolate. The courses of the ancient canals of Beghrám are now very evident, from the parallel lines of embankments still to be traced. The site of Beghrám has, to the north, the river formed by the junction of the Ghorband and Panjshír streams, and to the south, the river of Koh Damán; but neither of these rivers is applicable to the irrigation of the circumjacent soil, the former flowing in low lands, perhaps 150 feet below the level of the plain, and the latter scantily furnished with water flowing in a sunken bed. It may be farther noted, with reference to Timúr's colonization of Mahighír, that the inhabitants of the district of Kwojeh Keddri, while forgetful as to whom their forefathers owed their settlement in this country, acknowledge their Turki descent, and alone of all the inhabitants of the Kohistán speak the Turki language. We might expect to detect a notice of Beghrám in the Arabian records of the early caliphs, in the histories of the Ghaznavi emperors, and in those of Genghiz Khán.

That Beghrám was once a capital city is evidenced by its *tope*, a sepulchral monument of departed royalty; while a second, situated in Tope Darah, about nine miles west, may probably be referred to it, as may perhaps a third found at Alisahí, at the gorge of the valley of Nijrow, distant about twelve miles east. The appellation *Beghrám* must also be considered indicative of the pre-eminence of the city it characterizes; undoubtedly signifying the chief city or metropolis. About three miles east of Kábul, we have a village and extensive pasture retaining this name, which indicates the site of the capital in which Kadphis and his lineage ruled, and whose topes we behold on the skirts of the neighbouring hills. Near Jelálábád, a spot called Beghrám, about a mile and a-half west of the present town, denotes the site of the ancient Nysa; or, if the position of that city admit of controversy, of Nagara; its successor in rank and consequence. Near Pesháwer, we have a spot called Beghrám, pointing out the site of the original city; and that this epithet of eminence and distinction was continued, up to a recent date, to the city of Pesháwer, we learn from Báber and Abul Fazl.

We have indications in the Kohistán of Kábul of two other ancient cities, which were undoubtedly considerable ones, but which we cannot suppose to

have rivalled Beghrām in extent or importance. The principal of these is found in Perwan, about eight miles N. 10 W. of Beghrām, and consequently that distance nearer to the grand range of Caucasus, under whose inferior hills it is in fact situated. The second is found at Korah-tass, a little east of the famed hill, and Zeirat Khwojeh, Raig Rawan, distant from Beghrām about six miles N. 48 E. There are also many other spots in various parts of the Kohistán, which exhibit sufficient evidences of their ancient population and importance; but these must be considered to have been towns, not cities. In the valley of Panjshir, we have more considerable indications, and we are enabled to identify three very extensive sites of ancient cities; but which, from the character of the country, and the limited extent of its resources, we can hardly suppose to have flourished at the same epoch. In the Koh Damán of Kabul, or the country intervening between that city and the Kohistán, we discover two very important sites, which unquestionably refer to once capital cities: both occur in a direct line from Beghrām to Kabul, under the low hill ranges which bound Koh Damán to the east, and contiguously also east to the river of Koh Damán; the first commences about eight miles from Beghrām, and is known by the name of Tartrung Zar; the second is about the same distance farther on, and has no particular name, but is east of the seigniorial castles of Luchá Khan, and the village of Korinder: at this site, we find a tope, an indubitable evidence of royalty, and connected with it is a stupendous artificial mound, on the west bank of the river, constructed with elaborate care: the base appears originally to have been surrounded with a magnificent trench, supplied by the stream with water. Here no doubt was some important structure, a palace or citadel. At this day, the summit is crowned with dilapidated mud walls, of modern construction, and the spot is known by the name of Killah Rájput. In the district of Ghorband, west of the great hill range, which radiating from the Hindú Kosh, or Caucasus, forms the western boundary of Koh Damán, we have very many important vestiges of antiquity, both in the principal valley and in its dependencies, particularly in one of them named Fendúkistán: we have reasons to believe that coins are found there in considerable numbers, and that there are some interesting mounds; but, as we have not seen this spot, we refrain from speculating upon its character.

We have thus enumerated the principal ancient sites of cities in Koh Damán and Kohistán, both as shewing the former importance and illustrating the capabilities of these fine countries, and as exhibiting the fluctuations, in ancient times, of the seat of royalty in them. Beghrām, Perwan, Tartrung-Zar, and Killah Rájput, have no doubt in succession been the abodes of sovereigns, as have most probably Panjshir and Korah-tass. Our minuteness may, moreover, be excused; because in this part of the country we expect to detect the site of *Alexandria ad Caucasum*, or *ad calcem Caucasii*. It may be remarked, with reference to the sites of Beghrām and Perwán, that the former is called by the Hindús of the country 'Balram,' and is asserted by them to have been the residence of Rája Bal; the latter they call *Milwán*, and assert to have been the capital of Rája Milwan. *Milwán* may be a Hindú appellation, but it has been also assumed by Mahomedans.

We have it not in our power to consult the ancient authorities, who have noticed *Alexandria ad Caucasum*, or probably its site might have been definitely fixed; but when we know that it was called Naulábi or Nilábi, from being situated on or near the river Nauláb or Niláb, we have no difficulty in seeking for its position, being acquainted with the geographical features of this

part of Asia. The name *Nilábi* could only have been conferred on the river of Ghorband, or on that of Panjshir, or to both, after their confluence; in the latter event, we are brought to the site of Beghrām without the chance of error. The rivers of Ghorband and Panjshir unite at a spot called Tokchí, bearing north a little west of Beghrām, distant about a mile and a-half, or two miles, and near the place called Inchór, which is inserted in the map accompanying the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone's work. Inchór is a solitary castle, picturesquely seated amid a large extent of fine chaman or pasture land. From its source, the river of Ghorband, which is also that of Bamíán, has a greater extent of course than that of Panjshir; but the latter is the more considerable stream. At the point where the river of Panjshir issues from the hills into the level country of the Kohistán, is a spot now called Niláb; also, at the very site of Beghrām, after its union with the Ghorband river, the united stream has the same name, in both instances derived from the great depth of the water, and its consequent limpid and blue appearance. In the valley of Ghorband, is a spot called Niláb, which now by some contradiction is conferred upon the land adjacent to the river, and not upon the river itself. I incline to consider the river of Ghorband to be the *Nilábi* of our ancient authors, and if it be found that the Naulábi of Ptolemy, Strabo, or Pliny, Drashtoca, which may be concluded to be the modern Bamíán, we can have the writers who have probably mentioned it, be conducted by Drapsaca or no doubt of the fact; and the merit of being considered the site of *Alexandria ad Caucasum*, or *ad calcem Caucasii*, can only be contested by two sites, that of Niláb, in the valley of Ghorband, and that of Beghrām. Near Niláb, in Ghorband, we find the remains of a most stupendous fortress; but, however valuable as a military post, it does not seem calculated to have been the site of a large city. Beghrām, on the contrary, possesses every advantage of situation, and would, in these days, if revived, bid fairer to realize its pristine prosperity, than any other site in these countries. With the term *Alexandria ad calcem Caucasii*, the situation of Niláb would precisely agree, and we learn also that the city so called was near the Cave of Prometheus. This appears to have been justly located by Wilford, near the pass of Shibr; and we find at Ferínjal, a dependency of Ghorband, between it and Bamíán, or near Shibr, a most extraordinary cave, which we would fain believe to be that of Prometheus. With the term *Alexandria ad Caucasum*, the site of Beghrām would sufficiently coincide; while its distance from the cave of Ferínjal, or that of Prometheus, is not so great as to violate propriety in its being termed contiguous, while its propinquity to the base of Hindu Kosh, or Caucasus, would seem to justify its being entitled *Alexandria ad calcem Caucasii*. That *Alexandria* was established not merely a military post, but founded a large city, we ascer- tain, when we learn from Curtius, that he peopled it with no less than 7,000 menials of his army, besides a number, of course considerable, but not mentioned, of his military followers, and are distinctly informed, that the city in question became a large and flourishing one. No doubt, if this part of Asia were to come under European control, the re-edification of Beghrām would be deemed a necessary measure; for a considerable city at this spot would not only provide for the due submission of the half-obedient tribes of the Kohistán, but would secure the allegiance of those absolutely in rebellion or independence, as of Panjshir, Nijrow, Taghow, &c.

It is impossible to cast a retrospective view over the regions of Afghánistán and Turkistán, to behold the cities still in existence, and the sites of such as have yielded to the vicissitudes of fortune, which owe and owed their founda-

tion to Alexander the Great, without paying the tribute of homage and admiration to his genius and foresight. Above twenty centuries have elapsed, since the hero of Macedon marched in his triumphant career from the shores of the Bosphorus to the banks of the Hyphasis, subjecting the intermediate nations, but rendering his conquests legitimate, by promoting the civilization and prosperity of the vanquished. A premature death permitted not posterity to wonder at the prodigy of an universal monarchy, which he alone of all mankind seemed talented to have erected and maintained. No conqueror had ever views so magnificent and enlightened, and none ever left behind him so many evidences of his fame. Of the numerous cities which he founded, many are at this day the capitals of the countries where they are found; and many of those no longer existing would assuredly be revived, were these parts of Asia under a government desirous to effect their amelioration. The selection of Mittun, by the British Government of India, for their mart on the Indus, while the most eligible spot that could have been chosen, was also a tribute of respect to the memory of the illustrious Alexander; for there can be no doubt that Mittun indicates the site of the Alexandria that he founded at the junction of the united streams of the Panjáb with the Indus, and which he predicted, from the advantages of position, would become a large and flourishing city. It may be that Mittun, under British auspices, may realize the prophecy applied by the hero to his Alexandria.

To return from this digression to the question of the site of Alexandria ad Caucasum or ad calcem Caucaei, we can only refer it to two spots, Niláb in Ghorband, and Beghrám: I incline to prefer the latter, from the superiority of its local advantages, and from the certainty of its having been a large and flourishing city, as Alexandria is represented to have become. In favour of Niláb may, perhaps, be adduced the itinerary of Diognetes and Barton, the surveying officers of Alexander, as preserved by Pliny. We there find the measured distance from the capital of Arachosia to Ortospanum stated to be 250 miles, and from Ortospanum to Alexandria, fifty miles. The capital of Arachosia was unquestionably in the vicinity of the modern Kándahár and Ortospanum, although by some considered Ghazni, may safely be referred to Kábul, when we find in Ptolemy that it was also called Cabura, the first approximation to the present name Kábul, which we detect in our ancient geographers. The distance between the modern cities of Kábul and Kándahár, agreeably to admeasurements made under the Chaghátai emperors of India, is ninety-two Jeribi koss, or nearly 210 British miles; the miles of Pliny are no doubt Roman ones, which were, I believe, a little less than our British statute ones: this slight difference will not, however, compensate for the excess in the distance fixed by Alexander's officers; but there are reasons to suspect that the ancient capital of Arachosia was situated some eighteen or twenty miles west of the modern Kándahár, at the base of a hill called Panchvahi, where traditions affirm a large city once flourished, and of which there is abundant proof in the huge mounds to be observed there. The ancient city of Kábul, which I infer to have been Ortospanum, was seated also some three or four miles east of the modern one; the distances here gained, with the difference between British and Roman miles, on 250 of the latter (if they be, as above assumed, less), will reconcile the measurements of the officers of Alexander with those of the Chaghátai emperors, and we can have little doubt but that Ortospanum is represented by the present Kábul. From Kábul to Beghrám, the distance is not certainly more than twenty-seven British miles; but from Kábul to Niláb of Ghorband, the distance is nearly, if not fully, fifty miles, coinciding

with the account of Diognetes and Barton. It may, however, be observed, that different copies of Pliny have in this instance various numbers, so that we feel perplexed to select the genuine ones; fifty, I believe, to be the least mentioned, and I have calculated with it, supposing it the more probable one. The same itinerary gives the distance between Alexandria ad Caucasum and Peucolaotis, stated to be 227 Roman miles: this latter place has generally been located near the modern Pesháwar; from Kábul to Pesháwar are estimated 112 ordinary koss, which, calculated at one mile and a-half each, yield nearly 170 miles. Beghrám will be nearly equidistant from Pesháwar with Kábul, therefore the distance noted in the itinerary will coincide rather with the locality of Niláb, which may be about thirty British miles from Beghrám, and consequently 200 or more British miles from Pesháwar, equivalent perhaps to 227 Roman miles. But I do not feel confident that Peucolaotis has been justly referred to the site of Pesháwar. It appears to have been the name of a province, the capital of which was Peucela; in these terms we detect a considerable affinity to the modern appellation Puekoli, applied to a district with capital of the same name east of the Indus, and above Attock, which in ancient times included a considerable territory west of the Indus. It is not certain that Alexander visited the immediate vicinity of Pesháwar, although Hephæstion will have done so; and it is probable that he crossed the Indus above Attock, or at a point in the modern district of Puekoli, perhaps the ancient Peucolaotis. A similarity of denomination may not always be depended upon, but when combined with other accords, it becomes, as D'Anville expresses it, "*un moyen de correspondance*." I shall close my speculations on the site of Beghrám by remarking, that Alexander, in his march from Bactra to Alexandria ad Caucasum, will have arrived at it by the route of Bamíán and Shíbr; because Arrian informs us, that he passed Drapsaca on the road, which can hardly be mistaken for the former of those places. Alexander crossed the Hindú Kosh, or Caucasus, in the month of May; when, supposing the seasons and climate of these countries to have been the same as at present, any other route over that mountain range was impracticable. The route from Bamíán to Ghorband is passable to kafilas at all seasons of the year, and is no doubt the high road; but it has been closed during the last twenty-five years, by the insurrection of the Shaikh Ali Hazáreh, who inhabit the small extent of country between Ghorband and Shíbr. The route of Bamíán will have conducted Alexander either to Niláb or Beghrám; and these observations would have been unnecessary, had it not been supposed by some that his starting place was Anderáb: this assumption does not however seem warranted, and if grounded on the route that Timúr followed, it should have been recollected that the Tartar conqueror crossed the Indian Caucasus in the month of July.

It had been my intention this year to have secured every coin of every description that should be picked up from the *dasht* of Beghrám, and this purpose would probably have been effected, had I not been compelled to be absent at Jelalábád. A young man was, however, despatched thither, with recommendations to my friends in the Kohistán, and to him was confided the collection of all he might be able to procure. On my eventually reaching Kábul, the young man joined with 1,320 coins, from the appearance of which it was evident he had selected, and not, as ordered, taken all that were offered. It also appeared, that, in consequence of the distracted political state of the Kohistán in the spring, the Afghán pastoral families had not, as usual, visited the plains of Beghrám at an early season. In the autumn, moreover, from

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prehensions of a rising in this part of the country, the Afghans sent their ricks to the Safi hills, the persons tending which are the principal finders of these coins. Under these unfavourable circumstances, I twice repaired to Beghrâm, and at various intervals despatched my young men, and the total result of our collection this year was five silver and 1,200 copper coins. These, of course, generally of the same description and types as those illustrated in my Memoir of last year; but a few were procured of novel types, and a few altogether new, among which one or two may be deemed valuable. It is my object in this Memoir to detail these fresh discoveries, and to offer such remarks upon them, and the topics they involve, as may arise upon their consideration. My stay at Jelâlâbâd was, during the season of the year, unfavourable for the collection of coins; yet, independently of those extracted from topos, were procured 248 copper coins, among which two or three are novel ones, to be noted in their place.

Subsequent to my arrival in Kabul, I purchased, in the bazar there, six golden, 176 silver, and 142 copper coins: some of these are important ones. I had also the fortune to secure a large parcel of silver Bactrians, a deposit discovered in the Hazârehjât: among these are coins of a type likely to excite some interest.

The coins extracted from the various topos opened this year, may also be deemed interesting, from the positive connection they have with the monuments enclosing them; and valuable, from their superior preservation, having in many instances been inserted new; and presenting specimens as perfect and intelligible as we may hope to procure.

I shall observe in this Memoir nearly the order adopted in my preceding one, with reference to classification and the succession of series, making, however, such modifications and distinctions as further discoveries seem to warrant.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Class, Grecian Series, No. I.—Coins of the recorded Kings of Bactria.

As during the last year, we are without any evidence of Theodotus I. and Theodotus II., the two first Bactrian kings; and that their sway was confined to Bactriana proper, or the regions north of the Indian Caucasus, is confirmed by the non-discovery of their coins at Beghrâm. This fact can scarcely be doubted, when we have historical evidence, that a distinct and powerful kingdom existed, under Sophagasenus, in the Paropamisian range, at the time of the expedition of Antiochus Magnus.

This year has yielded five copper coins of Euthydemus, the third Bactrian king; one was procured at Jelâlâbâd; the four others from Beghrâm: their discovery seems to prove the extension of this monarch's rule south of the Caucasus—a fact countenanced by probability, and the slight historical evidences we have of him. The solitary coin found at Jelâlâbâd does not afford proof positive that Euthydemus governed there also, both because there is no certainty where coins purchased in bazars were produced; and it is not impossible but that it may have found its way there from Beghrâm, as the Afghân shepherds, resident on its plain during the summer, migrate to Lughmân and the vicinity of Jelâlâbâd, during the winter; and the few coins they may bring with them, they disperse among the dealers in the small towns, as their trifling wants of oil, tobacco, &c., may induce them. Euthydemus being denominated of Magnesia, it may be questioned, in what manner he ascended the Bactrian throne, whether by the right of lawful succession, or of successful usurpation. At all events, he appears to have been a sovereign of great talents, worthy of

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Of Apollodotus, besides a large number of copper coins, we have this year procured five silver quadrangular coins, the type varying from those already known.

Of the celebrated Menander, this season has afforded us some copper coins of novel types, and a large number of silver drachmas and hemi-drachmas, presenting alike some varieties in the types: we found not one of this prince's coins at Jelâlâbâd, where we indeed met with two of Apollodotus, but decline to draw inferences from solitary specimens.

When we consider the coincidences observable on the coins of Menander and Apollodotus, some of which have even the same figures on the reverses, with the resemblance of their features; and when we find them conjointly commemorated by Arrian and Trogus, the only two ancient authors who have recorded the latter's name, we feel every inclination to conjecture that the ties of consanguinity must have connected them. As Apollodotus is previously named by both these authorities, he may be supposed to have been the father, or, perhaps, elder brother, of Menander; and that he preceded the latter in sovereignty, would seem nearly certain, being borne out by every circumstance attending the coins we discover. That the reigns of both these princes was of considerable duration, is evidenced by the numerous coins we find, and by the variety of types they exhibit, proving them to have been struck at different periods. The busts of Apollodotus on the two or three coins hitherto found, which exhibit them, have an extremely youthful appearance: and the portraits of Menander display the transition from youth to manhood. That Apollodotus reigned in Bactriana proper, we doubt, with Bayer, although his pretensions have been advocated by Colonel Tod. That he was the son of Euthydemus, we think certain, and that he was the father or elder brother of Menander, we think probable, and assuredly his predecessor; that he governed in the provinces south of Bactriana is certain, and there, according to the suggestions of Schlegel, I incline to locate his original kingdom and that of Menander. That this kingdom may have included some of the provinces of Bactriana Latior, or the regions immediately north of the Caucasus, is very probable, and would justify its monarchs' being styled kings of Bactria by their historians. How far this kingdom extended eastward, we may not be able now to determine; but the non-discovery of the coins of Apollodotus at Jelâlâbâd (holding two or three specimens procured from bazars, but found no one knows where, no exception to the remark) seems to prove that in his time an independent power must have existed there: this receives farther proof when we meet not there with the coins of his successor Menander, which abound so numerous at Beghrâm. As Apollodotus certainly invaded India, we may suppose him, without prejudice to the kingdom of Nysa, to have marched by the route of Khouram, Bannû, and Multân, to the Hyphasis, exactly the same route that was followed by Timûr; and, in corroboration thereof, we find him brought to the Hyphasis, where he re-edified the city of Sangâla, under the name of Euthydemia. There can be little doubt but that Sangâla owed its revival to Apollodotus. That it sprang into new consideration under the auspices of a son of Euthydemus, can scarcely be questioned, and every circumstance seems to point out that son to have been Apollodotus. The coin discovered by Dr. Swiney, which bears the epithet Philopater, not a little confirms this fact. Menander, whether the son or brother of Apollodotus, seems fairly entitled to be considered his successor. This prince followed up the Indian conquests, while he preserved his dominion in the provinces south of Bactriana; but these latter, on his decease, probably will have been as-

sumed by Eucratides I., or the Great, king of Bactriana proper. Menander, we know, was interrupted in his warlike operations by death; but when, and where, is not recorded by history, which has been alike faithless to the actions of one of the most illustrious sovereigns that ever held a sceptre.

The coins of Eucratides I., so numerous found at Beghrām, are not to be discovered at Jelālābād, any more than those of Apollodotus and Menander, considering always a single specimen no evidence that coins of that species were once current there, but rather that they were not; this circumstance further substantiates the existence of an independent monarchy at Nysa, and that it was sufficiently powerful to maintain its integrity inviolate; for Eucratides was no doubt a warlike and ambitious prince.

Before adverting farther to Eucratides, we may be excused in offering two or three observations as to Demetrius, a recorded son of Euthydemus, and employed by him in his negotiations with Antiochus. If he stand simply recorded as a son, it neither proves that he was the elder son, although probable, or, that he was the only son. As it was probably by his means that Euthydemus subverted the kingdom of Gaj, in the Paropamisus range—an event which could not have occurred until the close of the reign of Euthydemus, as Sophagasenus, the father of Gaj, was his cotemporary at the period of the expedition of Antiochus,—we may suppose that Demetrius retained the sovereignty of the countries he conquered, and extended his conquests in Arachosia, now thrown open to his arms. Accordingly, in a route of Isidorus of Charax, the name of a city, Demetrias of Arachosia, occurs, which would seem referred with justice by Schlegel to the son of Euthydemus, and which points out the direction of his empire. Without power of reference to the route of Isidorus, in which the name Demetrias occurs, we may observe, should it be found in any of those from the western provinces, as Ariana, &c., to the eastern ones on the Indus, we should incline to place it in the valley of the Turnek, between Kandahar and Mōkur, in the country now inhabited by the Thoki Gulzyes, where we have evidences that a powerful capital once existed, which may have been that of Demetrius. The attack of Demetrius, or his son, of the same name, upon Eucratides, may have arisen from the irksomeness naturally to be felt at the vicinity of a powerful and ambitious prince, who, by the extension of his empire, had sufficiently evinced his desire of aggrandizement. History, which records Demetrius as the aggressor in this war, also records that Eucratides had possessed himself of Ariana, and we find that he was also master of the regions south of the Indian Caucasus, thus pressing upon the confines of Arachosia at the two extreme points of east and west. Aggression, on the part of Demetrius, may therefore have been a measure of necessity, or even of prudence, it being certainly more politic to aggress than to be reduced to repel aggression. It has not been our fortune to meet with a coin of Demetrius, or to be acquainted with the type of that procured by Baron Myendorff at Bokhārā; but, unless the reverse be decidedly Bactrian, a bust adorned with the skin of an elephant would not be sufficient evidence, in our estimation, to allow its appropriation to the son of Euthydemus. I have a letter from M. Martin Honigberger, from Bokhārā, by which I learn that he has also procured there a coin of Demetrius, but he has not described its character. It may be noted that these two coins of Demetrius, the only ones, we believe, hitherto discovered, have been elicited at Bokhārā. Among the coins obtained by M. Honigberger, at Bokhārā, and which he thought worthy of enumeration, probably as being both Greek and silver ones, are transcribed in his memorandum,—

- 1 Vasileus Antiochus.
- 1 Vasileus Dimitrios.
- 1 Vasileus Megala Hiokrakson.
- 2 Vasileus Euthydimus.
- 5 Eucratides.

As Demetrius did not succeed his father in Bactriana proper, and reasons may be alleged for suspecting that Apollodotus also did not, the question naturally arises, to whom are we to assign the empire of Bactriana, in the interval between the demise of Euthydemus and the accession of Eucratides—a space of fourteen years, according to the table of Schlegel. I have mentioned the discovery of a parcel of Bactrian drachmas and hemi-drachmas in the Hazārehjāt, which we purchased from a Hindū, at Charrukar, who some three years since received them from a Hazāreh. I have not yet been able to ascertain the spot, or under what circumstances these coins were found. The parcel, 120 in number, comprised seven quadrangular silver coins of Apollodotus, 108 silver coins of Menander, and five silver coins of Antimachus. The day preceding that on which this parcel of coins came into my possession, I received from the *dasht* of Beghrām, a silver coin of the same last-named prince, Antimachus. The beauty of the coins of Antimachus, the excellence of their execution and designs, with the purity of the Greek characters of the legend, allow us not to place this prince subsequent to Eucratides, whose coins in these particulars they surpass. Among 5,000, or more, copper coins, procured from the *dasht* of Beghrām, we have not discovered one of Antimachus; and the detection of a single silver coin does not seem to afford evidence that he ruled there, when the absence of his copper coins seems to prove that he did not. Where then must he be placed? We feel the inclination to conjecture him to have been the son and successor of Euthydemus in Bactriana proper. The reverses on the coins of Apollodotus and Menander are not strictly Bactrian, or in relative connection with those we discover on those of the undoubted kings of Bactrians, Euthydemus and Eucratides; the horseman in charge, on the reverses of those of Euthydemus, and the two horsemen in charge on those of Menander, and if we can suppose Antimachus coincide with some on the coins of Menander, and it being possible pose them to be numerical ones (which, however, I affirm not to be certain), suggest the opinion that they were cotemporaneous princes, it being possible both were deduced from a common era. We feel perplexed when we are only allowed, by the table of Schlegel, an interval of fourteen years, and when we have three princes who may claim to have reigned between Euthydemus and Eucratides; it may, however, be suspected that the accession to sovereignty of the latter, unless historically fixed, is antedated ten years. No one of the very many coins of this prince we meet with, presents a monogram clearly numerical, which yields a higher number than eighty-five; while the highest number found is 108, as preserved on the silver didrachma in the Earl of Pembroke's cabinet, noted by Pinkerton, and indicating the close of his reign. Neither do the features of Eucratides, as preserved on his coins, exhibit the striking variation of youth to manhood, observed on those of Menander, and do not authorize us to allow so long a reign as thirty-five years. I incline to date his accession at the epoch eighty-four, of the Bactrian æra, and to fix the duration of his reign to twenty-five years: thus gaining, between it and the demise of Euthydemus, an interval of twenty-four years; but even this increased interval does not suffice for the reigns of Apollodotus, Menander, and

Antimachus. Those of the two former, particularly of Menander, were certainly of some duration, as evidenced by their numerous coins of various types discovered. Apollodotus, from the youthful bust displayed on his coins, may be inferred to have died young; but Menander, we think, must be allowed to have attained mature manhood, or the age of forty to forty-five years: while his numerous coins, shewing the traits of extreme youth, seem to attest his accession to sovereignty at an early period of his life, and consequently confirm the length of his reign. Many of the coins of both these princes have in our conjectures. On the copper coins of Menander we find HA or 81, which can only refer to the Bactrian era. On the silver coin found by Colonel Tod, we find 12 or 14, which can only refer to his individual reign. HB or 82 is also found on the coins of Menander, which brings us nearly to the number indicated by HE or 85, the lowest number to be found on the coins of Eucratides. That this prince succeeded Menander in the government of the countries immediately south of the Caucasus, appears unquestionable; but it was most likely by forcible assumption: for had he been the lawful successor of Menander, he was not of a character to have relinquished his Indian possessions, where it would appear almost certain he did not reign: these observations are necessary, because the adoption of a monogram by Menander, which may be supposed to indicate the Bactrian era, might induce an opinion that he was the predecessor of Eucratides in Bactriana proper; while other circumstances, we have noted, seem to prove that he was not, independently of the ambiguous nature of the monograms themselves. The age depicted on the busts of Apollodotus, and on those of the early coins of Menander, seem so nearly to agree, that while we would fain consider the latter as the successor of the former, we can scarcely suppose him the son, and our alternative is to conjecture him the brother. If Menander be admitted to have reigned in Bactria, we fancy Apollodotus must be also; and, it may be granted, that their joint reigns might conveniently fill the interval between Euthydemus and Eucratides, of twenty-four years, if our calculation thereof be conceded; but when we find the principal scenes of the military operations of these princes were in India, joined with other circumstances, as well as the discovery of the coins of Antimachus, the probability appears to be, that they ruled originally as before advanced, in the regions immediately north and south of the Indian Caucasus. Euthydemus, a monarch of great capacity, would appear to have been fortunate in his sons (possibly by various mothers, for polygamy was a vice, according to Curtius, that the Greeks adopted from the barbarians), by whose means he extended his territories, and greatly increased the dignity of the Bactrian empire. It may be supposed that he apportioned his empire amongst his sons, allowing them to retain the countries they had individually subjected: thus we may account for the kingdom of Demetrius in Arachosia; for that of Apollodotus and Menander in Bactriana Latio, and the regions south of the Caucasus; and we may, perhaps, be allowed to consider Antimachus as the eldest son, and successor of his father in Bactriana proper. That this distribution of power was agreeable to the parties concerned, we may conjecture, when, in absence of direct information, there are grounds for belief that no war originated between them. The epoch of Antimachus cannot, we suspect, were only the excellence of his coins adduced, be dated posterior to that of Eucratides; after whose death, the knowledge of Grecian arts and sciences may naturally be supposed to have declined: indeed, the copper coins of Eucratides himself, although a powerful monarch,

priority of execution, compared with those of Euthydemus, which the coins of Antimachus rival. We may suppose the reign of Euthydemus to have been the most brilliant of the Bactrian monarchy, or that in which the Grecian arts were most cultivated and flourishing.

I am not allowed to place Antimachus prior to Apollodotus; for I have shewn how strong are the latter prince's claims to be considered the founder of Euthydemia, which, if admitted, decide him to have been the son of Euthydemus. Neither can we place him subsequent to Menander, because we have indubitable proof that Eucratides, by some means or other, succeeded Menander, in the rule of the countries dependent on Bactria ad Caucasum: had Antimachus governed there, his coins would certainly have been found at Beghran, with those of Euthydemus, who must have preceded him, and of Eucratides, who must have followed him, and in common with those of Apollodotus and Menander. Neither did he succeed Menander in the sovereignty of his Indian conquests; for then his coins would have exhibited Indian characters on the reverses, rather than Bactrian ones. Convinced that Antimachus must have reigned posterior to Euthydemus, and anterior to Eucratides, while he could neither have preceded Apollodotus, nor succeeded Menander, we have no alternative but to place his reign between the two former princes, and to suppose him cotemporary with the two latter: thus nearly yielding decisive proof that he was the son and successor of Euthydemus in Bactriana proper.

To omit no circumstances likely to throw light upon the subjects under discussion, I advert to the nature and character of the deposit of Bactrian coins, which yielded five of Antimachus, seven of Apollodotus, and 108 of Menander; for matters apparently trivial may sometimes furnish valuable hints. A person, from some motive or other, conceals a sum of money, the coins of which he will possess the larger number are those of the reigning prince; it is, however, easy to imagine that he may have a few of the prince who preceded in rule, and a few of any neighbouring or cotemporary sovereign. The person, who made the deposit thus preserved for us, we may presume, did so in the reign of Menander, which accounts for the notable proportion of that prince's coins; the few of Apollodotus seem to point him out as the predecessor of Menander, and the fewer of Antimachus intimate, that he was a neighbouring and cotemporary prince. The length to which I have carried my observations on these coins, and the topics they involve, might justify my being taxed with prolixity, did they not relate to a subject so interesting and intricate as that of Bactrian history; and I shall conclude them by inserting a new table of the reigns and successions of the Bactrian sovereigns, agreeably to the suppositions, the probability of which I have advocated.

Table.

Theodotus I. established his sovereignty	B.C. 255, reigned 12 years	1 to 12	of Bactrian era.
Theodotus II. began to reign	B.C. 243, reigned 23 years	12 to 35	ditto.
Euthydemus began to reign	B.C. 220, reigned 25 years	35 to 60	ditto.
Antimachus began to reign	B.C. 195, reigned 24 years	60 to 84	ditto.
Eucratides began to reign	B.C. 171, reigned 25 years	84 to 109	ditto.
Successor of Eucratides began to reign	B.C. 146, reigned years unknown,	109 to period unknown.	

Note.—The period B.C. 125, fixed for the destruction of the empire, liable to much distrust.

I continue to discover the coins of Eucratides in the same numbers, but have met with none of new types. I have noted that this monarch's coins are not found east of Kabul, affording the presumption that his sway did not extend thither.

Among the coins collected this year, I have not discovered one by which we can identify the successor of Eucratides; but among the new which may claim to be considered Bactrian, we have one with the classical name of Diomedes.

We are also without any trace of Heliocles, who would appear to have no claim to be introduced among the early Bactrian sovereigns; but if the coin discovered of him be clearly Bactrian, which the reverse probably would decide, he may still be admitted his rank among the later sovereigns of the Bactrian dynasty, or among those arising from its destruction.

We have this year procured intelligible specimens, which enable me to decipher some of those left in doubt in my Memoir of last year; and have fallen upon two or three altogether new, which, from the characters on the reverse, might be considered Bactrian; at all events, they are Greek, and I submit my opinion on them in the succeeding observations.

With so many coins before us of princes who have more or less pretensions of being Bactrian sovereigns, we may feel tempted to doubt whether the Grecian authority in Bactriana was subverted by the Goths at so early a period as that assigned, unless the fact be supported by the fullest historical evidence. It may be, the recorded subversion amounted to no more than a temporary inroad of barbarians, which may have indeed involved the loss of royalty in the family of Eucratides, and its assumption by some fortunate leader, who repelled the invasion; the probability appears to be that the Greek power in Bactriana, in the first instance, weakened by the incursion of the Goths and other Scythic tribes, was ultimately annihilated by the overgrown empire of Parthia. But a Greek authority must have existed to a much later period in the countries west of the Indus, which would appear to have been finally subverted by the Sakyas, who had established themselves in the regions east of the Indus. Without attaching extraordinary importance to the hyperbolical strains of a *Carmen Seculare*, we may observe, that Horace, who flourished about the commencement of the Christian era, enumerates among the objects of sufficient magnitude to engage the attention of Augustus, the Bactrian empire, which we would have to have been destroyed above 120 years before the time he wrote:—

"Tu civitatem quis decet status
Curas, et orbis sollicitus, times
Quid Seres, et regnata Cyro
Bactra parent, Tanaisque discors."

Class Grecian—Series 2. Unrecorded Kings of Bactria.

I have thought proper to include in this general series all the coins, of whatever description, which may have Bactrian characters on the reverse legends. I by no means, however, wish to assert that all these princes ruled in Bactriana proper; perhaps no one of them did so. This series, at present, includes Antimachus, Hermæus I., II., III., Diomedes, Antilakides, Ausius,* Adelporthes, Palerkes, Basilis,† Alouokenes, Azu I., II., Demetrius (?), and three other coins among the unidentified ones, or in all seventeen names; of these I am willing to transfer Antimachus to the regular Bactrian dynasty, Hermæus I., II., to the dynasty of Apollodotus and Menander, and Adelporthes, Basilis, and Azu, to a dynasty which I hope to prove, one day, to have existed distinctly at Massaga.

Class Grecian—Series 3. Coins of Agathocles, Pantaleon, &c.

This year yielded me the same proportion of the coins of these princes,
* Lysius.—Ed.
† Azilius.—Ed.

and I suspect we have found two other coins, which, with reference to the characters, may be classed with them. viz. Nos. 30 and 32 of the Greek coins now enumerated; if this be correct, we shall have five princes of this series.

Class Grecian—Series 4. Coins of the Nysæan Kings.

Of these kings we have the topes or cenotaphs at Jelâlâbâd; there appear to have been two great families; that of Hermæus and his descendants, whose coins are distinguished by the figure of Hercules, with his club on the reverse; and those of the princes, whose coins have a horseman on the obverse, and the figure of Ceres on the reverse: to these must unquestionably be added the great king whose coins bear the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΣΥΝΘΗ ΜΕΛΑC, and I make no doubt Unadpherros: the latter family is the more ancient; and, if our views are right, came originally from Massaga. There are thirteen topes certainly, perhaps fourteen, at Jelâlâbâd, which may safely be referred to these princes; five or six to the family of Hermæus, and the remainder to that of the others; if three of these be not the topes of saints, rather than of kings: this I infer from their position on eminences, and the absence of coins with the relics found in them.

Note.—Of the prince whose coinage is delineated as fig. 37, in the last Memoir, I have procured many other coins: but none enabling me to identify his name: these coins, like the former, all from Beghrâm.

Class Indo-Scythic—Series 1 and 2. Coins of Kanerkes and Kadphes.

I have discovered that the topes of Kabul refer to the families of these princes, as do a number of topes near Chahârâbâg, or Jelâlâbâd; but these latter I very much suspect to be duplicates of the former. This year has given us a number of golden medals of these princes, which are noted below. I have not been yet enabled to locate the capital of the princes whose coins form the other series of this class.

Recapitulation of Greek Coins collected from Beghrâm, 1834.

Copper of Euthydemus	3
Apollodotus	31
Menander	56
Eucratides	32
Diomedes	1
Adelporthes	1
Various	5
Hermæus I.	31
Hermæus II.	5
Hercules type	179
Megas	267
Unadpherros	16
Antilakides }	21
Lysius }	
Agathocles	19
Pantaleon	2
Leonine	23
As fig. 37 of Memoir 1833	14
Small Nysæans	24
Total	790 Greek copper coins.
Silver coin (drachma) of Antimachus	1
Total	791 Greek coins.

MR. HUME'S RESOLUTIONS.

ON the 14th of July, Mr. Hume, in the House of Commons, moved the adoption of four resolutions, the first of which pledged the House to take into early consideration, the allegations of a petition from certain inhabitants of Calcutta, against some provisions of the late Act for Regulating the Government of India. This resolution, as well as the remaining three, was negatived; and, most probably, the mover anticipated no other result. To use his own words, on another occasion, the whole proceeding was only "a splash." But it is greatly to be lamented that the inhabitants of Calcutta should have been so ill-advised, as to transmit a petition, directed almost entirely against imaginary grievances, and bearing evident marks of an origin by no means calculated to recommend it to sensible and sober-minded Englishmen.

The petitioners complain of the charges made upon the territory of India, and especially of the preference given to the East India Company for the redemption of their stock, and the payment of their dividends, over the body of the Indian creditors, whose claims are secured upon the territorial revenues. But, under the Charters of 1793 and 1813, the Company had the right to pay the dividend out of commercial profits, as the first charge upon those profits; upon the same principle, surrendering their commercial capital to India, the Company are entitled to priority in receiving their dividend, it being presumed that the capital so surrendered enables the territory to pay the dividend. The British legislature having determined that the trading functions of the Company should be placed in abeyance, it was necessary to secure upon the territory that which could no longer be realized by commercial operations. It surely was not to be expected, that the proprietors would surrender their property without security, and it seems difficult to point out any that would have been satisfactory, except that of the territorial revenues. The creditors alluded to do not seem in danger of sustaining any loss, and the whole charge is conceived and urged in a captious spirit. Both parties are where they were.

By whom was the relinquishment of the Company's trade most loudly called for? By the disciples of that philosophy of which the petition partakes so largely. They have obtained that which they demanded, and with what pretence of decency can they now turn round and object to pay the fair price of that for which they so eagerly clamoured? Would they take men's property without paying for it? Whatever its effect, the arrangement was intended to benefit India, and, therefore, the natives ought not to complain. But the conduct of those Europeans, who have taken part in promoting this petition, is still less excusable. For them to join in lamenting discontent and ill-feeling between the country to which they owe their fortunes, and that to which they owe their birth, is discreditable indeed.

The motives of this extraordinary conduct are not difficult to be perceived. One part of the promoters of the petition belong to that unhappy class of persons, who, bearing with them, to every clime, a discontented and repin-

Mr. Hume's Resolutions.

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ing spirit, can find, under all circumstances, materials for envy and dissatisfaction. These men, essentially restless in themselves, naturally become the instructors of others in the noble art of finding fault with everything. But they have been aided in constructing the Calcutta petition by another class of persons, actuated by motives of a different character, but not less factious, nor a whit more respectable. Could any one have believed that the Supreme Court was such a favourite institution with the people of India, that they could not bear the least innovation affecting its privileges? Yet it is declared that—

The petitioners of all classes, inhabitants of Calcutta, are most desirous to retain the security they derive from the institution of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

What has effected this great revolution in the opinion of "all classes?" Simply, an impending danger to the interests of *one* class. This truth was partially revealed by the European speakers at the meeting, where the petition was agreed upon.*

The reduction of any portion of the power and influence of the Supreme Court, cannot be expected to be very agreeable to the practitioners in that court; and, accordingly, they are loudest in their complaints; they are found bitterly denouncing the clauses by which the local government is made independent of the Supreme Court, and by which, authority is given to erect new courts of justice, to which Europeans, as well as natives, shall be amenable. With their own spirit, they have succeeded in imbuing their hearers, "for he who goes about to persuade the multitude they are ill-governed shall never want followers." For the first time since it began to exist, the Supreme Court has risen to the highest favour with the inhabitants of Calcutta, and they are now apprehensive of the smallest abridgment of those powers, which were lately regarded by Europeans with no great affection, and by the majority of natives with terror and aversion. It is certain that all report has hitherto concurred in representing the Supreme Court as the source of great misery and mischief. These evils were not, indeed, attributable to the honourable and conscientious men who occupied the judicial seat, but to the court and its forms of procedure not being adapted to the state of the country upon which it had been forced, and in which it has never yet become naturalized. It has been constantly represented, that many persons had been entirely ruined by proceedings in this court; that the extraordinary extension of its jurisdiction had created much alarm and many serious complaints, and that the native inhabitants, instead of seeking its protection, were above all things anxious to avoid its interference. Now, it appears that the court deserved altogether a different character; but, it is lamentable that the publication of its merits should have been deferred until its powers were diminished, and its very existence placed in some danger. Even now, the zeal of its warmest defenders cannot blind them to the fact of its past unpopularity; and Mr. Torton, especially, thought it necessary to make a laboured attempt to shew that its ill-name was undeserved. That gentleman is reported to have spoken thus:

* See Asiatic Journal, vol. xvii., p. 139.

It has been said, that the natives of Calcutta have been ruined by it (the Supreme Court); I am compelled, however, to say that, by whomever that may be asserted, it is false and unfounded. Let me know who has been so ruined—point out to me the man who has spent more in litigation in the Supreme Court, than that which was required fairly to try the question of right or wrong, and I will soon satisfy any dispassionate inquirer that it arose from those vindictive or malignant feelings, which lead men to litigation, rather for the purpose of gratifying their own evil passions than for any trial of a right.

The warmth displayed in the vindication of the Supreme Court is entirely misplaced, for the advocate leaves the matter just where he found it. The charge is, that to those who are rich enough and wicked enough to seek the gratification of their malignant passions, by the ruin of their neighbours, the Supreme Court affords ample means; and this is not denied by Mr. Turton. What regulations will ultimately be made with respect to that court—what place it will occupy in the future judicial system of India, it is impossible to predict; but, undoubtedly, any change which should secure the intended advantages of the Supreme Court and abolish its actual evils, would be acceptable both to the European and Indian community, though it might not be equally agreeable to those who profit by the continuance of abuse. Men's interests greatly warp their judgments, and impair the acuteness of their moral perceptions. When "our craft is in danger," we are all apt to persuade ourselves that the danger extends much further than it really does; and when any existing system works well for ourselves, we are very unwilling to believe that it works ill for others. That sagacious person, to whom was referred the dispute as to the property of the oyster, which he determined by swallowing the fish, and bestowing on each litigant a shell, was no doubt very well satisfied with the result, and thought the mode of procedure an admirable one. It worked well for him—so has the Supreme Court for the lawyers. But they have had a long day, and it is time the public should have theirs.

We have seen the sentiments of Mr. Turton; they found a sympathetic echo in a "learned friend," Mr. Dickens. That gentleman regarded the project of framing a code of Indian law as chimerical. The task is, undoubtedly, difficult; and the difficulties will be greatly increased, if that ingenuity, which might be beneficially employed in facilitating the progress of the Commissioners, be only exerted in raising objections and impediments. It may not be very easy to reconcile Hindoo and Mahometan institutions; but it must be remembered, that the one class now patiently submit to the criminal jurisprudence of the other. It is observed, that these systems must be reduced to a uniformity with a third law, still more discordant, "our own, which," says the speaker, "we inherit as our birthright." What is meant by this? An Englishman may claim the law of his country as his birthright, so long as he remains in the land in which it is administered; but, even there, all that he can claim is the law as it actually exists at the time, which, probably, may differ very widely from that which prevailed at the period of his birth. Looking at the great changes which have already taken place, and at those which are in contemplation, English-

men of the present day, without quitting their own country, will die under the dominion of a law, bearing but a very limited resemblance to that under which they were born; and, why should English law be immortal in India, when its days are numbered in its own land? But whatever may be an Englishman's right in his own country, when he quits it, he must be content to enjoy life, liberty, and property, upon the conditions of the law which may prevail in the place in which he chooses to reside. Even residence in an English colony will not secure to him the administration of English law. In the Mauritius, he will be judged by the *Code Napoleon*; in Trinidad, by the *Spanish Law*; in Demerara, by the *Dutch*. Why should he be dissatisfied at finding, in India, that he must conform his actions to another code? The people of India are certainly better entitled to consideration in their own country, than casual settlers; and the law which is best adapted to protect and promote their interests, is the law which ought to prevail, and to which all persons should be required to submit. There will still be enough to keep the various classes of inhabitants apart, without perpetuating the distinctions created by conflicting systems of law.

But while the framers of the late Act are accused of doing too little for English law, they are condemned for doing too much for the English Church; from whence, it may be inferred, that there were more lawyers than divines present at the meeting. The guilt of the British Legislature, in this respect, resolves itself into the elevation of two archdeacons into episcopal sees, a measure very necessary to the well-being of the Church establishment in India, and attended by an increase of expense too trivial to be regarded by the pettiest dependency of the British state. This, indeed, is substantially admitted by the petitioners themselves. All the objections, which can be urged against this enactment, will apply with equal force to the interference of Europeans in the government of India. If that country is to remain under European influence, it is surely desirable, for its own sake, that its rulers should not forget that they are accountable to a higher tribunal than that of man for the exercise of their authority. Due provision for the religious observances of the ruling powers, is as necessary as any other part of the expenditure of the State, and the governed will derive from it quite as much benefit as the governors. But a very severe lecture on this subject is read by the petitioners to the Legislature, who are thus instructed in their duties:—

The only legitimate object of taxation is civil government, defence and improvement of the country to be taxed; the only legitimate object of extension of territory, or colonization, is the extension of knowledge, civilization, trade, and commerce.

These are not Indian sentiments, though they are put into the mouths of natives of India. Such opinions are not derived either from the *Shasters* or the *Koran*; they come from another school, and sufficiently attest what class of persons were the prime movers in the whole transaction.

One very modest proposal is, that the expenses of the Church establishment should be defrayed by deductions from the dividends upon India stock;

let the holders of that species of property look to this, and learn what they have to expect, if ever political sciolists and disaffected adventurers gain the ascendancy in Indian affairs.

The absolute power of legislation conferred upon the Governor-General-in-Council, is another ground of complaint. Little change is effected, in this respect, beyond relieving the subordinate governments of their legislative duties, and dispensing with the necessity of registration in the Supreme Court. The latter regulation has formerly been alleged to be of little value; but opinions change. The power of absolute legislation must reside somewhere: and, if not with the Governor-General-in-Council, it seems difficult to say where, in the existing state of India, it can be placed so satisfactorily. The power may be abused—but so it may wherever vested; and, without a complete revolution in the whole system of Indian Government, it could not be rendered more popular. But, independently of this inconvenience, is India prepared for a popular form of government? The late Mr. Mill was, certainly, not indisposed to the extension of popular power: what was his opinion? It was delivered, very explicitly and unreservedly, before the Committee of the House of Commons, upon whose report the Act, now complained of, was founded. Being asked: "Do you consentation, as entirely out of the question?" Mr. Mill answered: "I conceive wholly so." What will the Calcutta utilitarians say to this opinion of one of the most distinguished leaders of their sect? But, in truth, all sensible men must see, that to popularize the Indian government, would be almost equivalent to suspending the operations of government altogether. If advisers and counsellors were multiplied, so would be delays. The career of improvement, for which the petitioners express so much anxiety, would be retarded, and uncertainty and vacillation would pervade every department of the State.

The complaints, that no provision is made for the promotion of education, for the formation of roads, canals, and public works, would be reasonable enough, had the Government immense funds ready to embark in facilitating those national objects. But this, as the petitioners know and affirm, is not the fact; and to complain, as the petitioners do, that too much is already demanded in the way of taxation, and, at the same time, to express disappointment at the postponement of measures which must call for much more, is a course which might have been expected rather from the inhabitants of Tipperary than of Bengal.

How much better would it be for all to unite with the local authorities in endeavouring to carry out the beneficent intentions of the Legislature for the welfare of India—to banish all factious and party-feelings—to secure all attainable good, and to discourage indiscreet and mischievous strivings after that which is unattainable! This would be true wisdom, true policy, and true patriotism; this is the only course by which the interests of India can be effectually promoted, or its connection with England rendered what it might be, - a blessing to both countries. But while agitators and

demagogues abroad are supported and countenanced by agitators and demagogues at home, this most desirable result is scarcely to be hoped for.

Mr. Hume's second resolution, having no relation to any of the subjects of the petition, may be passed over. His third and fourth apply to the redress of real grievances. The long continuance of a disproportioned duty on the sugar of British India, was discreditable to the Ministers who maintained, and the Legislature who tolerated, such an injustice; and the tardy and inefficient measure of redress, which has at length been adopted, only evinces that nothing will be yielded which even by possibility be withheld. Justice requires, not only that certain favoured portions of India should be placed on an equality with other British possessions, but that all India should be placed in the same position; and the advocates of the rights of that country must not remit their exertions till this is achieved. A point of far less practical utility, but still one absolutely necessary to be insisted upon, if it be only for the sake of decency, is that enunciated in the fourth resolution— that of equality of duties upon Indian manufactured articles imported into this country, and corresponding articles of British manufacture imported into India. The justice of these propositions is so obvious, that they must ultimately triumph, if they be not sunk by the bad company in which they are placed, as was the case on the 14th of July last. Ministers are seldom over willing to listen to applications for a remission of taxation: and it is the worst possible policy to mix up a just complaint, with the frothy ebullitions of political fanaticism, so as to afford a plausible excuse for rejecting the entire compound,—the good together with the evil.

A FRIEND TO INDIA.

THE MOON IN SEPTEMBER.

How like the breath of love the rustling breeze
Is breathing through the fragrant sandal trees!
How and but sweet the bulbul sings above
The rose plucked off its stalk—his withering love!
Like liquid silver, yon soft gliding stream
Wanders and glistens by the lunar beam,
Which, like a modest maid in love and fear,
Shrinks half reluctant from the clasp so dear
Of frequent-heaving waves. But, see! a cloud
Hath wrapt the Moon, like Beauty in a shroud.
But now she issuing shines with brightest sheen,
And tips with silver all the woodlands green.
Region of bliss! Irradiate gem of night!
Soothe of sorrows! Orb of gentle light!
Full right the bards of ancient days suppose
Thou wert the region where the deities chose
To hide their nectar from the demon's fell,*
Destroyed or headlong hurled to deepest hell.
For, still resplendent Moon! when'er we see
Thy placid face, and fondly gaze on thee,
Its gentleness upon the wounded soul
Exerts a healing power and calm control.

KASIPRASAD GHOSH.

* Such is the legend in Hindu mythology.

MERMEN AND MERMAIDS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—The existence of mermaids having once been almost universally believed in Europe, it may, perhaps, be considered curious by some of your readers, that a similar belief prevails in Japan, China, and Eastern Tartary.

Number 252, of the *Saturday Magazine*, contains an engraving of a pretended mermaid, that was exhibited in London a few years since, and "a copy of part of a Japanese drawing, representing," what the writer of the article supposed to be, "one of their deities." The engraving is accompanied by a remark, "that the written characters underneath probably describe the subject of the drawing." This conjecture is perfectly correct, as the two large characters, in the centre, are the Chinese characters *Jin-yu*, literally 'Man-fish'; the small *Firo-kana* characters, on the right, are *Nin-gyo*, the Japanese words for 'man' and 'fish,' and the small *Kata-kana* characters, on the left, are *sin-iyai*, the Japanese pronunciation of the Chinese characters *Jin-yu*. It is obvious, however, that the Japanese writer intended calling the figure a merman, and not a god.

That the people of China and Chinese Tartary, as well as the Japanese, believe in the existence of Mermen, is proved by the descriptions of them given in the best Chinese and Manchu dictionaries. The *Manchu gixun in pulchurpithu*,* a Dictionary of the Manchu language, compiled by order of the Emperor Kang-he, and augmented by order of the Emperor Kien-lung, calls the merman *Nialma nimahn*, literally, 'the man-fish'; and says, that it is produced in the seas; that, from the waist upwards, it resembles a man; from the waist downwards, a fish; and adds, that it is found in the ocean in various parts of the world. The *Thing wan uri zhao*,† a Manchu dictionary explained in Chinese, gives the merman the same name, and describes it in almost the same manner,—as it translates *Nialma nimahn*, by the Chinese characters for 'man' and 'fish,' and adds, that it is produced in the great sea—that, from the waist upwards, it resembles a man; from the waist downwards, a fish.

The *Ching tze-tung*, an excellent Chinese dictionary, describes the *Jin-yu* as follows:—It has eyes, ears, a mouth and nose; hands, nails, and a head. Its skin and flesh are as white as alabaster, and it has no scales. It has five feet long; the hair of its head is like a horse's tail, and is five or six feet long; its body is also five or six feet long. Both males and females have been taken, and kept in ponds. This account, with one or two other particulars, which I have intentionally omitted, is copied almost *verbatim* into the Emperor Kang-he's Dictionary, which is the standard of the Chinese language.‡

More information relating to mermaids could be furnished from Chinese and Japanese works, but I am unwilling to occupy more of your space with so trifling a subject.

I am, &c.,

WM. HUTTMANN.

20, Bedford-street, Strand.

* Vol. xxxii., fol. 35.

† Vol. iii., fol. 24.

‡ *Ching-tze-tung*; section *Hao-tsieh-shang*, fol. 3. *Kang-he-tze-huen*, same section, fol. 2. See also Dr. Morrison's Dictionary of the Chinese language, part ii., vol. i., page 333, No. 4,005, and De Guignes' *Dictionnaire Chinois-François et Latin*, fol. 1391, No. 12,772.

CAPTAIN BACK'S ARCTIC LAND EXPEDITION.

THE geographical discoveries in the Arctic regions will not be ranked amongst the least important accessions made to science, in the nineteenth century. They have, moreover, less connexion with mercantile views, and prospects of pecuniary gain, than the geographical discoveries of former times. It may be assumed that few are so sanguine, in the present age, as to calculate upon a north-west passage to India, at least until railroads can be laid down upon the ice, and its motions are known with more certainty, and can be proved against.

Like all objects, in which physical impediments seem to set limits to the power of man, and to tell him "thus far shalt thou go, but no farther," we can advance only step by step, and each progressive effort is made with pain and risk. But, since experience, as well as reason, has demonstrated the futility of the ancient theory, that parts of the earth were not designed to be habitable, we are entitled to conclude that nothing but perseverance is required, to disclose to us the geography of the entire planet on which we are placed.

The expedition of Captain Back was not only not suggested by selfish or sordid motives, but originated in a humane and generous spirit of sympathy for Captain Ross and his fellow-travellers. Their absence for three years, without intelligence of them, and the unfavourable reports respecting their fair, suggested by the peculiar severity of the seasons, led Captain Back to offer to conduct an expedition over-land from Canada to the Polar Sea; the offer met with instant encouragement from Government and the Hudson's Bay Company, and a most liberal subscription from corporations and private individuals, to which was added a grant of £2,000 from Government, provided an ample sum for outfit. The commander of the expedition was armed with the authority not only of Government, but of the Hudson's Bay Company, whose officers and servants appear to have promoted, very essentially, its objects; the Company having undertaken to furnish resources and supplies.

The instructions from the Colonial Office directed Captain Back to proceed from Montreal, by the route of the north-west traders, to the Great Slave Lake; then to strike off to the north-eastward, to the Great Fish River (Tilaw-ee-ehoh), supposed to issue from Slave Lake, and to flow northward to the sea; to proceed to the Polar Sea in search of Ross and his companions, and to survey and map the unknown coasts. As the intelligence of Captain Ross's return was communicated (with wonderful rapidity) to Captain Back, before he had sufficiently advanced to commence his search for them, the expedition may be considered as limited to the other objects, and one of geographical discovery only.

On the 28th June, 1833, Captain Back, with Mr. Richard Kings as surgeon and naturalist, and eighteen men, exclusive of a few who were sub-

* Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition to the Mouth of the Great Fish River, and along the Shores of the Arctic Ocean, in the years 1833, 1834, and 1835. By CAPTAIN BACK, R.N., Commander of the Expedition. Illustrated by a Map and Plates. London, 1836. Murray.

Asiat. Journ. N.S. VOL. 21. No. 81.

sequently discharged, took his departure from Norway House, a depot of the Hudson's Bay Company, on Jack River. The journey was to be performed partly by land, over mountains, flats and swamps; partly by water, on lakes and rivers, often unnavigable by reason of rapids, falls, and other impediments, which rendered frequent "portages" indispensable. In none of its natural features does America exhibit a stronger appearance of newness, in comparison with the old continents, than in her rivers, which have not yet worn out for themselves horizontal channels. The prospect of severe labour and scanty fare (for, although they carried a plentiful supply of *pemmican*, they depended much upon casual and uncertain sources) was not calculated to excite much ardour in the breasts of the travellers; but they were prepared for difficulties.

On the 5th July, they got to Cumberland House, another of the Company's depôts, from whence they started for their projected winter station on the Great Slave Lake. They reached Fort Resolution, on this lake, on the 8th August.

From this point, the journey of discovery may be said to have commenced. Captain Back was now embarrassed respecting his route; the Indians seemed to know nothing of the Thlew-ee-choh, and, consequently, spoke unfavourably of it, and recommended a route by another river, the Téh-lon, or The-lew, which they represented as running to the westward of North. He finally determined to set out in search of the former river. He proceeded along the southern side of the lake; the rocks were all granitic, and the islands in the lake began to assume a mountainous character. The scenery, on the right, is described as exhibiting a striking picture of rugged wildness: "rising to a perpendicular height of upwards of 1,200 feet, the rocks were rent, as if by some violent convulsion, into deep chasms and rugged fissures." On reaching the extremity of Slave Lake, they had to climb the steep and rocky bed of Horn-frost River, to the high lands, from whence the waters take an opposite course. The falls of this river are numerous, and the scenery in its course is romantically wild. Pursuing a north-easterly route, they came to a magnificent lake, to which the name of Aylmer was given, communicating with another to the south-east, called Clinton Colden Lake, which has a communication with Great Slave Lake. From the high land to the north of Lake Aylmer, Captain Back had the gratification of beholding the long sought Thlew-ee-choh.

Having ascertained the existence of this stream, which has its source to the north of Lake Aylmer, and traced it to Musk Ox Lake, into which it swells, in about the parallel of 64° . $40'$, long. 108° , Captain Back returned, at the beginning of September, to the spot, at the N.E. extremity of Slave Lake, where their winter-quarters were prepared by Mr. McLeod, of the Hudson's Bay Company, to whose spirited enterprise, in joining the expedition, and to whose indefatigable exertions in supplying food, it was greatly indebted.

Here they passed a dreary winter, the thermometer, on the 7th January, being 102° below the freezing point! The positive inconveniences, arising

from the severity of the climate, could be endured and even alleviated, but the sufferings of the Indians, who came to their quarters for food and medicine, harrowed their feelings. Compelled to husband their resources, the party could but sparingly relieve these children of the wilds. The game deserted their usual haunts; fish became scarce; "the forest was no longer a shelter, nor the land a support; 'famine, with her gaunt and bony arm,' pursued them at every turn, withered their energies, and strewed them lifeless on the cold bosom of the snow." The sick and infirm were abandoned, and amongst the appalling transactions which Captain Back heard of, in his journey, was one which is almost too revolting to mention. A Cree Indian, under the influence of hunger, actually devoured his wife, and then his children, all but one son, of eleven years of age, who was rescued from the same fate by reaching Fort Resolution. The atrocity was too great even for his own tribe to tolerate; and he was shot by them.

On the 25th April, Captain Back received intelligence of the return of Captain Ross, with a letter from Sir Charles Ogle, the Chairman of the Committee for Managing the Expedition, directing him to turn his whole attention to completing the coast line of the N.E. extremity of America, from Point Turnagain eastward to Ross's Farthest, in lat. 69° . $37'$ N., long. 98° . $40'$ W.

On the 7th June, 1834, they left their winter-quarters (dignified with the name of Fort Reliance), on a wearisome and dangerous journey across treacherous ice, and swamps, and rapids, impelling the boats on "runners" plated with iron, partly with dogs, and partly by the labours of the men. The weather was still severe; with snow, sleet, and furious winds. The advance, under Mr. McLeod and the Indians, supplied them occasionally with deer-meat, which was left under *caches*, concealed from the animals of prey. The Thlew-ee-choh was reached again, a little above Musk Ox Lake, on the 1st July. "It does not become me," observes the author, "to enlarge upon the difficulty and danger of transporting a weight, all things included, of near 5,000 pounds, over ice and rock, by a circuitous route of full 200 miles; but, when the pain endured in walking on some parts, where the ice formed innumerable spikes that pierced like needles; the risk encountered in others, where, black and decayed, it threatened at every step to engulf us; the anxiety about provision, and the absence of a guide for a considerable part of the way—when these and other difficulties are taken into consideration, it will, perhaps, be conceded, that the obstacles must be great which cannot be surmounted by steady perseverance."

Here Mr. McLeod and his party were dismissed, and the expedition proceeded up the river, the rapids of which exposed the boat and its cargo, ten persons, to many risks.

The course of the river, which was North, a little inclining to the East, gave strong reason to hope, that the theory which made the Thlew-ee-choh identical with Back's River, which falls into Bathurst's Inlet, was a true one. On reaching the parallel of about $65\frac{1}{2}$, however, when little more than a degree to the southward of the confluence of Back's River with

Bathurst's Inlet, the river made a sudden deviation to the south-east, thus destroying all the calculations founded upon the northerly course of the river. At this part it widened into a lake, which discharged itself by "an awful series of cascades, nearly two miles in length, and making, in the whole, a descent of about sixty feet."

They now got upon the frontiers of the Esquimaux, who are such formidable enemies of the Indians, that the latter never venture high up the river; and they cautioned Captain Back against the bad qualities of these "shivering tenants of the arctic zone."

The river resumed a more northerly direction, though still easterly; it was still beset with rapids, alternately narrowed by the frowning rocks, and expanding into lakes. As the weather became warmer, clouds of mosquitos and sand-flies tormented the party, which much aggravated their toils.

A little above the parallel of 66°, the river spread due east into several large lakes; and here was a prospect of "extensive and unbroken fields of ice, stretching to the extremest point of vision."

We were (says Captain Back) on an island; and the ridges and cones of sand were not only of great height, but singularly crowned with immense boulders, grey with lichen, which assuredly would have been considered as having been placed by design, had not the impossibility of moving such enormous masses proved incontestibly that it was Nature's work. It was with indescribable sorrow yet been disturbed from its winter station. The nearest land was a bold rocky bluff, about ten miles to the northward, but receding thence to an indistinct outline; the southward view offered nothing more encouraging, for the shore in that direction was low and distant; while to the eastward, which was manifestly our course, a black line, supposed to be water, just bordered the horizon. The whole of this expanse was sealed with ice; and with the exception of a lane of open water from our encampment to a sand hill in the south-west, and some small holes too remote from each other to serve any purpose, there was not a place that could with any certainty be fixed on as affording a passage. Nevertheless, the attempt was made the next morning, a little past 3 A.M.; and, though without the slightest idea of getting beyond the sand-hill, I directed the steersman to pull for it: in doing which, we soon lost all traces of the current. The lane grew narrower as we proceeded, until there was barely room for the boat to pass with the poles. The ice here, far from being decayed, was two feet thick, green, and compact, and gave ominous token of what was in reserve for us farther north.

Not daunted, however, they prosecuted their laborious journey, lifting the boat and cutting passages with axes, sometimes carried along by dangerous currents, and dashed against rocks, till they got to the last of the three lakes, named MacDougall, which they entered through a zig-zag passage:

Bending short round to the left, and in a comparatively contracted channel, the whole force of the water glided smoothly, but irresistibly, towards two stupendous gneiss rocks, from 500 to 800 feet high, rising like islands on either side. Our first care was to secure the boat in a small curve to the left, near which the river disappeared in its descent, sending up showers of spray. We

found it was not one fall, as the hollow roar had led us to believe, but a succession of falls and cascades, and whatever else is horrible in such "confusion worse confounded." It expanded to about the breadth of four hundred yards, having near the centre an insulated rock, about 300 feet high, having the same barren and naked appearance as those on each side. From the projection of the main western shore, which concealed the opening, issued another serpentine rapid and fall; while to the right there was a strife of surge and rock, the roar of which was heard far and wide. The space occupying the centre, from the first descent to the island, was full of sunken rocks of unequal heights, over which the rapid foamed, and boiled, and rushed with impetuous and deadly fury. At that part, it was raised into an arch; while the sides were yawning and cavernous, swallowing huge masses of ice, and then again tossing the splintered fragments high into the air. A more terrific sight could not well be conceived, and the impression which it produced was apparent on the countenances of the men. The portage was over scattered debris of the rocks (of tenances of the men. The portage was over scattered debris of the rocks (of which two more with perpendicular and rounded sides formed a kind of wall to the left), and afforded a rugged and difficult way to a single rock at the foot of the rapid, about a mile distant. The boat was emptied of her cargo, but was still too heavy to be carried more than a few yards; and, whatever the consequence, there was thus no alternative but to try the falls.

At this part of their journey, they had made so much easting, that they were only ninety-four miles north of Chesterfield Inlet into Hudson's Bay, into which, there is every probability, the other great river, the Têh-lon, having near the centre an insulated rock, about 300 feet high, having the same barren and naked appearance as those on each side. From the projection of the main western shore, which concealed the opening, issued another serpentine rapid and fall; while to the right there was a strife of surge and rock, the roar of which was heard far and wide. The space occupying the centre, from the first descent to the island, was full of sunken rocks of unequal heights, over which the rapid foamed, and boiled, and rushed with impetuous and deadly fury. At that part, it was raised into an arch; while the sides were yawning and cavernous, swallowing huge masses of ice, and then again tossing the splintered fragments high into the air. A more terrific sight could not well be conceived, and the impression which it produced was apparent on the countenances of the men. The portage was over scattered debris of the rocks (of tenances of the men. The portage was over scattered debris of the rocks (of which two more with perpendicular and rounded sides formed a kind of wall to the left), and afforded a rugged and difficult way to a single rock at the foot of the rapid, about a mile distant. The boat was emptied of her cargo, but was still too heavy to be carried more than a few yards; and, whatever the consequence, there was thus no alternative but to try the falls.

To the westward, the rocks attained considerable altitude; they were desolate, rugged, and barren; on the eastern side was more vegetation, on a shelving and regular country. The mountains increased, and the river opened into another lake (Franklin), with frightful falls at its extremity, which exposed the boat to some peril; and here they first met with Esquimaux, who had never seen Europeans before, and from whom they learned that the sea (*Tūrreoke*) was within a day's journey.

The river now widened into a vast expanse, and to a head-land, which had a coast-like appearance, Captain Back gave the name of Victoria,

from the princess, who had taken a lively interest in the expedition. "This," observes Captain Back, "may be considered as the mouth of the Thlew-ee-choh, which, after a violent and tortuous course of 530 geographical miles, running through an iron-ribbed country, without a single tree on the whole line of its banks, expanding into fine large lakes with clear horizons, most embarrassing to the navigator, and broken into falls, cascades, and rapids, to the number of no less than eighty-three in the whole, pours its waters into the Polar Sea, in latitude 67°. 11'. 00". N., and longitude 94°. 30'. 0". W.; that is to say, about thirty-seven miles more south than the mouth of the Copper Mine River, and nineteen miles more south than that of Back's River, at the lower extremity of Bathurst's Inlet."

They rounded this head-land, and pursued the line of coast on each side, hoping for a favourable passage on the west to Point Turnagain. At length, on the last day of July, in lat. 67°. 41'. 24". N., long. 95°. 2'.

Captain Back's Arctic Land Expedition.

16° W., their further progress was arrested by closely-packed ice, and the season began to change. The coast was explored on foot to the extreme northern limit attained, *bounded by land*, a few miles north of the latitude of Point Turnagain.

From various appearances, from the flood-tide coming from the West, drift-wood, and the sight of a whale, Capt. Back infers a passage to exist to the north, in a part indicated in his map, and a southern channel to Regent's Inlet. He says:

I shall not attempt to describe what were my feelings at finding my endeavours baffled in every quarter but the one with which (however interesting as regarded the trending of the land) I had no concern. When the mind has been made up to encounter disasters and reverses, and has fixed a point as the zero of its scale, however for a time it may be depressed by doubts and difficulties, it will mount up again with the first gleam of hope for the future; but, in this instance, there was no expedient by which we could overcome the obstacles before us: every resource was exhausted, and it was vain to expect that any efforts, however strenuous, could avail against the close-wedged ice, and the constant fogs which enveloped every thing in impenetrable obscurity. No one, of course, can regret so much as I do, that the important and interesting object of ascertaining the existence of a passage along the coast to Point Turnagain was not accomplished; but, if there be any who think that little was achieved, in comparison with what was undertaken (though such a notion can hardly with justice be entertained), let them reflect that, even in the ordinary pursuits of men, with all the appliances of civilized life to boot, the execution is rarely equal to the conception; and then, also, consider how much greater the impediments must be in a climate where the elements war against all intruders, and confound the calculations, and set at naught the talents even of such men as Parry and Franklin.

I had for some time cherished the notion of dividing the party, leaving four to protect the boat and property, whilst the remainder, with Mr. King, would have accompanied me on a land-journey towards Point Turnagain; but this scheme was completely frustrated by the impracticability of carrying any weight on a soil in which, at every step, we sunk half-leg deep; destitute of shrubs or moss for fuel, and almost without water; over which we must have travelled for days to have made even a few miles of longitude; and where, finally, if sickness had overtaken any one, his fate would have been inevitable. Thus circumstanced, therefore, and reflecting on the long and dangerous stream, combining all the bad features of the worst rivers in the country, that we had to retrace, the hazards of the falls and rapids, and the slender hope which remained of our attaining even a single mile farther, I felt that I had no choice, and, assembling the men, I informed them that the period fixed by his Majesty's Government for my return had arrived; and that it now only remained to unfurl the British flag, and salute it with three cheers in honour of His Most Gracious Majesty, while his royal name should be given to this portion of America, by the appellation of William the Fourth's Land. The intimation was received with extreme satisfaction; and the loyal service performed with the cheering accompaniment of a small allowance from our limited remaining stock of spirits.

The account of their return is a tale of sufferings and toils. Captain Back reached Norway House on the 24th June, 1835.

THE CELESTIAL LOVER.

A DREAM OF LATER ROMANCE.

CANTO THE SECOND.

AGAIN upon the LATER DREAM,
As down a flow'ry golden stream
The Memory glideth on and sighs,
Cowley of Tasso's land! * for thee,
To bear her pleasant company.

Or shall I come to thee and borrow
The music of thy Harp of Sorrow,
Bidding the tears of anguish start,
Sweet Poet of the Broken Heart †
Or touch my cittern with thy finger,
Softest, tenderest, Grecian singer ‡
Thou, whose plaintive lullaby,
Poured slumber on the weeper's eye,
What time, upon the troubled sea,
The mourning mother wrapped the vest
Of purple on the infant's breast,
While wintry storm and thunder roll
Blackness of horror on her soul.
Or gently breathe upon my lyre
The breath of thy poetic fire, §
Thou, by the hand of Sorrow led
Unto the City of the Dead;
Upon whose staring, frightened eye,
With looks tossed upward to the sky,
Wishing for death, and yet afraid to die,
Remorse glared horribly; and Dread,
With hair that started on his head;
And Misery, the ghastly Spright,
That on the burning pillow lay,
Praying for early dawn of day,
Then weeping for the night.
Or rather thee, whose heart is stored ||
With many a harvest year of thought
From fair Arabian gardens brought,
Thee, from thy rich enchanted Hall
Unto my lowly hearth I call,
Turning the charmed listener pale
With Thalaba, the wondrous Tale.
Oft at the evening hour of calm,
When the broad shadow of the palm
By many a dancer's mirthful bound
Is scattered on the sunny ground;
To thee, as to her spirit's Lord,
From lute of sweetest melody,
Her tales of olden minstrelsy
The Indian muse hath poured.

* Marino, whose peculiar *Consegni* entitle him to that designation. In the fourth canto of the poem upon Adonis, the story of Psyche is told with considerable beauty.
† Ford, whose tragedy of *The Broken Heart* is most pathetic.
‡ Sackville; alluding to the figures described in the Induction to the *Mirror for Magistrates*.
§ Southey; alluding to the *Curse of Kehanu*.
|| Simonides.

The Celestial Lover

Beautiful Indian Maid! we see,
Beneath the feathery coco tree,
Upon thy lap the Outcast lying,
While, through the branches over head,
The summer air is flying.
Then, learned Dreamer, visit me,
And o'er my brightening fancy shed
The rich bloom of thy Poesy.

She entered now a forest dark,
A solitude of trees;
No rustling wing of mounting lark
Shaketh its wild notes on the breeze
Along the green untrodden way,
The mirrored foliage moveless lay,
As on a smooth transparent river;
While through the black domes of the forest,
The red sun shot its arrowy shower,
Like darts from Dian's silver quiver,
Piercing the night of leaves.

All is silent as the tomb,
"Now in glimmer, and now in gloom"
The gentle mourner onward goes,
And still the tear of sadness flows.
A flush is on her marble brow—
What vision greets the wanderer now?
Softly, softly, softly, tread!—
Underneath yon aged tree,
Over-shaded by the canopy
Of boughs, the Forest God is sleeping;
The gray-moss round the old trunk creeping,
A pillow for his head.
But, hush! the slumberer starts to hear
A footstep through the green-wood pass,
And sees with heavy slumbering eye
(Why roameth mortal maiden here,
When Pan upon his couch doth lie?)
A human shadow on the grass,*
The Pilgrim stood, nor angry he,
For sweeter than a pastoral lay
In the melting light of May,
Sighed that desolate ladye—
"Succour! succour! succour me!"
Atas! no aid the Forest King
Unto the wounded heart could bring,
A word of peace he spoke and ended,
While o'er his heavy eyes descended
The slumber of his noon-day dream.

Many a rushing wind hath bowed
That mighty forest, lone and dim,
Making the solemn evening hymn,
Ere Psyche on her journey drear
The sound of living things did hear,
To soothe the anguish of her breast.
And now she comes, unlooked-for guest,

* The silence of the woods, during the slumbers of Pan, is frequently noticed by the classic poets.

A Dream of Latin Romance

Unto her sister's palace-gate,
No voice of welcome hastes to greet
That weary pilgrim's arbing feet,
But envy darkened into hate.

Now Cytherea, with her choir
Of beautiful celestial daughters,
To Cyprus' myrtle-groves had strayed,
And there, amid the sapphire waters
Their hubs of roseate lustre played,
While up each darkling olive glade
Sook the faint whispers of the lyre;
And glimmering through the paths of trees,
And up the winding bowers of green,
The merry lover-groups were seen.
Now one and then another flees
Over the flashing crystal wave,
With feet like moonbeams, and now one
Flings up a shower to the sun,
Then dives into a pearly cave.

As when, in Grecian grove at noon,
Lulled by the fountain's drowsy tune,
Some heavenly Messenger hath slept
Till evening o'er the garden crept,
And through the leaves the moonlight darted;
Quick from his flow'ry bed hath started,
And from his wings of hundred hues
Scattered about the silvery dews
Upon the sable robes of night—
So Venus, in her rich delight,
Upon the burning water glowed,
Gilding the billows with her hair,*
That, loosened by the amorous air,
In hyacinthine beauty flowed.

But why so swiftly through the stream
Doth Cytherea's white arm gleam,
Like the beloved through a dream?
And wherefore, with upturned eyes,
Watcheth she through yonder skies
The radiant Bird of Paradise,
That to the shadowy waves descends,
And o'er the listening goddess bends?
While every ear in silence hung
Upon the tale the White Bird sung,
Of wounded Cupid, and the Bride
Whom Fate had parted from his side;
How Gladness had forsaken earth,
And Sorrow sat by every hearth;
No lovers talked beneath the trees,
No children "climbed their father's knees,"
Since Cupid on his couch was laid,
And Cytherea's footsteps strayed,
"Through the Cyprian myrtle shade."

Psyche! Psyche! who was she,
A heavenly lover's bride to be?

* Kit Marlowe has a similar image.

The Celestial Lover.

No more the angry goddess heard;
But starting from the troubled sea,
With chuck of wrath, and eye of flame,
Unto her golden chamber came.
Darting through the radiant door
Her wrath on Cupid's head to pour.

He for his lovely Bride was pining,
Upon his silver couch reclining;
Faded his pinions' gorgeous dyes,
The purple beauty of his eyes,
By care and weeping vigils shaded,
Like violets in the sunlight faded.
In vain the Hours, in glittering ring,
His silken bed engarlanding,
With voice, and song, and silvery string,
His heart of sorrow would beguile,
Or pile the rose beneath his head,
Or breathe ambrosia o'er his bed.

For on his saddened heart the smile
Of her, the Beautiful, Forsaken,
Came freshly back, as on the night
When, in the Palace of Delight,
The Bride unto his arms was taken.
Unheeded flows the joyous measure
From the red lips of full-eyed Pleasure,
Dancing to the jocund strain;
And Hebe's white hand pressed in vain
From the warm veins of the vine,
The blood that makes the soul divine.

Weak the lover's arm to save
From his angry mother's rage,
The Wanderer on the stormy wave
Of sorrow's darkest tempest driven—
Yet light unto her path was given.
But it were idle toil for me,
O meek and beautiful Ladye,
With lingering step to follow thee,
Thy weary pilgrimage along—
E'en now upon my brightening song
The beauty of thy triumph dawns,
And from the fair Elysian lawns
The cittern pours its silvery sound—
"Psyche with amaranth is crowned!
No more to wander from thy side,
Celestial Lover! take thy Bride!"

L'ENVOI.

Thus on the lucid waves of song,
Unto her home of endless glory
The Wanderer hath sailed along,
Lighting the sadness of the story;
And Psyche from her crystal tomb,
Embalmed by Latin genius, risen,
Beams on thee in celestial bloom,
Warm with the purple hues of her—

Miss Roberts' "Scenes of Hindostan."

"Like Psyche thou in bloom and youth,
Like her immortal in thy truth."
So sighed my heart its earlier lay;
Thou too along life's thorny way
Like that meek wanderer hast tread;
And in the flow'ry time of years
Hast drunk the bitter wine of tears!
Thrice happy thou! whose feet have found
A lantern for the roughest ground,
A Shepherd in thy God!

And, Lady, now my song is o'er;
Unto Italian fields doth fly
The vision of the old Romance,
To warm me with its eyes no more.
Or sing me asleep upon the shore.
Nor grieve I that the antique lute
(If sweetest poesy is mute,
Or song, or hymn, or voice divine,
(O Ever-loved! while I have time!

MISS ROBERTS' "SCENES OF HINDOSTAN."

TO THE EDITOR.

My dear Sir: In reply to a letter, inserted in the *Bengal Hurkaru*, from the editor of the *Calcutta Literary Gazette*,* disclaiming the authenticity of a paragraph said to be taken from the last-mentioned work, and appended to the "Scenes and Characteristics of Hindostan," I can only say, that I had every reason to believe that it was genuine. It was despatched to me in a letter from Calcutta, and arrived at the time that my work was going through the press. The friend who sent it, could have had no other object than that of affording me the gratification of learning that my writings were appreciated in Bengal, and as I had always ranked the editor of the *Calcutta Literary Gazette* amongst my well-wishers, I entertained no doubt of its authenticity. In republishing this comment in England, I felt merely desirous to evince my sense of the compliment he had paid me, for, without in the slightest degree wishing to say anything in disparagement of the *Calcutta Literary Gazette*, it is obvious that its praise or its censure could have no possible influence in England. How the mistake originated, I cannot tell; but I feel quite certain that the paragraph in question was copied from one of the Bengal newspapers; and I must only console myself by the conviction, that I possess some unknown friend in Calcutta who does not object to praise articles emanating from that "excellent miscellany, the *Asiatic Journal*:" the mistake, however, shall be rectified in a future edition of my work.

Yours, very faithfully,

EMMA ROBERTS.

August 4th.

* "MISS ROBERTS AND D. L. R.—To the Editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle*. Sir: The paragraph in praise of Miss Robert's new work, and "that excellent miscellany, the *Asiatic Journal*," which is quoted from the *Calcutta Literary Gazette*, in your paper of Saturday, was not written by me, nor do I remember that it ever appeared in any work under my editorial direction. There must be some curious mistake in this. I have no objection to praise Miss Roberts, whose notices of society are always animated and graphic; but, for various reasons, I should not wish to be answerable for the paragraph imputed to me. Yours, &c.—ED. CAL. LIT. GAZ."

THE FAKER OF THE CLIFF.

I know not how the truth may be
I tell the tale as told to me.

His step was slow, his words were few,
His brow was worn and wan,
He dwelt among those gloomy rocks,
A melancholy man. — L. E. L.

THAT extraordinary tribe, the individuals of which are designated by the name which I have placed at the head of these pages, is very ancient, was very numerous, and continues to this day to be peculiar. If the term "tribe" should properly imply a race connected together by any degree of consanguinity, the most slender family-tie, or even by the supposed descent of the whole body from one original stock, then have I misused it; for, in the one of which I speak, there exists no such connection. They are the Fakeers of the *Arabian Nights*, familiar and delightful alike to the schoolboy and the adult, and the Fakeers (the *g* being sounded like a *k*, intoned at the root of the tongue) of India, who, under one of its Moghul princes, gathered together an army numerically formidable, and caused a fanatical, and so far dangerous, insurrection. They are a body without a head, a sect without a master, and wanted nothing, before the British power was established in the East, but the organized system of the Jesuits, to render them tremendous and omnipotent, the last being scarcely too forcible a term by which to designate what the followers of Loyola were, or what, with similar means, the fakeers would have been, in the larger field over which their sect extended. But they have no bond of union, no specific doctrine to distinguish them from other Mahomedans, and they come indifferently from the four classes of Mussulmans, the Shaikh, the Syud, the Moghul, and the Pathan. Without being gregarious, they are not, at the same time, universally recluse; for while some of them abide in the wildest and most inaccessible places, and lead a life perhaps more strictly solitary than that of the severest anchorite who ever secluded himself in Europe, the greater number live in and about the most populous cities; and there is scarcely a village that has not its fakeer. They are not, however, I apprehend, in the present times, looked upon by the Mahomedan natives of British Hindostan (whatever may be their footing in other parts of India) either with the same awe or respect with which they were wont to be regarded, in the days of their fathers, and in the old time before them; for, by the European residents, the fakeer is regarded with both dislike and contempt, as an artful impostor or a crack-brained fanatic; and with very little of our knowledge, the mass of natives under our sway have imbibed a large portion of our opinions and feelings on points like these; and it is not now unusual for a fakeer to be driven away from the door by a Moslem, who, only a few years ago, would have given him half his own portion of food, and have deemed the remainder hallowed by this act of charity; but, in these days, every description of beggar is, in the colloquial dialect of the country, denominated "a faction," and though many are still regarded with the highest degree of veneration, the natives have discovered that mendicancy and sanctity are not necessarily connected, and that the mere claimant of eleemosynary aid may be driven with contumely from the door, without the vengeance of Allah being the immediate consequence: a discovery which has, of course, tended to diminish the reverence formerly entertained towards applicants who demanded alms in the name of the prophet. It must be acknowledged that a large proportion, although by no means a majority, of the sect in question, are strictly devotees:

and the annals of the Roman Catholic church do not contain records of any voluntary self-inflictions, or any description of corporal penances and permanent mortification of the flesh, that can, in the excess of punishment, be compared to those which are self-imposed by the fakeers, generally for trifling, often for imaginary, offences against religious morality, and in numerous instances from a conviction that such earthly punishment must prove sufficient to insure them future beatitude during eternity*. Of personal deformity thus superinduced, it requires a very short residence in India to furnish an observer with numerous and disgusting examples:—men more than half, and often entirely naked, having one or more of their limbs utterly withered from long disuse, their heads turned almost half round, their hands on the occiput or the crown, with the palms uppermost, and having become immovable through years of persevering fixedness; with a variety of other distortions, many of which could not be described without giving offence to persons of any delicacy of feeling. Some of these terrible inflictions are the consequences of vows, in order to attain, or on account of having obtained, the accomplishment of some much-desired object; while motives of the deadliest revenge occasionally contribute to swell the list of these devoted people. That such incentives have been known to form the actuating power, the following narrative will sufficiently attest. Strange as it may appear to the European reader, I have no doubt of the truth of the foundation, and a considerable part of the superstructure, of the story; but it having been related by a native of India, I cannot vouch for the accuracy of those embellishments with which so imaginative a people contrive to make even truth appear incredible. However, upon subsequent inquiry, I learned that the incidents narrated in this remote village had actually occurred to an officer of the Bengal army.

During the war in India, from 1816 to 1819, of which so few of the incidents are known in England (though armies of the most efficient and magnificent description operated on a scale of unusual extent, while deeds of chivalric valour were performed, of which the remembrance will perish, for want of a popular record), the division to which I had the honour to belong was destined to traverse immense tracts of hostile country. These provinces had scarcely ever before been visited by our troops in the character of enemies; and much of what the romantic world would term *adventure*, happened to individuals, without exciting more than the passing surprise or merriment of their brethren, or making more than a slight and easily effaced impression upon those to whom they had occurred. All who are acquainted with the duties and practices of the Bengal army (and I suppose it is much the same in the services of Madras and Bombay), are aware that very young subaltern officers are continually detached in command of parties, and for objects of great moment, which, in the more numerous officered army of the King, require a commandant of much higher rank, and more presumed experience, together with the aid of a great number of juniors. With us it is not uncommon to see a lieutenant sent upon some especial service, with several hundred sepoy under him; and the experience and proofs of self-confidence thus given to the younger branches of the army, are such, that when failure occurs, which it very rarely does, it is almost uniformly found to result from causes over which no commander could have had control, unless he were gifted with more than human perseverance. It happened that, when detached with a single company from head-quarters, for the

* The Hindoos entertain the same belief respecting the offering of personal and voluntary torture: hence their *Suttees*, and various other sacrifices: such as self-immolation under the wheels of Juggernaut's car; the ceremonies at the Doorga Poojah, &c.

purpose rather of keeping an eye upon a pass, than for any more active duty. I chanced to be thrown in the way of a fakcer, whose manners and appearance excited my curiosity beyond what so accustomed an object would otherwise have had the power of doing, causing me to institute inquiries, which ended in my receiving the following detail from an old and intelligent inhabitant of the adjacent hamlet. I must premise, that the part of the country in which our troops were stationed, presented features of the wildest and most uncouth description, and was situated at so great a distance from the Company's acknowledged territories, that I could with difficulty find a native who understood the Hindoostanee language. It was mountainous and jungle in the extreme, almost entirely uncultivated, and affording only a miserable and precarious subsistence to its few inhabitants; while beasts of prey abounded in regions from which man had not as yet been able to expel them. So thick was the jungle for many miles around, that we were obliged to cut it down and clear it away, as well as our limited means would permit, from the small extent of ground required to pitch our tents; and as the orders I had received were of a nature to render me extremely anxious, more so than if greater activity had been imposed, I was sedulous in exploring the adjacent rocks and passes through the hills; and it was in one of these disagreeable excursions that I fell in with the recluse to whom I have alluded.

The Fakcer had taken up his abode on a rude projection, half-way up one of the rocky hills I have mentioned; this cavern I was informed had been excavated by the labour of his own hands, and it bore every appearance of such rude though artificial construction. Close to the hollow of the rock, an impetuous, though not a very wide, cataract rushed forth, foaming and throwing up spray, which rendered the hermitage continually wet, and effectually prevented him from ever feeling the luxury which a dry habitation affords. There he sat crouched, for the aperture did not admit of his either standing up, or lying at full length, in a most comfortless position; on one side exposed to a never-ceasing shower, and on the other looking down upon a frightful ravine. The precipice was so abrupt as to give the idea of having been occasioned by a sudden split from an earthquake; the bottom was lost in obscurity, being only indicated by the lone murmuring of subterranean waters, which like "Alp, the sacred river," ran where the sun never could penetrate, to brighten them with its golden beams. As far as the eye could reach down this horrid abyss, its rugged sides were covered with stunted trees, and brambly jungle; and though I cast the heaviest fragments of rock that I could shove into the gulf below, I heard nothing beyond a few bounds, and the crackling of branches; for the plunge into the waters could not reach my ears from the immeasurable profundity in which they were embedded. No echo was returned, there was something wonderfully appalling in the total absence of reverberation, its effect heightening the impression made upon my mind, by the wild and inhospitable scenery with which I was surrounded. It appeared as if the sullen and unfathomable depths of the abyss desired not to have communication with aught upon the surface of the earth, from which they were separated for ever and ever, and I felt as if I had no right to intrude upon their eternal seclusion.

Such was the site of the Fakcer's abode. His appearance denoted age, but then it might also have been the effect of his mode of life; though, making all allowances for the hardships he had undergone, I should say that he had passed his climacteric by half a score of winters. His hair, dirty and matted,

hung snakily about his neck and shoulders; while an uncultured and savage beard united with it in affording covering to his breast, and formed all the clothing which his body knew. His eyes were glaring and haggard, and when subsequently I learned the story of his life, I found no difficulty in believing that the expression, which now marked them, had not been natural to them, but had become their characteristic from the moment in which, gleaming with long-suppressed fury, he obtained the revenge he sought for, and had now fixed itself unchangeably in those withering orbs, even against the will of the guilty anchorite. I feared him not, for I at once saw that he was powerless; but when I first came upon him suddenly, in my wandering about the hill, I own that—to my heart,

The life-blood thrilled with sudden start,

for there was that in his aspect which I should not willingly have encountered in such a savage locality, and where I had no reason to look for a friendly reception. In his right hand, he held a piece of wood, which I afterwards learned formed the handle of a sort of dagger-knife, a weapon with a short but rather broad and two-edged blade, capable of inflicting a most tremendous and surely fatal wound—which for more than fifty years he had never once let go, and which he had not now the power of unloosening; for so firm and unremitting had been his grasp, that his very finger-nails had actually grown into his flesh and sinews, and projected considerably through the back of his hand, while the rude-constructed hilt of the weapon had worn his fingers to the very bone. The circumstances which had reduced him to this state of misery and helplessness, were subsequently related to me in the following narrative.

In that part of the India Company's kingly territory, which borders upon the Punjab, there dwelt a respectable Mussulman family, one of the members of which was a daughter, about thirteen years of age (which might, in point of womanhood, render her equal to a European maiden of eighteen), and so remarkably beautiful, that all the surrounding country had heard of her, and numerous attempts had been made to obtain possession of her by force or fraud, as well as honourable propositions. To the natural and proverbial gracefulness of the Oriental female form, Wujeerun added that intellectual expression of countenance, which constitutes the soul of European beauty. She was surpassingly fair—and among the natives of India that is deemed a constituent part of loveliness—and she had that freshness of complexion which her countrywomen want, but which gave infinite lustre to eyes so naturally sparkling, that their light was rather injured than increased by the application of the *soorma*, which is thought in general so greatly to add to the lustrous appearance of an Indian glance. To this personal superiority, the laughing and artless girl did not add those charms of mind, which precept and education can alone bestow; for, like the rest of her sex, belonging to her nation, she had been kept in ignorance of all that is understood by the word "accomplishment;" the usual duties required in a wife being the only points in which she had received any instruction. She was not, however, secluded from society, for her parents were not wealthy, nor of a station to enable them to dispense with their daughter's services. She had, therefore, the care of the younger children, and was also employed in fetching water from the river, together with the more homely damsels of the village, over whom her beauty gave her no sort of pre-eminence either in her own estimation, or in theirs, and the pet name of *Purnee Roo*, or 'fairy face,' formed the only distinction she was permitted to enjoy. Among the middling classes of the natives of

India, household capabilities generally comprise all that is looked for by a husband in a wife; and as long as a girl is not absolutely deformed, she is certain of being married at an earlier age than that of Wujeerun. Lovers, in our sighing and pastoral sense, they have none. Before they can speak, and certainly as soon as they can run about, they are betrothed to a son of some other family, who has not himself had any choice in the arrangement; and marriages so constituted are believed to be as felicitous as the matrimonial contracts in countries where there is often, after all, merely the appearance of a more voluntary selection, and where interest, and a hundred other feelings and motives, quite distinct from love, are the ultimate causes of more than half the unions. In this manner, Wujeerun had been betrothed to Jumla Khan, a boy about four years older than herself, and the son of a neighbouring Mussulman of her father's sect, but whose absence in the army of one of the Mahratta chiefs had been the means of the long postponement of their nuptials. In this interval, it chanced that an English officer, too impetuous to be restrained, and too heedless to reflect before-hand upon the probable results of either a good or evil action, happening to be in the neighbourhood on a shooting excursion, beheld the pretty Wujeerun, as she one evening returned from the river-side with water, and being, as every one must have been, struck with charms which to such an extent were rare in India, he resolved, with (it must be confessed) a very blamable intention, to ascertain her history. This was easily effected, and the admiration, thus suddenly inspired, led to a reckless determination to obtain the object of it. In less than three days, the officer had arranged a plan, in spite of the danger attendant upon so lawless a proceeding, to carry her off by force, and trust to his powers of subsequent persuasion to render her satisfied with her new condition. By the aid of an old woman, one of those supple and ready instruments which are found in every country, and perhaps more especially in India, De Burgh contrived to lure the unsuspecting and inexperienced girl to a spot near the village, out of sight of her father's dwelling. A strong and trusty servant was in waiting, and it being the middle of the day, in which comparatively few people are abroad, he seized the opportunity to snatch her in his arms, and subduing her cries, carried her swiftly along to a place in which a comrade was in waiting, who relieved him from his burthen, conveying it to a third preconcerted place, where another emissary had been stationed; and in this manner, by easy stages, the poor girl was transported to the tent of De Burgh, who lost no time in returning to cantonments with his beautiful captive.

She was soon missed by her parents, and the circumstance of an European having been seen in the neighbourhood, sufficed to raise a suspicion, which brought the miserable couple to the place where the tent had stood, but finding the place vacant, they determined to proceed directly to the nearest military station. The distance did not exceed six miles, and the old shaikh arrived, not only with all his own family, but at least half the men and women of the village, clamorous for justice on the supposed abductor of their *Purnee Roo*. In the eyes of the commanding officer, to whom their complaints were made and their suspicions imparted, De Burgh did not appear to be altogether innocent; for, besides the circumstantial evidence which made so strongly against him, he had got a reputation for wildness and recklessness, and had been engaged in adventures of a similar character before, though of a less desperate and daring description than the present. Being at the same time a great favourite with his old commandant, although Colonel Cresswell

his guilt, nor dismiss the complaint, from an apprehension that it might be proved against him; he refused, as he justly might, to allow the shaikh's party to go at once and search the suspected bungalow, before De Burgh had been made acquainted with the charge of his accusers. A staff-officer was accordingly despatched with this important communication; and, being instructed to inform De Burgh that a search would certainly be permitted, he accompanied the intimation with a significant look, as much as to say, "forewarned fore-armed." The search was, accordingly, instituted, with all the scrupulous jealousy attendant upon the strongest suspicion, so that scarcely a rat-hole in the dwelling remained unexplored; but the pursuers found not the betrayed Wujeerun. Her mother called upon her in the tenderest manner; but, either the girl was not within hearing, or would not, or could not, reply to her intreaties. At length, the party were obliged to quit the premises, but, in retreating, they vowed the darkest vengeance on the dishonor of their child, the brother apparently being only restrained from inflicting it at once, by the presence of the species of *gens d'armes* composing the police of India, and the quick eye of the watchful De Burgh. Throughout the cantonments, large pecuniary rewards were proclaimed by beat of *tom-tom*, to whoever should give such information as might lead to the discovery of the shaikh's daughter. Not a servant belonging to De Burgh could be ignorant of the fact of her being under his protection,—if protection it might be called; but they remained faithful to the trust reposed in them, and as through them alone the secret could transpire, their fidelity secured it from being known. Time fled; and the young and giddy girl, seeing herself surrounded with unaccustomed splendour; treated with a fondness and a deference which she had never known before, and, above all, entertaining no sort of affection for Jumla Khan, speedily became reconciled to her new mode of life. De Burgh easily succeeded in gaining her affections, and, regarding him as the dearest object of existence, nothing short of actual force could have induced her to return to her native village. Meanwhile, the life of her lover remained in constant jeopardy; and so closely and continually was he watched by her male relatives, that he never could venture to stir abroad without being well-armed himself, and having, at least, one chosen servant in attendance. Often, though vainly, he now regretted the rashness of the act which had provoked the strong, though just animosity which now daily and hourly imperilled his existence: the deed, however, had been perpetrated, and the consequences must be braved.

It was not from Wujeerun's brothers alone, that apprehensions of a fearful vengeance might be dreaded, although De Burgh did not direct his attention to any other quarter, and remained in ignorance of the feelings of a more dangerous enemy. In the expectation of finding his betrothed blooming in the height of her loveliness, and awaiting anxiously for his return, Jumla Khan reached his home in safety, full of hope, and proud of the honour he had gained in the war. The first tidings which greeted his return, told him of the irreparable loss he had sustained in the abduction of his affianced bride. The interest of this tale would probably be heightened in the opinion of many readers, if the historian were to invest the betrothed with all the characteristics of a fond and devoted lover. Such an embellishment, however, would be at variance with the truth; and believing the incidents now related to be fact, the narrator feels desirous to give an accurate view of the native character, even though it may militate against the effect of the story. With respect to women, the hearts of both Moslems and Hindoos are generally apathetic, few being capable of the pure undeviating attachment to one only object,

which can alone be dignified by the name of love. A fierce jealousy and a savage sense of honour will, in most cases, prevail over affection; the husband's or the lover's tenderness seldom interposes to save the life of his victim, who, without the slightest personal guilt, having incurred what his rigid notions deem disgrace, may be sacrificed upon the most trifling occasion, neither compunction nor remorse following the deed, the perpetrator finding in new wives and new mistresses, a solace for those whom he has murdered. Jumla Khan, instigated to revenge by a motive as powerful as love, calmly and perseveringly took measures for the furtherance of his object. His honour, the honour of his family and of his caste, had been sullied by an Englishman; and, having in the Mahratta camp imbibed the deep hatred which the implacable enemies of our country entertained for the English character, every hostile feeling became sharpened and aggravated. To be disgraced—wronged in the nicest point,—by him we hate, and whom we should have hated, had he never wronged us,—can there be on earth a more powerful or a sterner stimulus to unappeasable revenge? It was thus that Jumla's whole soul was affected; but the strength of the feeling, which stirred his troubled spirit, was similar to that of a broad and deep river, which will bear all before its current, though we can scarcely perceive upon its surface a token of its impetuosity. The calm countenance of the dishonoured man gave no indication of the desperate conflict he sustained. He spoke not to mortal of the purpose which he had silently sworn to Allah to accomplish: a purpose which he dared avow to the deity he worshipped; for, in the perverted notions of the divine attributes which the Indian Moslems entertain, they shrink not from offerings stained with human blood. Perchance, fearing that his wrath would have burst forth, should he discourse of its existence, and that he might not be able to concentrate it again with the same power and force, he concealed it from the knowledge of his dearest friend:

But in his silence there was much to rue,
For his *one* blow left little work for two.

If the follower of the prophet be not so much of a passive predestinarian as the more patiently enduring Hindoo, he has yet a degree of active animal courage, which, while the excitement that called it into action lasts, will enable him to face the most appalling danger in the pursuit of his object, and to die by his own hand with the cool and sane deliberation of a Roman, should he ultimately fail to take the life of his enemy. Of this characteristic fact, all who have had sufficient opportunities of observing the native character must be furnished with many illustrative instances; several of which have been registered in my tablets.

While brooding over the various means suggesting themselves to his mind, concerning the deed which he had determined to perpetrate, Jumla Khan preserved an outward exterior of such perfect tranquillity, that no one could have the least idea of the storm raging within. Wujeerun's relations marked, first with wonder, and speedily with anger and contempt (qualities which can exist together, whatever the pointed, but not therefore accurate, sentence of the moralist may say to the contrary), the imputed imbecility he displayed, who ought to have been loudest in the cry, and foremost in the sanguinary work, of vengeance. But he regarded not their looks of scorn, nor replied to their words of anger; and if there was anguish or ferocity on his brow, while imagining that no eye observed him when he held communion with his own determined spirit, on the slightest intrusion the outward sign would be chased away,

and the language of the passions not be permitted to betray the fierce nature of the strife which shook him to the very centre. This perfect and instantaneous mastery of the countenance, has in general been considered to belong exclusively to minds essentially hypocritical, and otherwise depraved. Without pausing to argue the question, the assertion may be ventured, that the power over the features, and especially over the eye, which will no more permit them to betoken feelings of *intense agony*, than the screwed lid will allow the boiling over of the cauldron—which will control them under the most acute mental torture, and baffle the most piercing scrutiny, while the whole soul is in a state of laceration—such power, in such circumstances, can be possessed by none save a truly great mind, and that he who does possess it, in its most perfect and dangerous extent, is one who will not fail in undertakings of the extremest and direst peril (be the same of good or of evil), unless the hand of God should be almost visibly interposed for their prevention.

Having made the arrangement which he deemed to be requisite for the accomplishment of his design, whatever that might have been, Jumla Khan departed from his father's house, unobserved by those who had ceased to regard, and unregretted by those who had begun to despise him, on account of his imagined and undefined resignation. He took the road to De Burgh's quarters, and, on arriving there, learned that the regiment had marched to a distant station, being included in the relief which at periodical intervals governs the movements of the whole army. Three years elapsed before he again appeared, as an actor in the scene of which the events have now obtained a record. Among European residents in India, and more especially the military portion, a greater number of changes take place in a short interval, than thrice its duration will bring about in the more settled, and less vicissitudinous families of England. Deaths, removals, promotions, and appointments, during the brief course of a year, alter the face of society in every Mofussil or up-country station. The friend parted from to-day, blithe and active in body, sanguine and buoyant in mind, may be found, on returning as it were to-morrow, worn with disease, subdued by disappointment, and prematurely aged. The jovial, and it may be rakish, bachelor will be seen, in the same short period, settled down into the domestic husband. Such changes occurring in England are usually much more gradual, and less violent and abrupt, than in a country in which the eyes often give the first intelligence of the most surprising transformations. In all probability, at the period now recorded, the smaller number of Europeans only served to render such changes more remarkable to the observer, while the individuals, whom they alienated or destroyed, could scarcely fail to create a more sensible vacuum in society. Be this as it may, the story informs us that, in less than two years, De Burgh and Wujeerun had separated. A desire to unite himself in marriage with a still more lovely countrywoman of his own, led, on his part, to this step, while the shaikh's daughter was content to be consigned to a new protector. Such arrangements were not unfrequent in the olden times in Bengal, though there are living instances—the reliques of those by-gone days—of connections of the same nature, subsisting during nearly half a century, in which the once vigorous and reckless man has become feeble and careworn, and the graceful and jocund maiden of the sun, who caught his fancy—the gazelle-eyed daughter of the soil,—has grown withered and hideous, having lost all the charms which could attract, at a time of life when an Englishwoman, possessing any claims to beauty in her youth, still remains a graceful and fascinating being.

De Burgh was not stained by any faults beyond those which are shared by

the majority of his fellow mortals; thoughtless and inconsiderate, the practice of self-denial being unknown, a rash impulse, rather than deliberate vice, had led him to the act which he had perpetrated. He would have shrunk from premeditated and systematic seduction, nor would he for a moment have entertained the thought of stealing away a young girl from her family in his own country; because he knew, and could appreciate, the force of parental affection, and was aware of the dreadful consequences to the female who should become the victim of a lawless passion. But a mere superficial observer will not be disposed to give the natives of India credit for similar attachment. There is such apparent apathy in their domestic relations; such a speedy cessation of grief, which, while it lasts, is rather loud than deep, at the loss by death of even the dearest individual of the family; and so many will consent to the actual sale of their daughters, to those Europeans who will offer a tempting price, that he, who judges of the Indian character by the specimens presented in the vicinity of a cantonment or camp, will be apt to err as widely in his estimate, as a foreigner would do, who has formed his opinion of Englishwomen from the examples he has met with in our demoralized sea-ports, or the immediate neighbourhood of a barrack. It did not, therefore, occur to the young and unreflecting De Burgh, that, when he carried off the shaikh's daughter, he severed ties which a similar act would have rent asunder in England; while the subsequent conduct of the girl herself confirmed him in the belief that he had in reality improved her condition, and benefited her by the change. Grown more sober-minded, and perhaps taught more consideration for others, by the danger and inquietude which his forcible seizure of Wujeerun had brought upon himself, his character became altered; he no longer desired to pursue the path of vice, and three years after the discreditable exploit which has been narrated, found him the husband of a lovely and amiable woman, and the father of a rosy, smiling, infant girl. Thus felicitous in his domestic relations, he was sitting one afternoon, during the festival of the *Muhurram*, with his wife, who amused herself by toying with her infant in the verandah, and, according to custom in the warm season, without a neck-cloth, and otherwise in *deshabille*, when a man suddenly entered, and walked up as if to address him. The servants had all gone out to see the procession of the *tazeen*, which spectacle concludes the *Mohurram*, and the abrupt appearance of the stranger, being thus accounted for, excited no astonishment on the part of De Burgh. The intruder had a *tulwar*, a species of sabre, in his belt, and his hand grasped a dagger; but this appearance presented nothing unusual, and he was taken for one of the chokeydars, or watchmen, coming to make some request, or solicit some favour. He was a tall and muscular, but young man, and his countenance remained unperturbed as he advanced to De Burgh. Seizing his victim by the right arm near the shoulder, with his own left hand, he exclaimed, with a calmness which gave tenfold effect to the announcement: "Infidel! remember Wujeerun!" The act that followed did not occupy a moment, though it may not be related so quickly. De Burgh was a brave man, but in circumstances so appalling, the bravest may be for an instant confounded; and only for an instant did the young officer reactively and powerful, as well as courageous, he sprang from the chair, and grappled with the murderer, while his hitherto gentle and fragile wife, hastily placing her infant on the floor, dashed herself with her entire strength, and the desperate devoted courage of a woman who loves, on the neck of the destroyer, as if she hoped to strangle him. But scarcely moved by the efforts of cool

bravery on the one part, and of reckless despair upon the other, the determined man shook his weak assailant off, dashing her bleeding and senseless to the ground, with the apparent ease of an eagle striking down a dove, and almost simultaneously passing his arm under that of his victim, so as to grasp him by the back of the neck, in a manner which, beneath such strength as he displayed, rendered it impossible for the struggle to be longer maintained. Again exclaiming, with a look of calm deliberate ferocity, but a choked utterance, "Remember Wujeerun!" he plunged, with inconceivable accuracy of aim and strength of muscle, his sharp double-edged dagger into the centre of the forehead of De Burgh, driving the blade up to the hilt in the brain. Shaking him loose from his death-grapple, he let him fall heavily on the ground, and then leisurely departed.

From that moment, the assassin had never been heard of; and when, chance-directed, I came suddenly upon the solitary and haggard Fakeer of the Cliff, and stood before Jumla Khan, I was the first European who, since that blood-stained day—now more than fifty years ago—had ever beheld the stern avenger.

STEAM-COMMUNICATION BETWEEN INDIA AND EUROPE.

THE simultaneous efforts, which are now making to effect a practical steam-communication between India and Europe, seem at length to promise the realization of an object which has been strangely retarded by crude theories, awkward mismanagement, and petty jealousies. Whilst (as will be seen by our Asiatic Intelligence this month) meetings have been holden at the three presidencies in India, where resolutions were passed and petitions agreed to, calling upon the home government to suffer the resolutions of the Committee of the House of Commons, in 1831, to stagnate no longer, a plan has been set on foot at home (it is surprising it was never started before), which, if patronized by the government, and carried on with a spirit corresponding to the ardour and alacrity with which it has been embraced throughout the country, will effectually accomplish the important end in view. This plan is, to effect a steam-communication by means of a private Company, formed principally of the commercial interests, to be incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Whilst there has been a unanimity of opinion, both in England and in India, as to the desirableness of establishing a steam-communication between the two countries, the variety of conflicting opinions as to the mode has tended to impede the main object. That steam-partizans at Calcutta and Bombay should each have their own favourite scheme, founded upon a regard for their separate interests, is not to be wondered at, though the jars and collisions between them have thrown obstacles in the way of success; but it is rather surprising, that a unity of design could not be found at home. Whilst the plain route to be adopted, as a first experiment, is that by way of the Mediterranean, Egypt, and the Red Sea, the King's Government, we are told, advocate the impracticable and useless route of the Euphrates, and the Court of Directors are said (we know not with what justice) to persist in a partiality for that by the

Cape of Good Hope, which, at least in the infancy of steam-navigation, is perfectly futile.

The exact details of the plan we allude to are not yet before the public; and, perhaps, it is prudent to keep them concealed till it has received the consideration of the government to which it has been submitted. An interview, which the Provisional Committee had with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 3d August, is represented to have been quite satisfactory; and the Court of Directors are stated to be friendly to the undertaking. From an outline of the plan, which has been communicated to us, and from other documents to which we have had access, we may state, that it contemplates a monthly despatch of a vessel from England to Bombay respectively; and it is expected that the service will be performed in fifty-two days, without intermission, throughout the year; that, from England, a boat (there are to be three, in order to have one always in free pratique) shall be despatched, on the first of each month, from Falmouth to Malta; two boats to be stationed between Malta and Alexandria; the transit from Alexandria to Suez to be undertaken by the Company, and four vessels to ply between Suez and Bombay. The gross outlay for the whole service is calculated at £200,000. The annual expenditure required for disbursements, interest on capital, &c. is estimated at £123,000. As it is concluded that the income must, for some years (till the plan comes into full and effective operation), fall short of the expenditure, it has been proposed that the King's Government shall contribute £40,000, and the East-India Company £25,000, making together £65,000, as an annual allowance for the transmission of the Mediterranean mail (between England and Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria) and the East-India Company's and Government despatches to and from India: private letters to become a perquisite to the Company. The remaining £58,000 is expected to be made up by passengers, postage, and contingencies.

No answer had been received from the Government or the Company at a late period of the month; but the plan seems to have met with great encouragement at the principal trading ports in the United Kingdom.

The great importance of the end in view,—that of lessening, in effect, the distance between England and India one-half,—and its practicability, are now settled data; and with respect to the feasibility of this plan, so far as we can judge, it is precisely the plan which was wanted. The aid contributed by Government and the East-India Company will have this accidental advantage, that it will induce them to keep a watchful eye upon the operations of the managers, and thus counteract abuse and maladministration.

JAMES HORSBURGH, ESQ., F.R.S.

HYDROGRAPHER TO THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

Desirous of procuring materials for an authentic biographical sketch of the eminent and estimable individual, who has for many years filled the office of Hydrographer to the East-India Company, we made application, indirectly, to the family of the deceased, as we have done on similar occasions with success. In this instance, however, our application has not been successful, and we are, therefore, obliged to have recourse, principally, to a memoir of Mr. Horsburgh (the materials of which, we understand, were supplied by himself), published in the *Naval Chronicle* of 1812, incorporating therewith such additional facts as we have been able to collect from casual sources; amongst them we may, we hope without offence, name that steady friend to India, and to every object that concerns its welfare, Sir Charles Forbes, Bart.

James Horsburgh was born on the 23d September 1762, at Elie, in the county of Fife, in Scotland. His parents, though in a humble sphere of life, were pious and respectable. He appears to have been engaged, in his earliest years, in the labours of the field; but neither his rural employments nor his active amusements appear to have interfered with his education. He was sent to school, and at the age of sixteen, having acquired the elements of mathematical science, book-keeping, and the theoretical parts of navigation, with a view to a sea-faring life (to which the maritime position of his native place, on the Frith of Forth, probably invited him), he was apprenticed to Messrs. Wood of Elie. During a servitude of three years (which he commenced, as is customary, in the capacity of cabin-boy), he sailed in various vessels, chiefly in the coal-trade, from Newcastle and the Frith of Forth, to Hamburg, Holland, and Ostend. In May 1780, he was captured by a French ship of 20 guns, close to Walcheren, and detained in prison at Dunkirk for a short time. After his liberation, he made a voyage to the West-Indies, and, on his return, proceeded to Calcutta. Mr. D. Briggs, the ship-builder there, was his friend, and by his intervention, in August 1784, he was made third mate of the *Nancy*, bound for Bombay. He continued in this trade for about two years, and in May 1786, when proceeding from Batavia towards Ceylon, as first mate of the *Atlas*, he was wrecked upon the island of Diego Garcia, owing to the incorrectness of the charts then in use. This circumstance taught him the advantage of making and recording nautical observations.*

On his return to Bombay, he joined, as third mate, the *Gunjava*, a large ship belonging to a respectable native merchant, and bound to China. On the vessel's arrival in China, he became first mate, and in that capacity he continued to sail backwards and forwards, in that, and other ships, between China, Bombay, and Calcutta, for several years. His experience and observation had now not merely furnished him with a large share of practical skill, but enabled him to accumulate a vast store of nautical knowledge, especially on Eastern hydrography. By the study of books and by experiments, he familiarized himself with lunar observations, the use of chronometers, &c., and taught himself drawing, etching, and spheres, devoting his time, when in port, often till midnight, to these studies.

Having, during two voyages to China, by the eastern route, constructed three charts, one of the Strait of Macassar, another of the west side of the Philippine Islands, the third of the track from Dampier Strait, through

* See his Directions for Sailing to and from the East-Indies. First edit. Note, p. 132.

of his Chinese MSS., and Map of China, presented to the East-India Company. And here, it may be mentioned, as a proof of Mr. Horsburgh's philanthropy, that on its being remarked by a friend that he was thereby aiding the opium-smugglers in a traffic which he abhorred, as repugnant to the laws of God and man, and destructive of the morals and lives of the Chinese people, he replied, "Very true; but as they will carry on that vile trade, we may as well afford the means of preserving their lives."

His unremitting application undermined a constitution which temperance and excellent stamina might have otherwise protracted to a good old age. For two or three years past, his health had been declining; but he persevered, in spite of all remonstrances, in his attendance at his office, till April last, when he was compelled to take to his bed. His disorder was hydrothorax, and his bodily sufferings were severe, but he bore them with great fortitude. They were terminated on the 14th May. He died in his 74th year.

He was married in 1805, and has left one son and two daughters, to lament the loss of a most affectionate parent.

Mr. Horsburgh was a man of modest and unobtrusive character, of the most benevolent disposition and the strictest probity. He was devoted to those branches of science which belonged to his profession. Science, indeed, has lost in him an enlightened votary, and society an example of great moral worth. He is said to have set apart a fixed portion of his income, from his earliest life, for application to charitable purposes. His moral qualities, the seeds of which were sown in early youth, and the fruits of which were abundantly manifest in the later period of his life, were a powerful recommendation to his technical and scientific acquirements; which, however, did not wholly engross his attention. He was regular in all his religious duties, and a zealous advocate of the Established Church; in support of which he wrote several Treatises; amongst others, "An Abridgement of St. Cyprian's Unity of the Church" (no date), and "A National Church Vindicated" (1835); the latter only a few months before his death.

To be useful to his fellow creatures seems to have been the impulse of all his labours, and the number of lives and the amount of property he has been the means of preserving is incalculable. "In nautical science," observes a highly competent critic, with whose remarks we have been favoured, "no man ever stood so pre-eminently useful as Captain Horsburgh, and never did any country benefit more by the gratuitous exertions of one individual, and that for a period of twenty years' hard labours, personal exposure, and research. It is admitted by all nations, that the wonderful accuracy of his charts and observations is equalled only by the singular acuteness of his selections for publication, out of the conflicting mass of information with which he was, of late years, furnished; and, although his retiring and unobtrusive disposition precluded a general personal intercourse with Captain Horsburgh, yet no individual could do more to encourage nautical research. He may, in truth, be termed, 'the Nautical Oracle of the World.'" Another professional friend of Mr. Horsburgh remarks, that "no man has done more for the navigators of the Eastern seas, and by his death, I conceive that this country has lost one of its best and most meritorious public servants." A striking public acknowledgment of his merit is contained in the recent Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on Shipwrecks, which refers to the highly valuable labours of the East-India Company's maritime officers, and "the zealous perseverance and ability of their distinguished Hydrographer, the late Captain Horsburgh, whose Directory and Charts of the Eastern seas have been invaluable safeguards to life and property in those regions."

In person, Mr. Horsburgh was of the middle size, athletic and well-proportioned; his complexion dark, his countenance mild, intelligent and prepossessing; his manners were simple and unassuming. Some public commemoration is, we think, due to the memory of Mr. Horsburgh, whose fame would have been greater if his modesty had been less.

THE ESTATE OF ALEXANDER & Co.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: Our attention has been called to a letter, which appeared in the last number of your Journal, relative to the Estate of Alexander and Co., signed "A Creditor," and dated 18th July, in which is the following paragraph: "It is understood that another of the partners has made his appearance here lately, and is employing the services of the solicitors to the estate, as they are called, to procure the necessary signatures to his certificate, and to perform all other necessary offices in the law to that end, the expenses of which are to be defrayed here, and, consequently, out of the pockets of the general creditors."

This paragraph, sir, contains a charge, that the solicitors to the estate of Alexander and Co. are parties to an attempt to charge the estate of that firm with the costs of procuring the certificate and discharge of one of the partners; and were there any foundation for such a charge, the solicitors undoubtedly would be guilty of misconduct, in itself the most gross, and such as, before its object could be attained, must involve the character of the assignees, and every party officially connected with the bankruptcy, not excepting the Commissioner himself. But the charge is so wholly without foundation, that if persons in general were acquainted with the proceedings in bankruptcy, they must be aware that any such attempt could by no possibility succeed, and the absurdity of the charge would carry with it its own refutation. As, however, many, perhaps the majority, of those who will read and take an interest in the letter above quoted, are not acquainted with the bankruptcy proceedings, we have thought it necessary, whilst we invite the fullest inquiry, thus positively and distinctly to assert, that the estate has not been, nor ever will or by possibility can be, charged with one farthing of the expenses of or incidental to the certificates of the partners. With every disposition to make allowances for a creditor suffering from pecuniary loss, we think we have great reason to complain of your correspondent's asserting that a fact is generally understood to exist, which the most ordinary inquiry would have totally disproved.

If your correspondent is really "a creditor," and desirous of obtaining information on the points alluded to in his letter, why does he not immediately make personal application to the highly respectable assignee, Mr. Shore, or to the official assignee, or to the able and high-minded commissioner, before whom the proceedings under the fiat have been conducted, and thus, as he ought without difficulty, accurately inform himself of all matters connected with the estate and its management in this country, and by such means also learn, that the costs attendant upon obtaining a bankrupt's certificate can in no case be charged upon the estate, or in any way affect the fund available to the general creditors?

We request you will insert this letter in your next Journal.

We are, Sir, &c.,

KEARSEY, HUGHES, and THOMAS,
Solicitors to the Assignees of the Estate of Alexander & Co.

144, Leadenhall-street, 25th Aug. 1836.

MEMOIRS OF LORD CLIVE.

FOURTH AND CONCLUDING ARTICLE.

IN tracing the concluding portion of Lord Clive's history, we have not the benefit of Sir John Malcolm's assistance, his labours closed at that part of the work in which the important subject of the salt trade was entered upon. His successor has, however, carried on the narrative in a style and spirit so nearly allied to those of Sir John, that we should not have detected the change if it had not been avowed.

The sanction given by Clive to Company's servants engaging in the salt trade, with a view of binding the services to their employers, by the hope of a reward beyond what could be afforded directly from the revenues, has been the source of serious charges against him, and has contributed to the stigma which the "salt monopoly" itself ever after retained. The charges subsequently brought against Lord Clive, connected with this transaction, were, first, that he obstinately disobeyed the Company's orders for the abolition of this inland trade in salt; and, secondly, that, deriving a share from it, as governor, he violated his disclaimer, of not having in view pecuniary benefit from his last voyage to India. With respect to the first charge, it is observed by his biographer, that the hostility expressed by the Court of Directors to their servants engaging in the inland trade, and especially that of salt, was directed against the abuses which prevailed before Clive's arrival; that he limited the Society of Trade to a year, in order that it might terminate if the Court disapproved of the scheme, and that he abolished it a few weeks after their disapproval was received. As to the second, he studiously avoided increasing his fortune by any of the emoluments of his office, for he kept an account of all his several sources of income, out of which he defrayed his charges as governor, and the surplus was applied to a remuneration of his suite and household. From the accounts laid before Parliament, it appears that, so far from augmenting his private fortune by his last visit to India, he diminished it by £5,816. His speech, on the 30th March, 1772, contains an unanswerable vindication of his conduct on this point. In a letter to Mr. Salvadore, his agent, dated Calcutta, 25th September, 1765, after speaking of the strides which the civil and military servants had been making towards independency,—*"so rapid,"* he says, *"that in two years the Company would not have had one servant upon the establishment above a writer,"* he observes: *"As for myself, although tempted on all sides by offers of riches without bounds, I have refused every thing; and I am the greatest villain upon earth, if either I or any one dependent upon or belonging to me, with my knowledge, either directly or indirectly, benefit ourselves the value of one farthing, except what shall be specified in an account current which I intend laying before the Directors, upon my arrival in England."* And in a private letter to his father, of nearly the same date, he says: *"I have not benefitted, or added to my fortune, one farthing, nor shall I; though I might by this time have received £500,000 sterling."*

It is the details of the measures which he adopted for the purpose of

arresting abuses in all the departments, even in the "surgeons' accounts," we must refer the reader, desirous of information on this head, to the work itself. They seem to have impressed the Court with a just sense of the value of his services, as appears from the letter we cited in the preceding article. Those services, however, had raised up a host of foes, whose enmity he was about to encounter, on his return to his native country, with a shattered constitution. He could, indeed, look back with proud exultation upon the fruits of his brief administration:—

In the short space of twenty months, he had quelled the opposition of the civil service, had dismissed the most culpable, and endeavoured to infuse a better spirit into those left; by his firmness, and, perhaps, still more by the magic influence of his name, he had subdued the dangerous spirit of mutiny among the military officers, after it had broken out in overt acts; had sent off the ringleaders without resistance; had introduced new officers in their room, pardoned the less guilty, and restored them to their rank and confidence; he had concluded an advantageous peace with the Nabob-Vizier, by which he had secured a large contribution for the Company, to pay the expenses of the war, and gained two provinces for the emperor, our ally; he had further secured for him an annual tribute out of Bengal; he had acquired for the Company a grant of the dewannee, or rather, in reality, of the revenues and government of the three great provinces; by means of which, and of an agreement with the Nabob, the whole political power came into the hands of the English, who, from that moment, were sovereigns, and the effective arbiters of India: for the names of nabob and emperor, unsupported by adequate military force, were but sounds. The Company's debts in India had been reduced, and nearly extinguished; their large investments provided, chiefly, without drawing on home; the expenses of the various establishments had been examined and reduced with a liberal economy; the forces were never in a more efficient state, and never supported at so small an expense. His perfect knowledge of every part of the service, and his resolute determination, produced a silent acquiescence in reductions proposed by him, which, perhaps, would have excited the loudest murmurs had they come from any other quarter. And, after all reductions had been made, he might justly boast that he left the various services the best and most liberally paid in the world. He had checked the misrule which had desolated the provinces, and imposed fetters on the cupidity of the ruling caste, which were, unfortunately, too soon removed after his departure: he had restored the course of justice to its original channel, and the natives to their wonted trade and commerce. Their political power was, indeed, gone; hardly a semblance of it remained; but the ordinary and daily aspect of society, which had been so rudely broken in upon for four or five years, by the interference of the English and their servants in the internal trade and concerns of the country, was once more restored. No man but Clive could have achieved such changes; and he derived his power to effect them from his own energetic character, and from the glory which his former exploits had diffused around him.

On arriving in England, in July, 1767 (when he was sent by his physicians immediately to Bath), he was warmly welcomed by men distinguished for rank and talent, as well as by the Court of Directors. Though only forty-two years of age, he filled a large space in the eyes of his countrymen and foreigners. Having thoroughly imbued his mind with Indian politics,

and feeling a sincere desire still to promote the interests of a dependency whose value to Britain was increasing yearly, he became again embroiled in the squabbles in the East-India House, where Mr. Sullivan yet maintained an influence and a party. The malcontents from India, men who had resigned or been dismissed, invested their ill-acquired fortunes in India Stock, which afforded them the means of thwarting and annoying Lord Clive. Mr. John Johnstone, who had been the most active agent in the transactions consequent on the death of Meer Juffier and the accession of Nujim-u-Dowlah, and who had resigned the service, became the head of a party amongst the proprietors.

The letters of Mr. Walsh, Lord Clive's agent in England, show that the position of the Company had been a subject of consideration and discussion with the different administrations; and it seems clear that, though they sometimes professed to hold the doctrine, that the acquisitions in India were the property of the state, they regarded the Company's tenure as inviolable, though they did not think it unreasonable that, in their supposed great prosperity, "they should contribute liberally to the exigencies of the state." Lord Chatham seems to have shrunk, with a kind of morbid sensitiveness, from intermeddling with Indian affairs. He saw the constitutional danger of a direct appropriation of Indian patronage, and was too honest to pursue a bad end by crooked and indirect means.

Whilst the Court of Directors and the Proprietors were divided and distracted, and the Ministry was without a plan, and disposed to let the question be decided by chance, the affairs of the East-India Company had been brought before Parliament, in November, 1766; and in the following year, by a compromise, the Company consented to pay a large sum out of their expected enormous surplus revenue, and they were restrained from dividing more than ten per cent. The enormous surplus revenue, however, soon turned out to be a mere *chateau d'Espagne*.

Shortly before Lord Clive's arrival, a discussion had taken place in the Court of Proprietors, on a motion that his jaghire should be prolonged for an additional term of ten years, as "a grateful acknowledgment and return" for his important services. This was carried in the face of a strong opposition. Two months after his return, the Court of Directors complied with this recommendation, though, he was led to think, reluctantly and coldly. The views of the Court and of Lord Clive were irreconcilable on one great point. The former were anxious to keep down the estimate of the amount of their revenues from the new acquisitions; the latter, naturally eager that his services should be justly appreciated, was disposed to make it appear as large as possible. Hence many of those sanguine and delusive statements of Indian finance, which have been made, in more recent times, the foundation of theories and speculations productive of much mischief.

The radical disunion was increased by other more trifling causes of dissatisfaction, and by misrepresentations and false reports of what was said by each party of the other. Clive talked pretty openly of the incapacity of the Court of Directors; he tells his friend Call, at Madras,* that "they are

universally despised and hated," and that "their ignorance and obstinacy are beyond conception." Mr. Sraffton, a sincere friend of Clive, gently and kindly expostulated with him on his resentment towards the Directors, observing, that they had very steadily supported him whilst abroad; his answer* is quite characteristic:—

"I am obliged to you for your advice about my conduct towards the Directors, because I am persuaded you mean me well; but know, Sraffton, I have a judgment of my own, which has seldom failed me, in cases of much greater consequence than what you recommend. As to the support which, you say, was given to my government, when abroad, by the Directors, they could not have done otherwise, without suffering in their reputation, and perhaps quitting the Direction. In return, let me ask, whose interest contributed to make them Directors, and keep them so? My conduct wanted no support, it supported itself, because it was disinterested, and tended to nothing but the public good. From the beginning it put all mankind at defiance, as it does at this hour: and had the Court of Directors thought fit to make my conduct more public than they have done, all impartial and disinterested men must have done me justice."

Though suffering "excruciating torments" from his disorder, which was of an hepatic nature, the result of his last visit to India, the activity of his mind kept him in constant correspondence with his friends in the government abroad, the Court of Directors, and the Treasury. A visit to the south of France, and to the waters of Spa, seems to have restored his health, and he came to England ready to exert his energies "in favour of the Company" (for whom he professes to feel gratitude and affection), at a great crisis of their interests. He tells Mr. Verelst,† in secret, that he had the King's command to lay before him his ideas of the Company's affairs at home and abroad, "with a promise of his countenance and protection in every thing he might attempt for the good of the nation and the Company." During his absence, Parliament had been dissolved, and at the general election, he was returned for Shrewsbury; and his political influence was considerably increased by the return of several of his family and partizans.

The state of politics at this time, and the rapid transitions occasioned by the death and secession of public men, seem to have embarrassed Lord Clive, whose attention was chiefly directed to Indian affairs. The death of his friend, the celebrated George Grenville, served still more to detach him from home politics, and he avoided taking a decided part in public affairs. This course is very reasonably regarded by his biographer as a false policy. "That he belonged to no party bound in honour to support and do him justice, and so was occasionally exposed to the hostility of all, was perhaps one of the greatest of the evils to one who had so many bitter enemies as Lord Clive." He did not neglect society, and he lived in a style of considerable splendour. He purchased several noble estates in different parts of the country, including Claremont. Walcot was his favourite residence; the old family seat of Styche, now much improved, was occupied by some of his relations. His father died in 1771.

The circumstance which we noticed in the outset, as marking the character

* Dated Walcot, 6th October 1767.

† In a letter, dated "Paris, 9th February 1768."

ter of Clive's Indian administration, namely, the inevitable decline of affairs on his relinquishment of the reins of government, now again appeared. Mr. Verelst, with judgment, diligence, and pure intentions, wanted a master mind. The finances became disordered; the revenue had been exaggerated, and the disbursements increased, with their natural elasticity, to an outrageous extent, when the firm pressure of Clive's authority was withdrawn.

It has been said that Lord Clive, at this time, was playing the game of the King's Ministers, and recommending the transfer of Indian affairs to them. But the whole tenor of his correspondence runs in another direction, and shows that he condemned the Directors for giving way too much to the Ministers, "who thought of nothing but of squeezing from the Company every shilling they have to spare, and even more." To Mr. Sykes, he says: "The conduct of the Directors, in committing themselves as they have done to the Administration, is unworthy of them, and contrary to their duty as Directors."

By great efforts, and by splitting of stock, to an immense amount,* in the election of Directors in April, 1769, Mr. Sullivan and his friends, who were supported by the Ministry, were brought into the direction, and an important change of system followed. Mr. Vansittart (between whom and Lord Clive a rupture had taken place) was appointed principal of a commission of three supervisors, with permanent power of investigation over all functionaries in India. The fate of these commissioners is well known—the *Aurora*, frigate, in which they embarked, is supposed to have foundered at sea after leaving the Cape. This occurrence opened the way to the appointment of Warren Hastings as Governor of Bengal, to which post he was actively recommended by Lord Clive, though Hastings was of the Vansittart and Sullivan party. Upon this occasion, Lord Clive addressed a letter to Mr. Hastings,† wherein he conveys to him his ideas upon the subject of the Government over which he was going to preside. After stating that he had been consulted on the plan of supervisors, and had proposed, first, a council of four persons from Europe, with Mr. Hastings as governor; and, lastly, a committee of five of the ablest men in Bengal, he proceeds:

"The situation of affairs requires that you should be very circumspect and active. You are appointed Governor at a very critical time, when things are suspected to be almost at the worst, and when a general apprehension prevails of the mismanagement of the Company's affairs. The last parliamentary inquiry has thrown the whole state of India before the public, and every man sees clearly, that as matters are now conducted abroad, the Company will not long be able to pay the £400,000. to Government. The late dreadful famine, or a war, either with Sujah-u-Dowlah, or the Mahrattas, will plunge us into still deeper distress. A discontented nation and disappointed Minister will then call to account a weak and pusillanimous Court of Directors, who will turn the blow from themselves upon their agents abroad; and the consequences must be ruinous both to the Company and the servants. In this situation, you see the necessity of exerting yourself in time, provided the Directors give you

* Lord Shelburne is said to have split £100,000 stock, to support his friend Sullivan.
† Dated "Berkeley square, 1st August 1771."

proper powers, without which, I confess, you can do nothing; for self-interest or ignorance will obstruct every plan you can form for the public good.

"You are upon the spot, and will learn my conduct from disinterested persons; and I wish your government to be attended, as mine was, with success to the Company, and with the consciousness of having discharged every duty with firmness and fidelity. Be impartial and just to the public, regardless of the interest of individuals, where the honour of the nation and the real advantage of the Company are at stake, and resolute in carrying into execution your determination, which I hope will at all times be rather founded upon your own opinion than that of others.

"The business of politics and finance being so extensive, the Committee should not be embarrassed with private concerns. They ought not, therefore, to be allowed to trade. But their emoluments ought to be so large as to render trade unnecessary for a competent fortune. For this purpose I am confident the salt will prove very sufficient. The Society should be formed upon an improvement of the plan which was not perfected in my time. The price to the natives was too great, and so was the advantage to the servants. Reduce both, and I am persuaded there will be no complaint of oppression on the one hand, or want of emolument on the other.

"The Company's servants should all have a subsistence, but every idea of raising a fortune, till they are entitled to it by some years' service, ought to be suppressed. If a general system of economy could be introduced, it would be happy for individuals as well as for the public. The expenses of the Company in Bengal are hardly to be supported. Great savings, I am certain, may be made. Bills for fortifications, cantonments, contracts, &c. must be abolished, together with every extravagant charge for travelling, diet, parade, and pomp, of subordinates. In short, by economy alone the Company may yet preserve its credit and affluence.

"With regard to political measures, they are to be taken according to the occasion. When danger arises, every precaution must be made use of, but at the same time you must be prepared to meet and encounter it. This you must do with cheerfulness and confidence, never entertaining a thought of misarrying, till the misfortune actually happens; and even then you are not to despair, but be constantly contriving and carrying into execution schemes for retrieving affairs; always flattering yourself with an opinion that time and perseverance will get the better of every thing.

"From the little knowledge I have of you, I am convinced that you have not only abilities and personal resolution, but integrity, and moderation with regard to riches; but I thought I discovered in you a diffidence in your own judgment, and too great an easiness of disposition, which may subject you insensibly to be led, where you ought to guide. Another evil which may arise from it is, that you may pay too great an attention to the reports of the natives, and be inclined to look upon things in the worst, instead of the best, light. A proper confidence in yourself, and never-failing hope of success, will be a bar to this and every other ill that your situation is liable to; and, as I am sure that you are not wanting in abilities for the great office of Governor, I must add, that an opportunity is now given you of making yourself one of the most distinguished characters of this country."

We come now to the most trying epoch of Clive's career, when those, whom his firm and honest execution of a painful duty had made his enemies, attacked his character openly in Parliament, and secretly by libels without

its walls; hoping, if they could not ruin his fame, to embitter his enjoyments. The disappointment of the glowing expectations, which had been encouraged by Clive, of the tide of wealth that was to flow from India, the reports of oppression there, and of rapidly accumulated fortunes, together with the envy inspired by Clive's own wealth, supplied a convenient hot-bed wherein the calumnies of his enemies could be readily quickened into maturity.

The Ministry, at this time (1771), though weak and unpopular, saw the necessity of some decisive measures with respect to India, and Lord Clive, now deemed an oracle on all topics connected with Indian Government, was applied to by Lord North and Lord Rochford. These intended conferences were, however, cut short, by the commencement of the attack upon Lord Clive, designed, probably, to prevent them.

The first intimation given to him of this attack, was the receipt, just before the opening of Parliament, of an official letter* from the Secretary to the Court of Directors, where Mr. Sullivan and his party now ruled, enclosing copies of charges made against him to the Court, of mismanagement of the Company's affairs in Bengal. The charges were anonymous, and Lord Clive replied:

"You have not been pleased to inform me from whom you received these papers, to what end they were laid before you, what resolution you have come to concerning them, nor for what purpose you expect my observations upon them. I shall, however, observe to you, that upon the public records of the Company, where the whole of my conduct is stated, you may find a sufficient confutation of the charges which you have transmitted to me; and I cannot but suppose, that if any part of my conduct had been injurious to the service, contradictory to my engagements with the Company, or even mysterious to you, four years and a half since my arrival in England would not have elapsed before your duty would have impelled you to call me to account."

These charges were afterwards repelled by him in a speech in the House of Commons.

The affairs of the East-India Company were adverted to in the Speech from the Throne, and an inquiry was pretty distinctly recommended, which was strongly enforced by the seconder of the Address in the House of Commons. On the 30th March, 1772, Mr. Sullivan, then deputy chairman of the Court of Directors, moved to bring in a bill "for the better regulation of the affairs of the East-India Company;" the object of which was to restrain the Governor and Council from all trade, and to extend the authority of the Court of Justice at Calcutta. Lord Clive, feeling that he was not obscurely aimed at in the motion and the speech in support of it, entered into a long justification of himself against the charges recently brought against him, in a speech justly characterized as evincing "singular power and intelligence." He observed, that on his arrival in Bengal, he found his powers disputed by the Council; that in the discharge of his difficult duty three paths lay before him: the first, to take the government as he found it, and carry it on upon the same principles; by which he might have returned

to England with an immense fortune, but condemned by justice and honour: the second, to have given up the commonwealth, and to have left Bengal without an effort to save it.

"The third path," says he, "was intricate. Dangers and difficulties were on every side. But I resolved to pursue it. In short, I was determined to do my duty to the public, although I should incur the odium of the whole settlement. The welfare of the Company required a vigorous exertion, and I took the resolution of cleansing the Augean stable. It was this conduct which has occasioned the public papers to teem with scurrility and abuse against me, ever since my return to England. It was that conduct which occasioned these charges. It was that conduct which enables me now to lay my hand upon my heart, and most solemnly to declare to this House, to the gallery, and to the whole world at large, that I never, in a single instance, lost sight of what I thought the honour and true interest of my country and the Company; that I was never guilty of any acts of violence or oppression, unless the bringing offenders to justice can be deemed so; that as to extortion, such an idea never entered into my mind; that I did not suffer those under me to commit acts of violence, oppression, or extortion; that my influence was never employed for the advantage of any man, contrary to the strictest principles of honour and justice; and that, so far from reaping any benefit myself from the expedition, I returned to England many thousand pounds out of pocket,—a fact of which this House will presently be convinced."

He then examined and refuted the charges one by one, and concluded with a very plausible and magnanimous defence of the Company's servants, whose conduct he imputed to the peculiarity of their position and circumstances. Governor Johnstone (the brother of Mr. John Johnstone) answered Lord Clive, in a tone of acrimony, which, however galling to his feelings, was not calculated to work upon the judgment.

When Mr. Sullivan's bill was brought in, the argument, which had been urged when it was moved for, was pressed with additional force, that it ought to be preceded by inquiry; and Colonel Burgoyne moved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the nature, state, and condition, of the East-India Company, and of the British affairs in the East-Indies; which was carried. In the Committee, Governor Johnstone took the lead, and submitted a plan of proceeding, which (though devised by him as a means of attack upon Clive) was agreed to by all the members, from different motives,—even by Lord Clive himself and his friends, because they were satisfied that his character would acquire additional lustre from scrutiny. But the party in the Committee contrived to direct the inquiries in a personal manner against Lord Clive, and to give a partial colour to the whole. That the Minister was, at this time, no party to the plots against him, is tolerably clear from his receiving from Lord North the nomination to the Lord-lieutenancy of the county of Salop, on the death of the Earl of Powis, in September, 1772. In his private audience with the King on this occasion, he states, he talked with his majesty for half an hour on Indian affairs. He afterwards had an interview with Lord North, and subsequently presented to him the plan of Indian government, an abstract of which is given in Mr. Bruce's Historical View of Plans for the Government of British

India;* whence it appears that the character of the existing home government, and the advices he received from abroad, had very materially modified his opinions; though he still maintained that "the interests of the nation and of the Company were inseparable;" and speaks the Company's possessions falling into the hands of Government as a "dreadful alternative."

Meanwhile, the Company became so embarrassed by financial difficulties, that the early opening of the session of Parliament (in November) was principally with a view of devising some means of obviating these difficulties. The course which the Committee of Inquiry had taken was quite wide of its legitimate object, that of affording real information; and Lord North moved the appointment of a Committee of Secrecy, to inspect the books and accounts of the Company. The Select Committee was revived. The inefficiency of these two Committees was exposed in a strain of ridicule by Mr. Burke.

The Court of Directors, —that is, the Sullivan party, —now fell upon a new source of annoyance to Lord Clive, and commenced a suit against him (February 1773), to recover balances, and commissions, and interest which, they alleged, the Company had lost, through his conduct in the affair of the salt trade.

But a more formidable blow was aimed at Clive this session. The Minister, embarrassed by the mass of matter accumulated by the Secret Committee, without a clue to any result, had recourse to the Attorney General, Thurlow, who undertook to read the papers, and say what should be done; and he is said to have proposed, that all monies received by public servants, as presents from native princes in India, were the property of the State, and should be confiscated. This was too bold and unjust a proposition to be adopted by a Minister, especially a timid one; but it was eagerly caught at by Colonel Burgoyne.

On the 3d of May, 1773, Lord North moved for leave to bring in his Bill for the better management of the East-India Company; and on that occasion, Colonel Burgoyne called the attention of the House to the Third and Fourth Reports of the Select Committee, and moved,

1. That all acquisitions made under the influence of a military force, or by treaty with foreign Princes, do of right belong to the State. 2. That to appropriate acquisitions so made to the private emolument of persons entrusted with any civil or military power of the State, is illegal. 3. That very great sums of money and other valuable property have been acquired in Bengal, from Princes and others of that country, by persons entrusted with the military and civil powers of the State, by means of such powers, which sums of money and valuable property have been appropriated to the private use of such persons.

Lord Clive defended himself with calmness, dignity and force. The resolutions were, however, carried; and on the 17th, Colonel Burgoyne pointed, in the first place, to Lord Clive. A report of his speech, from pencil notes of a member, is given in the work before us: it called upon

* *Pp. 55-79.*

the house not to suffer favour to an individual, however great his services, to interfere with justice: to imitate the first example of antiquity, and strike like Manlius, when the justice of the state required it; and he concluded by moving, that Lord Clive, on the deposition of Suraj-u-Dowlah, had obtained £234,000, and that, in so doing, had abused the power with which he had been entrusted, to the dishonour and detriment of the State. Lord North professed neutrality, but ominously remarked, "that any abuse of public authority was of pernicious example; and that the glory which surrounded such presents, did not, if they were illegal, render them less culpable." Clive entered upon a long defence, but there is no authentic report of this speech, as of the others. He concluded by a request that the house, in deciding upon his honour, would not forget their own. The motion was deferred till evidence should be heard at the bar. Witnesses were accordingly examined, and Lord Clive's own evidence before the Committee was ingly examined, and Lord Clive's own evidence before the Committee was read; on which, after a short speech, concluding with the words, "take my fortune but save my honour," he retired from the house. After warm and long debates, the resolution as to the fact, that Lord Clive did receive £234,000, was carried by 155 to 95; but the offensive inference was negatived, and a motion was made and passed (about five o'clock in the morning), "that Robert Lord Clive did, at the same time, render great and meritorious services to his country;" which terminated the parliamentary proceedings against this persecuted nobleman.

It is supposed that, owing to the excitement produced by this inquiry, in which Clive manifested great firmness, his mind lost and never regained its proper equilibrium. The contemplation of the ignoble charges brought against him produced a gloomy train of thoughts, to which, as already observed, he was constitutionally prone. His health gradually failed; his old Indian complaints returned, bile, gall-stones and spasms. Malignant attacks were still made upon him, and disease, depression of spirits, the effect of the large doses of opium he took to mitigate his agony, but which nourished his irritability, all co-operating, on the 22d November, soon after he had completed his forty-ninth year, he committed an act of suicide.

Critical Notices, &c.

Progress and Present Position of Russia in the East. London, 1836. Murray.

AN accurate knowledge of the subject, and a clear and forcible style, convince us that this is not the work of an every-day writer. He has very ably traced the prodigious acquisitions of Russia since the time of Peter the Great, the ambitious views which prompted her princes to make them, and the disregard of justice evinced in the pursuit of their objects; and he has drawn, not in exaggerated proportions, the gigantic dimensions of the Russian Empire. But whilst we acknowledge that there is in the almost undisguised rapacity of Russia much to condemn, is Russia the sole offender in this respect? Are not all nations, even our own, that have aggrandized themselves at the expense of others, in the same category? Would not a Russian writer, with little ingenuity, be able to make out a plausible counter-plea, with reference to the manner in which we have extended our do-

properly be said to communicate the results of our thoughts, than the thoughts themselves. Now, though it be possible to induce a person to change his mode of speaking, or his course of reading and writing, yet it is proverbially impossible to exercise any control over his thoughts, and the whole of his mental discourse is beyond the reach of teachers or companions; so that an individual barely speaking in a foreign language will be of little avail in leading him to adopt it, while he continues to think in his own; in other words, it is of no use to change the medium of external discourse, while that of internal discourse remains the same. The perpetual recurrence to the old mode of speech, in thinking, will far more than counterbalance the comparatively trifling employment of the new in speaking. But to change the medium of thought, after the habit of thinking is established, seems an effort beyond human power. To judge of its difficulty, let any one try to carry on his ordinary train of thinking in that foreign language with which he is most familiar, and he will find that the most resolute effort will not enable him to go on, even imperfectly, for more than a few minutes. In spite of all he can do, his mind will slide back to his own tongue, and the greatest perseverance will soon be compelled to abandon the unnatural effort.

Such is, perhaps, the explanation of the difficulty of changing a language. All thought is carried on by means of words employed in the mind. The acquisition of the power of thinking is, therefore, simultaneous with, and dependent on, the adoption of some mode of speech as its medium, which mode will necessarily be that of the persons by whom the young subject is surrounded. It is not, therefore, the language which he speaks, but that in which he thinks, that becomes his own; and whatever change may take place in the dialect of his tongue, that of his mind will be immutable. To require him to change it after his habits of thinking are established, is to unhinge almost his whole mental structure; and if this be difficult even in one individual, who may be willing to assist or go along with his teacher, it must be infinitely more so in a nation, of whom by far the greatest portion can have no inducement for the effort, even were it possible for them to make it. The only way by which it seems practicable to effect such a change, would be by removing from their parents and of their intellect, before they know their right hand from their left, and place them under the care of foreigners whose language it was proposed to communicate. But this scheme, besides its absurd impracticability, would be revolting to human nature. As long, then, as a body of mankind subsist in a society, so long must they continue to think in the language which they have acquired in that society during infancy, simultaneously with their powers of thought, and so long the language will remain, with trifling variations, the same; nor can any thing short of an entire dissolution and remodelling of the society produce a change of any importance.

Since, therefore, we must take it for granted, that the curse inflicted at Babel is still in force, that mankind are still condemned to diversity of languages, and that the sentence admits of no alleviation but that supplied by the art of translation, every thing relating to that art becomes a matter of importance. And, in this view, it is interesting to trace the relation which translation bears to the cultivation of the physical sciences. For, though these objects may at first appear entirely unconnected, the history of mankind shows, that the one has always been accompanied by the other, and that a sure mark of the advance of a nation in knowledge and civilization is its attention to translation. Nor is the reason of this connection difficult to apprehend. The imaginative part of

the literature of a nation may be of little importance to its neighbours, and afford few inducements for them to study it; it is interesting to comparatively but a small number of persons possessed of leisure and opportunity, and its advantages are remote from common apprehension. On the other hand, the superiority which a nation acquires by an advance in physical science, is apparent to the whole world, and forces itself on the attention even of the most indifferent, contemptuous, and barbarous of its neighbours, all of whom find themselves interested in its discoveries, and compelled either to acquire the same knowledge, or submit to the inferiority which is the invariable consequence of such ignorance. Under these circumstances, the easiest way of acquiring such knowledge is by translation; which will, therefore, be found to have been chiefly cultivated among nations advancing in physical science. A complete history of this art is a very important desideratum in literature, and would tend to throw great light on the moral and intellectual condition of the natives by whom it was practised. We can do no more here than hint at some of its principal facts.

If we apply, as usual, to the most authentic of all records respecting the ancient world, it will appear, from *Genesis*, xlii. 23, that there were professed מלצים *milecz*, 'interpreters,' that is, translators, in the court of the elder Pharaohs. This accords with what all antiquity tells us of the wisdom of the Egyptians; and it is no small proof of the civilization of the Jews, that it appears, from 2 *Kings*, xviii. 26, that their nobles were able to speak, or at least to understand, the language of the Syrians. Of the importance of this, in times when grammars and dictionaries were not yet called into existence, we may judge when we recollect that one of the aggravations of punishment with which Moses threatens the disobedient Israelites is, that their conquerors are to be a "nation whose tongue thou shalt not understand," *Deut.* xxviii.; and whose pity, therefore, they could not implore, and to whom they could make no communication of their wants or their distress. All this was amply fulfilled at the time of their subjugation by the Romans, whose tongue is essentially different, both in vocables and structure, from Hebrew.

The first account of regular translation is in the *Book of Esther*, where the decrees of the King, "which reigned over twenty provinces," were published "to the rulers of hundred and seven and twenty provinces," according to the writing thereof, and to every people of every province, chap. iii. 12, viii. 9; and the first actual specification of this art is the proclamation of Cyrus, in *Ezra*, i. 2. In this, as well as to men of this art is the proclamation of Cyrus, in *Ezra*, i. 2. In this, as well as to be expected, the words are few, and the sentiments simple and easily translatable from one language to another.

If from the Old Testament we go to what is, perhaps, the next most valuable of ancient documents, the poems of Homer, we must remember that his heroes could neither read nor write, and we cannot, therefore, expect to hear much of their literary performances. It is, indeed, remarkable, that "the only poet, to whom History ventures to appeal," should represent the Greeks and Trojans as understanding each other without interpreters; nay more, he makes him disavow understanding each other through all his travels, and exhibits him wandering Ulysses intelligible at the court of Alcinoüs and in the cave of Polyphemos; and in the mention which he makes of Egypt, there is no hint of any difficulty respecting its language. But all this is, probably, poetic license; and we may observe, that ever since Homer's time, epic and dramatic poets have thought themselves at full liberty to make their personages understand each other, however different in country. Thus Eneas finds no difficulty in speak-

take for granted, that English, as we use it, is the most perfect of languages, and contains within itself the whole compass of human knowledge, so as to render the study of any other tongue a worse than useless waste of time and labour; still, if we look around the world, we shall find that, with all these advantages, not one foreign nation, either civilized or barbarous, near or remote, has ever yet been induced to adopt it. The dialects of Celtic still prevail in the mountains of Scotland and Wales, and the plains of Ireland; and we have not as yet heard that either the New Hollanders or New Zealanders have abandoned theirs. The inhabitants of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, though a mere speck in the extent of the British dominions, on which they have been in dependance from time immemorial, and with which they have perpetual communication, and though so long separated from France, to whose people and religion they have the strongest antipathy, and against whom they have so often been parties in war, and though their greatest pride is to be considered Englishmen, have not yet, notwithstanding all these circumstances so favourable for the purpose, been able to effect a change in their language, but still continue, unaltered, their peculiar dialect of French; and that is to this day their language of law, of business, of religion, and of common life. And even the obscure and scanty descendants of the Portuguese in the East-Indies, cut off for many centuries from all communication with their mother-country, overwhelmed by the mass of Hindoo and Mahomedan population, deprived of influence and power by the English conquerors, and with scarcely a trace of books or literature to keep up their remembrance, still obstinately cling to the language of their long-forgotten forefathers; and in their domestic intercourse, and in all their own affairs, continue to use their original Portuguese. English has, indeed, spread, but it has hitherto spread by colonization only, and its use is confined to the descendants of English colonists; nor is it the exclusive language of any country, except those in which the original inhabitants have been absolutely extirpated. If, then, we are to judge of the future by the past, we must be prepared to expect that, to bring about the universal prevalence of English, all other existing races of mankind must be swept away, and the world re-peopled by the descendants of Englishmen. Of the likelihood or desirableness of this event, every one must judge for himself.

In this state of uncertainty, the probability (if such a word can be with any propriety applied to speculations like the present) is, that the ultimate language will be formed by the intermingling of all, or at least of the principal, tongues now existing. But, even granting this not to be the case; granting that the ultimate language is to be formed entirely from English, still it is against all experience to suppose that it will be the same as the English of the present day. It is notorious that no language in the world has undergone so many changes since its first formation as ours. If we look back two centuries, we find it obsolete; and if we look back four, we find it almost unintelligible. It is, therefore, very possible that in the year 2,500 our present writings may be as difficult and obscure to our posterity, as the "Romances of the Crusaders." are to us; and may require as many glossaries, commentaries, and translations. On every hypothesis, therefore, if the science of grammar and art of translation are to be utterly condemned and abandoned, a most unhappy effect would follow; that the works of all our present philosophers, even those of the perfectionists among the number, would utterly perish from the face of the earth; nor would posterity ever know how much our enlightened philanthropists are in advance of their age. Who can forbear trembling at a prospect so melancholy?

But it is not worth while to comment further on speculations, admissible, perhaps, as the amusement of a leisure moment, but which no reasonable being would seriously think of acting upon; and it will be more to the purpose to endeavour to ascertain the cause of this remarkable phenomenon in the history of human nature, the tenacity with which language is retained, and the impossibility of inducing a nation, or even an individual, beyond his earliest years, to change that to which he was first accustomed. All philologists and metaphysicians have admitted the fact, and it forms, indeed, the basis of all etymology; yet nobody has thought of inquiring into its cause, though so deserving the investigation of every one interested in the philosophy of mind. It may be maintained that language, in the abstract, is natural to man; but it never can be shewn that any particular language is so: that Latin and Greek, for instance, were essential to the constitution of the old inhabitants of Italy and Turkey, and Italian and Romanic of the modern. We cannot suppose that French or German is a part of the nature of those nations, nor is there a reason in the structure of humanity why Englishmen should not speak Arabic, and Arabians English; why Spaniards should not speak Chinese, and Chinese Spanish. Whence, then, the difficulty of effecting the change? At first, it might be concluded, that, as language is originally acquired by social intercourse, so, were an individual, even considerably advanced in life, placed where he should be compelled continually to converse, read, and write in a foreign language, and have no opportunities of using his own, however dissimilar they might be, a short time would lead him to change the one for the other; the new would become as natural as the old, and the old as strange as the new. And yet it may be doubted whether the biography of the whole human race could produce an instance of such a change. The utmost that could, perhaps, be shewn is, than an individual, under such circumstances, would lose the perfect command of the old mode of speech, without acquiring that of the new, and that he would be unable to use either correctly.

We by no means pretend satisfactorily to explain this remarkable trait of human nature, and what we are going to say is offered more as a conjecture than a perfect solution. Language is commonly defined to be the medium for the communication of thought; but, in reality, this is a very small part of its use. The great purpose of language is, to carry on processes of thought in the mind. To communicate these thoughts to others, is an adventitious and accidental employment of it. Every one must be conscious that it is upon his thoughts that the largest share of his language is (if the expression be allowable) expended. By far the greatest portion of thought is, by universal confession, never communicated at all. The difference between what a person says and what he thinks, has been the complaint of moralists in every age. If we may believe Lord Chesterfield, the perfection of a politician and man of the world is, to have *Pensieri stretti*, his thoughts locked up in his own breast. Yet all these thoughts must be carried on by means of words in the mind; and the most loquacious talker, the most extensive reader, and most diligent writer, will find that the words which he speaks, reads, or writes, bear a very insignificant proportion to those which he thinks. A poet in composing a couplet, may resolve in his mind a hundred forms of the verses before they satisfy him. A mathematician may consider a hundred dispositions of a theorem, before he come to its final form; a statesman may meditate for years on a political scheme, which is not to be divulged till its execution. All these processes of thought are a discourse carried on in the mind, of which nothing is communicated but the last result: so that language might more

ing to King Latinus, and Godfrey and his Christians converse quite fluently with their Saracen opponents. In some places, however, Homer plainly hints at a diversity of languages in the Trojan army, and points out the mode they employed to remedy the inconvenience. Thus, in *Iliad* ii. 805, Iris reminds Hector (though the English reader will look for it in vain in Pope's translation), that "there are many auxiliaries in the great city of Priam, of diverse races and different languages," and recommends, accordingly, that each leader should issue orders to his own people.

In accordance with what has been said of the connection of translation and physical science, it will be found that the Greeks, in the first stage of their civilization, when physics could scarcely be said to exist, translated none. Herodotus and the early travellers seem to have gleaned their information from oral communication solely; it is doubtful whether such an idea as that of the actual translation of an Egyptian or Persian book ever entered their imagination. If it had, what an immense accession would it have been to our knowledge of antiquity! Had the Greek travellers transmitted to us, for instance, a translation of any of the Assyrian or Babylonian words, or had the Romans, in later times, given a faithful version of the original histories of any of their rivals among the Italian states, or of their great antagonist, Carthage, how far superior would such authentic documents have been to their own imperfect and hearsay compilations! But neither Greeks nor Romans, though they have left copious accounts of the history and manners of the nations whom they conquered, appear to have thought their language or literature worthy of the slightest attention. The real or supposed histories of Sanchoniathon and Manetho are too apocryphal to form exceptions to this observation; nor is much stress to be laid on the doubtful translations of Ctesias from the records of Persia. Two books only are mentioned as having been translated from Punic, one into Greek, the *Periplus* or voyage of Hanno round Africa; the other into Latin, by order of the Roman Senate, the treatise of Mago on agriculture. The nature of both of these confirms what has been remarked of the connection between translation and physical science. Aristotle, indeed, whose ambition extended to every department of human knowledge, is said to have written a treatise "On the Speech of the Barbarians." We have no exact means of judging to which nation of "barbarians" he had directed his inquiries, nor to what length he had carried them; the general nature of the title would lead to the inference, that he had not proceeded very far. At any rate, the work seems never to have attracted much attention, nor has it come down to our times.

There is one circumstance well worthy of attention, as placing, in a very striking light, the extreme ignorance of the Greek and Roman writers respecting the affairs of the East, arising solely from their want of knowledge of Oriental languages and literature, and consequent inability to translate. Whatever degree of authenticity we may attribute to the immense mass of legends contained in the *Shah Námeh*, it is certain they were not invented by Firdausi; they were the traditions which had been handed down from his ancestors, through a succession of generations. They must have existed in Persia for many ages, and of the truth of the outlines of some of them, it is impossible to doubt, without such scepticism as would invalidate all ancient history whatever. Such, for example, is the account of the insurrection of the blacksmith Gao against Zohak—the tyrant's final overthrow by Feridun—some at least of the exploits of the famous Rostum, and, probably, the chief points of the well-known adventure of Soohrauh. But, even supposing the whole of

these stories to be fabulous, still they must have been notoriously current in Persia, and it is most extraordinary that none of the classical writers seem to have had any acquaintance with them. It will not be maintained that these writers thought such legends unworthy of notice. The whole tenor of the accounts they give us respecting the affairs of the East, demonstrates how fond they were of retailing every story they could gather, whether true or false, trifling or important, and it is out of all probability to suppose that, had they known them, they would have passed over a series of traditions so extended, and so intimately connected with the manners and opinions of Persia, as those detailed by Firdausi. We can ascribe this deficiency in the classical writers to nothing but their inability to read and translate the documents from which the *Shah Námeh* was compiled. The magnitude of this omission may be estimated by considering what we should think of an Oriental writer, who should undertake to write a history of Greece, and omit all allusion to the heroic ages and the war of Troy. It must be remembered that the question is not, whether the Greek or the Persian accounts be true; but how it is that the Greeks were so totally ignorant of legends, which, whether true or false, formed the current traditions of Persia, and are so intimately connected with the manners and opinions of the Persians. This ignorance is the more extraordinary, that, towards the latter ages of the empire, perpetual intercourse subsisted between them, and such complicated treaties were entered into, as would seem to demonstrate that there were persons in each nation well versed in the language of the other.

The force of these observations is not confined to the traditions of Persia; they are equally applicable to those of India. In contemplating the long narratives of the *Ramáyán* and *Mahábhárat*, it is impossible to help wondering at the complete silence of the classical writers respecting them. It might, perhaps, be unreasonable to expect a very circumstantial account, but unquestionably we are authorized to look for something approaching to an epitome of the Brahminical legends, and some notices of Sanscrit literature. But nothing of the kind is to be found in Greek or in Latin.

In this respect, the Mohammadan conquerors of India appear in a very advantageous light, when contrasted with the Greeks. The former, in their literary age, when the first frenzy of conquest was over, appear to have been anxious to make themselves masters of the literature of all the nations which they had subdued, both by epitomizing, and by directly translating. Their translations from Sanscrit, made under the patronage of the Emperor Akbar, are well known, and the abstract of Hindoo literature and philosophy, contained in the last part of the *Ajzen Akbery*, is perhaps of more value and contains more information than the whole put together of what the classical writers have left us on this subject. Such is the immense superiority conferred by the power of translation.

Nor was Greek and Roman supineness confined to the East; they were equally regardless of the North. They do not make a single allusion to any one of the tales of the *Edda* or *Voluspa*; nor do the names of Odin or Thor occur once in their accounts of Germany and Scandinavia. It may be said, perhaps, that Runic literature have omitted all mention of it is, that in their time why the classical writers have omitted all mention of it is, that in their time it had no existence. But this is cutting, instead of untying the knot. Whatever date may be assigned to Persian, Indian, or Scandinavian books, it is impossible to consider the traditions on which those books are founded, to be so modern as this supposition implies; and even granting that it were so, and

that the invention or origin of these traditions had taken place, as it evidently must, at some period of Roman or Constantinopolitan literature, it is incredible that an event so important in itself, and so powerfully influencing the people among whom it happened, could have been unnoticed by inquisitive neighbours from any cause but mere ignorance.

It is true that some authors have attempted to reconcile the classical and Oriental accounts, and to discover Firdaus's elephant-tubed Puluhwains in the pages of Herodotus, Ctesias, and Xenophon. But these attempts have not as yet been attended with very satisfactory results, and such inconsistent hypotheses have been brought forward, as to perplex rather than elucidate the subject. One of the last and most systematic of these is Sir John Malcolm's, who, in his history of Persia, goes through the whole series of the legends of the *Shah Námeh*, and endeavours to identify them with Grecian accounts; but, in so doing, he makes such extensive suppositions, and requires names, dates, and places to be so widely altered, so many narratives to be converted into allegories, and after all leaves still so much to be reconciled and explained, that it is not easy to determine the degree of assent to which the result is entitled. Thus, in one place he informs us, that "there is no passage in all the ancient history of Persia more fully proved from the page of Oriental writers, than the revolt of Kawah, the blacksmith, who placed Feridoon upon the throne of that kingdom;" yet he allows, that "it seems surprising that the Greeks should give us no account of the fables connected with the birth and education of Feridoon," vol. i. p. 211. But if the Greeks were thus ignorant of a fact confessedly so important, what could they know of others of less consequence? Sir John's reputation is too well established to be affected by our trifling strictures, and it can be of little consequence therefore to his memory, if we add, that, though his accounts of what he has himself seen and heard are no doubt every way worthy of belief, it is difficult to reconcile some passages in his work with that degree of extensive research into Oriental antiquities, which he seems desirous of claiming. In some cases, his references to books render it uncertain how far he was acquainted with their contents; whether he had actually read them himself, or was satisfied with information at second-hand. Thus, after stating that the *Duater* is quoted in the *Burhan Qutia*, he adds in a note, by way of an account of the latter work, that "the *Burhan Kuttah* is a Persian work of authenticity and character." It is difficult to imagine what information he could suppose such a loose manner of speaking could convey to his readers. The *Burhan Qutia* is a Persian dictionary, explanatory of obsolete and uncommon words, and is known to every tyro in Oriental literature. What would be thought of a foreigner's acquaintance with English literature, who should gravely inform his ignorant readers, that "Johnson's dictionary is an English work of authenticity and character?" But this is not the only fault in Sir John's quotations. He is by no means free from one of much more consequence, and that is, making use of books without acknowledgment. The fifth volume of that now forgotten compilation, the ancient Universal History, contains a history of Persia according to Oriental authorities, drawn up probably by that extraordinary genius, George Psalmanazar, whose acquirements were so extensive and so unaccountable. An inspection of his history will show, that it runs almost entirely parallel with that of Sir John, the chief difference being that the authority which Sir John follows is the *Shah Námeh*, which, however, it appears doubtful whether he had actually read,* and that followed by the Universal History, is the *Rauzut-us-Safa* of

* See Translation of Roostum and Soohrauh, by W. T. Robertson. Advertisement, p. 11.

the historian vulgarly called Khondemir. Now, as Khondemir is one of the most capital of the Eastern historians, it seems extraordinary that Sir John takes not the smallest notice either of him, or of the Universal History, through the whole course of his narrations and dissertations, except indeed on one trifling occasion, in p. 245, where he merely names the former in a conjecture about the origin of the Parthians. Now, either Sir John had seen these works or he had not. If he had not (which, however, is hardly credible), he was scarcely entitled to tell his readers, as he does in his Preface, that "in the course of this work, I have carefully consulted every European author of eminence, who has investigated the history and literature of the Oriental nations." If he had seen them, he certainly acts unfairly in adding, "I have always quoted, in the notes, the names of those by whose labours I have profited." Khondemir is far too important an authority in Oriental history to be neglected, and with respect to the Universal History, though it be now forgotten, it may truly be said that, whatever be the defects of its style, it is a work of such varied erudition and extensive research, that there are few who will not profit by it, or who need be ashamed of owning their obligations.

We shall close this digression by observing, that the authors of the Universal History, despairing of effecting any reconciliation between the Eastern and Western accounts of Persian affairs, have given two separate narratives, one compiled from European, the other from Asiatic authorities. This arrangement has, at least, the advantage of allowing an easy comparison between the two; and this will, we think, shew that, though in some places a certain degree of parallelism appears to exist, it is exceedingly difficult to effect a general agreement.

GHUZZUL.

(From the Persian.)

THE vernal clouds o'erhang the fields,
And melt like eyes of tears, in rain;
I seek each charm of earth—it yields
From all, thine image back again!

Oh, cruel! would'st thou fain forget
What loves, what cares this bosom warms—
And mocks thy smile the Tulip's yet,
While Elm, and Cypress, ape thy form?

Let each Shiveen our towns enfold
Yield homage to thy fairer sway;
Each fond Ferhad our mountains hold
Approach, and gaze his soul away.

How should the noon-star's boisterous rays
With feebler light o'er Heaven prevail,
If thou, the moon's superior blaze,
Hid not thy face beneath a veil?

Mock not my love—bid me not fly—
But speak, ah! rather speak my death!
Spurn'st thou thy Khatoon's ceaseless sigh?
Must scorn and sorrow chill his breath?

LABORDE'S JOURNEY THROUGH ARABIA PETRÆA.*

"DOOM shall be a desolation," is one of the many fearful denunciations recorded in the prophetic part of the Scriptures, of which the ancient Idumæa is the object. The durable mode of building adopted by the Idumæans or Nabathæans, the "dwellers in the clefts of the rock," who excavated their houses, temples, and tombs, out of the living mountain, though an ineffectual protection against the ruin which overtook them, has contributed to preserve the memorials of their existence and of their splendour from entire destruction, and to attest the fulfilment of the prophecy which pronounced their doom. The curse seems still to linger over this devoted country: the tribes holding a reputed sway throughout the wadys, or vallies, in which these curious relics are to be found, are peculiarly hostile to strangers, and it is but of late years, at least for centuries, that European travellers have procured access to the ruins of Petra. Burekhardt could obtain but a glimpse of the splendid remains of the Nabathæans; Seetzen was unable to reach the capital; Mr. Jolliffe and Sir F. Henniker were equally unsuccessful; and it was not till Mr. Banks, with Mr. Legh and Captains Irby and Mangles, exerted all the influence which political connexions, wealth, liberality, and considerable local experience gave him, that Wady Mousa, or the Valley of Moses (the name now given to the tract containing the excavated city), was even superficially explored. Much, however, was left by them for subsequent travellers, and the work before us (or rather the original work, of which this is an abridgment) contains the incidents of a visit paid to this extraordinary country by MM. Laborde and Lanant, and some delightful sketches of the objects found there.

The travellers left Cairo, with a respectable suite of sixteen dromedaries, and dressed *à la Bedouin*, in February, 1828. The journey to Suez was attended by nothing remarkable. The place itself, as well as the country in its vicinity, has a dismal aspect. The small town (once a city of great mercantile importance) consists of two streets; the houses are built of bricks dried in the sun, and most of them are wretched in the extreme. The inhabitants, being of various nations, exhibit striking contrasts in physiognomy and costume. The major part of the population pursue the occupation of guides: so great has been the influx thither of curious visitors of late years. Crossing the little gulf which separates Suez from the opposite coast of Arabia, the travellers found themselves in half an hour in Asia. They noticed the delight evinced by the Arabs in their train, on treading their native soil,—an enthusiasm which seemed in bad keeping with the gloomy wilderness around.

Directing their course between the chain of the Ruhat mountains and the eastern shore of the Red Sea, in two days they entered the high country, intersected by the different chains which branch from Mount Sinai. The tombs of Sarbat-el-Cadem (Sarbat-al-Kardem) were the first antiquities of importance they met with, which were discovered by Niebuhr, and which

* Journey through Arabia Petræa to Mount Sinai and the Excavated City of Petra, the Edom of the Prophets. By M. Laborde and F. Lanant. London, 1830. Murray.

use like so many apparitions in this dreary wild. "These remains, doubtless of great antiquity, occupy a space of about seventy-five paces in length, by about thirty-five in breadth. The grave-stones, about fourteen in number, are partly thrown down; a few are still standing; and their fronts, which are much fretted by the northern blasts, still exhibit the traces of hieroglyphics." M. Laborde accounts for the appearance of Egyptian remains here, by supposing that a community of miners was established here, to work at the quarries of free-stone. Sir F. Henniker considers these remains inferior to those of Egypt in design and execution, and that the hieroglyphics are intermixed with the Persepolitan character.

Threading the long and intricate vallies, some of which are hallowed in the eyes of the Arabs by traditions of Mahomet, they descended to Dahab, upon the shore of the Elanitic gulf, through the great Wady Zackal, "shut in within a width of about fifty paces by masses of granite of from 1,000 to 1,200 feet in height, which often rise like perpendicular walls even to their very tops, exhibiting the appearance of a Cyclopean street belonging to some ancient and abandoned town." Dahab, according to Burekhardt, is probably the Dizahab mentioned in *Deut. i. 1.*, as "over against the Red Sea;" and which is now a resort of fishermen. They now skirted the Gulf of Elan or Akaba to the north-east, by Nouebe, to Wady Taba and Wady Emrag, opposite to the shore of which is the isle of Graia, once occupied by the Crusaders, and now exhibiting the perfect remains of strong fortifications of the fourteenth century. Our two travellers committed an act of absurdity here, of which we should have thought no one capable, who was not "a tool that knaves do work with:" they planted a flag upon the highest part of the isle, and "took possession of it in the name of France!"

Rounding the extremity of the gulf, where is a rock about four feet high, on which is accumulated a heap of stones, serving as a line of demarcation between the Bedouins of the Peninsula of Sinai, and the Arabs of the north, they reached Akaba (a little to the south of Aila, the ancient Elana),* the seat of government of Hassan Aga, one of the dependents of Mehemet Ali, who, since his Wahabite expeditions, has established his authority in the nearer parts of Arabia. Here M. Laborde procured a letter of recommendation and invitation to the chief of the potent tribe of Alawins, without whose protection it would be dangerous to explore the wonders of Wady Mousa. A body of Alawins (the chief was the very person who had driven away Mr. Banks) came forthwith to the fortress of Akaba, and their primitive manners recalled to the Europeans the descriptions in the Sacred Scriptures: "Jacob and his sons on their way to Egypt, the Magi arriving from remote regions, or those kings of Arabia so often mentioned in the Bible, seemed to be pictured in these chiefs of the desert." The negotiation was a noisy one, but ended in a stipulation that the travellers might not only visit the Valley of Moses, and see Petra, but even "carry it away in their portfolios." One source of security (strange as it may seem) arose from the prevalence of the plague amongst the Fellahs of the valley,

* The ruins of this city consist of only a few mounds of earth and rubbish, amongst which was observed a block of white marble.

which thinned their numbers, confined them to their tents, and indisposed them to molest visitors.

They departed from Akaba and entered Wady Arabia, the plain of Elath, and of Ezion Geber, the route of the Israelites, which runs from the head of the gulf of Elana to the north, and which is as barren as the desert. Various attempts have been made by Niebuhr, Burckhardt, and others, to identify the places mentioned in Scripture in this valley; but, although the face of the country has changed, perhaps, less here than in any other part of the world, such marks as date trees, and springs, and even the savour of the water, are likely to be obliterated in the lapse of centuries.

When in the latitude of Mount Hor, on which the tomb of Aaron is seen, they diverged to the east into the Valley of Petra, where a short journey reveals suddenly to the traveller an enchanting picture, in which (to use the poetical language of M. Laborde) nature has set in her own noble frame-work the productions of man, which aspire to harmonize with her own.

Entering the valley which forms the site of the city, our travellers had a grand view of the whole of its ruins, and of its superb inclosure of rocks, pierced with myriads of tombs. "It was truly a strange spectacle," says M. Laborde; "a city filled with tombs, some scarcely begun, some finished, looking as new and as fresh as if they had just come from the hands of the sculptor; while others seemed to be the abode of lizards, fallen into ruin and covered with brambles. One would be inclined to think that the former population had no employment which was not connected with death, and that they had been all surprised by death during the performance of some funeral solemnities. The styles are as various as the nature and uses of the objects. One of the first particularly noticed was an unfinished excavation, which showed the plan adopted by the artificers. The rock was at first cut down in a perpendicular direction, leaving buttresses on each side, which preserved their original form: the front, thus smoothed, was next marked out, according to the style of the architecture fixed upon, and then the capitals of the columns were fashioned: thus, the course of proceeding was to begin at the top and finish at the bottom.

Following the little river, or brook, of Wady Mousa, it passed along a level space, which formed the place, or forum, under a vault, the square extending over both banks, the pavement being formed of large slabs. "The collection of temples and tombs which were to be seen from that place, all round the horizon, must have presented a most magnificent spectacle when Petra was in its glory." There are the remains of a triumphal arch, whose entire destruction appeared to be spontaneous (instantaneous, we suppose, is meant), its ruins being placed in an order analogous to the positions they occupied in the building. "It looks," says M. Laborde, "like a vast pile asleep, ready to get up."

The excavation which most excited their attention (as well as that of Messrs. Leby and Mangles), was the vast theatre entirely scooped out of

the mountain. The diameter of the podium is 123 feet; the number of seats thirty-three, and of the cunei, three. This scene of amusement is surrounded by sepulchres, which touch the very sides of the theatre. Was it indifference, or moral principle, which led this singular people to keep up this constant association with the memorials of death?

The work, however, which appears to bear away the palm, and is characterized by M. Laborde as "one of the wonders of antiquity," is what the Arabs term the Treasury of Pharaoh, or the Castle of Pharaoh; the design of which appears to be extremely elegant, and the execution excellent: it is, moreover, in good preservation. It is a temple cut in the rock, which is of free-stone, slightly tinged with oxide of iron, the tints of which produce a magical effect on the eye. The columns of the colonnade are about three feet in diameter; the capitals are of the Corinthian order; there is an elegant pediment richly carved, an upper story with statues, the whole surmounted with an urn placed on a kind of domed lantern, supported by columns (like the Choragic monument at Athens), 120 feet from the ground: the interior does not correspond with the ornamented front.

The large tomb, which Mr. Banks's party could see from a distance, but could not reach, was inspected and is described by M. Laborde, who speaks of it as "an astonishing work of art."

Sculptured in relief on the rock, it exhibits a compact mass, a monolith monument, in fact, of enormous dimensions, by way of ornament, in front of the mountain. Its preservation is perfect; it would be difficult to say as much for its style. The vastness of its dimensions, however, compensates, in some degree, for its defects; and even the fantastic character which it presents is curious with reference to the history of the arts, when compared with the different edifices which were constructed about the time of their revival. It forms a link between their decline in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and their restoration in the fifteenth. Upon examination, one would be inclined to conclude that the projectors of this work, inspired by a purer taste than belonged to their age, had recourse, not indeed to the fountain-head of the arts, nor even to the beauties of some of the monuments which they might have found at home, and which might have served them as models; but only to that stage at which the architects went astray from the true and only path that conducted to perfection. Hence they made but a half-step towards it, taking the scale of the art, not from its highest but its lowest degree; thus returning towards purity of style through the same gradations by which it had descended at the period of its decline.

The interior of these excavations exhibits generally nothing but coarsely-chiselled walls; but one of the tombs was a chamber of large extent, supported by pillars, and exhibiting architectural decorations.

Quitting the Valley of Petra, the travellers proceeded to that of Sabra, lured by the report of their guides, that they might see some "old stones" there. They observed the ruins of a town, in temples, a bridge, and, strange to say, a naumachia, the torrents of the rainy season being conducted into a reservoir hollowed out of the rock. Distinct traces were seen of the remains of villages, roads, and the boundaries of fields, "when Nabathean agriculture flourished,—a period too distant to be spoken of by Arabian authors."

Agriculture, at present, is almost suspended in these regions by the climate, the locusts, and still more by the predatory Arabs.

On his return, M. de Laborde fell into the ordinary route of the pilgrims to Mecca, and the merchants to Ras Mohammed, the point of junction between the Elamitic Gulf and the Red Sea; then, turning to the north, toward Sinai, he reached the plain where the children of Israel encamped on their journey through the Wilderness. Independently of the sacred associations which these localities tend to recall, they excite a pleasing kind of awe, as the unquestionable scenes of the earliest events of secular history.

The convent of Mount Sinai and Mount Horeb (dedicated to St. Catherine) has been often described. The prospect from the summit of Sinai is a kind of sea of desolation. Sir F. Henniker conveys a good notion of the scene, by representing its appearance "as if Arabia Petraea had once been an ocean of lava, and while its waves are running literally mountains high, it was commanded suddenly to stand still." It is curious that on Horeb and Sinai are to be seen, the rock of Moses, a ruined mosque, and a Christian (Catholic) church, in the same condition, "which rebukes," M. Laborde remarks, "on this grand theatre of the three religions that divide [have divided] the world, the indifference of mankind to the creeds which they once professed with so much ardour." Numerous inscriptions, to which the denomination of *Sinaitic* is given, are found in this part: they are accompanied by figures of men and animals.

M. Laborde (who had parted with M. Linant) returned to Suez by the way of Wady Mokatteb, and Wady Taibe, and reached Cairo (a distance of thirty-two leagues) in seventeen hours.

Wady Araba, the great valley formed by the prolongation of two branches of Mount Libanus, and which "bears evident traces of having been anciently the bed of a river," M. Laborde considers to have been formerly the course of the Jordan, which then discharged itself into the Red Sea, though it is now stopped by the basin called the Dead Sea. The appearance of the country, he thinks, confirms the hypothesis, that the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed by a volcanic eruption. The conjectures of M. Laborde regarding the ancient geography of the Red Sea (the diminution of the sand), and upon the name given to this gulf, possess neither ingenuity nor novelty. Nor does the sketch he has given of the history of these regions, and of its different emporia, indicate much research.

Upon the whole, we must confess that this work has greatly disappointed us. We have not seen the original, and cannot decide how much of its poverty of interest is to be attributed to the translator and editor, who has materially abridged it. The plates are excellent, and, we have no doubt, accurately represent the objects from which the drawings were taken; but there is a singular absence of distinctness and fullness in the descriptions: indeed, without the plates, it would be impossible to form any idea of the objects described. There is a prodigious waste of words and want of con-

sensation throughout, and, whilst trivial matters have undue importance given them, the occasional notes quoted from the narratives of Burekhardt, Henniker, and Irby and Mangles, short as they are, supply the best accounts of the monuments of Petra seen by M. Laborde. The translation is ill-executed; it is not expressed in a good English style, and we must say it degrades us even in the eyes of foreigners to retain the French mode of spelling Oriental proper names and titles, as if we were totally ignorant of the language in which they have a meaning. Why, for example, should *Chibûkshiba-shî* be barbarously and unintelligibly written *Tschiboukschbiachi*? It is disagreeable to speak thus disparagingly of a book, which, as far as the publisher is concerned, is "got up" with his usual taste and elegance.

THE AISWARIKA SYSTEM OF BUDDHISM.*

The self-existent God is the sum of perfections, infinite, eternal, without members or passions; one with all things (in *Pravritti*, the versatile universe) and separate from all things (in *Nirvritti*, its opposite, this world and the next), uninformed and formless, the essence of *Pravritti*, who is like a cypher or point, infinite, unsustained (in *Nirvritti*), and sustained (in *Pravritti*), whose essence is *Nirvritti*, of whom all things are forms (in *Pravritti*), and who is yet formless (in *Nirvritti*), who is the Iswara, the first intellectual essence, the A'di Buddha, was revealed by his own will. This self-existent is he whom all know as the only true Being; and though the state of *Nirvritti* he his proper and enduring state, yet, for the sake of *Pravritti* (creation), he produced the five Buddhas thus: from *Savi*-*suddha-dharma-dhâtuga-jnyân*, Vairo chana, the supremely wise, from whom proceeding the element of earth, the sight, and colours; and from *Adarshana-jnyân*, Akshobhya, from whom proceed the element of water, the faculty of hearing, and all sounds; and from *Pratyavakshana-jnyân*, Ratna Sambhava, from whom proceed the element of fire, the sense of smell, and all odours; and from *Santa-jnyân*, Amitâbha, from whom proceed the element of air, the sense of taste, and all savours; and from *Kriyavakshana-jnyân*, Amogha Siddha, from whom proceed the element of ether, the faculty of touch, and all the sensible properties of outward things dependent thereon. All these five Buddhas are *Pravritti kâmanas*, or the authors of creation. They possess the five *jnyânas*, the five *mudras*, and the five vehicles. The five *jnyânas*, five senses, and five respective objects of sense, are forms of them. And these five Buddhas each produced a Bodhi-Satwa. The five Bodhi-Satwas are *Srishti-kâmanas*, or the immediate agents of creation: and each, in his turn, having become *Sarvagata*, (invested with all qualities, or invested with the three *gunas*), produced all things by his fiat.

All things existent (in the versatile universe) proceed from some cause (*hêtu*): that cause is the Tathâgata (A'di Buddha): and that which is the cause of (versatile) existence is the cause of the cessation or extinction of all (such) existence: so said Sâkya Sinha.

Body is compounded of the five elements: soul, which animates it, is an emanation from the self-existent.

Those who have suffered many torments in this life, and have even burned in hell, shall, if they piously serve the *Tri Ratna* (or *Triad*), escape from the evils of both. Subandu (a Raja of Benares) was childless. He devoted himself to the worship of Iswara (A'di Buddha); and by the grace of Iswara a sugar-cane was produced from his loins, from which a son was born to him. The race remains to this day, and is called Ikshvâva Akû.

When all was void, perfect void (*Sûnya Maha Sûnya*), the trilateral syllable *Aum* became manifest, the first-created, the ineffably splendid, surrounded by all the radical letters (*Vijâ Akshara*), as by a necklace. In that *Aum*, he who is present in all things, formless and passionless, and who possesses the *Tri Ratna*, was produced by his own will.

* From "Quotations from Original Sanscrit Authorities on Buddhism," by D. H. Hodgson, Esq. Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, for February.
Calcutta, 1850. Vol. 21, No 82.

TALES OF AN INDIAN VOYAGE.

No. II.—THE MATE OF THE WILD SWAN.

After the trade with India was thrown open, in the year 1814, a great many small vessels went out, which offered some accommodation for passengers, but of a very inferior kind to that which was to be found on board the great China ships, and other large Indiamen, chartered by the Company. I had always sailed in one of these "floating palaces," as I have heard them called, and did not much relish the notion of going out in any thing inferior; but I was overpersuaded to attend upon a lady who had engaged her passage with Captain Colleton, of the *Wild Swan*, of 350 tons burthen. A gentleman, who sailed in the last ship with me, had recommended me very strongly to Captain Colleton, and he being extremely anxious to procure a steady active female, accustomed to the sea, to wait upon a lady particularly entrusted to his charge, made it so well worth my while to go, that, much against my inclination, I agreed to venture. I would not have undertaken this voyage but for the confidence I placed in the captain, who had the look of a kind-hearted and honest man; and so he was. There was something so open and hearty-like in his countenance, that nobody could be deceived in him; but, though a good seaman, he was unfortunately too easy in his temper, and edged too much of others by himself; at least we found it so afterwards.

Captain Colleton thought it best that the lady and myself should see each other before we went on board ship; and I, therefore, waited upon her in her lodgings in London. She was the wife of a gentleman in Calcutta, and had come to England for her health, which, to judge from her appearance, poor thing, had not been materially benefited. She did not seem to be more than four-and-twenty, with a very delicate look, a complexion transparently fair, but as pale as wax; her features were fine, and her large dark eyes and silken black hair, many must have thought exceedingly beautiful. I was struck at first only by the sickly hue of her skin, and it was not until afterwards that I perceived how very handsome she was. Mrs. Marchmont had two of her husband's maiden sisters with her, two as crabbed women as ever I saw: they were not young, but seemed to wish to be thought so; and their tyranny and bad temper I soon found out had prevented their sister-in-law from reaping any advantage from change of climate. She seemed glad to escape them, even to go on board ship, without much prospect of happiness on her return to India; for Mr. Marchmont was old enough to be her father; and, by all accounts, was an austere, stingy, cross-grained man.

The *Wild Swan* had not very extensive accommodation for passengers; but the cabins, though fewer and smaller than those to which I had been accustomed, were very comfortable. Mrs. Marchmont had engaged the two stern cabins, which opened into the cuddy, because she wished to be quite to herself, and as near as possible to the captain, who occupied one of the awning-cabins on the opposite side of the cuddy; one of them was fitted up for a sleeping-room for her and me, and the other made a very nice little sitting-apartment. We found the ship at Portsmouth, and, the wind being favourable, were down channel and out to sea in a very short time. There were two other female passengers on board, a Mrs. McAlister, who was also going out to rejoin her husband, and a sister many years younger than herself, a Miss Biggs, a fine dashing-looking young woman, quite handsome enough to have some reason to be vain of her beauty. Mr. McAlister was a shopkeeper in

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Calcutta, and his wife was uneducated, and very vulgar, both in appearance and manners; but the sister had been better brought up,—that is, she had been taught more, and could speak good English, and French too, I believe, and was what is called accomplished, for she played upon the piano, and made full manner of *ful-lal* things in gold paper and pasteboard. But, with all this, Miss Biggs was not a bit more genteel than Mrs. McAlister; she spoke in a loud and decided tone, and flounced about in a manner very unlike that of a real lady, or one who had been accustomed to the society of well-bred persons. Mrs. Marchmont, who had all the ways and feelings of a gentlewoman, could not be supposed to be much pleased with her fellow-passengers; but she made no remark about them to me, and conducted herself with great politeness to them, inviting them into her cabin, and offering them many little civilities. Mrs. McAlister seemed inclined to be sociable, but her sister held off; she was evidently either jealous or envious of Mrs. Marchmont; she knew that, in Calcutta, they must move in different circles; and she thought, as she had the protection of her sister on board ship, she might keep Mrs. Marchmont from interfering in her plans, by maintaining a very distant civility; for it was not likely that one lady would come much upon deck, or into the cuddy, if she found the other female passengers averse to any intimacy. We had a gentleman on board, whom Miss Biggs thought quite worthy of conquest, shewing, from the first, that she was determined to get him; this was a Mr. Luttrell, a civilian, about thirty-two years of age, returning to India after a three years' absence. She no doubt shewed her taste in the selection, for I have seldom seen a finer-looking person, or one who was more of the gentleman; he did not, however, make himself more familiar with the party than politeness required, sitting a good deal in his own cabin, or walking about, and playing at chess with the captain. The rest of the passengers consisted of raw young men, very idle, and very foolish, who required to be kept in order by those who knew better, and, it was easy to perceive, would run into all sorts of extravagance when not under control.

We had none of us any reason to be displeased with the captain, for a better kind of man never breathed; he had, however, a strange set of people about him for mates or officers, such as I had never seen before on board the Company's ships, for those had all something of the appearance and dress of gentlemen; while the most that could be said of his officers was, that they were well-behaved men, who looked as if they had served before the mast. The first mate, indeed, formed an exception. I have seen a great many handsome faces, but none so very striking as his; and yet it was not a pleasing kind of beauty either, but one that sometimes made the blood in the veins run cold, for he could give a peculiar look, which seemed more like that of a demon than a man; a dark, ferocious expression, terrifying to behold. He dressed rather fantastically, looking more like such a sailor as one sees in a play, than a real Jack-tar; but that was to shew off his figure, for though he sometimes affected the roughness of a thorough-bred seaman, he was vain of his person, and liked to be thought superior to his station, often having a volume of poetry in his hand, and making fine speeches out of plays.

Captain Colleton sat, according to the custom on board India ships, at the middle of the table, with Mrs. Marchmont on his right hand, and Mrs. McAlister on his left. Miss Biggs was placed next her sister, and Hammond, the first mate, took the bottom. Mr. Luttrell had a seat next Mrs. Marchmont, at the upper end,—the very reason, I do believe, which occasioned Miss Biggs to take so deadly a hatred to my poor mistress; the surgeon was

seated at the top, and the second and third mate (for there was only one table for all), and the rest of the passengers, ranged themselves down the other side. This disposition of the party gave Mr. Hammond the opportunity of endeavouring to make himself agreeable to Miss Biggs; but his advances were treated with great disdain by that young lady, who thought of nothing but how she might best captivate Mr. Luttrell, from whom it was a great misery to be so far off. My business did not carry me into the cuddy during meals, but I could see and hear all that was going on, through the Venetian blinds, with which part of our cabins was paneled; and I soon found that Miss Biggs had some very hard work to perform. In the first place, she had to shew herself off to as much advantage as she could, without engaging too deeply in conversation with her next neighbour; in the second, she had to keep her sister silent, who often made sad discoveries, without being aware of the secrets she betrayed; and, lastly, there was the constant attempt to attract Mr. Luttrell's attention. This she managed to do by asking him questions, and appealing to him upon all occasions; Mr. Luttrell always answered this too persevering lady as shortly as politeness would allow, for it was the only period in the day in which he could have any conversation with Mrs. Marchmont, a companion much more suited to his taste. In the evening, the ladies walked on the deck, but my mistress never went out of her cabin, unless the captain came to escort her; and then, to be sure, Mr. Luttrell would try to join them as often as he could; for, in spite of all that Miss Biggs could do, he never gave her the least reason to suppose that she would succeed in entangling his affections. She was not very scrupulous respecting the means, coming upon deck in all weathers, and often refusing the assistance of others, throwing herself into his arms at every convenient opportunity, when the rolling of the vessel enabled her to do so, as if by accident. I almost wished that Mr. Luttrell had been more taken with the full-blown beauty of this young lady; but it was of too coarse a character to please a man of his nice ideas; her rosy cheeks, cherry lips, and plump figure, though raising the admiration of the sailors, who thought her quite a divinity, did not suit him, which, as I have said before, I was sorry for, because I feared that he began to admire Mrs. Marchmont rather too much. Not that Mr. Luttrell paid any improper, or even particular, attention to my lady, but there was something in his air and manner, when he spoke to or looked at her, which shewed that he was deeply interested,—more deeply, I feared, than was good for the happiness of either. He supplied her with books, and was always thinking of something that might amuse her in her cabin, and so prevent her from dwelling too much upon her own distresses. It was, perhaps, unfortunate, that Mrs. Marchmont's history should have been so well known in the ship, for it made people fancy that she might be induced to go wrong. Mr. Luttrell, though well acquainted with all the particulars, would never have mentioned them, I am sure, to her detriment; but Mrs. McAlister told every body how she had been forced to marry one of the worst-hearted men that ever lived; and that, in all probability, she would not long survive a recurrence of the ill-treatment, which had injured her health so materially before, as to oblige her to go to England. I could have no doubt of the truth of this story, for never did I see any woman so thoroughly wretched as Mrs. Marchmont. She made no complaint,—at least none of her husband,—but seemed always absorbed in the most profound melancholy; and it was heart-rending, at times, to hear her deep-drawn sighs, and to see the tears coursing each other down her pale cheeks. I used to fancy that she derived a little under the soothing influence of Mr. Luttrell's conversation; and

but made me fear, poor lady, that she would be the less able to endure the contrast which awaited her at Calcutta. Notwithstanding the great privacy of her conduct, there was some little talk in the ship, especially between Mrs. McAlister and the young men, who sneered and jeered together about the "Platonic attachment," I think they called it, of Mr. Luttrell to Mrs. Marchmont. Miss Biggs, at last, seemed to think her case hopeless; so she quite gave up the pursuit, and contented herself with the attentions of the mate, Hammond, who, to all appearance, seemed to be distractedly in love with her.

Though there was a bold, reckless, dare-devil sort of air about this Hammond, which was often almost terrifying, there could be no doubt of his being a good sailor, and a courageous fellow; nor was it at all unlikely that he should succeed with such a person as Miss Biggs, after she had got her other fancy out of her head. Always during a gale of wind he used to be seen on the weather yard-arm, seemingly delighted with the tempest, and enjoying hardships and labours which others would have been very glad to have escaped. I suppose that, when her attention had become directed to him, Miss Biggs saw that he was no common person; for, in a very short time, her devotion to this new flame was so particular, as to bring great scandal upon herself. The captain, I believe, remonstrated more than once, and pointed out the impropriety of her behaviour, but it would not do; and Mrs. McAlister, who never had much control over her sister, lost the little she possessed, by her silly conduct with one of the young cadets, who, for want of something better to do, made a fool both of himself and of her also. Hammond, I observed, had become very distasteful to the captain, who, however, was a quiet man, and desirous to avoid a quarrel at sea: no high words or altercation passed between them, but all the people in the ship could perceive that the captain disapproved exceedingly of the mate's conduct, disliking his intimacy with Miss Biggs, and being, moreover, displeased with his mode of dress, which had become more fanciful every day, and, though setting his own figure off to advantage, making him look more like the captain of a pirate vessel than the mate of a merchantman. He was fond of wearing a pair of short wide breeches, of white linen, very full at the knees, and falling over a pair of scarlet stockings; a scarlet silk waistcoat, richly flowered with gold, and a blue jacket of a peculiar make, which, instead of being round like a sailor's ordinary cut, was pointed in front and at the back, and adorned with drop buttons; he had a sort of shawl or sash round his waist, and a small cap of gold brocade stuck on one side of his head. This, he said, was the uniform which he had worn in some South American service; but most people believed that it was a fashion of his own, adopted for the purpose of making himself more conspicuous. I overheard a whisper, that the captain intended to put into the Cape, for the purpose of getting rid of Hammond; and I was not sorry that we were likely to lose him, for there was a bold audacious look about the fellow, which was different from the manliness of an honest sailor, and made one think of the stories one has read of about atrocities committed on the high seas.

We were drawing near to the Cape, and the weather was fine, though somewhat boisterous; the ship lay a good deal over on one side, and the captain, always attentive to the navigation of the vessel, was now more upon deck than usual. I thought I had heard his voice one evening, during the dog-watch, when it was blowing very hard, and, just afterwards, a heavy roll of the ship wrenched out the stanchion on which Mrs. Marchmont was leaning, and she fell with great violence to the ground. I raised her in my arms, and, placing her on the couch, went in search of the captain, who was always our resource

in any emergency. On going to the poop-ladder, I met Hammond coming down. "What do you want here?" he asked, with an expression of countenance which made me tremble from head to foot. Not choosing, however, to appear daunted, I replied, that I was seeking for the captain. "He is below," returned the mate; and again there came such a dreadful shadow over him that I shuddered to my very heart. I went back, however, to the cabin which, with the assistance of the carpenter, was soon put to rights. The gentlemen of the ship generally assembled in the cuddy, about nine o'clock, to take a glass of grog, before parting for the night, and the usual party came in, with the exception of Captain Colleton. Scarcely knowing why, I felt uneasy at his absence; he was accustomed to visit Mrs. Marchmont's cabin, to ask her if she would like any thing for supper, or a glass of wine-and-water, especially if she had not eaten a morsel during the day, which had been the case upon this occasion; and as the vessel was going on steadily before the wind, there seemed to be no cause for his departure from his usual custom. After a little time, the gentlemen began to inquire the reason that Captain Colleton did not join them; the caddy-servants were asked if they knew the cause of his absence. Nobody could tell; it was supposed that he was asleep in his cabin; at last, the officer of the watch went in to make a report, and then it became rumoured through the ship, that the captain was missing. A general standing in the main chains, but without success; he had been last seen that heavy lurch, he had gone overboard. Overboard he certainly had gone, but I suspected that a human arm had sent him there; the expression of Hammond's countenance recurred to my mind, and I turned sick, and fainted. When I came to myself again, and had leisure for reflection, I was afraid to mention my suspicions, since they rested upon such slight evidence, and might have been imputed to malice against Hammond, to whom it was well known I owed no good-will. All the rest of the people in the vessel seemed to attribute the affair to accident, and though distressed at the idea of being under the command of a man whom very few liked, did not go the length of supposing that he had committed murder to attain the object of his ambition. For a few days, things went on smoothly.

For a few days, things went on smoothly enough; his Marchmont kept her cabin, and Hammond, taking the captain's place at table, placed Miss Biggs beside him. The lovers (for so I suppose they must be called) threw off all disguise now that Captain Colleton's eyes were no longer upon them, and conducted themselves in a very absurd and improper manner: it was reported that they were to be married the moment they got ashore, but Hammond, saying that he saw no reason to alter the vessel's course, did not put in at the Cape, —a circumstance which threw a damp upon many of the ship's company, as well as Mr. Luttrell and Mrs. Marchmont, who were by no means pleased with the idea of sailing under a man who, for aught they knew, might turn pirate before the end of the voyage. I believe that several of the sailors entertained this opinion, and I was glad to see a determination upon their part to resist any attempt to make them accomplices in so nefarious a project. The mates, rough and uneducated as they were, appeared to be honest men, and kept a sharp look-out upon Hammond; so that, all things considered, we began to hope that, though we might not have a comfortable voyage, it would be a safe one; and that, although she was acting a very imprudent part, the conduct of Miss Biggs towards her admirer would prevent him from thinking of any thing else. Since the death of Captain Colleton, Mr. Luttrell and Mrs. Marchmont had only spoken a few words to each other through the blinds which divided

No. II.—The Male of the *Warrant*

er cabin from the cuddy; she had refused to admit any male visitor, even Hammond, and therefore could not receive him. The ladies kept away; they did, I suppose, the grace to be ashamed of their conduct, and at all times could receive little gratification from the society of a woman so superior to themselves. Notwithstanding his devotion to Miss Biggs, however, Hammond viewed an evident desire to make himself agreeable to Mrs. Marchmont; he wrote her long rigmale letters, expressive of respect, and a desire to become her guardian in the room of Captain Colleton, and was quite fulsome in his attentions, sending something or other into her cabin every hour of the day. These overtures were met with cold civility, for my mistress would neither leave her cabin, or consent to admit a gentleman into it. She felt the extreme delicacy of her situation, and conjured me never to quit her for a single instant, since she had now nobody but myself to vouch for the correctness of her conduct. I, of course, promised all that she desired, and I kept my word, never stirring beyond the cabin, notwithstanding the desire which I sometimes felt to learn what was going on, from the gossips of the steward's pantry, where every thing that happens in the ship is talked over. When Hammond found that fair means were of little use, he had recourse to other measures. He now wrote threatening letters to Mrs. Marchmont, insisting upon his right, as master of the vessel, to have an audience, as he called it, with any one of the passengers, and insinuating that it would be better for her to comply. He had either got tired of Miss Biggs, or was actuated by some hidden motive in this conduct; but I perceived, from the first, that he had an eye upon Mrs. Marchmont, and he was just the sort of person to attack any and every woman who came in his way. At length, this bad man seemed deter- mined to throw off all the restraints of decency. He sent an insolent message, commanding me to wait upon him in his cabin. I declined, upon the plea that Mrs. Marchmont required my attendance, and he came raging and swearing to the cuddy, saying that he was insulted, and would shew that he held authority over every body in the ship. He soon knocked open the cabin-door, and burst in. Mrs. Marchmont, pale and trembling, said that he had reason to com- plain of the encouragement she gave me in my insolence to him, and my dis- obedience to his orders, and, therefore, he had come to a determination to take me away, as there were other ladies in the vessel who required my ser- vices. Mrs. Marchmont replied, with the utmost mildness, that I was engaged to give my attendance exclusively to her, and that I was only doing my duty in refusing to leave the cabin against her command. She spoke, however, to the wind; Hammond seemed resolved to carry his point; he blustered and swore, and concluded by seizing my arm, and endeavouring to drag me from the cabin. Excessively alarmed, I screamed out for assistance, and Mr. Luttrell, who happened to be within hearing, immediately rushed to the spot, and released me from the ruffian's grasp. Hammond instantly struck a blow at him in the face, and was as instantly felled to the ground by my defender. Several of the ship's crew, whom Hammond had gained over to his interests, now came up, and Mr. Luttrell, being unarmed, was, after a severe struggle, secured by these fellows, who pinioned his arms with ropes, which they brought for the purpose. Hammond then directed them to seize me, which they were about to do, but were prevented by the unexpected appearance of the second mate, who had heard the cause of the uproar. He came into the cabin with a firm step, and told Hammond that, although unexpected circumstances had given him the command of the ship, he would be obeyed only so long as he con-

ducted himself with propriety; and that, the moment he offered any insult to Mrs. Marchmont, there was a party in the vessel who would feel themselves justified in disputing his authority. Hammond now seemed to see the necessity of lowering his tone, and condescended to attempt an explanation; he denied that he intended any violence, and complained loudly of Mr. Luttrell's interference. His myrmidons averred, they believed that his life had been endangered by the assault of my champion, and Godwin, the mate, who was appearing to wish to carry matters to extremity, suffered Mr. Luttrell to be put under arrest, to abide the charge against him, and contented himself with an assurance to Mrs. Marchmont, that she should be protected at the hazard of his life. We were then left to ourselves, and though nearly frightened out of our senses, only too happy to have escaped so well. It seemed quite certain, that Hammond had indulged the most abominable designs against Mrs. Marchmont; and though she had been saved by the intrepidity of Godwin, the mate, we knew not whether, in the course of the voyage, our enemy would not be able to gain over a stronger party in his favour; that there was nothing too bad for him to commit was now evident; and if the crew did not remain staunch, it was quite certain we should never reach Bengal.

Hammond told his own story to the passengers, and, as is usual amongst weak-minded persons, he got a good many to come round to his way of thinking: it is astonishing how few people make use of their own senses in forming a judgment, and how liable the greater number are to be led astray by the representations of others, even where they have been witnesses of the facts, and ought to see clearly the true state of the case. The young men on board were not sorry to be released from the control which Captain Colleton exercised over them; Hammond, of course, in order to gain their favour, allowed them greater license; they were often up, drinking and singing, half the night; and Mrs. McAlister and Miss Biggs, being completely in the power of the wretch who commanded the ship, were obliged to join these parties, and to use their endeavours to keep the young men in good humour, and induce them to take Hammond's part against Mr. Luttrell. That gentleman was still in confinement in his cabin, having a sentry over him day and night. He was given to understand that, if he would send a written apology to the captain, he might be released; but this he would not condescend to do, and he was the less anxious to regain his liberty, as his regard for Mrs. Marchmont would not have permitted him to offer her attentions, which would be certain to be misinterpreted. She was more secure under the protection of Godwin, whose conduct on this occasion was above all praise; he kept a watchful eye over Hammond, and though he did not farther interfere in Mr. Luttrell's behalf, than to tell all the people that, if he brought an action for false imprisonment, he would be certain to gain it, there could be no doubt that he prevented the skipper, as he called himself, from proceeding to extremities. Hammond laughed, or affected to laugh, at every thing that was said against him, and except with regard to Mrs. Marchmont, whom he did not presume to molest, went on in a very daring manner. It was openly said amongst the crew, that he only waited for an opportunity to turn pirate; but Godwin, who generally came once a day to Mrs. Marchmont's cabin, assured her that, if such were his object, he would not succeed in it, for the men generally were too well disposed, and there was only a few bad characters who would join him in such an enterprise. These representations comforted us a little; but it was a melancholy thing to be obliged to witness the drunken revels which were going on every night. We set up in the adjoining cabin, for it was useless to

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think of retiring to bed while there was so much riot and confusion. Every thing went on badly in the ship; for the servants, of course, were corrupted; the best of them made too free with the liquor, and the others were, generally, either drunk, or in irons for insolence and disobedience. One black fellow never was sober when out of confinement. Heartily tired were we of the voyage, and by no means pleased at the prospect of detention at Madagascar. We knew, however, that Captain Colleton had received instructions to touch at that island, as he expected to dispose of his cargo there, and we were not surprised at Hammond's determination to fulfil the intentions of the owners. Mrs. Marchmont, at first, entertained a hope of getting away in another ship; but the people of the island were so averse to the French, that they would not allow them to come into the road; and, in fact, ours was the only vessel to be seen at the time, with the exception of country craft. Hammond, of course, went on shore, and so did the young men; he would not permit either Miss Biggs or her sister to leave the ship, and took measures to prevent Mr. Luttrell from doing so. The cargo was taken out, and on the morning of the even- ing in which we were to sail, several heavy chests, containing dollars (it was said) were brought on board, and deposited in a place of the greatest safety in the ship. Hammond came with them himself, and all the rest of the passen- gers, but after every thing had been properly disposed of, went on shore again alone. Much to our surprise, before his departure, he came to Mrs. March- mont's cabin, and asked her to accompany him, bringing, at the same time, a letter from an English lady, containing an invitation, and offering to take a solemn oath, that no harm should happen to her during her absence. Of course, Mrs. Marchmont refused to leave the vessel with such a companion, and her determination seemed to affect Hammond a good deal, for he stood before her with tears in his eyes, and at last seemed to tear himself away with the greatest reluctance. On passing through the cuddy, he was stopped by Miss Biggs, who had often entreated him to take her on shore with him, and now became very importunate in her demand. I can never forget the manner in which the wretch repulsed her; swearing a horrid oath, he threw her from him, and staggering for a few paces, she lost her footing, and fell on the floor. Without waiting to see if she were hurt or not, he dived down the companion- ladder, and soon afterwards re-appearing through the main-hatch, jumped into a boat, and was off. Catamaran, the black servant before-mentioned, who was so much addicted to drinking, had of late been kept pretty sober, through the vigilance of Godwin, who always maintained discipline in the ship in the absence of Hammond. He was lurking near the spirit-room, and saw that the skipper, in his hurry, had locked the door, without perceiving that it was not sufficiently closed. The opportunity of obtaining a good supply of liquor was too tempting to be withstood, and he hastened to avail himself of it. What, however, was his horror, when he perceived a lighted candle stuck in an open barrel of gunpowder, and already burned nearly down to the edge. He fortu- nately had presence of mind to scoop it out before it could ignite, and he then rushed upon the deck, pale, and trembling like an aspen leaf, and reported what he had done to Godwin. The mate instantly went below, and satisfied himself that every means had been taken to blow up the ship, with all on board; nothing could be more certain, than that, had not Catamaran been so providentially bent upon stealing the brandy, another five minutes would have terminated our existence. The news circulated instantaneously throughout the vessel, and it is scarcely possible to describe the state of excitement which it produced, and the horror and rage manifested by the sailors, who were at

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no loss to guess the object of this dreadful scheme. Godwin instantly released Mr. Luttrell from his confinement, and sent him on shore, with the other mate, to apprehend the incendiary, remaining himself on board to maintain order.

Early on the following morning, the boat returned, but without a prisoner. Hammond, it appeared, had been seen on shore, anxiously watching for the expected catastrophe, but became uneasy when the time had expired in which the explosion ought to have taken place, and getting into a country boat, in which it was supposed that the dollars he had received for the sale of the cargo were secured, went off before the wind. Had the vessel blown up, he would have pocketed the whole sum, without question from the owners or the underwriters, as no one, except himself, could have told how it happened. It appeared now to be evident, that his plans had been formed from the beginning, the murder of the captain being the first act of the dreadful tragedy. If the consternation of the crew was great, when they saw how recklessly this man would have sacrificed all their lives, for the sake of enriching himself with his ill-gotten wealth, how much more terrible was that of Miss Biggs! Her situation was truly pitiable; it seemed impossible to say whether she suffered most from anger or remorse; her disgrace also appeared to affect her deeply, and her hatred against its author, when she could no longer blind herself to the fact, that he had made an attempt to save the life of Mrs. Marchmont, while leaving her to her fate, amounted to fury. For some time, we apprehended that she would lay violent hands upon herself; but such violent emotions exhaust themselves, and after raving for a week or more, she became tolerably composed. All those who had abetted Hammond in his misdoings, hung their heads, and, allowing that they were in the wrong, became quite calm and submissive. Godwin would not permit Mrs. McAlister and Miss Biggs to appear in the cuddy, but Mrs. Marchmont visited them in their own cabins, thus returning good for evil, and did all she could to soothe their minds, and bring them to a proper sense of their duty.

Upon crossing the line, we met a vessel straight from Bengal, which exchanged newspapers with us; and from those of Calcutta we learned intelligence of the death of Mr. Marchmont, an event which had occurred previous to the sailing of the *Wild Swan* from England. My lady did not affect to be distressed at this news, yet, at the same time, she forbore from any manifestations of satisfaction, though she must have felt inwardly rejoiced at so great and so unexpected a release. She put on mourning, but did not keep her cabin more than a week after she had become acquainted with the circumstance. She had been so long confined, that air and exercise were necessary for her health; and, after the severe restraint which she had put upon her feelings, it was easy to see how much she was gratified at being able to converse with Mr. Luttrell, without dread of evil tongues. Miss Biggs, always envious, could not conceal her mortification at the prospect opening before her rival; her old love for Mr. Luttrell either had returned, or she had never wholly ceased to regard him; but he was now lost to her for ever; and determined, if possible, to hide her shame, she persuaded one of the young men into a promise of marriage, which, strange to say, he fulfilled when they got on shore. The remainder of the voyage was peaceful and prosperous, though saddened to those who possessed any feeling, by the recollection of the past, and the unhappy fate of Captain Colleton.

When the vessel was searched, as it might be supposed, there were no dollars found in the chests said to contain them. I do not know whether any

thing certain was ever learned respecting Hammond; some said that he perished at sea; others, that he was hanged at Gibraltar for piracy; and again, I have been told, that he is walking about the streets of New York at this day. He will, however, be sure to meet with his deserts some time or other. I could not persuade myself to return to England in the *Wild Swan*, but I stayed with Mrs. Marchmont until after her marriage, and then engaged with a lady who had taken her passage in one of the Company's ships.

THE TEA-PLANT IN ASSAM.

THE result of the researches of the tea-deputation despatched to Assam under Dr. Wallich, respecting the tea-plant in that country, gives every reason to expect that tea will become in a short time a prime article of export from India. The plant has been found in extensive natural plantations, and the localities are such as to encourage the belief that it exists far more extensively than has been actually discovered, and to warrant the conclusion that Assam, and our northern frontier generally, will afford the most ample field for tea-cultivation of every variety.

Two of the localities in which the tea has been found are beyond Sudiya, in the tract of country occupied by the Singphos; and the natural presumption is, that it has migrated into that neighbourhood from the Chinese provinces to the eastward. If this be correct, there is every reason to expect that, on further investigation, it will be found to be plentifully diffused through the neighbouring mountains. The Singphos are tributaries, who acknowledge our paramount authority, and little difficulty need therefore be anticipated in extending the regular cultivation and manufacture of the tea into their country. At the same time, it is gratifying to know, that the tea produced on the adjoining frontier of China is very highly valued by the Chinese themselves. Other two localities of the tea are found in the Muttuck, or Mooamaree country, which extends, on the south bank of the Bramhaputra, from the district of Sudiya to Upper Assam. The Mooamarees are tributaries to us, like the Singphos, and more directly under our influence. Their country more nearly resembles the rest of the valley of Assam, which is immediately under our own government; and therefore the natural growth of the tea-plant in it affords the most gratifying assurance of the practicability of extending the cultivation through the province. The last tea locality examined lies amongst the Gabhroo Purbut group of small hills at the bottom of the Naga range, within a few miles of Jorhath, Raja Poorunder Singh's capital. As the raja holds his territories by treaty from the British Government, and expressly during good behaviour only, no difficulty can be experienced in extending the tea cultivation in them: and if any did occur, similar localities skirt on both sides the whole plain of Lower Assam, which is under the administration of our own officers. Over the Naga hills there is a line of communication between Upper Assam and Manipoor; and as Major Grant has brought to light the existence of the tea-plant on the south side of the range, and it has now been found also on the Assam side, we may expect that it likewise occupies many intermediate spots. The mountaineers of this tract consist of a variety of tribes, of considerable extent of population, and rather wealthy and powerful.

The researches of the deputation have not been limited to the tea-plant; the botanical and geological features of the country have been noted; and Dr. Wallich states that he has never seen or heard of so rich a *Flora* as that of Assam.

SKETCHES OF THE LATER HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. VII. THE SEVENTH WAR.

THE division of the British army, under Colonel Ochterlony, penetrated the hills, in the direction of Nalagarh, within a few days after General Gillespie entered the Dhoon; and the commencement of its operations was not inauspicious. Batteries were opened against Nalagarh, and on the 5th of November, 1814, the fort surrendered. The capture of Taonagurh, a small hill fort in the neighbourhood, followed. The two places were garrisoned by small parties of troops, and a depot was established at Nalagarh, which thus afforded the means of an undisturbed communication with the plains.

An apprehension appears to have existed, in certain quarters, of an attempt, on the part of Ummer Sing, to retreat with his army to the eastward, and the necessity of precautionary measures, for frustrating such an attempt, was impressed upon the commanders within the field of whose operations the movement, if made, would have fallen. Colonel Ochterlony maintained that the expectation was utterly unwarranted by probability, and, further, that if Ummer Sing did retreat, as he would without a contest relinquish the country he had occupied to the protection of the British Government, that alone would be an honourable issue of the war in one quarter, while his great distance from the eastern districts, compared with that of our attacking forces, rendered the chance but small of his coming in sufficient time to have much influence there. The result proved that the judgment of Colonel Ochterlony was correct; and it further attested the soundness of the opinions entertained and expressed by that able officer, at a very early period after the commencement of hostilities, as to the nature and character of the war in which the British had become involved. He predicted that the Goorkhas would defend to the utmost every place which they thought defensible, and resist as long as possible even in those they thought weakest. This opinion, however, was not that which prevailed at Durbar, where a very insufficient estimate appears to have been formed of the courage and determination of the troops by whom the British force was to be opposed. Their warlike qualities were greatly underrated, and victory was anticipated upon terms as easy as those on which it had been attained over tribes of less hardihood and activity. The stockades of the Goorkhas had been universally regarded with contempt. Colonel Ochterlony viewed them with very different feelings. He pronounced them extremely formidable, and the experience of the British troops, on several occasions, afforded but too convincing evidence that he was right. We learned, at length, that we were contending with an enemy who was not to be despised; but the lesson was not acquired without severe suffering and loss.

Instead of retiring on the Eastern Provinces, Ummer Sing, having garrisons in Irkee, Subbatoo, and other forts in the interior, concentrated his force on the heights of Ramgurb, to the number of three thousand. The

ridge on which he was posted was defended by several forts of considerable strength. In the rear of this, and running in a direction nearly parallel, was another range of lofty and rugged hills, defended like the others by forts. Between the two ridges flowed the river Gumber, in its progress to the Sutleje. Here Ummer Sing was enabled to draw supplies from the Rajah of Belaspore, a prince devotedly attached to him, who had lands on both sides of the Sutleje; and this advantage was peculiarly valuable at a time when his communication with other quarters was cut off. Colonel Ochterlony, having established his depôts in Nalagarh, advanced on the enemy, and from the heights of Golah gained a full view of his stockade. The position which Ummer Sing had taken up was of extraordinary strength. His right was covered and commanded by the fort of Ramgurb, his left by a high and nearly inaccessible hill, called Kote, on which a strong party was posted. On a first view, however, the left stockade appeared to Colonel Ochterlony to be assailable, and in the hope of being able to turn it, and take the enemy in flank, he made preparations for an attack. Better information induced him to hesitate, and it was deemed necessary to reconnoitre more particularly. This duty was committed to Lieutenant Lawtie, by whom it was performed with extraordinary zeal and ability, and the result was a conviction that a successful attack on the enemy's front was almost impossible, and that the attempt would involve a loss of men both certain and severe. The reports of the country people induced a belief that the hills were more accessible in the rear of the enemy, and these were confirmed by the observations of Lieut. Lawtie. But the road by which alone the rear could be gained, was declared impassable for cattle, and consequently for the guns. This difficulty was overcome by efforts almost incredible. The docility of the elephant was relied upon for effecting a passage impracticable by other beasts, and six of these animals became the bearers of as many pieces of ordnance, while seven hundred coolies, or porters, were put in requisition, to carry the necessary ammunition and equipments. In this manner, a road, characterized by Colonel Ochterlony as "indecipherably bad," was successfully traversed, the wild and rugged hills passed in safety, and a descent effected into the plain in the enemy's rear. A battery was immediately erected, and began to play at an early hour in the morning of the 26th November; but it was found to be too distant, and that the elevation of the work against which it was directed was too great to admit of its producing any material effect. The firing was in consequence discontinued, and Lieut. Lawtie was instructed to reconnoitre the ground, with a view to the choice of a more favourable position. While in the performance of this duty, the officer and his escort were suddenly attacked by a party of the enemy, whom, however, they drove back towards the stockade, and, pushing their advantage, took up a post within three hundred yards of the work. As soon as their situation was perceived at the battery, the whole of the men there were despatched to their assistance; but the enemy threw out from the different stockades and from Ramgurb such numbers, that the party was compelled to relinquish the ground they

had gained before the reinforcement could arrive. The affair was altogether a trifling one, but it was injurious to the British cause, by sustaining the hope of the Goorkhas, and dispiriting those who were opposed to them. No blame can be attached to any party in the transaction; but it cast over the commencement of operations by this division of the army, a portion of the gloom in which the unfortunate events before Kalunga had involved that entrusted to General Gillespie.

The establishment of a battery at a more advanced point was still the object to which the commander of the division directed his attention. One position only presented itself, where the artillery could be used with any prospect of success, and to gain this, a considerable space of ground was to be traversed by the column of attack, exposed to the fire of the enemy, from the other stockades as well as from that against which their operations were directed. On the expediency of risking this, Colonel Ochterlony consulted the field-officers with the detachment. The general impression appeared to be unfavourable, and it was observed that it was an acknowledged principle, that all attacks of such a nature should be sustained by great superiority of numbers; whereas, in the instance under discussion, the force of the enemy far exceeded that of the whole detachment opposed to them. The intelligence of the disastrous result of the second attack upon Kalunga, seems to have determined Colonel Ochterlony not to make an attempt attended by so many chances of failure, and he forthwith avowed his conviction, that the enemy's rear was unassailable with his present means. In fact, the force at the disposal of Colonel Ochterlony was inadequate to the purpose for which it was destined; and that commander, who united with a more than ordinary portion of courage and perseverance, the soundest judgment and the most consummate prudence, determined to wait for reinforcements, and not to risk the efficiency and safety of the army at his disposal by precipitate and ill-judged movements. This determination could scarcely be acceptable to his superiors, but it incurred no reproach. The long experience and high character of Colonel Ochterlony probably averted the censure which would have been bestowed upon an officer who had numbered fewer years, and whose reputation was less firmly established. Conscious that he did all that he ought, Colonel Ochterlony appears, at the same time, to have been aware that he did not attempt all that was expected from him. In a letter to the adjutant-general, dated the 2d December, he wrote that he "did not blush to acknowledge that he felt his mind inadequate to a command requiring great powers of genius, and so novel in its nature, in all its circumstances." Graceful as was in him this modest estimate of his powers, no other individual would have been justified in adopting it. Colonel Ochterlony possessed military talents of a very high order, and to their judicious exercise must in a great degree be ascribed the ultimate success of our hostile proceedings against the Goorkhas.

It was about this period that the large irregular force, in aid of Colonel Ochterlony's division, was raised and embodied. The division was also strengthened by the accession of an additional battalion of native infantry

and some artillery. These arrived on the 27th December, and on the evening of that day, as soon as it was dark, the reserve under Lieut. Col. Thomson moved to attack a chosen point of the enemy, with the view of cutting off his communication with Belaspore, the principal source of his supplies. The march was one of great fatigue and difficulty; but Colonel Thomson succeeded in reaching the point of attack in the morning. The field-pieces were forthwith brought into operation against the enemy's position, and continued firing through the day, but with little effect. A very bold and spirited attack upon the British position, made on the following morning, was repulsed with great gallantry, and the enemy driven to a distance. Perceiving the purpose with which the movements of the reserve had been made, the enemy now suddenly abandoned all his positions on the left of Ramgurb, and took up a new one on the opposite side of the fort, which, by a change of his front, he still kept on his right. The object of the movement was thus defeated, yet the attempt was not unattended by beneficial consequences. The enemy was compelled to contract his limits. By the establishment of the reserve on the ridge, some advantage was secured for further operations; and what was, perhaps, not of less importance, the repulse of the enemy was calculated alike to diminish the confidence of the Goorkha troops, and to remove the despondency which repeated reverses had diffused among our own.

Disappointed in the immediate attainment of his object, Colonel Ochterlony continued to pursue it with his usual perseverance, and a series of operations followed, distinguished alike for the judgment with which they were planned, and the energy and precision with which they were executed. Their object was to compel Ummer Sing either to quit his position, or to risk an engagement. A considerable body of irregulars, under Lieutenant Ross, was despatched by a circuitous route to take up a position on the heights above Belaspore; and on the 16th of January, 1815, Colonel Ochterlony passed the river Gumber to a position on the road to Irkee, near the southern extremity of the Malown range of mountains, leaving Lieut. Colonel Cooper, with a battalion and the battering-guns, at the former position, at Nhear, strongly stockaded. It had been anticipated that this movement would cause Ummer Sing to quit his position, and move in a direction to cover his supplies, and the result corresponded with the expectation. Ummer Sing marched to Malown, leaving small garrisons in Ramgurb and the other forts in that range. The principal stockades evacuated by the enemy were immediately occupied by Colonel Arnold, who was ordered, after performing this duty, to follow the march of the enemy, and take up a position in the vicinity of Belaspore. This was not effected without some delay, and considerable difficulty, occasioned by the inclemency of the weather and the mountainous nature of the country. It was, however, at length successfully accomplished. Colonel Arnold took up a very advantageous position at Ruttungurb, directly between Malown and Belaspore, and commanding the principal line of communication. The irregulars, under Lieut. Ross, had previously gained possession of the heights above

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Belaspore, after defeating a considerable body of Kahloun troops, who attempted to maintain them. These movements being completed, Colonel Ochterlony, with the reserve, took up a position on the right bank of Gum-mora, which at once afforded the means of watching the movements of the enemy, and facilities for cutting off his communications. The progress of the British arms in this quarter was now steady and satisfactory. On the 11th of February, the heights of Rangurh were taken possession of without opposition. The surrender of the fort of Rangurh followed, after a resistance rendered brief by the opening upon the place of some eighteen-pounders, which had been carried up to the ridge with almost incredible labour. The garrison of Jhoonjoron surrendered to a detachment of irregulars. Taragurh was evacuated by the enemy on the 11th of March. The fort of Chumbull subsequently surrendered, and the garrison were made prisoners of war. These services were performed by Colonel Cooper, and the force left at Nhear. They occupied a period of about six weeks of unremitted exertion. When completed, Rangurh was converted into a principal dépôt, and Col. Cooper's detachment became at liberty to aid in investing the enemy's position.

In the meantime, a negotiation had been opened with the Rajah of Belaspore, whose territory had been left entirely at our mercy by the retirement of Ummer Sing, which ended in the transfer of the rajah's allegiance from the Goorkha to the British Government, and on this condition his possessions on the left bank of the Sutleje were guaranteed to him, without tribute or pecuniary payment of any kind.

The proceedings of the division of the invading army under General Wood now require to be noticed. Its march was, in the first instance, retarded by the want of means for transporting the stores and supplies. This difficulty was removed by obtaining bearers from Lucknow, as well as a number of elephants furnished by the nabob vizier; but, in consequence of the delay thus occasioned, General Wood was not prepared to move till the middle of December. He at length advanced, and occupied the Teravee; but his operations were still impeded by the delays in the commissariat department. As the obstacles arising from this cause were removed, the hesitation of the general in the choice of a route, interposed every other point by which his determination was to be influenced, appears to have been miserably defective, and harassed by a multiplicity of discordant reports: the movements of this division were, from the first, characterized by feebleness and indecision. The first intention appears to have been to leave Bootwul on the right, and attack Nyacote, a fort situated on the hills to the west of the town. Various plans of operation were in succession adopted and abandoned. At last, the general was led by the advice of a brahmin, named Knuckunuddee Sewaree, into a course singularly imprudent and unfortunate. This man was a native of the hills, but for many years resident in Goruckpore, attached to the rajah. Having obtained the confidence of General Wood, he proceeded to insist upon the difficulties

presented by the Mahapore hills, which it had been proposed to pass, and suggested that the detachment should cross the Terovee, occupy Bussantpore, about ten miles from Simlar, and leaving there the supplies and baggage, push on to Palpa, where an abundance of provisions might be secured, and from whence Nyacote might be attacked on the side where the well that supplied the garrison was situated; but, preparatory to this movement, he recommended that a redoubt at Jeetgurh, which had been thrown up across the foot of the hill of Mujcote, one mile west of Bootwul, should be carried, and the deserted town of Bootwul burnt. The success of this scheme was represented as certain, and the advantages of possessing the fort to be first attacked, as of the highest importance. The brahmin professed to be well acquainted with the country—in recommending the proposed plan of operations, he felt, or counterfeited, the greatest enthusiasm—*a feeling which he succeeded in communicating to the general, who, at once, captivated by its apparent practicability and advantage, resolved to carry it into effect without delay.* The morning of January the 3d was fixed for the attack upon Jeetgurh, in front of which, according to the brahmin's report, was an open plain. The morning came, and the movement to attack took place. Between the British camp and the redoubt lay the Sal forest; but, instead of debouching upon an open plain, as was expected, General Wood, with his staff and the foremost of the advanced guard, on approaching to reconnoitre, found themselves, greatly to their astonishment, within fifty paces of the work. A heavy fire was immediately commenced from the redoubt, which for some time could be returned only by the few men who had accompanied the general and his staff. On the arrival of the troops forming the head of the column, they advanced, under Colonel Hardyman, to attack the work, while a party led by Captain Croker, driving the enemy before them up a hill on the right of the redoubt, succeeded in gaining its summit. The post seemed now in the power of the British troops; but, deterred by the apparent force of the enemy on the hill behind it, the position of which was necessary to the retention of Jeetgurh, General Wood refrained from pushing his advantage, and ordered a retreat. Considerable loss was sustained on both sides, but that of the enemy was the most severe. The brahmin, who was the cause of the mischief, disappeared as soon as the fort was in sight. General Wood closed his despatch, giving an account of this affair, by observing with great *naïveté* of his deceitful guide, "if he is with the enemy, I can have no doubt of his treachery!" a conclusion from which few will be found to dissent.

The proceedings before Jeetgurh seem to have been marked throughout by no inconsiderable degree of levity, and to have been undertaken and abandoned alike inconsiderately. The information upon which the general acted was not merely imperfect, but false, and it is strange that no attempt was made to test the correctness of the brahmin's report before advancing. Undertaken, as circumstances shewed, in perfect ignorance of the ground, the attack was yet to a certain extent successful, and it was the apprehensions alone of the commander that kept the fort out of his hands. But his

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astonishment and distrust at finding the height covered with troops, was a clear indication that he was not better informed as to the force of the enemy, than he had been as to the nature of their position. He advanced upon the foe, ignorant whether he was going—this was a great error; but his good fortune saved him from its probable consequence, and he was on the point of achieving the very object so imprudently sought. He then first began to doubt his power of retaining that for which he had incurred so much risk, and, deterred by circumstances which he ought previously to have weighed and considered, he retired, consigning the men under his command to the dispiriting consequences of defeat, after paying, in killed and wounded, the price of victory. Measures more ill-judged and dangerous have rarely occurred in any course of warfare.

Little more was attempted by this division, and nothing important effected. After disposing of his wounded, and making some provision for the defence of the eastern part of the district, General Wood proceeded in a westerly direction, with the view of effecting one of the objects assigned to his division, that of creating a diversion of the enemy's force, as well as with the intention of penetrating, if possible, into the hills by the passes of Toolsepoore. But his progress was arrested by the movements of the enemy, who, encouraged by the failure at Jeetgurb, and being, it was alleged, reinforced from Katmandoo, advanced into the country, burning the villages and committing horrible devastations in their route. On the 24th January, General Wood, in communicating these facts, avowed his utter inability, with the small force at his disposal, to carry on any offensive operations, and solicited instructions for his guidance. The answer, dated the 30th of the same month, attributes the embarrassed situation of General Wood to the delays which occurred in the advance of his detachment, and to his having pursued a system purely defensive. The impracticability of furnishing precise instructions for the guidance of an officer holding a distant command, under circumstances liable to daily change, was pointed out; but some suggestions were offered, and a more active system of operations strongly urged. Towards the close of the season, General Wood again marched upon Bootwul, but without producing any effect.

The approach of the rainy season now indicated the necessity of suspending all offensive operations, and General Wood retired towards Goruckpoore, and proceeded to make the necessary arrangements for the defence of the frontier. These measures were in accordance with the views entertained at head-quarters; but the division being attacked by sickness to an alarming extent (1,200 men being at one time in the hospital), it became expedient to break up before the final orders for that purpose arrived. The division separated without attaining a single object for which it had been brought together, and the corps not destined to the defence of the frontier returned to their ordinary cantonments.

Previously to this, it was deemed necessary to incapacitate the Terraie of Bootwul and Shiraz from furnishing supplies to the enemy in a future campaign, by destroying the crops on the ground, and preventing the cultivation

of the country for the following season. Such a mode of warfare is revolting to the better feelings of our nature—it has the appearance of wanton and vindictive violence. War is here stripped of all the brilliant colouring and shed over it by the masterly combination of means to attain a given end, the penetration which discerns the intentions of an enemy through the veil in which chance and design enwrap them, the patient endurance which no labour can weary, and the daring courage which no danger can appal; it stands forth in all its horrors, unrelieved by any of the circumstances which give it dignity or interest. Lord Moira declared that he adopted this policy with reluctance, and it is but justice to add, that nothing was neglected that could soften such an infliction. The inhabitants were not abandoned to famine. They were invited to remove to a more southern tract, where lands were assigned to those who accepted the offer.

The operations of the division of the army destined to march through Muckwanpoore, direct upon the Nepaulese capital, yet remain to be noticed. It was that upon which the Governor-general had fixed his strongest hopes, and on the equipment of which the greatest care and expense had been bestowed. The corps assembled at Dinapore, and which was destined to form this division, crossed the Ganges before the end of November. Six companies had previously been despatched, under Major Roughsedge, to reinforce Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw. The former officer moved forward with his detachment to occupy the Terraie of Tirhoot, while the latter proceeded, with the troops under his immediate command, to attack a position at Burhurwa, occupied by Pursaram Thappa, the Nepaulese soobah of the Terraie, with about 400 men. This enterprize was successfully executed. The enemy was taken by surprise, and, after a short conflict, put to the rout. Being cut off from a retreat to the north, the fugitives fled southward, to Kurrumbunna Gurhee, three miles from the scene of attack. Being pursued to that place, they abandoned it, and were chased across the Bamgutty, where many were drowned, and those who escaped death threw down their arms. Two standards fell into the hands of the victors, and Pursaram Thappa himself was killed in a personal encounter with Lieut. Boileau. This brilliant affair, which took place on the 25th November, secured the immediate possession of the Terraie of Sarun. About the same time, Major Roughsedge occupied the Terraie of Tirhoot, without opposition, the enemy withdrawing as he advanced.

General Marley did not arrive on the frontier until the 11th December, and by this delay, the opportunity of depressing the spirits of the enemy, and sustaining those of our own troops, by immediately and vigorously following up the success of Colonel Bradshaw, was lost. This loss was not repaired by any subsequent activity. General Marley deemed it necessary to wait for a battering train, which could not arrive for a considerable time, and this postponement of all offensive operations, on the part of the British, seems to have emboldened the Goorkhas, and led to the assumption by them of the course which their adversaries declined. The torpor of this division of the British force was, on the 1st January, very inauspiciously

disturbed by a simultaneous attack on two of their advanced posts, situated at Pursah and Summundpore. These posts were about forty miles asunder, and about twenty-five miles from the position which General Marley had taken up at Lowtun. They had been established by Colonel Bradshaw, together with a third, at Barra Gurry, nearly equidistant from the two, but somewhat more retired. The Goorkhas were so greatly superior in numbers, that the British force was compelled, in each instance, to retire with severe loss, including that of the two commanding officers. The posts, however, were not yielded without hard fighting. At Pursah, Lieut. Matheson, of the artillery, remained at his post, and continued to work a gun after every man under his command was either killed or wounded. But, though relieved by this and other instances of individual bravery, the tendency of these events was to cast a gloom over the prospects of the campaign. They occasioned great anxiety in the highest quarters, and drew from the Earl of Moira expressions of marked displeasure. The Governor-general condemned the disposition of these posts; but the disposition was that of Col. Bradshaw, not of General Marley. A charge, bearing more directly against the latter officer, was grounded on the fact that, although reports of the intended attacks had been prevalent, no effectual means had been taken to strengthen the posts against which they were directed. These reports do not, indeed, appear to have called forth all the vigilance that was to be expected; but a party of 200 men had been despatched to Pursah, and might have arrived in time to change the fortune of the day at that post: unfortunately, they halted at a distance of several miles. It must be acknowledged, however, that they were not aware of any urgent necessity for their advance, and so little was this felt by Captain Sibley, who commanded at Pursah, that, on being informed, the day before, of the approach of the party, he took no steps to hasten their movement, and did not even think it requisite to reply to the communication. These circumstances shew that the feeling of security was not confined to General Marley, but extended to other officers of his division.

It was, indeed, as urged by the Commander-in-chief, an obvious and indispensable precaution, not to continue the posts advanced and exposed during a period of inactivity, which allowed the enemy ample leisure to contrive and mature plans of attack. General Marley was persuaded that he was not in a condition to advance with safety, and in this belief, a concentration of his force would undoubtedly have been more judicious than the continuance of the arrangement adopted by his predecessor. But he was placed in circumstances where a man must possess extraordinary firmness to act resolutely upon his own convictions. He knew that he was expected to advance, and he felt that this expectation could not be fulfilled. He knew also that, by withdrawing the parties in advance, he should occasion great disappointment to the distinguished projector of the campaign, and draw down no ordinary degree of censure upon himself. A lover of reckless enterprize would have executed his orders, or at least he would have tried to execute them. A man of high confidence in his own judgment would

have shaped his course according to its suggestion. General Marley did neither; hesitating between his instructions and the conclusions of his own mind, he followed neither completely nor vigorously, but, balancing between them, his proceedings exhibited the usual characteristic of middle courses, by uniting the disadvantages and excluding the probable benefits of both plans. With regard to the advanced posts, further blame has been cast upon General Marley, for not protecting them by stockades. Such a proceeding, however, was altogether new in Indian warfare. It was adopted by Colonel Ochterlony, much to the credit of his sagacity and discrimination. That able commander saw that the war with Nepaul was altogether different from any in which the British had previously engaged, and that the peculiarities of the country, and the character of the enemy, called for important changes in our modes of operation. But it would be unfair to pass sentence of reprobation upon any commander upon grounds merely comparative, and to condemn him, not for absolute deficiency, but because he manifested less skill than another officer. The difficulties of the Nepaul war were great; they were seen to be great by the commanders of all the divisions, and Colonel Ochterlony, with all his talents and all his firmness, avowed that he felt them to be almost overwhelming. With such a testimony from such a man, we must not blame too hastily or too severely the conduct of those officers who were less fortunate in their operations.

But whether attributable, according to the view of General Marley, to the inadequacy of the force at his disposal, or, according to that of the Governor-general, to the incompetence of the commander, it is certain that the course of events was productive of the most lamentable consequences to the interests of the British Government. General Marley, on the 6th, made a forward movement towards Pursah, and encamped about a mile and a-half to the south of that place. But this position he almost immediately abandoned, alarmed by reports of the designs of the enemy, and by some very unpleasant symptoms manifested by a part of the native troops. The dissatisfaction displayed itself only in words, and in a number of desertions; but these were indications that could not with safety be disregarded. General Marley, under the circumstances, deemed it advisable to retrograde, for the purpose of covering the dépôt at Botteah, and favouring the junction of the long-expected battering-train. This being effected, some other movements were made, but without effecting any thing for the British cause. In the mean time, the enemy ravaged the Terraie, the whole of which, with the exception of the country immediately protected by our posts, again fell into their hands; their incursions were extended even beyond it. Their confidence attained a most extravagant height, and they threatened to attack Barra Gurry, though a thousand men were there in garrison. They actually threw up a stockade at Sooffre, a short distance from that post. The prudence of the Nepaulese commander, Bhagut Singh, withheld him, however, from attacking it; but his caution did not find greater favour in the eyes of his government, than that of some of the British commanders had met from

theirs. Being the subject of a semi-barbarous state, his fate was even worse. He was not only recalled, but disgraced by being publicly exhibited in woman's attire, as one unworthy to wear the habiliments of man.

Some attempts were made, by hasty levies of irregulars, to provide for the protection of the frontier, and restrain the aggressions of the Goorkhas; but they were attended with little success. The despondency of General Marley appeared to increase, as did also the dissatisfaction of the Commander-in-chief at his inactivity. The conviction of the general, that his means were inadequate to the fulfilment of his instructions, not only remained undiminished, but seemed to gather strength, and that conviction was sanctioned by the judgment of Lieut.-Colonel Dick and Lieut.-Colonel Chamberlain. The opinions of those officers, together with his own, having been transmitted by General Marley to the Commander-in-chief, the representation was answered by his recall, and the appointment of Major-General George Wood to succeed him. In a communication from the adjutant-general, a few days afterwards, General Marley was accused of misconstruing his instructions with regard to the defence of the frontier. It is remarkable, however, that Colonel Dick and Colonel Chamberlain appear to have put the same interpretation upon the instructions as General Marley. The question was, what part of the force should be devoted to the protection of the frontier, and the Commander-in-chief contended, that it was specifically determined in General Marley's instructions. This, however, is not perfectly clear. A certain part of the force is referred to, as being "exclusively reserved" for the defence of the country; by which, of course, it must be understood, that General Marley was not to employ this portion in any other duty; but it may be doubted whether the words precluded him from employing other parts of his force in the same duty. The exclusion of a particular battalion, or parts of a battalion, from all service but one, does not of necessity exclude the rest of the army from that specific service. The exclusion might be inferred from other parts of the paragraph, but a matter so important should not have been left to mere inference. General Marley's view was countenanced by the necessity, which every one must have perceived, of effectually providing for the safety of the territory in some way. The risk of incursion was obvious, and though it was subsequently stated that this risk was foreseen and determinately incurred, no such communication appears to have been made to General Marley until it was too late to profit by it. The general of a division, too, must be left, in a great degree, to the exercise of his own discretion, because circumstances are continually varying. This principle was repeatedly enunciated by the Commander-in-chief, when advice was solicited. General Marley exercised his discretion, and he might be on some points wrong; but in the belief that his force was unequal to the execution of his orders, there is no reason for supposing that he was not in the right.

The embarrassments of his situation, acting upon a mind, perhaps, little adapted to encounter them, led at length to a most extraordinary proceeding on the part of the general. On the 10th February (his successor not having

arrived), he quitted the camp, before daylight in the morning, without any previous intimation of his intention, and without making any provision for the command after his departure. Such a step is of a nature to forbid comment. It indicates the existence of a state of nervous excitement, during which a man is not the master of his own actions, and which consequently shields them from remark.

The interval that elapsed between the departure of General Marley and the arrival of his successor, was distinguished by an affair of some brilliancy, which tended in no inconsiderable degree to abate the presumptuous confidence of the Goorkhas, and revived the exhausted hopes of the British force. Lieut. Pickersgill, while reconnoitring, discovered, at no great distance from the camp, a party of the enemy, about 500 strong. The discovery was immediately communicated to Colonel Dick, the senior officer in the camp, who, under the extraordinary circumstances that had incurred, had, as a matter of course, assumed the command. A party of irregular horse was, in consequence, despatched to strengthen Lieut. Pickersgill, and Colonel Dick followed, with all the piequets. The Goorkhas, encouraged by the small number of Lieut. Pickersgill's force, resolved to attack him; but on emerging from a hollow, where they were posted, they perceived the force that was advancing to his assistance. This discovery appears to have struck the enemy with a panic. They made an immediate and precipitate retreat, pursued by Lieut. Pickersgill, who had waited only for the junction of the cavalry. The entire detachment was cut to pieces, and so great was the terror inspired by this encounter, that the Goorkhas hastily retreated into the hills, abandoning every position which they had established in the forest and Terraie.

Major-General George Wood joined the division, to the command of which he had been appointed, on the 20th February, ten days after the departure of his predecessor. The force at his disposal had been greatly augmented, and he found himself at the head of upwards of 13,000 regular troops. He had, in every respect, the advantage of his predecessor in the command. His force was not only considerably larger, but the tone of their spirits was greatly raised by the successful affair which took place only the day before General Wood's arrival. Nevertheless, the new commander determined that he could do nothing to redeem the alleged errors of General Marley. He apprehended, that the efficiency of his army might be impaired by sickness, if he attempted to penetrate into the forest, and, after a long march eastward to Goruckpore and back again, which was performed without seeing an enemy, all operations were suspended for the season. The change of generals thus failed of accomplishing the object which the Commander-in-chief most ardently desired. The division did not march to Katmandoo, nor make an attempt to do so.

The occupation of Kumaon was an object highly desirable, but, owing to the unpropitious progress of the campaign, apparently little likely to be attained by any portion of the regular force. A correspondence had, however, been opened with the leading men of the country, and their wishes

April, and, as soon as his regular force was assembled, sent a detachment, under Major Patton, to a position to the north-west of Almora, in which direction a body of the enemy had proceeded. They were attacked by Major Patton, and completely routed. The Goorkha commander was killed, as was also the second in command, and several other officers. This success was gained on the 23d April. On the 25th, Colonel Nicolls proceeded to attack the heights and town of Almora, with a success more rapid, if not more decisive, than he had anticipated. Two of the enemy's breast-works, on the Sitalotee ridge, were carried by a part of the regular infantry, led by Captain Faithful, while the irregular troops, ever the devout worshippers of fortune, were worked upon, by the auspicious appearance of events and the energy of Colonel Gardner, to attack and carry the remaining three. The enemy retreated by five roads, on each of which they were pursued; some important positions were taken, and the British gained possession of about one-third of the town. During the night, an attempt was made to dispossess the victors of their advantage; but it was met with judgment and gallantry, and defeated. In the morning, measures were taken for attacking the fort, and at nine o'clock in the evening, a flag of truce arrived, bearing a letter from the Goorkha commander, requesting a suspension of arms, preparatory to a termination of hostilities in the province. Another letter, to the same effect, was written by Captain Hearsey, then a prisoner in the fort. On the 27th, a convention was framed, by virtue of which, all the forts were to be surrendered to the British, and the whole province of Kumaon evacuated in their favour, the Goorkhas being permitted to retire unmolested across the Kali, with their public and private property and arms. A proclamation was forthwith issued, declaring the province to be permanently annexed to the British dominions.

Here, for the present, the narrative must be suspended, and the concluding operations of the war, together with the negotiations for peace, reserved for another paper.

E.

THOMAS FISHER, F.A.S.

MR. FISHER, late Searcher of the Records at the East-India House, and the author of a variety of miscellaneous literary pieces, chiefly on East-Indian and antiquarian topics, was the second son of Mr. Thomas Fisher, bookseller, and many years Alderman of the City of Rochester. He was born in the year 1772, and was educated at the Grammar School, Rochester. When he was twelve years of age, his father died, leaving a widow with three children, two sons and a daughter. In 1786, his mother obtained for him, through the interest of Mr. Nathaniel Smith, a clerkship in the East-India House. His removal from parental supervision, at the early age of fourteen, to such a place as London, led him, like many others, to form intimacies with young men of gay habits and propensities; upon which, his mother prudently removed her residence to London, and on rejoining her domestic circle, he relinquished these dangerous connections, and devoted himself to literary pursuits and drawing, his skill in which had previously attracted the notice of Mr. Isaac Taylor, and several of his father's friends. An engraving from a drawing by Mr. Fisher, in 1785, appears in the *Costume de Roffensis*, published by Mr. John Thorne. In 1807 and 1808, two beautiful specimens of Roman tessellated

pavement were discovered in the city, one in front of the East-India House, the other near the Bank (which was presented by that Corporation to the British Museum); of both he made drawings, which were engraved at his own expense. In 1812 and 1816, he published upwards of eighty engravings from his own drawings of monumental and other remains in Bedfordshire, under the title of "Collections for Bedfordshire;" a work which was not completed till the present year, and has recently been published. Various other productions of his pencil have also been given to the public.

His first literary effort was made at the age of seventeen; it was a description of the Crown Inn, Rochester, under the name of "Antiquitatis Conseruator." He became a frequent contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine* on antiquarian and biographical subjects. He likewise contributed to the "Beauties of England and Wales," Mr. Parkinson's "Organic Remains of a Former World," and other works, as well as to periodical publications, our own amongst the number. With a view of promoting the abolition of slavery, he published, in 1825, a work entitled the *Negro's Memorial*, which contains many curious facts relating to that now (happily) almost obsolete topic.

In 1816, he was appointed Searcher of the Records at the East-India House, an office peculiarly suited to one of his inquisitive and indefatigable turn of mind. Besides the extensive knowledge of facts which the official records of the East-India Company disclosed to him, Mr. Fisher was unremitting in his endeavours to collect whatever could throw a light upon the history of India, and of the Company's transactions in the East: his library comprehends a mass of statistical information on these subjects. Writers on topics connected with India have frequently avowed their obligations to Mr. Fisher; and his name is mentioned, in a conspicuous manner, in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Affairs of the East-India Company, in 1833, with reference to a memoir prepared by him, and inserted in one of the Appendices, on the subject of Education of the Natives of India.

The patient industry, the untiring perseverance, and the respectable talents of Mr. Fisher, were accompanied and directed by a benevolence of heart, which made him indifferent not merely to mental toil but to pecuniary sacrifices, in the pursuit of a great philanthropical object. Hence he embarked with ardour in such causes as the extinction of slavery and the slave-trade; the abolition of the suttee practice, and the diffusion of the Gospel in foreign parts; all which he aided, in various ways, by his purse as well as his pen. He was one of the Directors of the London Missionary Society, and was engaged in intimate correspondence with some of our most distinguished missionaries in the East, particularly the late Dr. Morrison. In short, it was only necessary to show Mr. Fisher some flagrant moral evil which he might help to remove, or some charitable object which he might promote, to induce him to employ all his energies in the work, with an industry which no obstacles could subdue, and an ardour which disappointment could not depress.

The character of Mr. Fisher, though it presents no dazzling points, was made up of the highest class of useful qualities, unalloyed by their opposites. It is very rare to find so many intellectual attributes exempt from the smallest taint of selfishness, or such genuine philanthropy united to so much diligence and ability.

On the 14th June last, he went to Gravesend, with the intention of staying about a week; but in the night he was suddenly taken ill, which obliged him to return home immediately. The disease evidently gaining strength, change of air was tried; but no sensible benefit was experienced, and he continued suffering until the 20th July, when he calmly breathed his last.

LETTERS OF THE LATE MR. MOORCROFT.*

LETTER I.

MY DEAR T—:—Though long silent, I have not been unmindful of the obligations imposed on me by your friendship. Knowing the kind feeling you attach to my humble endeavours to serve our country, I shall not apologize for reciting a few of the most prominent events of my journey, as far as its interests are therein concerned.

Partly by concerted combinations, by the efforts of a friend acquainted with my destination and objects, and partly by the influence of accidental circumstances, my party gained admittance into Leh, the capital of Ladakh, though somewhat in opposition to the will of the governors, who had sent to stop us on the frontier, and had indicated a road to Toorkistan, without indulging our curiosity to visit this city. For a period somewhat tediously long, our prospects fluctuated between expectation and repulse, and sometimes suspense hung over the very brink of failure. A phalanx of Kashmeeree traders, whose foresight of foreign competition in a lucrative commerce was sharpened by their fears, in judicious array, waged a steady and active opposition against our views. Long residence, command of the language of the country, and a thorough knowledge of the character and feelings of the governors, gave them great advantages, and our visit and its motives were, by their representations, viewed only with suspicion and alarm. However, a candid exposure of circumstances and open conduct, aided with due appliances, gradually assuaged the keenness of distrust, and led to an engagement of commerce betwixt the members of the government of Ladakh and British merchants. Confidence grew largely and rapidly after this event, and brought forward a tender of the allegiance of a country half as large as England, to the justice and power of the Hon. Company. An outline of the principality of Ladakh, as much details of interior and exterior relations as may enable our Government to appreciate the value of the subjection, and the cost of the protection, have been transmitted to the political department. This indication is sufficient for you, if you should wish to see the statement; but it is necessary to caution you not to expect much information, as, previously to the actual tender of the allegiance, we did not much indulge in distant excursions, and from that period to its transmission, a shorter time elapsed than was necessary to execute these objects in an adequate manner, even if we had not had to contend against the difficulties of language and of a most rugged country. A scrupulous non-interference with the shawl-wool trade, and the practice of medicine, have softened the feelings of the Kashmeerees towards us; and a knowledge of the allegiance of Ladakh having been tendered to the British Government (a fact which, at first kept secret, is now learnt by some of the principal Kashmeeree merchants), has restrained opposition within moderate bounds, if not repressed it altogether. The trade of Ladakh, though it may not be held as very great, in the estimation of our commercialists, is nevertheless far from being inconsiderable, and much exceeds the estimate made by the few Europeans who have spoken respecting it. As a point of union for trade, from Hindoostan with Shagra, Siling, and Peking, by one route, and with Chinese Toorkistan by another, as also with Baltic, Gilgit, Chitral, Budukshan, Terghona and Oosbuk Toorkistan, the situation of Leh is particularly well suited.

* From the *Calcutta Literary Gazette*. We are sorry to be obliged to say that the errors, especially in proper names, are numerous; some we have been able to correct; others we must leave as we found them.

Tea is imported into this capital from Terchundo, by way of Lhassa, to the amount of about two lakhs of rupees annually, and is exported to Kashmeer, Afghanistan, and the Punjab; but its principal consumption takes place in the former country. It consists of black, green, and mixed, with a very small quantity of the finer kinds. The three former kinds are worse packed, in the leaf state, in thick square cakes. From what I have seen of its use, I think the introduction of this vegetable into Hindoostan would be a national benefit; but to have it cheap enough to be general, it should be grown in our own mountains. I have detailed some particulars, which show that the tea-plant is the spontaneous produce of the hill countries in the Company's dominions, or something which used as a substitute produces, at least, no prejudicial effects. An old minister of Nepal informed me that two trees had been brought from China, and had flourished in a garden in or near Kathmandoo; that one of them died some years ago, but that the other was alive and in a flourishing state. Tea is, I believe, propagated principally by seed, and I submit to you whether it might not be worth while to write to the resident to endeavour to procure some seeds, if the tree yields any, and to sow them in your garden. The Punjab furnishes to Yarkund, Kashgar, and other parts of Chinese and Oosbuk Toorkistan, white cloths and others embroidered in silks. Russia made a bold attempt, a few years ago, to rival Noorpoor, which, within the last thirty years, has much diminished, by its manufactory at that town, at Gungta and Putankoth. The consumption of baftas, checked muslins and turbands, made at Rahown, Hooswarpoor, and Buswara, and the lower price and better quality of the baftas first sold, would have secured the trade to Russia, or, perhaps, to Britain through that country, had it not been for one of those frauds, which, disgraceful to commerce, always defeat their object. The second importation looked just as well as the first, but, when the cloth was washed, it broke into holes and soon crumbled into rags. After the discovery of the bleaching powers of the oxygenated muriatic acid were discovered, and applied to the purpose of whitening cloth, the principle was used without due caution, and an immense quantity of cloth was injured by the process in Britain. It seems not improbable that some of this was exported to Russia, and thence to Toorkistan; however, for this supposition I have no better foundation than conjecture. The Punjab sends annually about 60,000 goat-skins, dyed red, to Yarkund, and 40,000 are annually consumed in that city and its environs. It is not easy to make out the capital which annually passes through Leh, but I find that Kothee-Mall, a banker at Umritser, has generally from two to three lakhs employed through the medium of Russool Joo, Azim Joo, and other Kashmeeree merchants at this place. The Tooranee traders complain heavily of the Kashmeerees having ruined their trade in all the old articles of consumption exported from Hindoostan to Toorkistan; inasmuch, indeed, that most of them have quitted the field and entered into other lines of commerce with Bokhara and Russia. The merchants of Tooran, at least those I have seen, are completely our friends, and, without exception, the most liberal Asiatics I have met with. One individual, whom I had cursorily seen at Umritser, lent me Rs. 4,000 on my note, when I was greatly distressed for money at this place, and has since advanced Rs. 10,000 more at Yarkund, with an offer of a further sum should I require it. A Noorpooree has also given me Rs. 5,400 on my credit at Umritser. The former I had an opportunity of serving, in having had an attack of symptoms threatening apoplexy, and afterwards a surgical complaint from which he was relieved. The latter was nearly blind, but fortunately recovered his sight. It is but justice to say,

that the Toorance advanced his money before he was ill; and if the Noorpooree first came to me as a patient, his gratitude has outstripped the obligation. These helps have been incalculably beneficial; have prevented the appearance of poverty which stared me in the face; enabled me to forward plans in agitation, and relieved me from a load of anxiety that for a period was oppressive beyond expression. I had upwards of forty people to support, and the supplies I expected did not arrive, nor have they yet come to hand, though I understand they are on the road through Kashmeer. No one, save the principals in my party, was acquainted with my distress; my credit was never injured, and is now as high as I can wish.

No information has yet been received here of my drafts in liquidation of the first advances having been honoured; yet, instead of apprehension, the parties have offered to increase the obligation, and I am not yet called upon for a draft for the Rs. 10,000, nor shall be till it be known that the money has been actually paid at Yarkund to my commissioner. It remains for me to make out, by examining the clothing and utensils of the natives, and the markets of Chinese and Oosbuk Toorkistan, what articles of British manufactures are likely to be desirable, under modification for these and the adjacent countries. This done, it will be necessary to establish a depot, and I agree with you most fully that the vicinity of Joshce Muth is better suited than any other locality for this purpose. But a suitable road must be found, and for a time it will be difficult to keep off the Lhassan territory. Now I learn that there is a road from Udree Nath to Dunkur in Peetu, a pergunna in Ladakh, on the frontier of ushehur; and I have written to the present surveyor-general, who is a zealous, intelligent, and active character, on the subject of having this line examined; for, if we can make out a tolerable road, I think I can induce the principal Toorance merchants to visit Joshce Muth.

The kinds of commodities suited to Ladakh have been in great measure ascertained and described. These, of themselves, will occupy no very small capital for the former principality, and they will also be suitable for your neighbours of Changthang. It must not be concluded that, because I am thus occupied, I am forgetful of the ostensible objects of my mission. It is only through commerce that these can be got, and as you are little interested in this matter, I shall not enter upon it further than to express confidence in finding the animals suited to the object, though at the expense of time. I have just heard from one of my commissioners, within eight days' journey of Yarkund; a second will proceed to Indejan, if necessary, and a third to Bokhara. If I succeed in all my objects, the merit will rest greatly more with my commissioners than with me, and I really believe that few persons have been more fortunate in meeting with men of ability, and I must add, of attachment to the cause. Mahomed Azeem Khan assures me of his earnest support in Afghanistan, but the death of Meer Qubeck Ulee Khan, the chief of Balkh, has produced a chasm in that line of road which will not be readily filled. Our interest at Yarkund will be very strong, but whether the governor will dare to receive us, and agree to our views, without reference to Peking, is as yet doubtful. The reference would take up forty days by the route adopted, since the country of the Kuajah of Kashgar has been taken by the Emperor of China, although there is a road by which an army marched from Peking to Aknoo, within two days' journey to Yarkund, in forty days. I must not omit to observe that, in the reign of Shah Juhan, there was a great commercial road from the vicinity of Nujahabad to Khoten, and that I saw a fragment of it, in 1812, near Chanpoor. If it could be managed to open this road through

Changthang, the shortening of distance, and the removal of difficulties, would be greater than is conceivable to those who have not seen the countries of Changthang and of Ladakh. Hitherto, horses bought from the Kosaks, Kal-maks, and Kirghiz, have been the only beasts of burden used between Leh and Yarkund, a journey of thirty days. When you learn that each horse has for his ration five pounds of barley a-day, with an allowance of grass in general so small as not to exceed, when procured for him by his master, the weight mentioned (I speak largely), you will not be surprised that many perish, even with the burden of two and a-half maunds. I had heard that once a camel was brought from Yarkund as a present to Kayha Tunzeen, and that the Kal-maks had been accompanied in their invasion of this country in the reign of the Emperor Aurungzebe, by a considerable number of these animals. With reference to the desert nature of the country to be traversed, the depth and the rapidity of the Shagook and Ovesasa rivers, which I have seen, and the occasional injury done by water to merchandize carried on horses only about fourteen hands high on the average, I was anxious to have it ascertained whether the Bactrian camel would not perform this journey; with this view, I commissioned a Toorance merchant to buy and bring some on my account to Leh. This man arrived yesterday, having brought one male and three females, with a foal at the foot of one of them, which was dropped on the journey. The cost of a good horse at Yarkund, that is of a coarse strong animal, is from forty to fifty rupees, that of a camel seventy rupees, with enquiries. The former carries two and a-half to three maunds; the latter four at least. The maintenance of the camel in a woody country is very little expensive, and with a due proportion of females the stock increases. The relative value of the horse and camel for this journey can only be determined by actual trial; but it is one point gained to know that the latter can perform it.

Within less than two months, I expect to hear the determination of the Chinese authorities of Yarkund, as the Meer will despatch two couriers on horseback in charge of horses loaded with warm clothing for my whole party; if this provided matters can be arranged without reference to the emperor. Our friends the Kashmeerees reference take place, more time will be required. Our friends the Kashmeerees had propagated a report that we had a park of artillery, many guns and much ammunition, with a well-furnished treasury; in a word, that our preparations had much more the air of a design for taking countries than of arrangements of a commercial nature. The Chinese were much alarmed, and the Alim Ak-hound, or principal law officer, sent for Moollah Khal Mahamud, and told him that he must present his compliments to me, and inform me that rumours had so alarmed (I believe he said *frightened*) the Chinese, that he doubted much for my safety. Moollah Khal observed that the accounts received were gross exaggerations; that the leader of the party was a British merchant, and had no more armed men with him than he had thought necessary for the security of his property in countries little known to Europeans; that he, M. K., would venture to become security for the country receiving no injury from our visit; on the contrary, he was of opinion, that the intercourse would be beneficial. On this representation, the message was withdrawn. Moollah Khal is of opinion that the interest of the Sahihzadah, Kuajah Shah Neas, of the family of the Kuajahs of Teshkund, backed by the personal representations of Meer Izzut Ollah, will have great weight with the Moosulman governors, who may take the responsibility from the Chinese authorities. But he conceived that it will be required by the latter authorities that our arms be sent by Surik-kol to Indejan; in which case, he (Moollah Khal)

would engage to convey them in safety to that city. Moollah Khal is the individual who brought my camels. He was formerly a horse merchant, and foresees advantage to his interest by aiding my views. To visit Yarkund, I consider as of great importance, for if the good-will of the Chinese and Moosulman governors can be gained, a passage for our merchandize may be opened to Khoten and the bordering part of China proper. Were it not for this circumstance, I should have had no objection to have crossed the highlands of Pomer, which might have been effected by a successful negotiation with the chiefs of the Kirghiz hordes; and if we could find entrance into their tents, this would be managed. With Kosaks or Kaluaks, there would be less of difficulty and of danger. In some way, however, I must have an interview with two or three of these chiefs who are possessed of the most consideration on these plains. On whatever road we go, we must cross the great old road of commerce from Persia and part of Russia, with China and Chinese Toorkistan.

The principal inducement to open a communication with the Kirghiz, is the command of shawl-wool it would give to our manufacturers, without the objections which in my mind oppose the abstraction of this article from Kashmeer. A body of people, approaching in number nearly to that occupied by the branches of the third or fourth rank of manufacturers in Britain, is wholly dependant on the manufacturing of shawl-goods for its support; and, under the rapacious and iron hand of its oppressors, has not, nor can obtain any outlet for its labour. That epidemic amongst the shawl-goats of Ladakh and Changthang, and of other western provinces of Lhassa, of which there has been some indication at Nete, has destroyed hundreds of thousands, along with sheep, yaks, cows, and jabboos, or as here they are called zhos, without number. Of course, the diminished yield of wool has been severely felt by the looms of Kashmeer, but, instead of imputing the scarcity to the right cause, the governing authorities are so ill-informed as to take up the idea that the diminution is produced by some exportation of the article to other quarters, and of course our interference, although a mere trifle, is swelled into importance; for, though placed near the best sources of intelligence on this point, I cannot discover that above 100 horse-loads have been directed from the usual channel, of which the amount obtained by Mr. Rutherford cannot be very considerable. However, I would not now be instrumental towards removing a single maund out of the market of Kashmeer, from a persuasion that a much greater portion of evil would result to one class of human beings by its abstraction, than its manufacture could create of good to another. To the former, its employment is indispensable to the earning of their subsistence; whilst the latter have hitherto done very well without it. You will join me in opinion that we had better procure our shawl-wool from other quarters, which at present do not supply it to that country. Rutherford, however, is not likely to be acquainted with this stage of things, and need not lay the efforts of his agents strongly to his conscience, as what they have done cannot have been felt. Raja Runjeet Singh, however, slackens not his impositions, but rack-rents the unfortunate Kashmeerees to the last farthing he can extort. A year of great plenty in that province (Kashmeer) has reduced the price of rice far below the usual standard, and the surplus produce compensates not to the revenue farmer the lowering of its value, his calculation being founded upon a much higher rate. He has been thrown into arrear with the Singh, whose measures for realizing the balance have exasperated almost every individual of that most populous country against their ruler. Rapacious as were

the Dooranees, they were irregular in their oppression, and many escaped through a careless scrutiny, mixed with something like feeling. But the raja is a systematic grinder, oppressing most mechanically. From infancy acquainted with details, he knows, and is capable of counteracting, all the schemes devised by cunning; yet, such is the contradiction in human affairs, that I have witnessed the most barefaced abuse and peculation in the administration of his stud, which escaped detection, although occurring almost under his very eye. If Mohumud Azeem Khan were immediately to make a vigorous attack from Peshawer, across the mountains, upon Kashmeer, he would almost certainly succeed in driving out the Sikhs, from the aversion to the Singh existing not only in the Moosulman but amongst the Hindoo population. Little dependance is to be placed upon Kashmeeree reports; but a Khorasanee trader, just arrived, tells me that Azeem Khan has a large force ready for the attack of Kashmeer or Peshawer, and that his brother, Dost Mohumud Khan, is in command of a considerable army, which he means to lead upon Lahour. If, encouraged by his success at Munkera, Dost Mohumud attempt to realize this operation, he will have deep cause to regret his temerity; for Runjeet will certainly defeat him, unless there be great defection in the army of the Singh, which is not very probable; or, unless the Dooranee invite the Juns to attack Umritser, whilst he hovers in front of the Singh, and avoids a general engagement. By this latter plan, the Singh's power, circumstanced as it now is, on the whole range from the Attock to the Sutlej, would be placed in a most perilous situation, as the Juns could bring above a lakh of men into the field at almost the shortest notice, and would carry Umritser, the fort not being able to protect, though competent to overawe that city. I have heard it stated, that the plunder of Umritser would be little short of seven millions of rupees; but the treasure of the Singh, in the fort of Gobind Gurh, amounting to between seven and eight krur, is perfectly safe either from surprise or desultory attack. It is not conceivable that any government can be permanent which creates so much, and such continued, discontent as that caused by the Sikh rule.

As far as I can understand my servant, now on the road from Kashmeer, Runjeet Singh has in some degree repaired the mischief done by the first obstacles thrown in my way, as to loss of time and expense, by allowing him to traverse Kashmeer; and although the obligation be not very great, as no merchant has ever been stopped by any former governor of that country on complying with its customs, yet I shall acknowledge the favour in a suitable manner. Instructions from the chief law-officer at Yarkund, for my guidance, were confided to Agha Mehdee, on his way from St. Petersburg to Leh. The Agha died on the mountains of Karakerum, and all his papers were destroyed. The loss of the document alluded to puzzled me much, and compelled me to despatch Meer Izzut to Yarkund. However, all circumstances considered, it is probable that we have gained rather than lost by not having received the instructions, or rather by the death of the Agha. This individual appears to have been one of those extraordinary characters which rarely rise up in Asia. From the condition of an orphan by a Hebrew-Toork father and a Kishtwaree slave, he worked his way, by dint of natural genius and industry, through the successive stages of menial, petty trader, and itinerant merchant, up to the state of a commercial and political envoy from Russia, and in his last expedition he trencched, and successfully, upon the adventures of a military freebooter on no small scale. This man's life had been made up of a rapid succession of

extraordinary incidents, and after the many anecdotes of him, recited to me both by his friends and by his enemies, I am at a loss how to class him except generally as a man endowed with natural talents of a surprising cast. If he had lived a few years longer, he might have produced scenes in Asia that would have astonished some of the cabinets in Europe. As far as I could distinguish truth in the discordant details of animosity and of friendship, I have detected traits of an expansion of view, seldom indeed entertained by the stronger mind when uncultivated, and except by his own exertions that of Agha Mehdee was wholly so. The exploits of Agha Mehdee, recorded by the pen of a Holcroft, would display more of the living manners of the north-western part of Asia, than can be collected from the writings of fifty exotic travellers in these countries. I regret not to have seen him, though his mental abilities and the other powers he had at command, displayed in opposition to my objects, as they almost certainly would have been, might have caused me still more strongly to regret the rencontre. His property is lost, and it is sad that he has left a child now wholly destitute in Kashmeer. I will look out for it, and, if possible, procure and educate it.

Within the last few months, the province of Lahoul, on the right bank of the Chundra Bhagha, or early stream of the Cheenab, and dependant on Koolloo, is said to have had its assessment of tribute increased by the Singh beyond its means of payment. The Raj of Koolloo has ever been on terms of peace and friendship with the principality of Ladakh; but driven, it is asserted, to desperation, by an oppression of which the demands cannot be eluded, the Wuzeer has connived at, if not authorized, a foray upon the pargann of Peetee, in which more than 200 horses were carried off besides other plunder. The astonishment produced by this event on the governors of Ladakh was extreme, as the Wuzeer of Koolloo had always been esteemed by them an upright and friendly character. Report says that, when the new assessment was notified to the Wuzeer by the agent of the Singh, the former observed, that the resources of the country were inadequate to the demand, and that he saw no mode of meeting it except by marauding on his neighbours; to which it was observed, that the means he might employ to raise the sum required were wholly immaterial to the Singh, but that the raising of the money was indispensable. By this outrage, the intercourse between the two countries has been stopped, and upwards of 200 horse-loads of merchandize from the Punjab to Ladakh and Yarkund have been detained at Toudsee, the capital of Lahoul, through want of means of transport, the Lahoulce carriers not daring to furnish horses, through fear of reprisal. Almost incredible as the encouragement to plunder neighbours may appear to some, it does not seem so very extraordinary to me; as when I was at Sooltanpoor, Munnee Geer, the Singh's agent, actually deprived the Wuzeer of his silver qoohqu, on account of some delay in getting up the whole of the tribute.

A short time ago, Rajah Runjeet Singh sent two hurkaras to Leh, with a letter evincing anxiety respecting my health and future movements. This was accompanied by one to the Meers, enquiring minutely after my objects and destination, and also into the cause of the diminished supply of shawl-wool to Kashmeer. There was an obvious indelicacy in addressing these inquiries to a person in the Meer's situation, and as well to answer them in a suitable manner, as to shield the friends of the Meer in the Punjab from feeling any of the ill-effects which might be consequent on a candid development of plans and circumstances, accompanied by observations, I took up the pen on the

part of the Meer. Runjeet's motives and designs being clear to me, I took occasion to alarm his ruling passion, by setting before him the injury his revenue in Kashmeer would sustain by his prosecuting the system it was reported he had in contemplation regarding this country. However managed the language, the mere exhibition of the facts by me would have been impertinent, had not the reasoning been likely to avert the mischief which must have resulted from the execution of his plans, and this motive will, I trust, extenuate the offence in the eye of our Government, to whom I have forwarded the correspondence in copy. I seized the opportunity of representing the impression the current reports of his tyranny, over the countries under his sway, produced here, and am willing to hope that he will not actively interfere with the concerns of this country, until our Government shall have determined upon the tender. With much confidence, I look for the support of Sir Edward's opinions upon this subject. In the early part of his life, he was privy to the endeavours made by Mr. Hastings to open an intercourse with Lhasa. Now, protection afforded by the hon. Company to Ladakh, will not only actually command the intercourse between Lhasa, its western provinces, and Ladakh, but also the lucrative trade carried on from the tea provinces, and the western parts of Asia. It will likewise open to our merchandize an *entré* into those parts of Asia, through our own efforts, to which it has made its way only by Russia and its subjects. Of course, the success of any commercial project can be safely estimated by experiment alone; but when the road to the markets shall have been freed from artificial obstacles, we shall soon learn the value of these marts, now almost unknown to us.

Gurhdokh has been greatly averse to communication, and however selfish the motives of its authorities, looking to peculiarities in their situation, with which I was formerly less acquainted, I cannot now so much disapprove their conduct. Hitherto, every movement on our parts has been cautiously avoided, that might excite any further anxiety, than such as our long residence at this capital would necessarily create. But to this reserve has been sacrificed, *pro tempore*, an acquaintance with many objects of natural history desirable to be made. However, finding myself strong in interest, I prepared for an excursion in a direction which will bring me on the frontier of Changthang. Representations from Gurhdokh have produced delays, and we are told of the summits of the hills being covered with armed men to intercept our progress.

This report, communicated by the authorities of this place, furnished me with an opportunity of setting forth that it was one of the customs of Europeans to procure specimens of the natural productions of countries new to them, from motives of curiosity and for the promotion of science; that, towards accomplishing this object, I was about to make a journey to some lakes and wilds in the country of Ladakh, the frontier of which I did not mean to cross; that I did not see what cause for umbrage two peaceable Europeans, with thirteen or fourteen attendants, not military, accompanied by a hundred sheep, and a few asses loaded with grain, could reasonably give to the authorities of Gurhdokh, whilst confining themselves to the diversion of shooting wild animals within the country of Ladakh; that I had too high an opinion of the wisdom of the Government of Lhasa to believe they would appoint individuals to conduct the affairs of a distant province, who could take alarm at the approach of Europeans so circumstanced within the precincts of a territory not under their control; that my party would most cautiously refrain from any thing that could reasonably be offensive to any individual, and that if natives of Changthang should be induced to visit them from any motives,

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Letters of the late Mr. Moorcroft.

they might be assured of being treated with respect, and with such hospitality as might be within the command of strangers and travellers.

LETTER II.

My Dear Traill:—For your most friendly and most acceptable present of Murray's work, accept my sincere thanks. Along with the books detained by poor Laidlaw, the former reached me two hours ago. To Sir R. Colquhoun, express, I beseech you, a sense of my acknowledgments for your joint offer in respect to reviews. Of this, however, it would be ungenerous in me to avail myself, considering the doubtful issue of the enterprize in which my party are engaged.

From circumstances, I have thought it right to increase the pay of my party, and beg you will oblige me by handing the accompanying representation, with my best regards, to Captain McHough.

Runjeet Singh is, I presume, arrived in Kashmir; and I have this day written to him for the purpose of procuring a renewal of my passport through that province, should the answer of the Chinese governors of Kashkar and of Yarkund refuse to accede to my wish of visiting those cities. George sets off to-morrow to the frontier of Bushehur, to meet and escort any one of the gentlemen of Subathoo to this capital; and, this effected, it will remain for them to cultivate the intercourse, should I fall. The Kashmeerees raised a most vigorous opposition to the accomplishment of this plan, by working upon the fears of the raja; but we carried our point, notwithstanding all the representations of danger from the armed force of Changthang, should we attempt to go through Peete, which is reported to be held in joint tenure between Lhasa and Ladakh. It was stated in reply, that we should confine ourselves to the Ladakh part, and do no injury to any one. If the Changthang people, duly apprized of our intentions and objects, should think proper to act offensively against us in the territory of Ladakh, they must not be surprised if we should resist. However, I am not under the slightest apprehension, as I well know their character. I proceed in another direction, in the hope of obtaining a flock of sheep of the kind of which I sent you a lock of wool. The inhabitants of Boltea work this into a kind of shawl, inferior, indeed, to that made from goat's wool, but still very good. Farewell.

Ever sincerely yours,

WILLIAM MOORCROFT.

Leh Ladakh, June 8, 1822.

LETTER III.

Beyenoor Pheang, June 11, 1836.

My Dear Traill:—Your letter of the 24th December reached me last night, and I answer its contents as they occur. In communications which have, I trust, come to your hand, my delay at the capital of Ladakh has been accounted for. Altogether, it is quite as well that I did not reach Bokhara at the time when the Russian embassy was at that city; as this occurrence would have furnished to the suspicious sovereign grounds for belief, that the *rencontre* was the result of a preconcerted scheme, and to this notion the conduct of the Russian ambassador would have been favourable. The object of that Russian, and its failure, may have an influence on my business; but, whether good or evil, it is as yet impossible to pronounce. I rest my hopes of success principally upon the introduction probable by the intervention of religious characters and of medical recommendations [*sic in orig.*]. The king labours under a

nurgical complaint, which has hitherto baffled professional aid, according to the account given to me by Meerza Jowad, the physician of the king of Ferghana. The objections you have started to the acceptance of the allegiance of Ladakh, are in perfect accord with the circumstances which you suppose to exist, viz, its insulated and distant situation in regard to our present possessions, and its connection with China directly or intermediately through Lhasa. In regard to the first point, I have the pleasure to inform you, that Ladakh adjoins the frontier of Bushehur, without any intervening territory; and with respect to the second, that there exists no relation with China of a political nature. The last direct communication with that country consists in a letter from the Emperor Kien Lung or his father, requesting the raja of Ladakh to give him information respecting the movements of Ae Khaguthe, sovereign of Kashkar, with whom the former was at war, and from whom he wrested his country. It would appear that the emperor almost allowed the raja to be his relation, as he conceded to the latter the honour of being descended from the stock of Heaven, as well as himself. There is something whimsical in this claim to heavenly origin amongst sovereigns, so widely distant. The Incas claim to be derived from the sun, the Chinese emperors and the rajahs of Ladakh from Heaven, and the family of Raja Samsar Chund from the moon. The emperor detailed in his letter a long list of presents, and amongst others some vases of lapis lazuli, which I was desirous to see, as no specimen I have met with of this substance was by its structure applicable to such a purpose. I have reason to think that I was gratified in the monastery near Pheang; but instead of these vases being lapis lazuli, they were merely Porcelain, of the colour of lapis lazuli; but whether glazed with it or with cobalt, I was unable to determine. As far as I know of the manufacture of this ware, cobalt is generally, if not always, employed to give the blue, and not lapis lazuli; however, the colour was little inferior to that of the latter.

Returning from this digression, I have to remark, that Ladakh has no further connection with Lhasa than what arises from community of religion, of language, and of manners, and by such other bonds as must naturally arise from its vicinity to it, and through commercial communication; to which may be added, a treaty between the two states, which arose out of the following occurrence. About a century ago, in consequence of some oppression exercised by a Lama on the neighbouring peasantry of Lhasa, in compelling them to assist in building a gorpha, or monastery, in the province of Changthang, the Lhasan government thought proper to seek redress, by taking from Ladakh the whole of the country of Changthang, as the Lama was a subject of the former principality. If this story be correct in its main features, there seems to be a prodigious disproportion between the offence and the punishment. However, to reconcile Ladakh to an act which deprived her of her richest possession, the Lhasa government engaged that all the shawl-wool produced in Changthang should be sold to no one save the Ladakh government, or their authorized agents. China gained such an ascendancy in Lhasa, consequent on her interference in aiding to drive the Nepalese out of the territory of the latter, in the year 1792, as to render Lhasa tributary; and China sanctioned the usurpation of Lhasa, in respect to Changthang, for the purpose of the latter serving to cover the frontier of her rich, but weak province of Khoten, then recently wrested from the Kuaja of Kashkar. Putting justice out of the question, which in the territorial arrangements of Asiatic states is sometimes neglected, there seldom was a greater political oversight committed than that of the Celestial cabinet, in not consolidating the Chinese possessions, by cap-

turing, or at least rendering tributary, the states of Ladakh, Kufalon, and Balhe [sic], the only dominions of an independant nature existing then, in the whole line between Lhasa and Yarkund. But ignorance of exterior affairs generated a blunder, connected with that timidity, which is the predominant and, indeed, governing feature of Chinese politics.

In the eighth year of the reign of Aurungzebe, that ambitious monarch had an opportunity of making Ladakh tributary, and struck 2,000 vashurdfees at Leh, with an inscription communicating this event; gave a new name to the raja, and built a mosque. The allegiance to Delhi was continued till the invasion by Ahmed Shah Obdulu, who, taking for himself the rich province of Kashmeer, also secured the obedience of Ladakh, which was lately lost through the inability of the Dooranee government to continue that protection for which their supremacy was acknowledged. Arriving in Ladakh some time after the lapse of the Afghan authority, I was desired to submit a tender of the allegiance of this principality to the hon. Company. Farther I cannot go into this subject at present; and the relation has only been brought forward to explain the probable reason of the neglect of China to secure a country, which is the key of Khoten, &c.—that is, fear of this measure giving umbrage to the ruler of Delhi. Her discretionary foresight on this point is limited to blocking up the old road from Hindoostan to the interior of Khoten; but a small colony of the former natives of India, now amalgamated with the Moosulmans of the province, bear witness of the former communication between the countries in Khoten, after the expulsion of the Kunja of Kanpur from his dominions. The Chinese punished the Kalmak government for their supineness in suffering the Guah Kuan to effect this conquest unmolested, by attacking them at a moment when two-thirds of the population of that country were swept off by the small pox, which a few years before was introduced into Siberia for the first time. China had now got rid of two powerful neighbours, and in order to break the spirit of the Kalmaks, she distributed them largely into various provinces, and caused them wholly to evacuate Khoten. The destruction of the Kalmak power as a government, furnished to China the opportunity of attacking Lhasa, not as an ally, but as a tributary, which she would not have been able to effect without this preparation. China next enlisted vast numbers of Kalmaks into her army, of which they form the best materials; and she placed others on the north-western frontier, to breed horses for her cavalry. But China may have prepared also, by these operations, means for her own punishment. The Kalmak population are becoming strong, and China has recourse to poison, to prevent the Kalmak chief, arrived at manhood, from giving instruction and advice to his son and successor. This diabolical system effectually answers two purposes *at present*; but by the conquest of the Kashkar dominions, an accessibility has been afforded to the interior of China, and views of weakness presented, which may lead to a new order of things: and a slight impulse might generate events wholly unsuspected by the politicians of Europe, who are not too well informed of what is going on in these countries, and a reflected operation is, perhaps, capable of effecting alterations capable of rousing them out of their slumber. In one word, the allegiance of Ladakh accepted by Britain, would produce an influence that would completely change the character of our connections with China. I leave these hasty ideas to your discretion confidentially, the whole view I have taken being largely detailed to the Government; but, whether they will see matters in the same light as that in which they present themselves to my view, I cannot determine. I have perhaps said enough, however, to convince you that China has no hold on

Ladakh, nor has Lhasa. I know that within these few weeks the minister of that government, with the concurrence of the Chinese resident, has written to the following purport on the occasion of the Ladakh government asking their advice: "Every government is the best judge of its own affairs." As to the existing government of Ladakh, it is feudal. It has no money revenue, but derives revenue in produce, labour, &c. The raja, converted to Islamism in the reign of Aurungzebe, soon threw it off, and returned to Lamaism, which is professed by sixteen-twentieths of his subjects, although there are in his dominions many Kashmeerees and Baltee Moosulmans, who are Sheahs; and Tooranees, who are few, and of the Soonnie persuasion. A new race, that of the Argoons or Urgoons, is springing fast into consequence by members in and near the capital. It is the issue of Ladakhee mothers, principally by Kashmeeree sires, and the individuals, less than the Indo-Britons [sic], are distinguished by acuteness of intellect. It is said that, formerly, the people of Ladakh had a popular representation or Wittenagmote, suppressed by the father of the present minister. Of this fact I am not quite convinced; but the many are not satisfied with the few; and two months ago, a seditious placard was affixed to one of the gates, accusing the reigning raja of tyranny, and threatening that the elders of the people would, on finding their remonstrances neglected, apply to me, with a request to take the reins of government into my hands. Of this I knew nothing till eight days after the placard had been removed, for placing which the complainants had availed themselves of the temporary absence of the raja at a religious ceremony, at which I was present. I do not thank the writers for bringing my name thus prominently forward, and conceive it to be a *ruse de guerre* of our commercial opponents.

You will not expect that I should treat of the mysteries of Lamaism, when I tell you that I counted upwards of a hundred folio volumes of one work upon the canons, ordinances, principles of this religion, &c., in the library of a monastery, a few weeks ago. The prophet Xachiamoon, or Xachiamoonie (Shakamuni), existed above 1,000 years before the Christian æra. There is a triune god, and some of the precepts, exhorting to patience and forbearance under injuries, are nearly similar in true essence to those preached by our Saviour. But there is a Metempsychosis, with a record of inferior deities, as in the Grecian and Roman mythology. I must leave this matter, lest I exhaust your patience; and I really see the subject most imperfectly through the cloud of astrological, magical, and mystical farce and allegory, in which the tenets of this religion are involved.

I agree with you completely as to the most eligible line of road for Com being by Joshee Muth, were Changthang pervious, and if I can get access to Chinese Toorkistan, a great step will have been effected towards this object. Changthang is wonderfully rich in gold mines, to the working of which the Chinese have raised objection, both political and religious, and as yet in the main efficient. As far as I can judge, the Chinese are a most strange people, and whether more sagacious or childish, I cannot determine; but this I do know, that they are most abominably abandoned, timid, and cruel.

In regard to shawl-wool, from the reports of Gerard, it would seem that he has been acting on a large scale, and the Mullick of Kashmeer deputed as an ambassador to Ladakh from the Soobadar Motee Ram, and from Jowahir Mull, the contractor of the wool and shawl-duties, arrived a few days ago, to make inquiry as to the cause of the shortness of the supply. The latter farms the duties for twelve lakhs per annum, and will, I apprehend, have some little trouble in realizing the original sum this year. The Soobadar wrote to

It is to be regretted that we have not now an importation of skimmers, pattern-drawers, &c.; but in all the other branches save in that of embalming, our artists are now superior to those of Kashmeer. I would agree with you as to an increased demand producing an increased supply of material, on a sufficient field, were the principle or rather practice to be applied in Europe; but when I know that the lands of Changthang are capable of bearing ten times the stock I saw upon them; that the demand for shawl-wool has been so far increasing as to have called it from Toorkistan to the looms of Kashmeer, and that for many years past the available supply from Chanthang has fluctuated between 800 and 900 horse-loads, and gives no higher, I perceive a want of accord between theory and practice, for which I cannot account. There are other sources of supply now known to me, since my residence in this country; but as I advocate the growth of tea on our own mountains, and the breeding of horses within our own territories, so, on the same principle, I conceive the rearing of goats on our own Indian mountains to be the soundest policy. In Scotland, there may be inaptitude in the climate; but I know there have been errors in the management of the government. The animals were sound and

for the result, except in respect to that epidemic, and much mischief in a vast extent of country.

If the government will allow me full sweep, I shall be able to do much, and I want only a range of country, which promises no revenue nor any thing yet available to their purpose. I am now in progress to purchase a flock of 200 sheep, of that breed of which I sent you a little wool. I believe this to be dwarfed, by poor keeping, into a race the smallest, perhaps, on the face of the earth; but I should be bold enough to wager, that a square inch of the skin of a ram, now travelling with me, contains more fibres of wool than are to be found on the same (I mean, an equal surface) of that of the skin of the finest-wooled sheep in Europe. The fleece of this animal is to the touch nearly as hard as a door-mat, but the fibres of a lock are most beautifully fine; and yesterday, a piece of cloth was brought to me, that at first sight and feel reminded me of merino kerseymere. Shawls are made of it in Balkh, not so fine, by any means, as those of Kashmere, but fine enough to convince me of the importation of this breed into Britain being a national object. The Mullih of Kashmere, in return for my civilities to him, will, in ten days, meet me in the sheep district, to adjust terms of keeping a flock, for two years, on my account; and a lama engages to take care of another. I am going to operate for cataracts on a raja in the mountains, and I trust he will give aid to my project. I chose the sheep myself, and will leave nothing to others on which I can exercise my own judgment. I shall stand in need of your aid with the work, in a matter by which our country is to benefit, and probably not me, according to the usual fate of projectors. The mutton of this sheep is, perhaps, not to be surpassed in flavour. I shall be thought to be strangely enthusiastic, if not something more; but this I disregard, as long as I feel that I am right in principle.

In 1815-16, I learned from the old dewan of the grandfather of the present raja of Nypal, that two tea-plants have been brought from China into a garden in the latter country, and long ago wrote to Gardner on the subject. In a late letter, I wrote in such a manner to the government, respecting tea, as, I am

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willing to hope, from the disposition of the government, may, in conjunction with better opinions, be of some use on this point; and I neglect not to examine the practicability of procuring seeds by Yarkund and by Siling.

The fruits escape not my attention. Here we have the jargonelle and cressance pears, and the brown beurree is, I believe, in Kashmere. But pray send to Gerard, as the apples, apricots, and vines, of the north of Bushehur, are, according to the report of Puddeer Raut, not much inferior to the apples and apricots of this country, and the grapes are better. I would send, through expectants in me, these articles from Bushehur, but your interest is better than mine in that country.

George is a very fine fellow, and is gone to the border of Ladakh, to convey some one of the Sabbathoo party to this place, for the purpose of gratifying a wish signified, and of keeping up the communication after our departure. For, though we get on here now, there will be a great struggle after we leave our friends; and it behoves us not to lose the ground we have gained for the interests of our country.

I have been highly gratified by finding, through the evidence given before the House of Lords, that there is not a single British-Russian merchant acquainted with the *existence*, even, of the trade with China carried on through Yarkund. This evidence has enabled me to detect an error into which the gentlemen of our late embassy have fallen, naturally enough. They have seen British woollens in almost every town through which the embassy passed,—were one to ask how they knew them to be British woollens, they would be puzzled to give a convincing answer. I thought that I saw much British cloth, in the summer months, in Ladakh; but observing a queer kind of ornament on one shoulder of each party, I ventured to ask leave to examine it, and found, to my mortification, that it was a printed gold coat of arms, the name of French and of Dutch manufacturers; and I have seen no other British cloth, save scarlet, here called *Saglat*, an obvious corruption, which is the genuine appellation in Toorkistan for broad-cloth.

I have no more paper; and perhaps you may congratulate yourself upon this circumstance, as reaching the end of my march before my companions, I am seated on a stone, under a willow, fast by a large stream, surrounded by a band of natives, who bother me with questions, and also poison me with the stink of *khung*; many of them in high spirits, produced by that liquor. God bless you. Farewell.

Ever sincerely yours, WILLIAM MOORCROFT.

Finished at Bazgo, on the road towards Kashmere, June 11, 1822.

THE ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

THE "Creditor" of the estate of Alexander and Co., whose letter was the subject of a communication from the solicitors of that estate, inserted in our last *Journal* (page 75) has conveyed to us his acknowledgment that the explanation given by the solicitors has removed his apprehensions.

The writer adds:—"Why do not the assignees at home publish their account-current of the estate, for the information of the creditors, the greater number of whom are residing out of London, and consequently have not an opportunity of waiting on them, as suggested by the solicitors?" We can only say, that we should readily give insertion to such statements; but, having no claims upon the estate, we have no title to apply for information.

The writer, moreover, regrets, "that the solicitors confined their attention to the single point first referred to," and that "all the other matters, in the two letters, which fell under their notice, as well as that of former statements, remain unanswered."

STEAM-COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

NOT many years have elapsed since steam-navigation was a thing only heard of in England, as an experimental novelty, in trial upon some of the inland waters of the New World. It was subsequently introduced here, and its progress has been sufficient to astonish even its most sanguine friends, if they ever pause in their active career to contemplate it. As a means of transit for passengers, it has, in a great degree, superseded all others wherever it could be introduced—it has been applied not only to river-excursions and coasting trips, but voyages of considerable length are performed, over dangerous and stormy seas, with a degree of precision and certainty which may almost rival that of the best-regulated carriages upon land. This is undoubtedly an extraordinary revolution, the full effects of which, it is impossible to foretell.

The people of India, whose desire to avail themselves of the benefits of European improvement is much stronger than they usually gain credit for, have long been anxious that this rapid and certain mode of communication should be applied to facilitate the intercourse between their own country and Great Britain. It is obvious that this feeling is one which ought not to be discouraged. National pride and commercial interest unite with purer and better motives, in recommending every measure calculated to draw as closely as possible the ties which connect England with India. No people ever held in dependence so noble a possession as the British empire in the East,—no country ever opened a larger and more promising field for commercial enterprise than India, especially if regarded in connexion with the vast regions of Central Asia, to which it affords a key—while the noble position which England occupies, as the centre of civilization and science, of sound learning and pure religion, pre-eminently fits her to be the instrument of widely diffusing over the Eastern world the numerous blessings which she herself enjoys. For the sake alike of England and of India, every well-wisher to the two countries must desire that their union may be close and enduring.

It has been alleged, that the wish which has been so strongly expressed in India, for the establishment of steam-communication with Europe, has not been met here in a corresponding spirit; and further, that the exertions which have been made in this country to promote the object, have been regarded by the authorities with lukewarm feelings. Such reports almost invariably arise in every case where the sanguine views of projectors encounter that delay which is necessary for calm and dispassionate consideration; and as it is in most cases impossible to give them an authoritative contradiction, they frequently gain a currency to which they have not the slightest claim. A plan is proposed for effecting a given object—it may be crude, imperfect, or in various ways objectionable, and, if so, surely the rejection or postponement of such a plan does not imply either hostility or indifference to the object which it was intended to promote. Again; a

number of plans may be suggested at the same time, and each of them supported by its respective friends, with great warmth. It is clearly the duty of those who have the power of deciding, to inquire into the merits of each, and select the best; and it is equally clear that, in a question so difficult and complicated as that of the best mode of establishing steam communication with India, considerable time must be spent in preliminary inquiries, if a sound decision is to be secured. Further; some one plan may present obvious advantages, yet it may not be easy to effect a satisfactory arrangement of its details. In all these cases, delay is necessary, in order to escape greater evils; and it is much fairer, as well as more reasonable, to ascribe the non-establishment of a steam-communication with India to the prudent caution of the home authorities in giving their sanction to any of the various plans which have been brought forward, or to the existence of honest differences of opinion as to their respective pretensions, which a short time and a little discussion will remove, than to any indisposition to forward the purpose which those plans are designed to effect. Their official acts and official declarations afford no evidence of any such feeling; as far as any evidence exists, its tendency is favourable to a different conclusion. It is surely, then, illiberal to imagine that those who have the best means of becoming acquainted with the wants and wishes of India, should be ignorant of that which is known to all the world besides; or that those who have the strongest interest in rendering India prosperous and contented, should be devoid of all care upon a subject which, at all the presidencies, and even in remote provinces, has undoubtedly excited the deepest attention. The British Indian authorities may object to the improvident and wasteful expenditure of the public money in the prosecution of ill-advised and undigested plans, or in premature and desultory attempts, executed apparently without reference to any plan whatever; but the East-India Company have never been unwilling to disburse money freely, and even munificently, when there appeared a probability of thereby promoting the course of improvement in India. They may be cautious how they incur expense, and it is their duty to be so, for they are trustees, acting under a heavy moral responsibility. From the language which is frequently held on the subject, in some of the influential public prints, a stranger might be led to suppose, that the funds at the disposal of the East-India Company were their own private property, a portion of which, however, they were under some sort of imperfect obligation to part with, whenever any speculator chose to call for it;—that, by refusing to answer such calls, they were keeping the money in their own pockets for their own benefit, and thus sacrificing the public interest to their own advantage. It would be well if, before denouncing the watchfulness of the East-India Company over the revenue, men would consider the situation in which that body stands. It is a difficult, and it is certainly not an agreeable one. If they sanction an undue expenditure, they incur, and justly, public disapprobation; if they withhold their support from any scheme, however wild, they incur, with equal certainty, the abuse of the projector and his friends. Censure must be

risked, whether they bestow or refuse assent; and with the certainty of this fact before them, it is the prudent, as well as the upright part, to be indifferent to blame, from whatever quarter it may proceed, being careful only not to deserve it.

The question of steam-communication with India has now assumed a position which seems to call for an early decision. Petitions to Parliament, numerous signed, have recently arrived from the various presidencies, accompanied by memorials to the Court of Directors and Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India. Parliament being prorogued, the petitions cannot of course be presented for several months; there is, consequently, abundant time for the consideration and settlement of the subject, without reference to any Parliamentary proceeding, and if this can be effected, it would seem the most desirable course. The general authority of Parliament over the government of India must ever be maintained; but the number of Indian questions which it is necessary to submit to that tribunal is small, and none should be so submitted without absolute necessity. At no time has Parliament evinced any warm interest in Indian affairs; the most trivial domestic question has always been regarded as more important than one involving the interest of millions, if those millions were only natives of India. This is extraordinary; for the excursive philanthropy of the English people has frequently taken very sweeping flights. The cause of the Negroes in the Western colonies excited a sensation which no domestic question ever raised. Men of the most conflicting opinions, on other points, were here united, and all home-interests were entirely forgotten. The people of India are, in every respect, a race far superior to the Negroes, and their claims upon our sympathies are at least equal; yet they have hitherto met them not, either in the British Parliament or among the British people. This is a complaint of old standing, but never could be urged with so much reason as now. Formerly, there were a few members in the House of Commons well-informed upon the interests of India, and well-disposed to promote them: at present, not a single East-India Director, nor any active advocate of the East-India interest, has a seat in that assembly. Far better, therefore, would it be, to be prepared with a matured plan before the meeting of Parliament, than to leave the matter to the chance of the session, and thus run the risk of interference, which we can scarcely expect to be beneficial, and which may be positively mischievous.

While the people of India are thus pressing the subject upon the notice of the authorities at home, the attention of the latter has been also called to it by a Company in England, who have proposed, on certain conditions, to establish a regular monthly communication between England and India. This association appears to be composed principally of mercantile houses, and its formation may on this account be regarded as gratifying. It is a good sign, that the eyes of commercial men are directed towards the East, and that they think the establishment of rapid and regular means of communication an object worth some trouble and some risk. The route chosen by the

Company, is that by the Red Sea, and they propose to carry the Mediterranean mail, as well as the despatches, in consideration of receiving from Government and the East-India Company, annually, the sum of £65,000. If this proposal were to be entertained, a question would arise, as to how the amount of payment should be apportioned between the British Government and the East-India Company. The charge for conveying despatches to and from India, might fairly be divided between the British and the India Government, because the two countries are thus far equally concerned in the establishment; but the required sum of £65,000 comprehends the charge for carrying the Mediterranean mails, with which the East-India Company have nothing to do. It would not seem inequitable, therefore, that the sum should be divided into three equal portions, whereof one should be paid by the East-India Company, and the remaining two by the Government of Great Britain, in consideration of the superior advantages which they will enjoy by the arrangement.*

But a previous question occurs. Is the proposal one which it will be advantageous to accept? Some time since, the merchants of Calcutta proposed to establish and maintain a regular communication with Europe, by means of steam-vessels of the largest size and power, on condition of receiving, in the first instance, a bonus of three lacs of rupees, and an annual sum of five lacs of rupees for five years. The annual demand of this association, it will be seen, is less than that of their English competitors;—but the proposals differ in other respects also. The English Company require no bonus—the proposal of the Calcutta projectors involves a small outlay on this account. The English Company promise a monthly packet;—the Calcutta plan only extended to the establishment of a quarterly one. The English Company, moreover, undertake to carry the Mediterranean mail, which is a consideration for the Government of England, though none for that of India, except so far as it may tend to reduce the entire expense. On the other hand, the Calcutta project embraced four principal points of communication in the East,—Point de Galle, Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta; while the views of the London Company are directed to Bombay only. Further; the London association, besides their £65,000 per annum, claim, as an additional source of remuneration, the postage of letters; which the Calcutta plan left in the hands of Government. The Calcutta merchants also restricted the period during which they were to receive assistance from the state, to five years;—their English brethren have fixed no limit to their demands upon the public purse. It is not easy to institute a comparison between the pecuniary advantages of the two plans, on account of the different grounds which they take. The postage, for instance, offers a considerable difficulty; but it is understood, that the Calcutta merchants would have been contented with three lacs annually, instead of five, if the postage of letters had been granted them, and a part of the difficulty of comparison is thus removed. Three lacs of

Steam-Communication with India.

rupees, for five years, with a bonus of three lacs, may be taken, in round numbers, at £180,000, which gives an average of £36,000 per annum; this is something more than half the amount required by the London Company, and as the packets of the Calcutta merchants were to be despatched only quarterly instead of monthly, the accommodation afforded would appear to be only one-third. But further consideration will shew, that both the amount of remuneration, and the extent of provision, are qualified by circumstances. The number of letters by the quarterly packets would not only be actually, but comparatively, smaller than those by the monthly packets, because, from the infrequency of their passage, it would seldom be worth while to wait for them; they would only obtain letters rendered urgent by circumstances arising at the moment of their departure. Four packets yearly would, therefore, not command one-third the amount of postage which would be realized by twelve; and this circumstance would reduce the comparative remuneration of the Calcutta projectors below that of the London Company. Again; though the proposal of both associations may be stated generally to be the establishment of steam-communication between India and England, the mode of effecting it proposed at Calcutta was far more comprehensive than that recently suggested in London, inasmuch as the former embraced both sides of India, and especially the seat of the supreme government; while the latter, by being confined to Bombay, would leave the mails, as well as the despatches, to be forwarded overland to Madras and Calcutta, subject, of course, to all the delay, danger, uncertainty, and inconvenience incidental to such a mode of transmission. This will materially reduce the expense of the contractors; and these two circumstances may be regarded as sufficient to shew, that the pecuniary advantage offered by the new plan, is only apparent. If neither his Majesty's Ministers nor the East-India Company have shewn that avidity for embracing this plan which its projectors desire, they may be readily excused; for, with all its pretensions, it is, to use a homely but expressive phrase, "no great catch."

But even if the proposal of the London association were perfectly unexceptionable on pecuniary grounds, it is not certain that it would be advisable to commit to their hands, or any private hands, so important a trust as will be involved in the maintenance of a regular steam-communication with India. The chief objects of its establishment are the conveyance of public despatches and private letters; and these objects, especially the former, are too important to be placed at the caprice of private individuals. It may be said, that they will be bound to despatch the mails with regularity, and to comply with such other regulations as may be deemed necessary for the public benefit. This is probably intended:—the arrangements of the contracting parties will doubtless be so framed as to look well on paper or parchment; but how is conformity to them to be enforced? What control will be capable of compelling the association to provide boats of the best construction, as well as of sufficient power, and to make all other provision necessary for the due performance of the duty which they propose to

* Our Correspondent does not seem to be aware that the Association proposes that the King's Government should contribute £40,000 and the Company £25,000.—Ed.

undertake? The time requisite for a sea-voyage of any length cannot, like that for a journey by land, be estimated to a day; and any regulation requiring the performance of the voyages within a given term, must be either oppressive or inefficient. If the period allowed were a comparatively short one, it must of necessity be frequently exceeded, and the contractors thus subjected to the penalties attached to the non-fulfilment of their undertaking; if the time were extended so as to meet the adverse chances to which such voyages are liable, we may be quite sure that no greater degree of speed would be attained than was just necessary to keep within the prescribed period. If it be answered, that the merchants will be anxious for the rapid conveyance of their own letters, and that the earnestness with which they take up the cause, is a proof that it may safely be placed in their hands; it is sufficient to reply, that the ardour of mercantile men, though easily excited, is very subject to cool, and nothing has so refrigerative an effect upon that class of the community as the probability of sustaining loss. And this leads to another point, illustrative of the inexpediency of entrusting the matter to private persons. Steam-communication with India is an experiment, the precise result of which, no one at present can foresee:—it may become immediately profitable; it may be a source of loss for a time, and afterwards realize a profit; or it may be permanently a losing concern. Even in the last case, no friend to India and its connexion with this country would wish that, for the sake of a paltry saving, so great a benefit should be withdrawn. But what would be the probable course taken by private individuals in each of the cases just enumerated? In the first, that of immediate profit, they would doubtless be anxious to abide by their bond, taking care, at the same time, to cut down the establishment to the lowest scale consistent with the probable performance of it,—and, perhaps, a little lower,—in order to render the dividend as large as possible. In the second and third cases—on the occurrence of temporary or continued loss, they would either demand more money, or they would throw up the contract, and leave matters just as they are now. In the one case, there would be an undefined drain upon the resources of the state, after it had been understood that the expense had been ascertained and fixed; in the other, it would be necessary to reconstruct the whole system upon sounder principles, after several years had probably been wasted in a fruitless and unsatisfactory manner. If it be worth while to establish steam-communication at all, it is surely worth while to place the establishment upon a solid basis at once, instead of frittering away time and money in projects, bearing, even from their birth, the marks of decay.

If the proposed communication is to be attended with loss, the governments of the two countries ought to bear it, as it is for the general benefit that the loss is incurred. Indeed, it is the government who must bear it, for individuals will not, for any long period. If, on the other hand, it should be a source of profit, there can be no reason why that profit should be transferred to private hands, when it might be much more beneficially employed in aid of the Indian finances.

The mode in which a part of the remuneration is to be provided, under the new plan, is as objectionable as its undefined amount. The post is an establishment which ought always, as far as possible, to be kept in connection with the state. All who have written upon such subjects, however widely they have differed as to the proper extent of government interference, in establishments for the public convenience, have agreed in this. The transfer, to private persons, of the entire postage of letters, without reference to its amount, is a step in departure from this sound principle. To stipulate for the conveyance of the mail, at a fixed rate, by carriages or vessels belonging to private persons, is a very different thing to the surrender of the postage to the proprietors of such carriages or vessels, which would seem to be only a preparatory step to placing the whole business in private hands. It would be thought a strange arrangement, if the postmaster-general were to give Mr. Sherman the postage of all the letters to York, or to pay Mr. Chaplin in the same manner for working the mail to Liverpool.

India requires a rapid and steady mode of communication with this country. Let it be conceded to her without delay, and placed on the most efficient footing; but let it be carried into effect by those to whom the duty more especially belongs—by the East-India Company. This plan will be liable to none of the objections which lie against all private associations, however respectable the members composing them. The East-India Company, long before it relinquished commerce, had ceased to be a mere association of traders, anxious only to increase their profits. They had become the rulers of one of the noblest empires upon the face of the earth, and their views had risen with their position. Now that they are altogether unembarrassed with the details of trade, they are enabled to exercise the powers of government with a single reference to the welfare of the great community over which they rule. In their hands, there could be no question as to the fulfilment of the pledges held out to the public. They would effect the communication in the best manner, for they would have no temptation to do otherwise. In their hands, too, there could be no doubt as to the permanency of the communication. Having undertaken it without any view to profit, they would not be disappointed if it produced none. Once established, it would, therefore, be continued, and the only change to be looked for would be progressive improvement. If, therefore, those who desire the communication, desire also that it should be well performed, permanent, and progressive with the progress of science and the advancement of India in commerce and civilization, the East-India Company affords the best instrument for accomplishing their purpose. The deep interest which prevails, in India as well as in England, with regard to the establishment of a regular steam-communication between the two countries—the conflicting plans to which that interest has given birth,—afford a fitting opportunity to the governors of our eastern empire for taking upon themselves the execution of a measure recommended alike by its commercial, political, and moral advantages.

X

It is obvious that steam-communication will be established in some way: of this, no one acquainted with India can possibly be ignorant. Seeing how ardently it is desired, and how likely it is to fail in any hands but theirs, there can be little doubt of the existence of a disposition to undertake its management, in that body which alone has the power of ensuring its success.

Some consideration, however, must be had to expense, although this ought not to stand in the way of so important a design. It was the recommendation of the Committee of the House of Commons, that the expense should be equally divided between the Company and the British Government. This would not be an unfair arrangement; but, perhaps, another plan, equally reasonable and equitable, would be, on the whole, more satisfactory, as it would undoubtedly be more simple.

The entire post-office arrangement between Great Britain and India should be immediately transferred to the East-India Company. This would not be liable to the objection which has been urged against the investment of private persons with the power of levying postage: for the East-India Company are, in fact, the governors of India, and the post-office, by being placed in their hands, will be placed where it ought to be. The British Government should carry the mail to Alexandria, or to such other port as might be agreed upon; and if this were accepted as the contribution of England to an object materially beneficial to the two countries, it would be, on her side, a very favourable bargain. The packet-establishment for the Mediterranean already existing, it would, in fact, cost the country little or nothing, while it would materially reduce the expense of the entire voyage to India. The passage over-land, and the voyage from Suez to India, should be effected at the charge of the Company. All merchant vessels proceeding to India should be required to carry letters for the Company, in the same manner as they now do for the postmaster-general; and the Company should be empowered to levy certain rates of postage, which, of course, would be higher upon letters directed to be forwarded by steam, than upon those left to the ordinary chance of sailing vessels. To render this plan complete and effective, the privilege of the Company should be an exclusive one; and letters, with certain exceptions, analogous to those existing in the inland post-office of Great Britain, should be prohibited from passing by any other agency than that of the Company. This proposal would probably raise a loud, but brief, outcry. In the lack of argument, an unpopular word would be hurled at it with great energy and show of confidence. But this warfare would soon subside and die away. A similar regulation once existed as to the conveyance of letters between England and India, and still exists at home, without producing serious inconvenience to any one. The public post is an engine of vast public convenience. To mercantile men, its benefits are incalculable; and every individual, however obscure, who ever has occasion to send or receive a letter, has his share in the advantage resulting from the certainty and celerity with which the mail is forwarded. In most cases, the post is the source of profit to the government:

the sum which is thus collected beyond the expense may be regarded as a tax; but it is a tax of which no reasonable man complains, because he feels that while, on the whole, the transmission of letters is effected cheaper than it would be in private hands, it is also performed incomparably better. The tax, too, has one advantage over most others: every person contributes exactly in proportion to the benefit which he derives from the institution, and he who derives no benefit, pays nothing. This last condition would not, indeed, apply to the transit of letters by steam to and from India; for, as the income could not at first be expected to equal the expense, the difference would be a charge upon the public finances. The probable advances, however, would be so great, that the charge ought to be incurred; and it is very evident that those who enjoyed those advantages at less than their proper share of the cost, could have no cause to complain, and that no man ought to feel aggrieved at being expected to forward or receive his letters, through an establishment maintained solely on account of its public utility, and where he had his value, and more than his value, for his money. If the carriage of letters may, in any case, be confined to an exclusive channel, why not between England and India? And if it may without wrong, ought it not, when a great public object is to be attained by the restriction, which cannot be so well effected in any other way? It is to be hoped, that this view of the subject may be thought worth the consideration of both the East-India Company and his Majesty's Ministers; and if they should see reason to think it a sound one, that they will suffer nothing to shake their conviction.

It has been assumed that, in the event of steam-communication being established between England and India, the route selected would be that by the Red Sea; and this, indeed, admits of little doubt. We must learn a good deal more of the Euphrates than is known at present, before we can venture to pronounce an opinion on the probability of a permanent communication by that route; and the passage by the Cape seems so universally given up, as ineligible for steamers, that it is scarcely worth while to discuss its pretensions. The only question of interest relating to this part of the subject is, whether the communication shall be confined to Bombay only, or, by being directed in the first instance to Point de Galle, be extended from thence to all the presidencies. The residents at Bengal and Madras are very earnest in favour of the latter plan, and its adoption does not appear likely to interfere materially with the interests of Bombay. The three points for consideration, in determining the question, seem to be,—first, the comparative facility of forwarding the mails; secondly, the convenience of passengers; and thirdly, the probable practicability of each route throughout the year.

With regard to the first, there does not appear any very decisive ground of preference as to speed. The distance between Point de Galle and Calcutta, it is calculated, may be performed by a steamer in about ten days. The usual period occupied in communicating between Bombay and Calcutta, is about twelve days; it has been performed in less, and probably

might generally be effected in ten days, by suitable arrangements. If, therefore, the two passages between the Red Sea and Bombay, and the Red Sea and Point de Galle, could be effected with equal facility, the difference in point of time to Calcutta would be nothing. But then it must be recollected, that the route of the dawk lies through several of the native states, and is liable to various accidents, from which the navigation of the Bay of Bengal is exempt. For certainty, therefore, if not for speed, the latter course is to be preferred. The distance from Ceylon to Madras being much less than to Calcutta, it is obviously better for Madras that Point de Galle should be the starting place for the Red Sea. According to a recent statement, the number of letters arriving at, and despatched from, Calcutta and Madras, as compared with the number to and from Bombay, is in the proportion of above three to one. Where the interests of the majority and that of the minority clash, the latter, of course, must give way; but, for a reason to be assigned under the third head, it appears probable that even Bombay would not, on the whole, be a sufferer by the selection of Point de Galle. It is an important recommendation of this line that it will, at all times and under all circumstances, afford not only a direct but a safe communication with Calcutta, the seat of the Government of India. By selecting Point de Galle, also, the despatches of the British Government, to and from Ceylon, might be forwarded by steam, and, of course, without charge.

The conveyance of passengers is not the primary object of the proposed establishment; but it is an important part of the plan, as a source of revenue. A statement, resting on the same authority as that relating to the letters, shews the number of passengers, to and from Calcutta and Madras, to be also about three times that of persons proceeding to and from Bombay. A large proportion of them would prefer the speed and regularity of steam-conveyance to any other; but then they must have facilities for embarking or disembarking at the spot where their duty or pleasure may call them. Without altogether agreeing in the opinion of one of the witnesses, before the House of Commons, in 1834, that a passenger for Calcutta might as well be in England as at Bombay, it is certain that many would shrink from a tedious, expensive, and perhaps dangerous journey over-land. As far, therefore, as the transit of passengers is concerned, the route by Bombay would be for Bombay only; that by Point de Galle would be for all India.

The third consideration relates to the comparative practicability of the two plans at all seasons; and, on this ground also, the preference is due to that which takes Point de Galle as a rendezvous. It is even admitted by the warmest advocates of the Bombay plan, that the south-west monsoon would, during its continuance, operate as a serious check to the navigation between that port and the Red Sea. The other route, if not altogether free from this objection, is much less open to it; the impediment to a constant communication is less serious, and there seems little reason for doubt that a steamer from Bombay, going by Point de Galle, might generally reach

the entrance of the Red Sea, as early as if it proceeded by a more direct route. On this ground, then, as well as on those previously considered, Point de Galle commands a preference.

The only drawback on all these advantages is a small additional expense of branch steamers, from Point de Galle to Bombay and Calcutta; but this expense might be expected to be nearly reimbursed by the additional number of passengers, and the remaining deficiency, if any, ought not to weigh against the general benefit of India.

One question remains, and this relates to the frequency of communication. Little difference of opinion now exists on the point. It seems agreed, that the communication ought to be monthly, and, indeed, if less frequent, it would be useless to establish it at all. If the mail-coaches of England travelled at their present rate, but were despatched only once a week, their speed would be useless, and the expense incurred in obtaining it might as well be saved. Rapidity of transit, without frequent despatch, is of small value. A monthly communication with India by steam would be of incalculable benefit to the mercantile interests of the two countries—to the good government of India, and by consequence, to the prosperity of its immense population.

C.

* * We do not concur in all the views taken by our Correspondent. We are not blind, indeed, to the recommendation which a plan of steam-communication with India would derive from its adoption by the ruling authorities, and it is probable that many of the supporters of the scheme in question regard it only as a *pis-aller*,—better than none at all. Up to this moment, there is no ground for even suspecting that the ruling authorities meditate any plan of their own, and the conflict of interests in India seems to warrant the conclusion that no scheme of general utility will emanate from thence. Under these circumstances, unless the Government or the Company (if it is necessary to make a distinction between the two) give a distinct intimation that a Government scheme is in contemplation, we are still of opinion that that of the Association, so far as it has been disclosed, deserves public encouragement. Our Correspondent has not done justice to this plan, which does not profess to be a pecuniary speculation; and with respect to the policy of a grant of postage, though such a grant may be objectionable upon principle, we see no practical inconveniences likely to arise from its concession for a limited time, and merely for the purpose of aiding the funds.—EDITOR.

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ARABIC PARTICLES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The writer of the following paper, in his progress through the works of certain of the Arabian Grammarians, to which he was stimulated by the encouragement given to Oriental learning by that truly great man, Marquess Wellesley, could not help being struck by the peculiar corroboration of Horne Tooke's doctrine afforded by their notices on the subject of the Particles. The following are a few instances, should you deem them worthy publication.

It is proper to premise, however, that the Arabian Grammarians, who are, it is thought, superior to those of most nations, almost universally agree that the indeclinable words in their language have no separate signification; nor does it appear to them, with some exceptions, they ever had any.

The author of the *Kafsa Ibn Hajib*, says :

"The word, which has no meaning in itself, is the particle, as, *والى*, and *من*, *الى*, *to*, and *from*, because they both require, for the explanation of their meaning, other words, as, *Husora*, and *Koofa*; and these particles are called *حرف*, because that word signifies *side*, or *extremity*: That is, being on one side, compared to the noun and verb, which are chief or leading members of a sentence; whereas the particle never is."

Again: "A particle is a word which defines or explains a meaning in other words, and on that account, from being only a part or portion, requires a noun; or verb, or both."

From the *Misbah*:—"The particle is a word possessing a certain signification; but neither that of a noun or verb; as, for example, *هل*, and *بل*. The reason of this is, that the noun can predicate and be predicated of *حديثا* or *محدثا*; and the verb predicates, although it be not predicated of; but the particle can do neither, and is a mere tool between them both."

From the *Memhul*, a commentary on the *Wafi*: "The particle is a word, which cannot stand alone in the understanding; or, which has no distinct meaning by itself, or, without other words joined to it."

Again, "What was stated of the qualities of words in the commencement related generally to the three kinds, noun, verb, and particle; but this definition of the particle forms a division or class, logically speaking, a *فصل*, which leaves out the noun and verb; because we know of no word among the verbs and nouns which in usage is incapable of an independent sense, so that it might depart from its original adaptation."

Now it is undoubtedly true, that the particle is seldom used in its original or independent sense, and from this arises the definition; but, let us see what the grammarians themselves say of these words, and the reasons they have for the definitions they give.

من, *From*. This particle is placed to signify 'beginning' in place or time; also 'perspicuity' and 'paucity'; as for example, *مررت من بصرة*, "I went from, or beginning, Bussora."

It is to be remarked that in any but affirmative propositions, *من* is explete.

This is, however, contrary to the opinion of the people of *Koofa*.

The saying *كان من مطر* is sophistically explained; it is here a particle of paucity, as there was a little, or some rain; the phrase being originally *هل كان من مطر*.

The first particle being interrogative, it means 'has it rained?' or, 'has it begun to rain?'

من, and *منذ*, *Since*. These particles are apparently derived from *من*, and *اذا*, *when*. By some they are esteemed nouns, by others particles; but their signification is the same with *من*, i. e. *beginning*, in reference to past time; as, for example, *منذ رجب*, 'I have not seen him beginning Rujub,' or *منذ رجب*, 'since Rujub:' the derivation is probably *منذ*, and *منذ*.

In some dialects of the Arabic, these words are pronounced *منذ*, which leaves little doubt of their derivation.

الى, *To*. This particle is used to denote the end or object of a beginning, it also signifies 'a side,' &c.

Sometimes it has the meaning of *مع*, or *with*, and that appears to justify the belief that is derived from the verb *ولي يلى*, which signifies, among other meanings, 'to join.' *الى* seems to have been misunderstood by some, for the explanation in the *Soorah* is,

منتهى لابتداء الغاية

not 'the beginning of the end,' but 'the end or object of a beginning.'

It may be remarked here, in reference to the derivation, that the last letter of this word is permuted from *واو*.

الى, *To*, *until*, signifies the same with *الى*, but as it is used as *مع* very much, it may be presumed it also is derived from a verb signifying to join.

مع, is admitted to be a noun, and signifies 'with, companionship, junction,' &c. The particle *واو* is synonymous with *مع*.

The particle *لام* is used to denote the peculiar appropriation or application of a thing: it also signifies *a cause*, and sometimes, *from*. It is at times explete, and has the meaning of *واو* in an oath.

On the above, it may be remarked, that *الى* and the *لام* of appropriation appear to be from the same root, as they all signify 'to join, to connect, to intertwine, or weave,' &c.

لو, or *if*, is called the particle of *تمن*. It is not necessary to detail the comparison made between this word and the conditional *ان*, which is nearly the same, but merely to mention that *تمن* signifies 'giving, granting,' &c.

عن, *From*, signifies 'separation, distance, avoidance, side,' &c.

علي , Upon, 'height, exaltation,' &c.

Both these particles, as they are called, become nouns when the word *من*, or *from*, is used with them, as, *جَلَسْتُ مِنْ عَنِ يَمِينِهِ*, 'I sat on his right side;' *نَزَلْتُ مِنْ عَلَى الْفَرَسِ*, 'I alighted from the top, or the back of the horse.'

لَئِنْ لَكِنْ is similar to the English *but*, or *boot*, superadded, 'let there be.'

The derivation of these words is disputed; but there can be scarcely any doubt but that *كان* is the root.

حاشا, *خُلا*, *عدا*, have the same signification with the English *but*, *beout* or *without*; *جاءني التوم خلا زيدا*, 'All the tribe came but, or beout, Zied.'

The two first signify 'vacancy' and 'exception,' and are known to be derived from verbs. The third is the imperative of a verb, and signifies 'forbid,' or 'let it not be;' as, *حاشالله*.

لايكون, has, I believe, nearly the same signification.

أما is a conjunction, and signifies *or*, also *either*; as, *جاءني إما زيد إما عمر*, 'either Zud or Omr came to me.' It also signifies *if*; and *أما*, *muftooch*, denotes certainty.

The following, which is translated from the *Shuruh Moolla*, will give the origin assigned to this particle.

The origin of *أما* is *مهما يكن من شر*, which signifies 'at all events.' The verb *يكن من شر* is cut off by *حذف*, or ellipsis. The letters are then changed by grammatical process, as *س* to *ا*, and the union, or *ادغام*, of the two letters, *م* and *ا*, is thus made to stand in place of the noun *مهما*.

It will be seen by the foregoing, that some of the particles are supposed to be, and some are actually admitted as, nouns and verbs; and, although in most cases they cannot be used conversely, still it appears merely because in their original usage they have become obsolete.

It may be remarked here, that words may be formed in the Arabic from which some of the particles can be legitimately derived by permutation, although unsatisfactorily in reference to sense.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. Z.

3d September, 1836.

THE PROPOSED BANK OF INDIA.

THE late period at which the Prospectus of the proposed Bank of India reached us, last month, prevented our giving more than a cursory notice of a scheme, the objectionable features of which, however, struck us at first sight: we resume the consideration of it, therefore, with better information, and after maturer reflection upon the merits of the scheme.

The necessity which calls for a great banking establishment for India, upon the scale proposed by the scheme in question, must be founded upon the absence of some facilities, financial and commercial, which such an establishment would supply; and, accordingly, it appears to be assumed, that there is a wide field for the investment and employment of capital in India, which cannot be occupied by the enterprize and resources of British merchants in the ordinary course of mercantile operations. This doctrine is almost diametrically opposed to that which was employed to overthrow the commercial privileges of the East-India Company, namely, that the unassisted resources of British merchants are not only fully equal to the supply of India with the requisite capital, but that that capital was prevented from immigrating to India by the influence of the East-India Company's monopoly. And when we see the names appended to the Prospectus,* we cannot help feeling a little surprised at their sanction of a scheme which implies so severe reflection upon their former opinions.

That there is no want of capital in India, seems to be pretty well established by the facts, that the Government can contract loans there, to any required extent, at four per cent.; that there is a redundant supply of British merchandize to the eastern markets, and that complaints are actually made by the mercantile body, that the remittance of Indian revenue excludes an equal amount of commercial capital from being invested in eastern products imported into Europe. Moreover, as an additional proof of the repletion of the Indian money-market, and of "the diffusion of British capital" in India, the French and American trades, with that country and China, are carried on chiefly with the capital and credit of British merchants.

We are, therefore, of opinion, that there is no call for such an establishment as this. But, admitting that there is, let us next examine the character and pretensions of the one before us.

The Prospectus sets forth, that the only banks in India are the Bengal and Union Banks at Calcutta, the Government Bank at Madras, and a Bank at Agra; that the Union Bank is the only one of which the capital is wholly furnished by individuals on the principle of a joint-stock bank, but it has no charter, and its circulation is limited to Calcutta and its vicinity; that the Bank of Bengal is partially supported by the capital of the Company, and managed by its servants; it has a charter terminable on a year's notice, its capital is 75 lakhs, divided into 500 shares, and its circulation is 116 lakhs; that the defective constitution of this bank, owing to its

* At the head of which are those of Baring, Brothers and Co., Charles Cockerell and Co., Fletcher, Alexander and Co., Palmer, Mackillop and Co., and a host of Liverpool firms.

The Proposed Bank of India.

immediate connexion with the Government, renders it an inefficient instrument for the public service, nor is it what a wealthy independent Bank might be, the Government Bank transacting the Government business. The state of the money-market at home, and the desire of obtaining profitable employment for the accumulating capital of this country, render this, therefore, a favourable moment for the introduction into India, with the co-operation of His Majesty's Government and the Company, of a large Banking Company, which should adopt a sound system of Banking, and effect the following objects.

The Bengal Government keep their Treasury quite distinct from the Bank of Bengal; but a Bank properly constituted might supersede the necessity of the Treasury, the Financial Agency at Canton and Madras, and thereby occasion a considerable saving to the East-India Company; a Bank relying upon its own resources, and those resources known to be large and adequate to its operations, might, adhering strictly to Banking principles, not only transact at a moderate charge the public business, manage the payment of interest of the public debt, facilitate the receipt of the revenue, and its subsequent diffusion through the various channels of the public expenditure, but it might provide the remittance to Great Britain of the sums required there, for the home charges of the East-India Company, and enable the East-India Company to act up to the intention of the Legislature, by keeping their Government entirely aloof from that interference with the commerce of India, which the present system of remittance involves.

This "Banking Company," therefore, proposes, not only to supply the requisite capital for all the agricultural and commercial transactions in India, and to be a depository for private capital, but to become the Government treasury, to receive and disburse the collections throughout the provinces, to undertake the financial agency at Canton, and remit the home charges on account of the Indian territory: in short, to relieve the Government entirely of all financial duties. The very image of such a scheme is somewhat alarming, both from its magnitude and novelty; but a very slight degree of consideration will shew that it is pregnant with dangers, both prospective (in theory) and present.

In the first place, it contemplates the annihilation of all the existing separate establishments, and such a connexion with the Government as will secure it against all chance of competition. The proprietary of the establishment will be located in England, at an immense distance from the scene of operation, and without the power of immediate control over its functionaries. It is meditated that the proprietors' liability shall be limited to the amount of subscription only, a condition, indeed, which the Legislature is not very likely to sanction. The plan is consequently founded essentially upon the principle of monopoly,—a monopoly very analogous to that of the East-India Company (which has been abolished solely on grounds of public policy), without many of its qualifying incidents, not taking into consideration the character of that body.

But to consider the scheme further. What would be the effect of making the coffers of the Bank the public treasury in the various districts

of India, and allowing its notes to have the free range of that immense country? Is it not obvious that it would place in the hands of a body of private individuals, cemented together by no other bond than the hope of gain, and subjected to an imperfect responsibility, an almost unlimited command over the money-market of India, so as to affect at pleasure circulation, prices of commodities, exchanges? What, again, would be the consequence of consigning to this private company the remittance of the surplus revenue of India? Is it not plain that it would give the Directors the means of exercising a most dangerous influence, and a far more objectionable interference with private commercial enterprise than was so loudly complained of when it was merely incidental to the mercantile character of the East-India Company? The equivocal kind of connection which, it is contemplated, shall subsist between the Banking Company and the Government,—a connection which is at once eschewed and recommended,—appears to us by no means one of the best features of the plan, either in principle or in respect to its certain practical consequences.

The machinery of the administration of this Banking Company, as far as we have been able to learn it, is not calculated to lessen our apprehensions of the scheme, if it should be carried into effect; but this is an objection so subordinate to considerations which apply to the principles of the scheme itself, that we spare ourselves the ungracious office of exposing its suspicious character.

The prominent objections to this proposed Bank of India appear to us, therefore, to be these: 1. That such an establishment is not called for, either by the state of the money-market in India (where there is already floating capital waiting profitable employment, constantly increased by the remittance of bills and merchandize thither), or by the inability of the Government to collect its revenue. 2. That, admitting that a well regulated Bank in India, by collecting a fund of capital available for agricultural and commercial purposes, and lowering the rate of interest by competition, might be beneficial to that as to every country, the present scheme is fraught with more evils than it could correct. 3d. That its certain effects would be to interfere with those principles of free trade, for the sake of which the East-India Company's commercial privileges were withdrawn, and to re-establish a system of preference and privilege. Lastly, that the corporate body into which these virtually exclusive privileges would be placed, would not only have every facility and every temptation to abuse them, to the extensive injury of the community, but would be at the mercy of its own subordinate functionaries at a distance.

These broad and glaring characters, impressed upon the very face of the scheme, render it almost superfluous to criticise it more closely. But it cannot escape observation that, although the projectors profess to "adopt throughout the acknowledged principles upon which a sound system of banking should be founded," they plainly desert the radical and only sound principle upon which a legitimate Joint-Stock Bank should be based, namely, solely to facilitate the *internal* transactions of a country, out of which pro-

vince it should never travel. It may possess either of two internal actions, but it is questionable whether they should ever be united,—one facilitating the circulation of money previously existing either in the precious metals or their direct representative; the other, formed upon fixed principles and under public control, for the purpose of issuing a paper money in lieu of coin, to a limited extent, the convertibility of which should be secured into gold or silver of a given standard. Confined to either of those *internal* operations, the formation of a Joint-stock Bank may, when required, greatly promote the interest of the community; but if it be ever contemplated to permit such an institution to traffic in the foreign exchanges, and to make such negotiations a main source of profit, it is clear that the power thereby given may become, by the union of an immense capital in one body, ruinous to individual enterprise, and perfectly inconsistent with the legitimate action of a bank professed to be established for the promotion of the *internal* prosperity of the country.

The proposed Indian Bank is formed mainly for the last-mentioned object, unless indeed, as it has been hinted, it be one of the intentions to stimulate the productions of the country by the bank advancing, to a given extent, with reference to value, the means to indigo-planters and others for producing the articles, in the cultivation of which they may be embarked; a system the *most unsound* for the conduct of a bank, which was perhaps ever promulgated. The issue of notes, in lieu of coin, may be a legitimate object when duly regulated; but mixed up, as such a power is proposed to be, with every species of internal banking and advances to the agriculturists,—dealing in the foreign exchanges between India, China, and Europe, and all other parts of the world—giving credit to every sort of speculator in distant commerce, similar to the wild system of over-trading fostered by the American banks—possessing the Government deposits, and superseding the Government treasury—it really becomes a proposition of the most outrageous kind that was ever submitted to the public.

NECROLOGY.

THE following biographical sketches of distinguished members of the Royal Asiatic Society, deceased during the past year,* are given in the last Annual Report of the Council:—

Major David Price entered the service of the East-India Company in the year 1780; and was honourably distinguished during a course of active service in India, for a period of nearly twenty-four years. Sometime after the capture of Seringapatam, he was appointed to the staff at Surat by the Hon. Jonathan Duncan, governor of Bombay. It was in Surat that he made the collection of Persian historical and other manuscripts, which he eventually bequeathed to this Society, and which were laid before the members at a late meeting. At

* The following is a list of those members of whom death has deprived the Society during the past year:—Sir Colquhoun Grant, K.C.B.; Sir John Kemmaway, Bart.; Richard Blanshard, Esq., F.R.S.; Alexander Boswell, Esq.; Colonel Thomas Duer Broughton; David Carruthers, Esq.; Henry M. Goodhall, Esq.; Richard Thomas Goodwin; Professor Hamaker; Captain Henry Kater, F.R.S.; H. Julius von Klaproth; Francis Mendez, Esq.; Colonel Gervase Pennington, C.B.; Major David Price, M.R.S.L.; Professor Reuvens; Lieut.-Colonel James Tod.

Surat, and subsequently at Bombay, where he filled the office of judge advocate-general, Major Price pursued his researches in Mahomedan history; and, after his return to England, having fixed his residence at Brecon, in South Wales, of which country he was a native, completed and published, in the years 1811, 1812, and 1821, the result of his labours, under the title of "*A Chronological Retrospect; or, Memoir of the Principal Events of Mahomedan History, from the death of the Arabian Legislator to the Accession of Emperor Akbar.*" Coming out under the disadvantages of a distant and rural press, and in single volumes, with intervals of several years, this work has been hitherto much less known and appreciated than the ability with which it is drawn up, and the originality of the sources which supplied its materials, entitle it to be. It was followed in 1824 by another work, in quarto, entitled "*An Essay towards the History of Arabia, antecedent to the Birth of Mahomed.*"

The Oriental Translation Committee also numbered Major Price among the distinguished scholars whose translations it has given to the public. His translation of the "*Autobiography of the Emperor Jehangueir,*" and of the "*Last Days of Krishna,*" were published by it; and in June 1830, its gold medal was presented to him, as a mark of the Committee's estimation of his talents and labours. Subsequently, the Committee published his translation of "*An Account of the Siege and Reduction of Chaitûr, from the Akbar Nameh of Abdul Fazl.*"

To the Transactions of the Society, Major Price contributed "*An Extract from the Muallijât-i Dârâ Sherkâhi.*" The MS. of the valuable work from which this extract was made, and which is supposed to be the only one in Europe, with the exception of a copy of it taken about thirty years ago for the library of the King of France, is included in Major Price's munificent bequest to the Society of his collection of Oriental manuscripts.

To the memory of the late Colonel Thomas Duer Broughton, the tribute of the Society's regret is peculiarly due, for the ability and assiduous attention with which, during a period of more than two years, he discharged the duties of honorary secretary; while his amusing work, entitled "*Letters from a Mahratta Camp,*" &c., and a small volume of translations, entitled "*Specimens of the Popular Poetry of the Hindûs,*" have rendered him favourably known to many who had not the pleasure of his personal acquaintance.

Lieut.-Colonel James Tod was born about the year 1782. At the early age of seventeen or eighteen he left England for India. In 1805, he was attached to the embassy sent, at the close of the Mahratta war, to the camp of Sindhia; and thus Rajputana became the scene of his future official labours. There he made that survey of the country, of which his map of Central and Western India is the result. In 1817, he was appointed to the important situation of political agent in Rajast'han, Mewar, Marwar, Jessulmer, Kotah, and Boondi, an office which he continued to hold till his shattered health compelled him to return to England.

It was fortunate for the interests of Oriental science, that a person of Colonel Tod's peculiarly ardent and indefatigable turn of mind, should have found in India a scene so well fitted to call into action and give scope to his energies. From the moment when his official duties conducted him to Rajputana, six years after his arrival in India, in 1800, down to the year 1823, when he quitted that country, his time appears to have been divided between solicitude for the political welfare of the interesting people, in some degree committed to his charge, and a zealous investigation of the history, the geography, and the

learning of Western India. His great work, the "Annals of Rajast'han," exhibits abundant evidence of the latter; and the affectionate gratitude of the Rajpûts affords the liveliest testimony of the former. The 'Transactions' of the Society contain various papers which attest the extensive research of our lamented associate; and several others intended for it were in embryo. These are lost; but his "Travels in Western India," comprising the results of his journey across the Aravulli mountains to Aboo, the peninsula of Saurashtra, Somnat, and Girnar, are prepared for publication.

In Colonel Tod the Society has lost one of its most distinguished benefactors. It also owes him a debt of gratitude for his services as librarian for a considerable period, and till his impaired health compelled him to relinquish the office. That his interest in the Society's welfare, and his desire to further its objects, continued to actuate him to the last, is evinced in the valuable bequest which he has made to it; and which is, perhaps, the highest testimony that he could render to the importance of the Society in his estimation.

In M. Julius von Klaproth Oriental literature has lost one of its most indefatigable and distinguished votaries. Devoted to these pursuits from his earliest youth, and never relaxing in his ardour till the last, the number and variety of the works with which he so largely contributed to the advancement of our knowledge of Asia, its geography and its languages, might well seem the laborious fruits of a much longer life than it was his lot to enjoy.

Known through the medium of his works to all the Orientalists of Europe, and to the members of the Oriental Translation Committee in particular, as the translator of two important works, the "Annals of the Japanese Empire," and the "*San kofu tsou ran to acts*," he has left a void behind him which will not readily be supplied; and one which recalls, and makes still more deeply felt, our regret for the loss of a scholar of kindred pursuits and kindred genius—the lamented Rémusat.

Professor Hamaker, of the University of Leyden, the learned author of the "*Miscellanea Phœnicia*," and other works on the Punic inscriptions and monuments in the museum of Leyden, was a foreign member of the Society. Although chiefly known in this country by his Phœnician researches, he was a man of profound acquirements in various Oriental languages, his unwearied application to which, it is to be feared, contributed to hasten his premature end.

Another distinguished foreign member whom the Society has lost, is Professor Reuvens, of Leyden, well known in the learned world by his researches into the antiquities of Egypt. He was suddenly cut off by apoplexy on his return from England, which he had visited for the purpose of attending the sale of Mr. Salt's collection.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Asiatic Society of Bengal.—At the meeting of February 3d, the Secretary read the following extracts from the correspondence of Mr. Vigne, from little Tibet and from Cashmir, of which valley this traveller is stated to have made a beautiful series of drawings, and an accurate panoramic view, which will be much prized in Europe.

"*Iskardo, 10th September, 1835.*—I have now been in this very wild and

extraordinary place four days, and am pleased with every thing. I set off from Cashmir by boat to Bundapur, seeing every thing done myself to prevent delay, and took leave of the governor about twelve o'clock. We had a merry glide of it till night, when the musquitoes became exceedingly numerous and troublesome: arrived at Bundapur on the great lake the next morning, and heard the agreeable intelligence that a mounted guard of ten men were awaiting my arrival in Ahmad Shah's frontier. I spent the rest of the day in a visit to the Shumladier hill, and the next morning we were fairly off. At that station I was joined by Nasim Khan, the same man that had eaten your salt for a month and some days, with a letter from Ahmad Shah. He told me he had been waiting three days in the neighbourhood, not liking to make his appearance among the Sikhs. I like the man much, he is very intelligent and amusing. What a glorious view we had on the second morning, two-thirds of Cashmir and toward Tibet, one mountain in particular of immense height, totally covered with snow from the shoulders upward, named 'Diarmul.'

In three days we reached Guress, a very pretty valley, a little higher than Cashmir, entirely surrounded by the loftiest mountains, but bare; merely growing buck-wheat, vetches, and barley. After leaving Guress, we passed a growing buck-wheat, vetches, and barley. After leaving Guress, we passed a place which a few men could defend against an army; where the Sikhs and Tibetans fought two days. Further on after passing over a most desolate country, I was met by Ahmad Shah's son. I had heard there were some marauders in the neighbourhood, but did not really imagine there was any truth in the account. However, the young rajah, a very intelligent young fellow, assured me there were, and that his father had sent him to protect me. Imagine the wildness of this scene. Discordant but not altogether unmilitary music gave notice of his approach, and at last he appeared with some forty sepoy, and led horses. The next morning, we marched in company with him, while the approach of the thieves was hourly expected. They had but one way to come, and when we arrived near the scene of action, I observed parties stationed in different places on the mountains, to prevent all escape. Suddenly an alarm was sounded, and gave notice of their approach, and the thieves were soon surrounded, and cut up. Ahmad Shah was there in person. I met him on the field of battle. He said he was so happy at having destroyed the robbers, and seeing me there, that if he were at Iskardo, he did not know what he should do to manifest his joy. We all sat down in a large ring. His sepoy shewing their wounds, and I administering pills, to keep off fever. Of the thieves some returned, seventy-two killed, fifteen escaped; but I don't think there were so many. They treated the wounded men horribly. The enemy came from the neighbourhood of Peshaur, and were driving off men, women, and cattle. I am delighted with the old rajah. He appears to have some excellent English ideas about him, and enjoyed the scene amazingly. The book, said to have been written by the old missionary, does not, he assures me, exist. He shewed me an Armenian Testament that he had bought of some pedlar, which probably gave rise to the report. His faith in the theory of his descent from Alexander is strong. He talks freely of every thing in and about the country, and has sent out men to procure me all kinds of curiosities. We make an excursion to a hot spring on the road to Yarkand in a day or two, and shall have some shikâr, &c. I shall quit this extraordinary place (a vale partly desert, washed by the Attock, a noble stream, quarter-mile wide, some fifteen miles long, and surrounded by bare rugged mountains on every side, of vast height), in about twelve days or so: the snow will then begin to fall. I expect a cold march of it. He is very proud of his rock

crystal, of which I can bring away as much as I please. As to the productions of the valley, I am making myself fully master of them. He refuses no sort of information. The fort is on a rock covered with alluvial soil, raised in the very centre of the valley, from the bed of what was once most likely a lake. In size, shape, and appearance, washed on two sides of the river, it bears some resemblance to Subathu; as to the works, a few shells of the wood, and round shot for the stone, would destroy them in a few hours. It would be ridiculous (certain death) to attempt going to Yarkand. Since Moorcroft was at Ladakh, they have got the picture of an Englishman, so I am assured, painted on the wall, that all who see one may know him. Yarkand is about a month's march—a barkara could go in twelve days. I am going to a classical sort of equestrian sport in a day or two, such as I was happy to hear remarked was played in the time of Iskander. It had struck me that the course was precisely the shape of the course of Caracalla at Rome."

"*Cashmir, 30th October, 1835.*—I wrote to you a few days ago, to mention my safe return, but forgot to send the enclosed inscriptions. Pray post them off at your earliest convenience to Csoma de Körös, author of the Tibetan Dictionary, or some person competent to undertake their examination, and request a translation, if possible, and soon; with my compliments. I began my panoramic view from the Tukht yesterday, the weather continues fine. There is nothing new to communicate, excepting that I hear the Baron is coming that Jammu road, and cannot be far off now. I must be at Bombay by the middle of January."

Of the inscriptions alluded to in the last extract, one at least is in clear Tibetan characters, and will be doubtless easily decyphered by M. Csoma de Körös, to whom they will be sent at Malda.

VARIETIES.

The Siamese Twins. In the *Journal Hebdomadaire des Sciences Médicales* is an account of our old acquaintances, the Siamese Youths, now at Paris, drawn up by a distinguished physician of that city. They are described as five feet in height, well proportioned, of great muscular strength, and very agile; they walk and run swiftly, and swim as well as a single person. Their intellectual faculties are well developed. They speak English perfectly, but have forgotten their native tongue, as they rarely speak to each other. Two persons have endeavoured separately to converse with each at the same time, but both turn invariably to one speaker, and converse alone with him. They suffered from ague in America; the attack commenced at the same time on both, and the stages of the disease exactly corresponded. Their taste for food, persons, and things, is similar; they both experience hunger and thirst, go to sleep and awake, at the same instant; and to wake both it is only necessary to touch one. There is the utmost uniformity in their motions, as if both were influenced by one will. They have never been known to be angry with each other. One, who wishes to perform any act, makes no sign to the other, who, nevertheless, concurs without the slightest hesitation.

A proposal to divide the connecting band is very disagreeable to them; they have often remarked, that they have never seen any single individual so happy as they are united.

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No. VIII.—THE NEPAUL WAR.

DURING the progress of events in Kamaon, Major-General Ochterlony was prosecuting a career of success at once substantial and brilliant. His operations against Ummer Sing sustained, indeed, a momentary inter- ruption in the result of a sally made by the enemy upon a party of irregu- lars, occupying a stockaded post. This party, being taken off its guard, suffered severely, but no permanent advantage was secured, or apparently sought, by the enemy, as, after destroying the stockade, they returned to their position. The wary progress of General Ochterlony had enabled him, by the middle of April, to obtain an accurate knowledge of the ground occupied by the enemy, and to ascertain the points at which their positions could be more easily penetrated. (Of this information he availed himself, by forming and carrying into effect a plan of combined attack, distinguished not less by its masterly contrivance than by its fortunate results. The movements of the British force commenced on the night of the 14th. A detachment, destined to occupy a post between Dooab and the first Deouthal, gained it without opposition. Columns, under Lieut.-Col. Thomson and Major Lawrie, attained the heights of the second Deouthal almost at the same moment, and were proceeding along the ridge, to possess themselves of an advanced post, when the head of the column, consisting of light infantry, received a check by a charge from the enemy sword in hand, which compelled them to fall back on the main body, by this time posted in the second Deouthal. Here they were greatly an- noyed by their opponents, from the cover afforded by the jungle and the rocks. In the course of the night, they were further harassed by false alarms; and at the first dawn of day, a daring attack was made by nearly 2,000 of the enemy, who almost surrounded the post. A desperate conflict ensued, and continued for above two hours. The Nepaulese fought with a courage at once steady and impetuous; but they were encountered with at least equal courage and with better fortune. They were finally repulsed and totally defeated with very severe loss, Bughtee Thappa, who led the attack, being left among the dead. This action was distinguished by some splendid instances of individual exertion and bravery, as well as by the intrepidity displayed generally by the troops engaged. The result was, that the enemy's con- tinuous chain of posts was broken, and the Nepaulese commander was com- pelled to withdraw, concentrating his force in Malown and its immediate outworks. The spirits of the enemy fell with their fortunes, the want of provisions became seriously felt, and desertions were numerous.

Cautious, but not timid, enterprising but not rash, General Ochterlony pushed his success vigorously now that he saw that it could be pursued with effect. A series of positions were taken up for the purpose of completely investing the enemy, and a battery was erected against one of his redoubts. The distress for want of provisions became extreme. Desertions, both of individuals and of small parties, were of daily occurrence, and these were

facilitated by the fondness, which seems to have prevailed throughout the Indian army, for advancing the operations of war by the refinements of diplomatic intrigue. It is no pleasing task to relate the adoption of such a mode of warfare by British officers, but the first duty of an historical writer is to speak the truth, regardless of consequences. Lieutenant Ross (of course with the concurrence of his superiors) made proposals to three sirdars, commanding in and near the battered redoubt. Other communications followed, and when Lieut. Ross determined to ascend the heights, it was in the conviction that he should meet with no resistance. The event justified his confidence. He attained the summit without opposition, the enemy retiring and remaining on a spot to the rearward. The redoubt being occupied, Lieut. Ross invited the enemy's troops to pass into *his* rear, intimating that they would be unmolested. After a little hesitation, the movement recommended by the English commander was performed—other parties of the enemy followed this example, and the second redoubt was gained with as little difficulty as the first. It appears that the sirdars in a body had waited upon the Goorkha commander, insisting that he should either give them and their men food from the fort, or adopt some decisive line of conduct. It is said that he refused either, but urged them to endure a short time longer, and wait the progress of events. Such advice was calculated to have little effect upon men not influenced by any rigid principles of duty, or any refined sense of honour, and who, pressed by famine on the one hand and allured by promises on the other, were already more than wavering in their fidelity. The result was, that the whole of the outworks were abandoned to the British troops, and the Goorkhas came over almost universally to General Ochterlony's camp, leaving Ummer Sing shut up in the body of the fort, with a garrison reduced to about 200 men. Escape and the receipt of succour were alike impossible, and on the 8th of May, the Goorkha commander wrote to General Ochterlony, desiring to be informed of his wishes. The general's reply was, that, agreeably to usage, proposals must come from the other side. Up to the 10th, no farther communication was made. The interval was employed by the British commander in forming batteries, and making other preparations for attack. These being completed, firing was commenced, and continued during the greater part of the 10th. On the morning of the 11th, Ram Dos, son of the Goorkha general, came out, and intimated his father's desire to negotiate. The firing was consequently discontinued, but the blockade was rigidly kept up. From the 11th to the 15th was occupied in negotiations, which were protracted in consequence of their being extended to other objects, as well as to the surrender of Malown. A convention was finally signed, by which it was agreed, that all the forts between the Jumna and the Sutleje should be delivered up to the British; that all the troops, except those granted to the personal honour of Ummer Sing and Ranjore Sing, should be at liberty to enter the British service, and that those not employed should be maintained by the British Government, on a specific allowance, till the conclusion of peace; that Gurhwall should be forthwith evacuated, the garrison

having permission to return to Nepal by the Kamaon route, carrying with them all public and private property, including warlike stores; Ummer Sing was to be permitted to retire across the Kali, with the remaining garrison of Malown, retaining their arms, accoutrements, baggage, and waggon, and Ranjore Sing, the commander of Jyetuck, in the same manner, with 200 men of that garrison, 300 unarmed followers, and one gun. All private property was to be respected, and eighty-three persons in the various garrisons, who were related by blood or marriage to Ummer Sing, were to retain their arms and accoutrements.

Of these arrangements, neither party had much reason to feel proud. The Goorkhas made great sacrifices, and they received great indulgence. General Ochterlony spoke of the terms granted with the modesty which always marked his official communications—regarding the arrangement not as positively good, but as the best that could be made under the circumstances existing. The rainy season was approaching, and the campaign could not have been protracted much longer. During the period of inaction, it would have been necessary to maintain expensive establishments, a burden which was averted by the convention, and this circumstance, combined with the possession of the strong-holds of the enemy, sufficed to attest its expediency. In concluding it, as well as in all his military operations, General Ochterlony displayed the most consummate judgment.

It will now be necessary to return to the division under General Martindell. After the unfortunate termination of the double attack upon Jyetuck, that officer determined to attempt nothing farther until the arrival of reinforcements. These were not granted in the most gracious manner, and the communications addressed at this period to General Martindell, from the department of the Commander-in-Chief, were couched in the language of blame and reproach. On General Martindell instituting a comparison between his force and that of the enemy, he was told that "hitherto it had not been the habit of the Company's officers to calculate whether they had a numerical superiority to the enemy," and the introduction of such a principle was pronounced to be "novel, and infallibly destructive to our empire." This lofty language is, no doubt, very imposing, but the number of an enemy's force is, after all, an element that cannot be excluded from the calculations of a prudent general, and the war with the Nepaulese certainly did not form an exception to the general rule. It may be admitted, that the strength of the Goorkha force had been somewhat exaggerated, and it is undeniable that we had been accustomed to gain easy victories over vastly superior numbers of the feeble troops to which we had heretofore been opposed. But in the Goorkhas we had an enemy surpassing in energy, as well as in military skill, any with which we had previously contended in India, and a corresponding degree of caution was called for. The want of it had been severely felt in more instances than one. The irregular troops, to whom so much importance was attached, proved very generally worthless. It has been seen how Captain Hearsey's irregulars behaved in Kamaon, and those attached to General Martindell's division appear to have been

little better. Intelligence having been received that a reinforcement was on its way to join the garrison of Jyetuck, Lieut. Young marched with 1,400 irregulars to intercept them. He was joined by several hundreds more, forming altogether a very considerable force: it is stated in one report to have amounted to nearly 3,000 men, and it certainly very considerably exceeded 2,000. A party of these being attacked and put to flight by the enemy, the whole body fell under the operation of panic, and were completely routed by a force which did not exceed 500 fighting men. Such was the value of the irregular troops, though commanded by an excellent officer, whose personal exertions were strenuously but vainly used to induce them to keep their ground, against an enemy greatly inferior in numbers. The defeat materially abated the taste of the irregulars for a military life. Many deserted; many applied for their discharge; and the strength of the corps was reduced from several thousands to about 1200, exclusive of those on detached duty. This defection increased the difficulties of General Martindell. He had to contend, also, with weather of extreme inclemency, which his troops were very little calculated to support. He complained heavily of the want of correct intelligence, and, oppressed by all these difficulties, he signified a wish to be relieved from a command, which he could no longer exercise with pleasure to himself or satisfaction to his superiors. This need excite little surprise—General Marley had been unable to contend with the difficulties of his situation, and General Ochterlony had expressed a diffidence of the adequacy of his own powers to meet the exigencies of the mountain warfare. But the Commander-in-Chief was impressed with a belief that Jyetuck might be reduced, and with the force under General Martindell's command. After a long continued and somewhat angry communication of opinion, General Ochterlony was ordered, immediately on the fall of Malown, to take the command of the division before Jyetuck. This arrangement was rendered unnecessary by the convention concluded with Ummer Sing, Jyetuck being one of the fortresses which were by that instrument surrendered to the British.

On the reduction of Almorah, the Goorkha commander, Bum Sah, expressed a wish to become an agent for the restoration of peace, and proposed to address letters to Ummer Sing Thappa and Runjore Sing, recommending them to withdraw their troops across the Kali, preparatory to the commencement of negotiations. The proposal was assented to by Colonel Nicolls and Mr. Gardner; the letters were written and forwarded. The success of General Ochterlony had, however, precluded their necessity. That addressed to Ummer Sing Thappa was received by him as he was on the point of executing the capitulation; and though too late to have any effect on his decision, it was in time to afford him an apology for the course which he had previously determined to pursue. With true oriental *finesse*, he availed himself of its arrival to insert an article, stating that he had surrendered at the instance of Bum Sah and the other chiefs of Kamaon: thus throwing on them the odium and the danger which he apprehended to himself.

Bum Sah and Ummer Sing belonged to opposite factions, and the latter had no sooner transmitted his recommendation of retreat, than he became alarmed at the probable consequences of what he had done. Though nearly related to the Rajah, who was also much attached to him, the influence of his enemies, the Kusseas or Thappas, preponderated at court. The situation of Bum Sah was, therefore, extremely critical—his character was timid and vacillating, and being apprehensive that his head would pay the forfeit of the discretion which he had exercised, he solicited from Colonel Gardner, who had accompanied him on his march homeward, permission to remain in Kamaon till the arrival of the communication from Nepaul. This, of course, could not be permitted; but Bum Sah, throwing himself upon the confidence of the British officer, declaring that his sole dependence was upon the government to which that gentleman belonged, and imploring at his hands counsel and instruction, Colonel Gardner, after apprising him that, as a servant of the British Government, his authority extended no further than to seeing the terms of the convention fulfilled, suggested, as a private individual, that he should forthwith take possession of the province of Dootee, garrison the forts and places of strength with troops upon whom he could rely, dismissing all the rest, and having established himself there in independence, assume a high tone, and insist upon the adoption of the measures which he thought necessary for the good of his country. After some deliberation, Bum Sah acquiesced, and an astrologer having been consulted, a fortunate day was chosen for crossing the river. It was clearly for the interest of Bum Sah to procure, if possible, the power of negotiating with the British Government, and it was equally to be desired by the latter. The general views of Bum Sah and his party were far more favourable to the maintenance of peace and good understanding than those of their opponents—their hopes of escaping the probable consequences of their recent conduct, depended upon their obtaining an ascendancy in the state—that ascendancy, again, being dependent upon their pursuing a course of policy different from that of the party by whom they were opposed. The Governor-General, therefore, was particularly desirous that the conduct of the negotiation should be placed in the hands of Bum Sah; but as an indiscreet publication of such a wish would have frustrated its fulfilment, and probably have involved Bum Sah and his partisans in serious difficulties, the expression of it was confided to him alone, accompanied by an intimation, that he might use it in any manner likely to promote the object sought in common by himself and the British Government. With regard to the seizure of Dootee, Bum Sah was assured of the support of the British Government, if, on mature consideration, he should be satisfied that such a proceeding would tend to the promotion of his interest. The Earl of Moira, in his narrative of the negotiations, seems to have argued the questions of the justice and policy of this arrangement somewhat unnecessarily. There can be no doubt as to either, with relation to the existing state of circumstances. As the course of the negotiations took another turn, the perseverance of Bum Sah in the project of occupying Dootee might, however,

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have occasioned some inconvenience, which Lord Moira very properly avowed himself ready to incur rather than commit a breach of faith. The difficulty, however, was removed by Bum Sah subsequently declining the occupation of Dootee, from apprehension for the safety of his family in Nepal.

Whilst these matters were in progress, an attempt was made to open a negotiation through the Gooroo, Gujraj Misser. This person had already been concerned in the negotiations with Major-General Fitzpatrick, and in those with Colonel Knox. He had resided some time at Benares, and was believed to be friendly to the British interests; he was also understood to entertain a strong personal attachment to the Rajah of Nepal, and to be anxious to save him from the evils which might be apprehended from the protraction of the war. Having solicited permission to go to the frontier, he placed himself in communication with the Rajah; and the result was, an earnest invitation to proceed to Katmandoo. On the point of his departure, the overtures of Bum Sah became known to the Governor-General; but it not being deemed advisable on that account to discourage this mission of Gujraj Misser, he was permitted to proceed without interruption. He returned, with a paper under the Rajah's red seal, empowering him to bring to an adjustment all matters in difference between the two states, and declaring that whatever he engaged for should be confirmed. He brought also letters from the Rajah to the Governor-General and to Colonel Bradshaw. The powers with which Gujraj Misser was invested appeared sufficiently ample; but his language, as well as that of the letters, was vague and indefinite. He declared that he had no instructions to propose anything; but that the Rajah relied on the generosity of the British Government. The wisdom of negotiating with a person whose commission appeared thus unsatisfactory, may, perhaps, be doubted; but the Governor-General determined upon the attempt, and instructions were forwarded to Colonel Bradshaw for his guidance. On receiving them, Colonel Bradshaw proceeded to open the subject of compensation for the expenses of the war; and having intimated, in general terms, the extent of the demand on this ground, he was informed by Gujraj Misser, that he had no authority to make such sacrifices, and that they were not contemplated by any party at Katmandoo. The attempt to treat was consequently suspended; but Gujraj Misser remained in Colonel Bradshaw's camp.

Negotiations were now renewed with Bum Sah and his brother, Roodber Beer Sah, but with the same success which had attended the proceedings with Gujraj Misser. The result of these endeavours was little calculated to invite a perseverance in them. In every instance the conduct of the enemy was marked by that evasion and duplicity which so eminently distinguish Nepalese diplomacy. The Governor-General, however, was weary of the war, and not without cause; another effort to restore the relations of peace was, therefore, resolved on. Availing himself of the opportunity afforded of communicating with the Rajah, by addressing a letter in answer to that transmitted from him to the Governor-General by Gujraj Misser, the Earl of Moira determined to honour it with an answer.

This communication differed little in substance from others made to the Rajah at an earlier period. Its transmission to Katmandoo was entrusted to Gujraj Misser, who was apprized of its contents, and upon whose mind Colonel Bradshaw was instructed to impress the fearful consequences which must ensue to the Goorkha state, if the communication were disregarded. The result was, an enlargement of the Gooroo's powers, and a renewal of the negotiation with him; which, after several fruitless conferences, ended, like the former, in an avowal on the part of the Goorkha agent, that he had no authority to make such sacrifices of territory as the British minister required. The Governor-General's disappointment at the miscarriage of this appears to have been extreme, and to have rendered him insensible to every other feeling. He ascribed the failure, in a great degree, to a deficiency of address on the part of the British agent, and an inattention to the spirit and principles of his instructions. There seems, however, little ground for such an imputation. The universal character of Goorkha diplomacy is quite sufficient to account for the miscarriage of the negotiation, and may supersede the necessity of seeking for any other cause; nor is the failure of Colonel Bradshaw more remarkable than that of others, who also failed under similar circumstances. It was objected to Colonel Bradshaw, that his conduct towards the Goorkha negotiation was deficient in frankness. Frankness is rarely the virtue of diplomatists, and the want of it is, perhaps, not attended with much inconvenience: at all events, in treating with Goorkha agents, frankness would be altogether out of place, and the attempt to fix upon Colonel Bradshaw the blame of having frustrated the success of the negotiation by the want of such a quality, appears rather the angry emanation of disappointment than the dictate of a sound and statesmanlike judgment. The Earl of Moira had repeatedly dwelt, in his communications to the authorities at home, on the insincere and deceitful character of the proceedings of the Nepalese. How, then, could he reasonably condemn a political agent for being in some degree on his guard against a people thus invariably deceitful, or how could he consider frankness an indispensable ingredient for a successful negotiation with them? Lord Moira's course of policy, moreover, was not always characterized by a profusion of that quality which now stood so high in his esteem; nor can much of frank and straightforward bearing be discovered in his numerous schemes to vanquish his opponents by means of the treachery of their servants. His lordship was, in truth, at this time, suffering great mortification. On arriving in India, he appears to have pictured to himself a career of extraordinary brilliancy. Its commencement was shadowed by clouds, which he had not anticipated. Disappointed, in a great degree, in the result of the Nepalese campaign, fresh disappointment awaited him in the failure of the negotiations; and this seems to have given rise to ebullitions of ill-temper not warranted by anything that had occurred. Lord Moira, however, having convinced himself that a want of frankness was the great impediment to peace, determined to remove it by a distinct and explicit communication of the terms to which he was ready to agree. A

project of a treaty was prepared, and transmitted to Colonel Bradshaw, together with the draft of a note, to be signed by the British agent, and delivered with the former document to Gujraj Misser. To aid the effect of these proceedings, Lord Moun, who appears to have thought extremely well of his own powers of persuasion and conciliation, addressed another letter to the Rajah of Nepal. The tone of the letter was somewhat subdued from that of former ones, and the conditions of the proposed treaty somewhat relaxed in favour of the Nepalese. Altogether, the confidence of the Governor-General seems to have been greatly shaken; and the experience of one campaign had disposed him to make some sacrifices to avoid another.

The proceedings which have just been related were widely different from those which might have been expected, and indicate a remarkable change of purpose in the course of a few weeks. On the 5th August, the Governor-General, in a despatch home, declared his intention not to make any attempt to renew negotiations, and his determination that any fresh overtures for that purpose should come from the enemy. On the 23d of September, we find him instructing his agent to re-open a negotiation, which was suspended, though not absolutely terminated; for Gujraj Misser had proposed to refer the question of territorial cession to Katmandoo, and promised an answer in twenty-one days; but so impatient had the Governor-General become for a conclusion of hostilities, that he could not prevail upon himself to wait the result of the reference to Katmandoo, but voluntarily made an offer of concessions, which his previous tone had given the enemy no reason to expect. The answer did not arrive within the stipulated time, and when the new project was communicated to the Goorkha negotiators, they declared, as they had previously done, that to assent to such terms was beyond their power. The frankness of the Governor-General succeeded no better than the reserve of Colonel Bradshaw. The Goorkha agents again made their favourite offer of a reference to their court, promising, on this occasion, an answer in fifteen days, and apologizing for the delay in answering the former reference. Before the expiration of the fifteen days, an answer to the first reference arrived, couched in the most vague and indefinite language (the unvarying style of Nepalese state papers), and referring to more detailed advices to follow. The period fixed for an answer to the second reference expired, and none was received. At the solicitation of Gujraj Misser, Colonel Bradshaw consented to wait a few days longer. An answer at length arrived, but it was neither favourable nor explicit: the Goorkha negotiators were not empowered to sign a treaty on the terms proposed. A further delay requested by them was refused by the British agent, and the Goorkha diplomatists then departed, expressing a belief that they should return in a few days authorised to execute the treaty.

The anxiety for peace felt by the Governor-General amounted almost to weakness, and permission was conveyed to Colonel Bradshaw to make still further relaxations in his terms, if the Goorkha negotiators should return.

But the permission was unnecessary; at the expiration of a month, Gujraj Misser re-appeared, alleging that he had been detained at Katmandoo by illness. This might be true; but a far more probable cause for his detention may be found in the struggles of contending parties at the Goorkha court. The negotiation was forthwith resumed, and, after some delay, a treaty was signed, corresponding entirely with the project delivered on the part of the British Government. By this treaty, it was stipulated, that the Rajah of Nepal should renounce all claim to the lands which had been the subject of dispute, and should further cede the whole of the low-lands between the rivers Kali and Rapti; those between the Rapti and the Gunduck, with the exception of Bootwul Khass; those between the Gunduck and the Koosi, in which the authority of the British Government had been introduced, or was in the course of introduction; and those between the Mitchie and the Teistah; together with all the territories within the hills eastward of the Mitchie, including the fort and lands at Naggree, the pass of Naggarcote, leading from Morung into the hills, and the territory lying between that pass and Naggree. The chieftains whose interests would suffer by these cessions, were to be remunerated by pensions, to the aggregate amount of two lacs of rupees; the chiefs to be named, and the portions fixed by the Nepalese Government. By other articles, the Rajah of Nepal was bound not to interfere with the countries west of the Kali; not to disturb the Rajah of Siccim in his possessions; but, in the event of any differences arising with that prince, to submit them to the arbitration of the British Government, and abide by its award; and not to take into his service any subject of any European or American state, without the consent of the British Government. To secure and improve the relations of amity, accredited ministers from each state were to reside at the court of the other.

The treaty was ratified as soon as received at Fort William, and this event was distinguished by some very remarkable circumstances. At the very moment of ratification, the British authorities prepared to make the concessions which they had previously contemplated, but which the unlooked-for facility of the Nepalese minister had rendered apparently unnecessary. So extraordinary a circumstance as that of a government deliberating how much of territory shall be surrendered to a hostile state which asks nothing, is, perhaps, without parallel. These concessions were, it was alleged, intended to mark the liberal spirit of the British Government. Liberality may be an admirable quality in individuals, but it would be difficult to shew that a nation is ever likely to be benefited by acting upon the principles avowed by the British Government of India at this period. At all events, they were without any extensive experience to justify such a policy, for from the creation of the world until the time of the Nepalese negotiations, it was probably never exercised by any state in even a single instance. A treaty had been signed by the agents of the two powers—the ratification of one had been affixed to the instrument, and that of the other was expected; in the meantime, the power which had been goaded into

hostile measures by a long series of insult and injury—the power which, after a harassing and expensive war, stood upon the vantage-ground, having driven the enemy from some of his own provinces, and taken military occupation of them—the power which had dictated its own terms of peace and found its terms accepted—the power which finally had affixed its solemn ratification to a treaty constructed upon those terms, suddenly, and seemingly without cause, turned round upon its own measures, and proposed to cancel some of the conditions of the treaty! Why? Because they were not sufficiently favourable to it—elf?—Not so; this would have been dishonourable—but it would have been intelligible; but the reason for this capricious course was, that the treaty was not sufficiently favourable to the enemy! If the fact of any concession being meditated under such circumstances, be calculated to excite surprise, then an explanation of the nature of the concession which the British Government resolved upon making, must raise that feeling almost to bewilderment. The most romantic imagination could not have conceived that, among the points to be conceded, was the possession of those very portions of territory which had given rise to the war. Yet so it was; the British Government expressed itself willing to yield a part, or even the whole, of the lands of Bootwal and Shuroj, which before the war had been usurped by the Nepalese. In reference to this decision, it is impossible to avoid asking, why was the war undertaken? It was said, in extenuation of this sacrifice, that those territories were unhealthy, and of small value in point of revenue. But these circumstances were as well known before as after the war; and if it were desirable to rid the British Government of the care of them, that object might certainly have been effected in a less costly manner. The vast expenditure of blood and treasure which had been incurred, the peril in which the honour of the British nation, and the safety of its Eastern dominions, had been placed by a war, commenced without adequate preparation—all might have been spared. Some accession of territory had indeed been gained, but this was not the purpose for which the war was avowedly undertaken. We drew the sword ostensibly for our own protection, not to commit aggressions upon our neighbours; we were justified, indeed, in availing ourselves of the advantages we had gained, and the portions of territory annexed to our former possessions were necessary to the security of our frontier; but the attainment of incidental advantages could not afford a valid reason for relinquishing the main object of the war. At the close of his own narrative, the Earl of Moira distinctly lays down, what it was one main object of the paper to shew, that the war with the Goorkhas was unavoidable. The soundness of that opinion may be readily admitted, but the conduct of the Earl of Moira, at the close of the negotiations, was altogether inconsistent with a sincere belief in it. If the possession of the disputed lands, so far from being valuable, was actually inconvenient, the war was not unavoidable. Our claims might have been withdrawn, or they might have been suffered to slumber, as they had been for so many years; or, if it had been deemed dangerous to acquiesce in usurpation, some decent means might have been devised for

transferring the lands in question, without making war to wrest them from the usurping power for the sole purpose of giving them back again. If the intention of restoring them had not been recorded in the official despatches of the Government, it could not have been believed that it had been entertained. States are often obliged to surrender that which they would fain possess; but here, a voluntary tender of the thing in dispute was proposed to be made by the victorious party to the defeated one. If the disputed lands were so valueless as, at the end of the campaign, they were represented to be, but one opinion can exist as to the expediency of commencing it—that the Governor-General, being anxious to display his military talents, stood in need of a pretext for war, and that the disputed districts afforded that which he wanted.

The extraordinary spectacle of a state, after engaging in an expensive war for the defence of certain possessions, voluntarily relinquishing those possessions to the enemy, was lost to the world by a fresh instance of the obstinacy and bad faith of the Court of Katmandoo, in refusing to ratify the treaty which its agent had been empowered to conclude. The usual exhibition of delay and chicanery took place; restitutions were required, which could not be granted, and, finally, negotiations gave place to a renewal of hostilities.

The new campaign commenced by the advance of a portion of the force under Sir David Ochterlony, whose eminent services had been rewarded by his sovereign with the grand cross of the order of the Bath. Colonel Bradshaw, who appears to have been little in favour with his superiors, was divested of his diplomatic functions, which were transferred to Sir David Ochterlony, and that officer thus united with his military command the entire political authority. In the exercise of the latter function, he held some communication with Gujraj Misser, but it led to no satisfactory result. The campaign was opened on the 9th of February 1815, by the advance of Sir David Ochterlony through the great Saul forest, towards the passes leading into the valley of Muckwanpore. The road was a mere pathway through an excessively thick jungle; but, though the enemy possessed ample means of annoying the British force and disputing its progress, it was permitted to advance unmolested. On the 14th, the general was informed that there was a pass over the Cheereah Gantie range of mountains, unguarded and practicable; and on the 17th, after a harassing march and very severe labour, the passage was effected. Sir David Ochterlony continued to advance, and encamped near Muckwanpore. The enemy occupied two positions, on a ridge near that place, one of which they abandoned on the approach of the British force, who immediately took possession of it. They shortly, however, returned in great numbers, and a severe conflict ensued. The positions of the British force were repeatedly assaulted, but they were gallantly defended, and the enemy finally retired in confusion, abandoning a gun and a large quantity of ammunition. A few days afterwards, Colonel Kelly dispossessed the enemy of a position on the Shurryhupore hill. Two days after the latter event, negotiation was renewed, in con-

sequence of a letter addressed to Sir David Ochterlony by a Goorkha vakeel, named Burtawar Sing, stating that he was in possession of the ratification of the treaty formerly concluded, and intended to depute a person, whom he named, to convey it to the British Government. This individual accordingly repaired to the British camp, with the treaty duly ratified, and after some discussion, Sir David Ochterlony agreed to accept it, on the execution, by the vakeel, of a declaration that the Rajah of Nepaul relinquished all expectation of that relaxation of the conditions of the treaty which Colonel Bradshaw had been instructed to hold out to him. This stipulation was readily agreed to; the required declaration was given by the vakeel, and afterwards explicitly confirmed by the Rajah himself. After so prosperous a commencement of the second campaign, better terms might, perhaps, have been insisted on; but the sickly season was approaching—the British commissariat was in an impaired state, and the difficulty of getting supplies would have been considerable. These considerations suggested the inexpediency of perseverance in hostilities, and if the claims of justice were satisfied by the treaty, as originally ratified by the British authorities, it would have been neither right nor reputable to have demanded more. It may be concluded, therefore, that Sir David Ochterlony exercised a sound discretion in determining in favour of peace upon the original basis.

In looking back to the origin and operations of the war with Nepaul, it is impossible to avoid being struck by the very remarkable features which it discloses. The aggressive spirit of the Nepaules, the jealousy entertained by the Goorkhas of British ascendancy, and their aversion to the establishment of any relations of amity with the British Government, though manifested through a long series of years, seem to have failed of exciting that vigilance which the exhibition of such feelings by a powerful neighbour ought to have called forth. It has been said, that the attention of the rulers of India was so entirely occupied by other and more pressing matters, that no portion of it could be spared to our relations with the Nepaules. This is a very insufficient apology; if the rulers of a state have not time to secure their frontier, there must be some great defect either in the constitution or the administration of the Government. It is creditable to the Earl of Moira that he not only found time to assert the rights of the state which he represented, but that he had the spirit to maintain them in the only way likely to be effectual with such a neighbour as the Goorkha. It has been seen that the frontier was, for a long period, the theatre of a course of encroachment on the one hand, and of almost passive submission on the other. Had this been suffered to continue, it is impossible to say how large a portion of the British territory might have become absorbed in the Goorkha dominions. The war then was necessary, unless we are to abandon our Indian possessions to any encroaching neighbour who may choose to demand them; and Lord Moira consulted his country's honour and his own, in determining on an appeal to arms. Personal ambition might mix in the determination, but it has entered too largely into all the great transactions of

states and empires, to make it a reproach to Lord Moira, that he was influenced by a passion from which an active mind is rarely free. If public measures are wise and beneficial, we must not too nicely scrutinize the motives of the actors in them, or we shall be in danger of divesting even the brightest deeds of the greater part of their splendour. The conduct of Lord Moira was variously judged at the time, but it must now be apparent to every impartial mind, that a perseverance in the supine policy of his predecessors must have gradually frittered away our Indian empire until we had been reduced to the condition in which we first appeared in that country—that of humble traders, enjoying by the permission of the native princes a few obscure factories, if, indeed, we should have been so fortunate as to retain even this privilege.

In speaking of the manner in which Lord Moira conducted the war, the praise must be far more qualified than that which is awarded to his policy in commencing it. The plan of the campaign, though it might present a very imposing appearance in the office of the adjutant-general, was evidently formed in almost entire ignorance of the nature of the country and the character of the enemy. The force was, in every instance, inadequate to the duties assigned to it; and the arrangements altogether were such as might have been supposed to emanate from the rashness of impetuous youth, rather than from the well-matured experience of a veteran soldier. His lordship's sanguine temperament led him into expectations which could not be sanctioned by a cool view of the difficulties with which he had to contend; and on one occasion he hazarded an opinion, in which, perhaps, no other military man could be found to agree: he affirmed, that a mountainous country is more readily attacked than defended. If this were his serious opinion, it is impossible to acquit him of want of judgment. The reverses, however, which he experienced in the contest with the Goorkhas, must, at a very early period, have convinced him of this error, as well as of some others into which his sanguine mind had been led. The fatal mistakes which characterized the commencement of the war, and the very imperfect preparation which had been made for carrying it on successfully, were fertile in embarrassment and mortification; and it must be admitted even by his friends, that Lord Moira bore his disappointments with little either of equanimity or of dignity. The blame of failure, a large portion of which was due to his own arrangements, was cast altogether upon the officers who commanded the unfortunate divisions of the army; and the expression of his feelings was marked by much both of pettiness and ill-temper. The commanders who incurred his censure, might not always have displayed as much activity and decision as was desirable; but they were embarrassed by the vast disproportion between their means and the expectations of the Governor-General, and consequently, as often occurs where men know not how to do any thing effectually, they attempted little or nothing. General Gillespie had taken a more daring course, and he perished, with no inconsiderable portion of his troops; thus furnishing a warning, rather than an example for imitation. In Sir David Ochterlony, indeed, the Governor-General found

a man, whose profound military talents almost enabled him to effect his objects without regard to the amount of his means: but such men are, and ever must be, rare. To expect to find in any army, however large, four such men, would be absurd; yet, four such men were necessary to carry out Lord Moira's plans: and even had they been found, success could not have been calculated upon in each of the four courses of operation, since accident may defeat the best and wisest arrangements; and where the force employed is greatly inadequate to its purpose, a general and his army are more especially at the mercy of accident. The brilliant success of Sir David Ochterlony saved the credit of Lord Moira's plans, and relieved him from the censure which he would undoubtedly have incurred had the campaign ended in total failure: but that success was altogether extraordinary, and even Sir David Ochterlony himself did not venture to anticipate it.

In the conduct of the negotiations, the same deficiency of sound judgment seems to have been displayed. The eager confidence in which Lord Moira commenced the war, was succeeded by a nervous anxiety for the conclusion of peace. His previous lofty bearing gave way to a demeanour scarcely consistent with the character of the representative of Great Britain; and if the Goorkha prince could have prevailed upon himself to make so precious a sacrifice as that of his duplicity to his interest, he might, to all appearance, have obtained even more favourable terms. Lord Moira was not a man to contend with difficulties; and when they arose, he neither met them firmly, nor yielded to them gracefully. The failure of some of his diplomatic agents in bringing the Goorkha negotiators to terms as easily as he wished, produced explosions of irritated feeling, similar to those which had been called forth by the ill success of some of his military commanders. His numerous attempts to corrupt the servants of his opponent indicate a deficiency in his moral constitution; and another failing is too prominent to be passed over. Without wishing to deal severely with a character gifted with many estimable qualities, it cannot fail to be observed, that Lord Moira wooed reputation somewhat more fervently than was consistent with its lasting adherence to him. He was not a man who reposed in proud tranquillity upon his own consciousness of desert, and suffered fame to follow him or not, according to the pleasure of the multitude. He was anxious to leave behind him in India a high military reputation. He was as anxious to shew that, with the sterner qualities of the warrior, he united the more graceful attribute of clemency. Hence his proposal voluntarily to give up the districts which had given rise to the war, and to recover which so much expense had been incurred, and so much European and native blood poured out. Vanity, in private life, may be a comparatively harmless quality, but in a statesman, it can scarcely fail of being at once injurious to his country and discreditable to himself. It was the original source of all the errors of Lord Moira, in connection with the Nepal war; for it caused him to rush heedlessly into it, without considering the cost; and it most characteristically re-appeared at the close of the campaign, in his notable project of giving the disputed lands back to the Nepaulese: by which, though it set

nought all the principles of common sense, and converted the war into an idle but dismal farce, he hoped to secure the reputation of being magnanimous and liberal.

Amiable and good-natured as Lord Moira undoubtedly was in private life, his public career was marked by much of a contrary character. His overweening confidence in his own plans, and over-sanguine anticipations of their success, led him not only to endanger the safety of that which he had at heart, but also frequently to act unjustly towards those entrusted with military and diplomatic duties. It is always painful to advert to the errors of an eminent man; but, in the present instance, it would be unfair to others to pass them over in silence.

The errors of Lord Moira must not, however, render us insensible to the propriety of the great principle of his policy with regard to Nepal. The war was undertaken without sufficient preparation, but it was not only justifiable, but positively necessary. Its progress was clouded by reverses, but its termination did not dishonour the British name, while it conferred security on the British frontier. Nor were the effects of its satisfactory termination thus limited. We should take a very imperfect view of the subject, were we to overlook the political state of India generally at that period. The early successes of the Nepaulese aroused in various quarters the slumbering spirit of hostility to the British Government. That spirit pervaded the Mahratta states, then ostensibly our allies; and the Burmese Sovereign acquired confidence to insult us. Hence may be traced the subsequent wars with those powers, which happily terminated in establishing the complete supremacy of the British dominion in India. Much of the forbearance which was displayed by the British may probably be referred to considerations of policy, originating in the circumstances of the times.

E.

ORIENTAL ANECDOTES.

A person, who had contracted an intimacy with a miser, said to him one day: "I am about to make a journey; give me your ring; I will preserve it carefully, and when I look at it, I shall think of you." The miser replied: "If you wish to think of me, you had better look at your finger, and then you will remember having asked me for the ring, and I refused to give it you."

A person having received marks of honour from the king, one of his intimate friends, hearing of his good fortune, came to congratulate him. The other, puffed up with pride, affected not to know his visitor, and inquired who he was, and why he came there. "Then you do not recognize me?" said the man, mortified; "I am your old friend; I heard you had become blind, and I came to ascertain if it was true; I see it is so, and I am sorry for it."*

* *Journ. As. for March.*

THE NUWAUB'S DAUGHTER.

BEFORE the British conquests had extended over the whole of the vast territory which now quietly submits to the government of the East-India Company, alliances with native ladies of rank were more frequent with European officers than they can be at a period of profound peace. The vicissitudes and changes produced by the varying fortune of the war, and the caprices of those despots, who, in the treatment of their ministers and viceroys, had not learned to dread the interference of a superior power, led to many circumstances which were favourable to a greater degree of intimacy between people of different countries and creeds, than exists at the present time. Military men, of the day of which we speak, became the heroes of many a true tale of love and enterprise; and though a witty writer has, in one of the Bengal annuals, ridiculed these oriental adventures by a description of the costume of a European officer, in "white shorts and silks, a red-coat and brass buttons, with a pair of tasty fringe epaulettes hanging well in front, a narrow white tight neckcloth, and a hair elaborately curled and powdered, a gold-laced three-cornered hat, and a pig-tail,"—it is questionable whether the race which has succeeded them will ever have it in their power to make a superior figure in the annals of their time.

It is not easy to say with what particular feelings Frank Ellerby commenced his military career as a cadet in the Honourable Company's service. The East-Indies was to him a *terra incognita*—a confused picture of bright rivers and dense jungles; the one filled with alligators, the other with tigers; gold pagodas rising in the distance: and, therefore, when he joined a regiment stationed in Bombay, he felt somewhat surprised, and, it must be said, a little disappointed, that all the wonders he had portrayed to himself did not burst upon him at once. At first, as it is usual, his thoughts continually recurred to his home, and he longed impatiently for the means of making a fortune which should enable him to return to the friends of his youth. But these hopes and expectations gradually subsided under the stern realities of his situation: year after year stole away, and finding himself placed in employments of great trust, and involved in responsibilities of the heaviest nature, England faded away from his mind in a great measure, and he became almost wholly absorbed in the duties of his profession. Intelligence came of deaths, which, one by one, severed the links that bound him to his native soil, and when at length he was appointed to fulfil a diplomatic mission in a district belonging to a neighbouring potentate, he had learned to look upon India as the country of his adoption, and the only theatre on which he felt any desire to display his talents.

The vacillating conduct pursued by the native prince who swayed a large portion of the Deccan, rendered it but too probable that he would, at the first favourable opportunity, join the ranks of those who, in conjunction with the French, were assuming a very menacing attitude; it was, therefore, necessary to obtain as much information as possible from the natives of this district, concerning the state of affairs at the capital. Captain Ellerby, well acquainted with Hindoostanee modes and manners, soon established himself in the most friendly degree of intimacy with the subadah, or officer, who had been appointed to the government of this district. He was a Mussulman of high rank, and lived in that princely style of profusion in which the followers of the Prophet are apt to indulge, and which of course indicated the possession of very considerable wealth. At the feasts and festivals given during all the Mohammedan

THE TEA OF THE SINGPHO COUNTRY.

IN an account of the mountain tribes on the extreme north-east frontier of Bengal, compiled by Mr. McCosh, civil assistant-surgeon, Goalpura, from original MSS. by Capt. Jenkins, agent to the Governor-general on that frontier, are the following particulars respecting the tea-plant of the Singphos, the most numerous and formidable of those tribes. The paper was read before the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and is printed in their Journal for April:—

"The tea-tree grows wild all over the Singpho country, as also upon all the hills in that part of the country, and is in general use by the natives as a wholesome beverage. The tea-tree, according to Mr. Bruce, was known to be indigenous to these climates about ten years ago; and during the Burmese war, large quantities of it were sent into Suddia by the Bura Gaum. How long the subject might have lain dormant is doubtful, had not the affair been again brought to the serious notice of Government, at a time the most favourable for doing so, by the scientific investigations of Capt. Jenkins and Lieut. Churlton, of the Assaminfantry, to whom we must acknowledge ourselves indebted for a revival of its existence, and for the boon it must necessarily confer upon our country.*

"Mr. Bruce has lately been on a tour to the Singphos, and mixed in social intercourse with them. He saw many thousands of the trees growing in their native soils, and brought away some plants and specimens of the leaves and seeds. The trees were of a very considerable size, so as to merit a higher rate of classification than a plant or a shrub: he measured one of the largest, and found it twenty-nine cubits long, and about four spans in circumference at the base. Mr. Bruce mentions the following as the native process of making tea, though he does not seem to have witnessed it. First, the leaves are collected from the tree, and put into large boilers containing water. As soon as the water boils, the decoction is drawn off, and thrown away, and the leaves, being taken out of the boiler, are put into a pit dug into the ground, and lined with some sort of leaves, to prevent the tea coming in contact with the earth. When the pit is filled with tea-leaves, it is then spread well over with a thick layer of the other leaves, and, after all, covered over with earth, so as to exclude all air. In this state it is allowed to remain for two or three months, when the pit is opened, and the tea sold on the spot to traders, who pack it closely up in the joints of bambus, earthen pots, &c., and transport it to other parts of the country, on mules, for sale. He also mentions, that many thousand maunds of tea are manufactured at a place called Polong, and exported to China. Where Polong is situated, I have not been able to determine.

"In addition to the tea-tree, the Singpho country has lately been discovered to abound in many valuable gums well adapted for varnishes."

* This paper was written before the appointment of the scientific deputation to the tea districts, whose report may be now shortly expected.—Ed.

holidays, by this personage, Frank Ellerby assisted with all the complaisance that could be desired, sitting smoking his hookah in the most praise-worthy and persevering manner possible, during the nearly interminable entertainments provided for the occasion. These festivals usually took place in a large quadrangle of the palace-like edifice in which Ismael Mohammed Khan Buhadur resided. In the centre, a stage was erected for the accommodation of the musicians, bayaderes, wrestlers, and other performers who were assembled; the remaining portion of the court-yard being filled with multitudes of spectators. The Nuwaub himself occupied a verandah, or gallery, which commanded the best view of this stage, and a place of dignity, close at his side, was always reserved for Captain Ellerby. The native nobleman sat, according to the fashion of his country, with his knees on a level with his eyes, upon a cushion; the British officer upon a chair of crimson and gold, made expressly for the occasion; and both were attended by a cloud of servants, some beating away the flies, others scattering perfumes, a third set employed in fanning them on either hand, and a fourth in attending to the chillums. At the back of the verandah there was a lattice, and the sparkling of eyes, and the glistening of jewels, through its network, assured Ellerby that the ladies of the family had been admitted to a participation of the amusements. Not so completely taken up with the dancing, tumbling, wrestling, pretended combats, and other pantomimical diversions as the majority of the spectators, Ellerby, while apparently giving all his attention to the sports, often cast a glance with the tail of his eye, as the Scots have it, to a point which offered more attractions to him than the united talent of the *dramatis personee* on the stage. Whether by accident or design, a part of the trellis, within a very easy view, had been in the course of the performance broken away, and the aperture revealed a young and most beautiful face, at first apparently only eager to obtain a fuller sight of the performances, but afterwards, as if conscious of the stranger's admiration, confused and embarrassed, scarcely knowing whether to withdraw, or remain exposed to the gaze of the European. The veil, which had fallen back, was hastily drawn across the face, but, in another minute or two, its silvery folds were permitted again to drop upon the shoulder; the fragment of the lattice was then restored to its proper place, but still a pair of the most lustrous and languishing eyes in the world peeped through them, and Ellerby, completely fascinated, shewed, as much as his situation would permit, the effect which these dangerous eyes had produced upon his heart. The *tamasha* possessed too much attraction for the occupants of the verandah, and its adjoining apartments, to have any leisure to observe what was passing in their more immediate vicinity. Ellerby had acquired somewhat of the cautious imperturbability which the fashion of the East requires from those who put forth a claim to high breeding: his admiration was consequently of the subdued character which suited the time and place. Nevertheless, he took care to render it sufficiently obvious to the object of it, and she as plainly shewed that it was any thing but disagreeable. At length, there was an end to the performances, and Ellerby, who, if it had not been for the little episodic scenes in which he had acted the hero, would have been wearied out of all patience, withdrew with something like regret. He had little difficulty in guessing who the young *houri* was, who had so pleasingly disturbed the current of his thoughts; he had frequently heard of the beauty of one of the Nuwaub's daughters, the fair Goolaabee, whose charms had been sung by all the minstrels of the place; for, notwithstanding the seclusion in which they are immured, reports of the charms of the ladies of the zenana always get abroad, and those

which pass the ordinary standard, become celebrated from one end of India to the other. Goolaabee's destiny was supposed to be a high one, for she was betrothed to one of the sons of the most powerful prince in that part of the peninsula, who, it is said, sought the alliance in order to bind Ismael Mohammed more closely to the service of a master, whose interest was not always consulted by those placed in authority under him. The affianced pair had never met, and the heart of Goolaabee was, therefore, in all probability vacant.

While seated, on a subsequent evening, in the verandah of his residence, pondering over the late adventure, and considering whether it would be possible to obtain an interview with the beautiful creature who had so strongly attracted his regards, Ellerby perceived a young native boy, handsomely dressed, strolling up the avenue which stretched before him. The boy, approaching, made his salaam, and then taking a pigeon from his breast, offered it to Captain Ellerby, with an injunction to detain it cautiously. The pigeon was one of remarkable beauty, even in a place celebrated for the number, variety, and brilliant appearance of its breeds. It was quite tame, apparently one of those kept for the purpose of affording recreation to the inmates of the zenana; the flights and evolutions of these birds, trained for the purpose of display, yielding the greatest delight to those who keep large flocks merely for the pleasure of witnessing their exploits in the fields of air. The one now presented to Captain Ellerby had a silver ribbon tied round its neck: after admiring it for a while, the boy directed him to let it go; it immediately flew up to a considerable height, the silver ribbon streaming behind it—remained stationary for about a minute—and then wheeled off in circles, returning nearly to the spot which it had left, so that there could be no difficulty in following its course. The boy made a significant gesture, and Ellerby, unmindful of the *suwarree* which would assemble shortly at his gate, for the purpose of escorting him in the evening exercise, started up, and took the direction which the pigeon pursued. It flew low, and as the sun had not yet entirely descended, it was easy to trace its course, especially by the silver ribbon which fluttered behind it.

Both the palace of the Nuwaub and the residence of Ellerby were situated in the out skirts of the city, being divided from each other by some unfrequented gardens at the back. Frank, therefore, did not meet any one as he passed along, the pigeon having betaken itself to a haunt which, from its proximity to the ladies' apartments, was considered sacred ground, and rarely visited by profane footsteps. The pigeon alighted at the foot of a tree, and then raising itself again upon the wing, flew over a high battlemented wall. Ellerby, at first, did not perceive any mode of egress; but, upon a more narrow inspection, he saw a window shadowed entirely by the spreading boughs of one of those quick-growing trees, which spring up every where in so luxuriant a soil, and which, with the carelessness we scarcely expect to find amongst such a jealous community, had been permitted to expand in a very dangerous direction. Ellerby climbed the tree in an instant, and in the next found himself upon a narrow hedge, close to a lattice, which yielded to his hand. It opened into a small room, which appeared, however, to be untenanted at present; a glimmering of light opposite indicated a door, and our adventurer, going down a narrow stone stair, entered a very circumscribed court or quadrangle, containing, besides a few parterres of flowers, one large tree and a fountain. The tree enveloped the whole place in gloom; but Ellerby's eyes, now accustomed to the failing light, discerned a female figure

beside the fountain. He approached it—a start, real or affected, shewed that his presence was not unnoticed; and being well versed in the language of Eastern compliment, he immediately broke silence, with one of those speeches to which women usually lend a gratified ear. Goolabee, though wholly unused to flattery from the lips of the opposite sex, listened as if she had been accustomed to masculine homage all her life; nor was she at any loss for a reply. With the intuitive address of an accomplished coquette, she pretended to be totally ignorant of the manner in which her admirer had effected an entrance, endeavouring to make him believe that the pigeon, which she now held in her arms, had accidentally made its escape, and, in fact, that she had neither art nor part in the adventure. Ellerby was quite willing to allow her to suppose that he gave her credit for all she chose to say, but he would not depart without an assurance that she would meet him again on the following night. Returning by the way he came, he got back to his own home unobserved, and mounting the elephant in waiting, went out as usual. Though unable to deny himself the gratification of an adventure, which promised to relieve, in the most agreeable manner, the monotony of his present existence, he was by no means desirous that it should be attended with any unnecessary *éclat*. The Nuwaub had made himself popular in his government, and it was of great importance that he should continue to be attached to the British interests. A breach with him might precipitate hostilities, which it was desirable to postpone, if they could not be altogether avoided; and Ellerby, in his most secret cogitations, questioned whether he was not in some degree betraying the trust reposed in him by engaging in an affair, which, if discovered, might possibly compromise the government by which he was employed. Men, however, under the influence of passion (it is a trite remark), seldom attend to the dictates of prudence. Ellerby, who had left England too young to have formed any attachment, had not, since his arrival in India, seen any beauty to compare to that which characterized the native women, and Goolabee formed a rare specimen even in the midst of loveliness. Her complexion was not darker than that of many Italians, and though her cheeks were destitute of colour, the hue of the rose glowed upon the delicately carved lips, while no pearls could exceed her teeth in purity and brightness; her nose, finely chiselled, emulated that of a statue, and this charming countenance was lighted by a pair of eyes, the sweetest, the softest, the most lustrous and languishing of all the dark orbs which are the boasted gift of the daughters of the land; large and luminous as those of the gazelle, but far exceeding them in the witchery of their expression. Her figure was perfect, and its exquisite proportions, revealed by the tight silver tissue bodice, which gleamed through a vest of the finest gauze, shewed how lavish nature had been in its gifts: the small and finely-moulded hand and arm, the beauty of the fairy foot and ancle, and the surpassing softness of the skin, presented a combination of charms which none but a stoic could resist. Ellerby, after a faint attempt to withdraw his thoughts from a pursuit, which his acquaintance with the prejudices of the country assured him would be somewhat perilous, resigned himself to the indulgence of hopes and expectations of the liveliest nature.

At the appointed hour, on the following night, having stolen out of his chamber without attracting the notice of any of his numerous retinue, he proceeded to the friendly tree, by a tortuous path, and, wrapped up in one of the dark blankets worn by the lower classes of natives, he soon reached the small room before mentioned, which he now found lighted by a silver *chirau*, and furnished, according to the Hindoostanee fashion, with a carpet and a few

cushions. On one of these Goolabee was seated, and on another an addition to the party whom the visitor neither expected nor desired, a middle-aged woman, who, it might be easily conjectured, was the mother of the urchin who had been entrusted with the pigeon. Goolabee, with her long black hair braided over her brows, and hanging in rich plaits fastened with precious stones, her whole person bedecked in the richest stuffs and jewels, had left nothing *unstudied* which could assist in the captivation of her new admirer. Her companion, though in all probability not above the condition of a slave, was handsomely and becomingly dressed; she had preserved her good looks to a later period than is usual amongst her countrywomen, and she shewed a knowledge of the world, and an acquaintance with its ways, which convinced Ellerby that she had been engaged in many adventures similar to the present, and had rendered the window useful in perchance more than one previous instance. The ladies had provided a collation for their guest, consisting of some very rare confections, a choice pilau, and two or three kinds of sherbet. Goolabee, though apparently well-pleased with the soft speeches and passionate admiration of her lover, frequently interrupted them with eager questions concerning his country, and the customs of its inhabitants: she asked if England was a large place, and whether it had many gates, forming her idea of it from the only portion of earth with which she was acquainted. She then enquired if it was really true that the Feringee ladies walked about openly in the street unveiled, frequenting the mosques in the company of men, and more especially, whether the latter were restricted by the law to one wife. Ellerby returned very veracious answers to these questions: but the account he gave of Christendom appeared to be so improbable to his inexperienced auditor, that she could not avoid the expression of a doubt. Ameena, her companion, better informed, laughed heartily, both at her questions and her incredulity, corroborating the testimony of the European guest in a manner which proved that the most adverse circumstances will not always prevent an intelligent woman from acquiring information. Although, to persons who are not in love, and who are accustomed to intellectual society, such conversation would appear very vapid and uninteresting, it was by no means destitute of charms to a man who had not been taught to form a very high opinion of the sex. Beauty, simplicity of manners, and that kind of flattering deference which is an acknowledgment of inferiority, are frequently far more effective than all the information and accomplishments which render women (apparently) more suitable companions for men of science, and there is no necessity to go to Hindoostan for instances to prove, that ignorance will captivate where intellect would only create disagreeable sensations. Ellerby, at least, was quite satisfied with the amount of mental acquirements which the beautiful Goolabee displayed; her puerilities amused him, and her loveliness, the great charm in his eyes, atoned for the want of education. Had he seen death and disgrace in his path, he would still have pursued it; and the presence of Ameena, throwing an obstacle in the way of the immediate gratification of his wishes, rendered him still more determined to possess himself of the lovely creature who had first awakened his soul to a new and blissful emotion. Another appointment was made, and kept; the genius of the duenna materially assisted in smoothing the difficulties of the path; indeed, it seemed clear that, without her assistance, the lovers would never have met at all.

Nothing would have been more easy than to have carried off the fair Goolabee and her confidante; but it became necessary to guard against the consequences of such a step, and to prevent any suspicion from attaching to the

real party concerned, since, upon a formal complaint, the British Government might be compelled to take the matter up, while Ellerby felt himself bound to use every precaution to prevent the service from suffering from the indulgence of a rash, and, as it might be considered, a criminal passion. Many were the expedients which his anxious mind suggested, to cover the escape of his fair enslaver from the zenana. He puzzled himself to find a way to make it appear that she had met some fatal catastrophe; but his imagination could suggest nothing that promised to pass current. If a supposition could be raised that she had drowned herself, the tanks and wells would be searched, and the erroneousness of the idea made apparent. In short, nothing of the kind could be rendered plausible, without more assistance than could be commanded, or it would be prudent to seek.

The imagination of Goolabee had been so strongly excited by the descriptions which she received from her European lover, of the manner in which women were treated by his countrymen, that she imbibed a strong distaste to a zenana life, and anxiously desired to enjoy some of the blessings of liberty. She felt particularly pleased by the assurance that she, and she alone, would be the object of affection, and would rather have died than have submitted to the fate for which she had been destined.

Meanwhile, the hours passed happily away in planning schemes for the future; Ellerby, much against his inclinations, being compelled to retard the elopement until some favourable circumstance should occur to render it less hazardous. He feared that it would be necessary to await the period of his own recall to the presidency, and heartily wished that a war would break out, which would tend to justify an act of hostility, that, under the present circumstances, could scarcely be perpetrated without the loss of honour. Much to his mortification, affairs began to assume a more tranquil aspect than they had exhibited for a great length of time; it is true that, amid the cabals, intrigues, and jarring interests of a native court, there would be little difficulty in interrupting the harmony about to be established; but Ellerby felt that, so long as his own government desired to remain upon amicable terms with the neighbouring powers, he was bound to refrain from the performance of any action which threatened, even in the remotest manner, to disturb the good understanding which it seemed to be the policy of all parties to maintain. Goolabee, nevertheless, could not be relinquished, and as the time was approaching which had been fixed upon for the celebration of her nuptials with Prince Khosroo Khan, something must speedily be done.

Ellerby, in his visits to the palace, perceived an unwonted gloom clouding the brow of the Nuwaub, who, notwithstanding his efforts to preserve his usual placidity of demeanour, suffered expressions to escape him, which shewed that his mind was ill at ease. Under any other circumstance, Ellerby would have inquired into the cause of this depression: but, as "conscience makes cowards of us all," he was afraid to open a discussion, which might have led to a subject he earnestly desired to avoid. The Nuwaub seemed to be always under some powerful restraint, and there appeared to the agitated mind of the lover to be great reason to fear that, in order to avoid the disgrace which a public exposure of Goolabee's clandestine correspondence with a Christian would incur, she might be secretly made away with, and that her father might even now be pondering upon the cruel project. Haunted by this notion, he determined to bring matters to a crisis, and would, in all probability, have carried off the girl, thus endangered by her attachment to him, at any and every risk, had not the councils of Ameena restrained him. She laughed at

the notion of danger, declaring, what was probably the truth, that the Nuwaub was about as much the master of his own house, as a hen-pecked husband would be in England; and that no harm could possibly be intended to the fair Goolabee without her having timely notice of it, all the people in the palace being more or less under her control. However startling this assurance might appear from a slave, it was nevertheless the truth, and Ellerby knew enough respecting the interior of native establishments to feel persuaded that it might be the case. The first or principal wife of Ismael Mohammed happened to be a good-humoured childish personage, gifted with just enough of sense to convince her that it would be better to delegate her power to the hands of Ameena, than to allow any of the three other ladies, who had gone through the ceremony of espousal with the Nuwaub, to gain the ascendancy. Ameena would, for her own sake, secure the interests of her patroness, while she could form no such expectation from rivals, who would be anxious to establish their own authority. Ameena possessed the art of rendering herself generally useful, without compromising her own character; so long as outward decorum prevailed, she did not pry into all the secrets of all the inmates of the zenana, managing any little affair of her own with such profound skill and address, that no suspicion could ever attach to her conduct; consequently, she bore a very high character, of which she availed herself upon every important occasion. Goolabee could not have stirred a single step in the affair with Ellerby, without her assistance; and she was the less scrupulous in affording her sanction to the intercourse, as both parties being unmarried, she intended that the affair should end in a wedding, which, though by no means common, was not without a precedent in the annals of the country. In fact, Ameena had long perceived that a storm was gathering over the house of the Nuwaub; she had seen the impending ruin long before Ismael had entertained any apprehensions from the quarter whence the storm threatened, and she felt desirous to secure a friend and an asylum, before she should be either cast upon the wide world, or reduced to a state of the lowest degradation in the zenana of a stranger. She did not communicate all her information or all her plans to Ellerby, but succeeded in calming his fears with respect to any immediate danger to the life or happiness of Goolabee, and so far persuaded him to rely upon her management as to prevent him from proceeding to any extremity.

Ismael Mohammed Khan had, during a very long period of foreign and internal troubles, governed the territory consigned to his care with great wisdom and moderation. His rule became very popular with all ranks of the community, and he had, during the course of his administration, amassed large sums without proceeding to injustice or any act of rapacity. A report circulated that he had become enormously rich, the worst reputation in the world for a subject of an oriental despot to possess. Now that the establishment of peace with the British would render the continuance of his services unnecessary, the prince, his master, determined to transfer the treasures thus accumulated to his own coffers, and the measures usually pursued upon such occasion, involved the life as well as the property of the weaker party. Those who entertain a hope of escaping the most serious penalty, endeavour to pacify the thirst of their tyrant for gold by the free gift of a large portion of their riches; but this kind of liberality often has the effect of precipitating their doom. If they can spare sums of such considerable magnitude, it is supposed that they must possess inexhaustible resources, and even though fear of the consequences may induce them to relinquish every iota, the surrender of the whole of their wealth proves of no avail. They are suspected of keep-

ing back the larger part, and imprisonment, torture, and death, are the results of the exaggerated accounts which go abroad respecting their possessions. Ismael Mohammed's long and prosperous career had given the monarch and his satellites reason to suppose that he had become worth plucking. He was not in a situation to render himself independent, according to the policy of persons placed at a greater distance from the seat of supreme government, and, therefore, nothing remained to be done but to recall him from his post, and to extract, in the most business-like and leisurely manner, all that he had acquired in the service of his most gracious master. The fulfilment of a contract, the marriage of Prince Khosroo with the fair Goolaabee, formed under different circumstances, was no longer thought about. At the time of its negotiation, an alliance with Ismael Mohammed had been deemed necessary to strengthen the interests of the sovereigns; but the posture of affairs had changed, and his disgrace had become the grand object. The first step to be taken for the accomplishment of this end, was his recall from the seat of government; and, accordingly, the Nuwaub received orders to repair to the capital. Had not any rumour preceded this mandate, Ismael would have been assured that it boded him no good; but he had received intimation from his friends of the schemes which had been formed against him. They had not, however, suggested any preventive, and the poor man saw nothing but ruin approaching with rapid strides, from which there could be no escape.

Distracted by his fears, and unable to devise any plan to ward off the approaching danger, the Nuwaub sent for Captain Ellerby, and communicated to him the desperate condition to which he was reduced. For a moment, the lover saw nothing but an opportunity of carrying off Goolaabee, without incurring any personal risk; but this selfish feeling soon gave place to more enlarged and liberal sentiments. He proposed at once that his friend should place himself under the protection of the British government, offering to represent his case to the council at the Presidency, and assuring him that his fidelity and attachment to his allies would render them anxious to display their gratitude in return. The Nuwaub, deeply touched with the friendly zeal which surprised, as much as it consoled him, readily accepted the offer, and Ellerby immediately described, in the most forcible terms, the hazardous situation in which the poor man was placed, and recommended the authorities to take his case under their especial consideration. His letter produced the desired effect. The president and council at the seat of government indited a very handsome epistle to the Nuwaub, inviting him to come and reside within the boundaries of their jurisdiction, and promising perfect security to his property and safety to his person. Ismael had been too often concerned in transactions with the British, to doubt the sincerity of their assurances. Overwhelmed by the sudden conviction of his safety, he forgot for a moment the placid dignity with which all intelligence, whether of good or evil, should be received, and in a tumult of grateful emotion, flung himself upon Ellerby's breast. Nor did he rest content with this manifestation of his feelings, but shewed the strongest anxiety to evince the sincerity of his gratitude by every possible mark of esteem, confidence, and affection. He assured his young friend that, notwithstanding the difference in their religious opinions, he should always consider him as a member of the family of which, under God, the father of mankind (that was his expression), he had been the saviour.* Then, in order to prove that these were not mere words, he invited Ellerby to enter the zenana, it being his earnest desire to present his benefactor to his wives and family.

* These words were actually used by the governor of a province to an officer in the Company's service, who had procured for him an asylum in the British dominions.

Ellerby, though secretly overjoyed at this proposition, yet pretended some reluctance, observing that the grant of so extraordinary a favour would militate against the laws and customs of the Mohammedan religion. The Nuwaub replied, that there could be no necessity to blazon the matter to the world, and that, so long as public scandal should be avoided, he must consider the trespass to be of a very venial nature. There can be no doubt that many, even of the most orthodox of the faithful, entertain a similar opinion, since it is not always safe to leave wine in the way of Mohammedan servants, notwithstanding their pretended scrupulosity; while it is said that they will devour dainties, even such things as cold roast pork and ham, when they can get at them slyly in the pantry. Ellerby, of course, took care to consult with Ameena and Goolaabee on the subject of the intended interview, and was ushered by the through his part with the utmost decorum and propriety. He was ushered by the Nuwaub, attended by a numerous train of servants, into a vestibule, and thence up a spacious and elegant staircase, to a gallery leading to the apartments of the ladies. Here the male domestics remained, while the two gentlemen, being met by several females in the service of the zenana, were conducted into a large saloon or hall. On a rich carpet in the centre, seated upon crimson velvet cushions, beautifully fringed and embroidered, were the four wives of the Nuwaub, and about twelve other females in different capacities, amid whom were Ameena and Goolaabee. All, more especially the wives, were splendidly dressed, and although—

“Amid her handmaids of the hall,
She shone superior to them all;”

Ellerby, in his admiration of Goolaabee, could not deny that a more lovely and graceful groupe could scarcely have suggested itself to the imagination of man. They all rose at his approach, and though the greater number had never seen, and certainly never had conversed before with, a European stranger, and one, too, of a sex which they had been taught to shrink from, they were not in the slightest degree embarrassed in their deportment, conducting themselves with great courtesy to each other, and to the gentlemen thus presented to them, whom they received and welcomed as an honoured guest. A collation being provided, Ellerby seated himself upon one of the cushions, upon trays by young female slaves. Many of the same questions were propounded which Goolaabee had put before, but she herself did not speak. Her silence and reserve, which might be imputed to maidenly modesty, did not prove any remark, and Ameena shewed how deeply she was versed in the arts of her sex by her unconstrained demeanour; for, while affecting equal curiosity and surprise with those less well-informed, she did not over-act her part, or put herself too forward among her superiors. The novelty of Ellerby's situation, and his eagerness to observe every thing relating to a mode of life, with which he never had any opportunity of making himself acquainted before, in some degree withdrew his attention from Goolaabee. He acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the whole party, and withdrew at length with his friend, having apparently afforded as much gratification as he had received.

Soon afterwards, Ismael Mohammed commenced the preparations for his departure; vast numbers of elephants were employed for the conveyance of his baggage and of his wealth, which consisted of hard specie and jewels, bulky and difficult to secure from the rapacious hand of power, which usually in the East, should the lawful owner escape, contrives to get possession of his

The Nuwaub's Daughter.

treasures. The Nuwaub, turning his steps in a contrary direction from that which he had been commanded to pursue, surveyed with the most complacent feelings the whole cortège, as it moved slowly along under the protection of Ellerby, who, his farther services in the province being deemed unnecessary, had received orders to return to the seat of government. Upon the road, according to the advice of Ameena, he was taken dangerously ill, and the whole camp was instantly seized with consternation. Ismael rent his clothes and tore his hair, for he was a grateful person, and entertained the most lively emotions of affection towards the man who had preserved him from a miserable end. Prayers were put up to the Prophet for the recovery of the Frank, but all in vain; the poor gentleman grew worse, and was pronounced by the most skillful in such matters to be at the point of death. "Bismillah!" cried one, "must we eat ashes?" "Inshallah! Makhallah!" cried another; "the Prophet is great! there is no avoiding destiny." Meanwhile, the Nuwaub was seated by the side of the charpoy on which Ellerby reclined, wrapped up in shawls, and looking as yellow as turmeric could make him. His servants were weeping round the couch, relating the woful circumstance of his having eaten nothing for the last five days, they having been carefully excluded from the tent at the period of Hussain's visits, the son of Ameena, who frequently came with messages of condolence, accompanied by savoury kababhs, cooked to perfection by his mother. Not to eat, is considered by a native to be certain death; the moment that the appetite fails they fancy that all is over, and Ellerby's abstinence during so long a period could betoken nothing but immediate dissolution. The Nuwaub entertained the same opinion, for he wept plentifully when he learned these doleful tidings. Having produced the proper effect, the lover dismissed his servants, and then in low and faltering accents communicated to his friend the cause of the terrible condition to which he had been reduced. He said that the sight of Goolaabee, of whose charms he had heard much previous to his fatal visit to the zenana, had produced so strong an effect upon his mind, that, aware that the national and religious scruples of her family would prevent an union, he had at once resigned himself to his fate, and should die happy, it being the sacrifice of the most peerless beauty the world had ever seen.

Ismael Mohammed listened aghast; in the first burst of his emotion, he was ready to promise every thing; but Ellerby reminded him that there were others to consult, and that, moreover, such a departure from customary usages would be quite impossible; in short, he seemed fully determined to die; and the Nuwaub, who, after a moment's reflection, felt convinced that he could do nothing without the concurrence of the ladies, who took care to keep him under due subordination, hastened back to the zenana, and communicated the astonishing intelligence. Amazing was the uproar that ensued. A kafir! a man who defiled himself with pork! who laughed at the beard of the Prophet, and who drank wine! Ismael beat his breast; it was all over with his friend; he must die, and there was no help for it. But when the confusion of tongues had ceased, Ameena began to inquire what they intended to do with Goolaabee. Under a contract to Prince Khosroo, which never could be fulfilled, she must either remain in her father's house unmarried, and a disgrace to her family, or be quietly put out of the way—an expedient which had already been suggested by one of the greatest sticklers for the observance of oriental etiquette. This view of the case produced an extraordinary change in the feelings of the party. The awkward position in which Goolaabee had been placed had escaped the memory of the ladies, and it was now agreed that, considering all the cir-

cumstances, it would not only be possible but politic to permit a marriage, which would be a far better method of disposing of an incumbance, than either of the two other alternatives. There were, of course, one or two dissentient voices, proceeding from narrow-minded fanatical personages, who thought that a dose of opium would be well expended in the preservation of family honour; but consideration of Ellerby's services had much weight with the more amicably disposed, and, the marriage being finally agreed upon, various precedents reconciled the Nuwaub's family to so unusual an alliance. It was stipulated that Ellerby should never quit India during the period of his wife's existence, and that she should be permitted to seclude herself, if she pleased, from the society of his companions. The bridegroom, who recovered in the most miraculous manner the moment the good news was imparted, made not the slightest objection to these proposals, and having signed a contract placed before him, received Goolaabee with the most rapturous delight.

Report says, that they lived long and happily together, and that her daughters, who were sent to England for their education, became, after her death, the belles of St. James's.

GHUZUL.

For me, thou sayest, each bliss is o'er,
Unless my soul becomes its price:
Why have I not a thousand more
To give, in welcome sacrifice!
The fire her eyes' condensing beam
Bears to my heart, let Earth survey;
The torches thus, with fiery gleam,
Enhance the crystal's glancing ray.
My breast is now a Christian shrine;
A fane, where Beauty joys to dwell;
And sighs, that wake its calm supine,
Ring wide as spreads the sounding bell.
Unfeeling! wilt thou ceaseless throw
Those looks that pierce the old and young?
The shafts from Toos's fatal bow,
Less feared of old their fury flung,
Stand forth—display that matchless form;
O'erpow'r our souls with dazzling grace;
Now motionless our bosoms warm,
Now thrill with thine advancing pace.
The peacock's pride is turned to shame;
His feet retire when thou art nigh;
He struts no more with pompous aim,
Nor spreads his plumage to thine eye.
Thy locks are chains, that kings surprise,
And bind their souls in beauty's sway:
The very dust thou tread'st, outvies
The gems in Kaou's crown that play.
E'en to thy Khacan's threshold now
The lords of earth in homage crowd;
Since to thy suppliant lover's vow,
Thy smile bestows distinction proud.

ON ORIENTAL TRANSLATION.

No. II.

WE might naturally expect to find some traces of translation among the Romans. The immense empire of that wonderful people comprehended a vast variety of tongues. Independent of the provincial dialects of Latin, which probably existed in Italy itself, there were the Greeks, the Syrians, the Jews, the Copts, in Egypt; the descendants of the Carthaginians in Africa and Spain; the Celts in Gaul and Britain; to these may be added the Germans and the Persians (who, though not subjects, became, in the latter ages of the empire, very interesting neighbours), and probably many varieties of their different tongues, with which we are at present unacquainted. It does not appear that the Romans, notwithstanding their efforts for the purpose, ever succeeded in actually extirpating any of these languages. Greek and Hebrew, we know, continued to subsist unchanged; and so, it is likely, did Coptic and Punic. There was no language which the Romans were more anxious to abolish than the Celtic; yet, though the whole force of their power was directed to effect this, both in Gaul and Britain, the utmost they could accomplish, was to teach Latin to a certain number of youths of the upper classes: the great mass of the people obstinately continued to use their indigenous tongues. The inscription on our Saviour's cross shows it to have been customary to promulgate decrees in more languages than one, and no doubt there were persons employed as interpreters of official documents. Still, with exception of Greek, to whose superiority Latin was compelled to bow, there is no mention of any thing in Rome like establishments for teaching foreign languages, nor does it ever seem to have been thought an object worthy of attention.

Cicero, indeed, who, of all the ancient philosophers, appears (to use a favourite modern phrase) to have been most in advance of his age, seems to have had some idea of the importance of translation, and, in his early years, translated into Latin an oration of Demosthenes, and one of Æschines; and in poetry, the *Phænomena* of Aratus: but from the way in which he speaks of these, particularly the orations, they seem to have been more of the nature of a school-exercise, than serious works, and chiefly intended to give his unlearned countrymen an idea of pure Attic style. Of translation from any other language than Greek, he seems to have had no conception.

To the supercilious contempt of foreign languages and literature, shewn by the Greeks and Romans, it is pleasing to think that there is one great and illustrious exception, which has contributed more to exalt the name of the prince under whose patronage it is said to have been made, than all the other circumstances of his reign: the reader will readily apprehend that we allude to the invaluable Septuagint version of the Old Testament, made by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus. Of the importance of this document, in a theological point of view, we may judge from the following passage of Warburton. After speaking of the possibility of determining the age of an ancient Greek or Roman writer by his style, he goes on to say: "Nun-

pedantry, which is the ape of criticism, would mimic the same talent of discernment in the narrowest and most barren of all languages; little subject to change, both from the common genius of the East and from the peculiar situation of a sequestered people. Of this language, long since become a dead one, the only remains are in one small volume, the contents of which, had not Providence been mercifully pleased to secure, while the of tongue was yet living, by a translation into Greek, the Hebrew Verity, transmitted to us in the manner it was found in the most ancient MSS., where no vowel-points are used, nor space left to distinguish one word from another, and where a great number of terms occur only once, would at this day be a mere arbitrary cipher, which every rabbinical or cabalistic juggler might make the key of his unrevealed mysteries. 'The same,' says Abraham Erell, 'was the case with the Mohammadans, before the invention of vowel-points by Ali Abnaditaleb (Alee Ibn oot Taulib); for there was so much difference among the readers, that unless the reading by the points, which Ali had invented, had been established by the authority of Othman, which Ali had invented, had been established by the authority of Othman, the *Alcoran* must have perished.' And if this had been the case of the Arabic of the *Alcoran*, a copious and a living language, what had become of the Hebrew of the Bible, a very narrow and a dead one? of which an ancient Jewish grammarian gives this character: 'The Arabic language is elegant, and amply exhibited in writings. He who speaks it, is in no want of phraseology. But the holy language is, in comparison, scanty, as there are no remains of it except the Scriptures, nor does it supply all the words necessary for discourse.'"

We have given this long quotation, not merely to point out the value of the Septuagint, but also for the purpose of making some remarks on the opinion which Warburton here delivers respecting the Hebrew language, and in which we certainly cannot concur. At all times, the insufficiency and obscurity of Hebrew has been a favourite topic with Roman Catholics and Deists. We must here declare, that we mean nothing whatever injurious in bringing together these two denominations of persons. All we mean is, to express a peculiar and notorious circumstance in the conduct of both; which is easily accounted for, by considering that their object, with respect to the Scriptures (and which neither party would wish to deny), is, in a considerable degree, the same; and that is, to prevent their general study. By insisting on the obscurity and uncertainty of the language in which they are written, Catholics are enabled to draw, as a plausible inference, the necessity of submitting to the interpretations furnished by the infallible Church; and by going a little farther, Deists come to the conclusion, that all attempts to get at the meaning of the Hebrew are hopeless. And thus the original document, which God himself furnished to mankind, and preserved for their use amidst the most extensive destruction of nations and languages, is consigned by both parties to neglect and oblivion. To enter into a formal refutation of this opinion, would require a long dissertation, and be a wide deviation from the present object; it is also unnecessary, as the task has

* *Divine Legation of Moses*, Book vii. Appendix, concerning the Book of Job.

been admirably accomplished by Dr. Campbell, in his preliminary dissertations to his Translation of the Gospels, to which we refer such of our readers as may wish to have more satisfaction. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to a few short remarks on the words of Warburton, lamenting, at the same time, that so eminent a scholar should have said any thing that may appear like a support to the cavils of infidelity. But, though a man of undoubted learning, Warburton is well known to have been extremely capricious in his opinions, and exceedingly fond of paradox and singularity. His fanciful interpretation of the sixth book of the *Æneid*, now universally exploded, and his whimsical interpretations of Shakespeare, prove at once the extent of his acquirements and the perversity of his judgment. It is doubtful, however, to what degree he had studied Hebrew; and the present passage respecting that language is one of the most exceptionable in the whole course of his great but very unequal work. As he confesses that all the remains of Hebrew are in one small volume, he might have hesitated before condemning it as "the narrowest and most barren of all languages." A little consideration might have led him to admit, as the Jewish grammarian whom he quotes evidently does, the possibility of this apparent narrowness and barrenness arising, not from any deficiency in the language itself, but from the want of monuments of it: and that, did we possess as many books of the ancient Israelites as we do of the Greeks and Romans, we might find the language of the one to be nowise inferior in extent and fertility to that of the others. Nay, we may say, that this is almost certainly the case, since Arabic, which is in all respects the twin sister of Hebrew, possessing the same radicals, and governed by the same grammatical rules, so far from being narrow or barren, is perhaps the richest and most copious language ever employed by mankind. Yet we should have a very inadequate idea of its excellence, were there no Arabic book in existence but the *Koran*; and even with respect to Greek, had nothing remained but the poems of Homer, we might perhaps infer from them, that it was a language well suited to poetry, but of its powers for the expression of philosophy or science we could be no judges at all. Sanscrit is said to be deficient in some classes of common words, such, for example, as the instruments of domestic economy; yet this deficiency is ascribed, and no doubt justly so, not to any original want of words, but to the rarity of their occurrence in books, and their consequent loss when Sanscrit ceased to be a spoken tongue.

But, after the admission of all this, the question still remains, whether Warburton's assertion be consonant to fact. Is Hebrew really so narrow and barren as he represents? It is undoubtedly very unsafe to judge of the proceedings of Providence by the rules of human policy; yet, if we may, on any occasion, cautiously and reverently do so, it is hardly possible to avoid a reflection on the inconsistency of supposing the "narrowest and most barren of all languages" to have been chosen as the vehicle of the communication of God's will to mankind; and this appears the more striking, when it is considered, that the other great Revelation was made in Greek,

the most elegant and perfect. But we believe that, upon examination, the very reverse will be found the case. That Hebrew was more refined and cultivated than any of its cotemporary tongues, seems extremely probable, from two facts; first, that no intelligible monuments of any of the languages of that age are in existence, except itself; and next, that there is no certainty that any one but Hebrew possessed scientific terms occur in the Bible extant of Israelitish philosophy, and few scientific terms occur in the Bible (the rectification of the circle, mentioned in *1 Kings*, vii. 23, is, perhaps, the only specimen of their geometry; and, considering the age in which it was made, not a very unfavourable one); we have, therefore, no means of judging how far Hebrew was applicable to either; but we know certainly, that its twin-sister, Arabic, is admirably fitted for both, and that the Arabs found no difficulty in expressing in their tongue, the abstruse metaphysics of Aristotle, the complicated physiology of Galen, and the refined geometry of Apollonius. By every rule of probability, then, Hebrew must be supposed to have been possessed of equal powers. On the other hand, if we consider the affairs of common life, we believe it will be found, that there is scarcely a sentiment of passion or of business which can enter the human mind, that will not be found expressed in some part of the Old Testament, and scarcely a phrase in any language, to which either of these can give birth, that has not its equivalent there: this immense variety of phraseology forming, indeed, one of the main difficulties of translating the Bible; but rendering it, at the same time, when once translated, a sort of system of the language into which it is transferred. When it is considered that this vast store of expression is all contained in "one small volume," so far from concluding Hebrew to have been narrow and barren, we shall be rather disposed to infer that, in its golden age, it must have been extremely extended and abundant: a supposition amply justified by the acknowledged richness of its poetry, and its strength and variety of metaphor.

Warburton's objections, as to the want of vowel-points and of distinctions between words, are trifling. The greatest part of Arabic manuscripts are destitute, not only of vowel, but in many cases of diacritical points; in all Sanscrit, and (as Warburton must have known) in most Greek manuscripts, there is no distinction whatever between words; while Hebrew possesses the advantage of distinguishing most of them by the difference of form of several of the letters, according as they are medial or final. Yet Arabic, Sanscrit, and Greek manuscripts are all read and understood.

But, though the Septuagint can by no means be admitted as a substitute for the Hebrew text, still it is undoubtedly one of the greatest literary treasures ever presented to mankind, and affords a wonderful proof how much the course of events is overruled by Providence, and how much the consequences of human actions are beyond human foresight. While a Pagan king had no object in view but the completion of his library, he was providing a powerful means for the propagation and preservation of a religion, which had then no existence, but which was afterwards to be announced as the religion of truth.

There is another work of the same kind, which, though not so well known, nor productive of such extensive benefit, has yet equal, if not greater merit, as being executed in a less fortunate age, and under far more unfavourable circumstances,—the translation of the Gospels into the Gothic language by Ulphilas. In contemplating this performance, it is impossible to avoid being struck with the remarkable fact, how efficacious Christianity must have been in the abatement of national prejudices; how soon after its appearance the languages of the barbarians became objects of interest and study, and how sedulously the early Christians must have applied themselves to those studies which the Pagan philosophers despised and neglected, and of the importance of which even such writers as Caesar and Tacitus, in their laboured accounts of the manners of the nations with which they came in contact, seem to have been utterly insensible. Considered in a philological view, with all the difficulties which must have attended it, this translation was a wonderful undertaking, and shews that, however correct taste may have declined in the latter ages of the Roman empire, real liberality of sentiment had made a prodigious advance, even amidst the horrors of barbarian invasion.

But the works we have mentioned were professedly religious; it does not appear that any thing of a general nature was attempted, nor do we hear of any versions of science or literature; and the merit of discovering the full benefits of the art of translation must, in all justice, be ascribed to the Arabs. That enterprising people, during the glories of their caliphate, were undoubtedly the first who had the modesty to allow that their neighbours possessed more knowledge than themselves, and the discernment to perceive, that the only effectual means for obtaining this knowledge, was by translating the books in which it was contained. This they accordingly undertook, and in this their characteristic ardour enabled them to succeed to a degree that the utmost industry of modern times has not, perhaps, much surpassed. It has been observed, indeed, as a diminution of their merit, that their translations were confined to science, and that they made no efforts to obtain either Grecian history or Grecian poetry. A variety of causes have been assigned for this seeming neglect; such as the want of correct taste among the Arabs, the disposition of their government, the barbarity of their manners, the peculiarity of the climate, and so on; of all which we may safely affirm, that they are by much too recondite, and that they who have assigned them, have been searching the bottom for what lies on the surface. The Arabs naturally translated those parts of knowledge of which they felt themselves to be in want. They wanted the science, but not the history or poetry of their neighbours. A knowledge of the more refined and elegant parts of foreign literature is doubtless a valuable acquisition to those who are already well supplied with what is more essential; but it must have possessed comparatively little importance in the eyes of those who felt themselves ignorant of geometry, astronomy, medicine, or even of what was then considered the art of right reasoning, the Aristotelian system of logic. It is no wonder, then, that the Arabs should have

preferred that knowledge of which they stood in need, to that which they must at best have considered unnecessary. To this may be added, that science is far more easily translated than poetry; the ideas of science are comparatively few and simple; they may be rendered common to all mankind, and intelligible in all countries and at all times. Poetry, on the contrary, comprehends the whole range of nature and of imagination; much of it depends upon local associations and manners; and much that is adapted to the ideas of one people, will be found repugnant to those of another. To transfer poetry, therefore, from one language to another, is the utmost refinement and perfection of translation, and it was natural for the Arabs, in the outset of their literary career, to confine their efforts to the easier parts of what may be called their newly-discovered art. Still, it is not to be denied, that the genius of Islamism in this, as in other departments of knowledge, exerted its baneful influence upon its votaries. Like their favourite but unnatural stimulus, after urging them to the most violent exertions, it left them in that state of mental stupefaction, in which they have continued ever since, and totally prevented that permanent progress in improvement, which appears to distinguish those nations only that are blessed with the light of Christianity. Had it not been for this unfavourable influence, the Arabs might have gone through the whole circle of literature, and the Popes and Drydens of Bagdad might have celebrated the anger of Achilles and the piety of Æneas in all the varieties of versification that can be measured by the augmented forms of Faal.

Another charge exists against these translators. It seems certain that none of their versions were actually made by the persons whose names they bear. They were executed, under their direction merely, by their Greek slaves; and it is doubtful whether there be an instance of an Arabian philosopher having himself learned Greek, or of such a compilation as a Greek grammar or dictionary, or the version of an Arabic book into Greek. It is not easy to defend the Arabs from these charges of ignorance or bigotry, nor can they be well accounted for, except by referring to what was formerly hinted at, the contempt with which all nations, before the introduction of Christianity, seem to have regarded each other, and the little pains they took to cultivate a better acquaintance. It is, however, but justice, both to the ancients and Arabians, to state, that one further excuse may be suggested for their apparent negligence, which, though it may not fully justify, will in some degree palliate and account for it. We, in modern times, abundantly supplied with paper, and assisted by all the arts of typography, can scarcely form an idea of the difficulty which, without these, must have attended the compilation, and still more the transcription, of the grammar and dictionary of a foreign tongue. They are, perhaps, of all literary works, those whose compilation would require the greatest research into books, and the greatest attention to oral instruction, and of which, when compiled, it would be most difficult and expensive to procure correct copies. Every transcriber must have been a man of learning, and master of two languages at least. The great length, also, of such works must

have been a serious obstacle. To make a list of all the *vocables* of a foreign tongue, multiplied by the varieties of inflection and construction, would, to the first undertaker, appear like making a catalogue of the stars of heaven; and the first attempts to disentangle and systematize the intricacies of foreign idioms, could not but be attended with very imperfect success. Yet, to learn a foreign language without grammars and dictionaries, is so remote from our ideas, that it is difficult to conceive how it could have been done at all. At any rate, it must have been such excessive and irksome labour, as it is no wonder both the ancient and Arabian philosophers, like many of the moderns, were glad to decline. The only difference is, in the reason they assign for aversion to such studies. The ancients satisfied themselves with the coarse and clumsy declaration, that the task of learning foreign languages was too low and degrading for people of condition, and fit only for slaves; the moderns, with more refinement, have discovered that it is useless in itself, narrowing to the intellect, and destructive of liberality of sentiment.

But, after this long deduction, it must be learned, that the true origin of just notions respecting translation, like that of all the other great efforts of the human mind in modern days, is to be looked for at the time of the Reformation; that astonishing era, in which the nations of Christendom were so wonderfully inspired with that impulse which has ever since carried them forward in a continual career of improvement. The sudden demand for information, on all subjects, which then took place, rendered this art of paramount importance, and scholars found themselves compelled to cultivate it, at the same moment, in almost all its departments. There was, first of all, required translations of the Greek classics into Latin; then of both Greek and Latin into the modern tongues; then of the modern tongues into each other. To the whole was added, the necessity of translating the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, with religious accuracy, into every variety of the now polished languages of Europe; and, lastly, an increasing demand for elegant literature gave birth to the greatest refinement, the poetical translation of poetry.

The importance of all this may be estimated by considering what would have been the state of Europe without it. What, for example, would have been the present amount of knowledge in the British dominions, had we possessed no translations of the Bible, none of the classics, and none of the languages of our continental neighbours, and had we been confined entirely to the literary produce of our own country in our own tongue. It is plain that, in such a state of things, the progress of knowledge would have been slow beyond what we can almost conceive. The lower orders of society, destitute of means for acquiring languages, would have remained in the grossest ignorance of every place and of every time but their own; and even among the higher classes, the immense store of knowledge connected with the state of foreign nations, could scarcely have existed at all, or, if it did, it must have been confined to the hearsay stories of occasional travellers. It is needless to add, that religious knowledge would, by this time, have probably been quite extinguished.

Since, then, the benefits which Europe has derived from this art have been so extensive, and since the intellectual wants of the Eastern nations are so great, it is natural to suppose, that the same means, which have been so efficacious in the one case, would be equally so in the other; and that translations of European books into their languages, would be a most powerful means of improvement. It must be confessed, however, that, upon this subject, little at present can be said; the trials hitherto made have been few, and very imperfect, and, in many cases, ill-directed. All this was to be expected in the commencement of an undertaking requiring the utmost judgment and skill. Experience thus affording but little information as to what would be the result of a better system, we are reduced to reason from analogy, and judging by that, it is impossible to doubt that the most beneficial effects would result from a body of science judiciously selected and correctly translated. It becomes, therefore, a matter of great importance, to determine how this can be done; to inquire into the means by which European sentiments can be expressed in the languages of the East, or, in other words, into the principles of Anglo-oriental translation. It is upon this subject that we propose submitting a few thoughts to the public, in hopes of drawing attention to what is interesting in itself, at any rate, and more particularly so now, when the education and improvement of the natives of India has become a matter of serious consideration.

We shall conclude, in the mean time, by an observation which even this short and very imperfect sketch of the history of translation cannot fail to suggest; that is, the wonderful and intimate connection between liberal learning and Christianity, and how regularly the advance of the one has accompanied the spread of the other. We have seen, that the Pagan philosophers, during the whole of their ages of intellectual superiority, never condescended to cast a glance of inquiry on the languages of their neighbours, and have not left a single document respecting them, equivalent in value to the commonest school accidence or grammar; but the moment Christianity appeared, this was changed. It then became, and has ever since continued to be, an object to learn what the Pagan philosophers neglected. The speech of the barbarians suddenly appeared as matter of interest and study, and the importance of translation, both into and from their languages, began to be understood. All this was the natural result of the doctrines of the Gospel. To learn a foreign language is a task of such irksome drudgery to the generality of mankind, as to require the strongest motives to induce them to undertake it. The most powerful of all motives are those derived from worldly interest or from religion. The latter of these could have no place among Pagans, whose religion was destitute of any precept for the love of mankind; with whom a foreigner and an enemy were synonymous, and whose principles of patriotism taught them to view all nations but their own with hatred and contempt. Hence, their efforts to acquire foreign languages must have been the dictates of mere self-interest; and it is plain that this would carry them but a short way in so extensive a field. As soon as they had acquired sufficient knowledge to act as interpreters in the common affairs of life, they would be satisfied; and nothing

like a philosophical investigation of principles would ever enter their imaginations. But the Gospel, by its command to consider all nations, however separated by appearance, colour, language, or manners, as one family; and by imposing on all who had received its religion, the obligation of communicating it to others, has placed philology on a new footing, and renders it not a matter of mere speculative learning, which may be taken up or neglected at pleasure, but almost an imperative duty to every one whose talents and opportunities enable him to cultivate it, and who is not engaged in other pursuits of equal or greater utility. The languages, then, of all nations, whether barbarous or civilized, are objects of the highest interest to all who are desirous of promoting the welfare of mankind: in endeavouring to acquire them, we feel that we are taking one of the most effectual means for the diffusion of truth; and they, who thoughtlessly neglect or oppose such pursuits, by whatever sophistry they may seek to blind their own minds, are in fact gratifying their indolence at the expense of the interests of humanity.

In this, as in all other respects, Christianity may be advantageously contrasted with Mohammandanism. The followers of both have been anxious to diffuse their Scriptures among converted nations; but, in so doing, they have employed very different means. Christianity, sympathizing with the whole human race, has impelled its followers to study the languages of their fellow-men, and to translate the Bible into all their varieties. Even in the darkest times of Popery, this task seems never to have been entirely neglected. Every now and then, some translations made their appearance among the sects that secretly, but incessantly, struggled against the tyranny of the Ruler of the Seven Hills, nor could all the efforts of Lord Peter's ministers keep his strong box so securely locked, but that some of its inestimable treasures occasionally escaped; and, in defiance of Papal thunders, some Christian Prometheus, at intervals, illuminated the world with flashes of heavenly fire. Versions, or fragments of versions, of the Old and New Testaments, seem to have existed, from the earliest times of Christianity, in almost every Christian tongue. The result has been equally beneficial to converters and converted; it has tended to increase the knowledge and enlarge the sentiments of both, and to diffuse a principle of community and fellow-feeling throughout Christendom, which will be vainly sought for in the rest of the world. The Mohammandans, on the contrary, filled with contempt for all but themselves, and despising foreign manners and foreign literature, have universally kept their *Korān* locked up in its original Arabic; and, by this exclusive system, have plunged both themselves and those subjugated nations, on whom they have succeeded in imposing their religion, into that state of barbarism, in which there is every reason to believe they will continue, till Providence, in its good time, shall be pleased to bless them with the light of Christianity.

We shall conclude with a quotation to this purpose from the Preface to so old a book as Maracci's translation of the *Korān*; and though we do not undertake to advocate all the reverend father's sentiments, we think this

passage will be found to contain so much truth, as at least to justify its insertion. Maracci begins by a quotation from a decree of Clement V., in 1311, which exhibits a liberality of sentiment, and a desire for the advancement of learning, truly surprising in a Pope, at the beginning of the fourteenth century. "We are anxious," says Clement, "that the Holy Church should abound in Catholic persons having a knowledge of the languages employed by the infidels, and who may be able to instruct these infidels in the holy institutes, and unite them, by baptism, in the Christian faith." He then goes on to state the means he had taken for this purpose, in Paris, Oxford, Bonne, and Salamanca; appointing in each two persons skilled in each of the languages of Hebrew, Arabic, and Chaldaic, to translate books and instruct scholars, that those persons, with God's help, may produce the hoped-for fruit, in spreading faith among the infidels. "Thus far," says Maracci, "the Pope and his council; and I heartily wish that foreign nations, particularly the Mohammandans, would imitate this example, and be as desirous of learning Latin as we are of learning their languages; but the Devil so cunningly contrives it, that they particularly abhor these studies, lest they should thereby get a knowledge of their own errors and of Christian truth. And it is wonderful that, as far as I know, no nations in the world except the Christian, particularly the orthodox, pay any attention to foreign languages, so that, in the sacred College *de Propaganda Fide*, they have types for about fifteen different characters. In fact, this appears to be a mark of the true religion, which desires to diffuse the true worship of God among all nations, by a communication of languages, according to the promise of Christ, that his disciples should speak with new tongues, as St. Luke testifies they really did. But as God is not pleased to employ miracles now, as he did then, he has so ordained, that what was at first done by miracle, should now be accomplished by the study and labours of the faithful, in which, if the heretics assist the orthodox, we are to rejoice, not to grieve; for St. Paul says: 'Notwithstanding, every way, whether in pretence or in truth, Christ is preached; and I therein do rejoice, yea, and will rejoice:' for God uses even bad instruments for the good of His servants, that His name may be glorified, and His religion be preached everywhere."

In this quotation, though the Popish aversion to heretics is allowed to break out, the leading sentiments are so true, as to furnish a remarkable fact in the history of the human mind, and are highly interesting to those who are fond of tracing the influence of opinions upon national character.

FLOWERS FOR POETS' GRAVES.

But hail, ye mighty Masters of the lay,
 Nature's true sons, the friends of men and truth!
 Whose song, sublimely sweet, serenely gay,
 Ann'd my childhood, and inform'd my youth.
 O! let your spirit still my bosom soothe,
 Inspire my dreams and my wild wanderings guide;
 Your voice each rugged path of life can smooth,
 For well I know, wherever ye reside,
 There harmony, and peace, and innocence abide.

BEATTIE.

BACCHYLIDES.

Port of Peace! thy name recalls*
 The twilight depth of Sylvan halls;
 Hark to the reaper's chaunt, and look!
 Winding along, the village brook
 Among the verdant meadows strays;
 The cottage smoke goes dancing o'er
 The elder by the door;
 The child on its own shadow plays;†
 And glimmering through the sunny lane,
 Rolls on with lumbering sound the wain,
 Nodding beneath the weight of sheaves:
 Stretch'd on the top, the singing swain
 Brushes the lime-tree's rustling leaves,
 Or the bright straw with thoughtless finger weaves.

TYRTÆUS.

Not ever unremembered Thou,
 Dear to the kneeling Patriot's vow,
 The deathless amaranth on thy brow!
 Bard of the Lyre and Sword! the thunder
 Of thy fierce trumpet rent asunder
 The captive's dungeon and his chain;
 And Terror left a bloody track;
 The crimson Storm of War fled back
 Before thy flashing sword of might,‡
 With clang of shields and shrieks of wild affright.

* See his beautiful version on Peace.

† A very beautiful collection of rural circumstances is contained in the following stanza of Beattie: the two lines in italics are particularly admirable:

The cottage curd at early pilgrim bark;
 Crown'd with her pail, the tripping milk-maid sings;
 The whistling ploughman stalks afield, and hark!
Down the rough slope the ponderous waggon rines;
 Through rustling corn the hare antonah'd springs;
 Slow tolls the village clock the drowsy hour;
The partridge bursts away on whirling wings;
 Deep mourns the turtle in sequestered bower;
 The shrill lark carols clear from her aerial tower.

‡ In some of the early Spanish poets, we find very vivid pictures of battle scenes, dashed off with Homeric truth; such is the thought of the sword of a warrior lighting the field:—

Martin Antolínez mano metió al espada
 Reboza todo el campo: tanto es limpia è clara.

I have made a poetical use of the story handed down by tradition, that the Spartans, being worsted in the Messenian war, were directed by the Delphic oracle to apply to the Athenians for a general. They sent then Tyrtæus, who so animated the soldiers by his poetry, that they vanquished the enemy. Like many other beautiful tales of poets and their works, this legend, I fear, rests upon no foundation.

Flowers for Poets' Graves.

Still at the summons of thy blast,
 The reeking Tyrant shrinks aghast,
 And calls to his thousand spears in vain,
 Struck by the Lightning of thy strain!

SAPPHO.

Thy memory, like a cloud of gold,
 Upon my path of sorrow floats,
 Flushing the ground with sunshine;—night
 Fadeth before thy aureate light,
 Lulled by that honey shower of notes
 Thy finger raineth from the flowery strings.
 Upon thy radiant verse appear,
 As in a crystal stream, the grace,
 The bloom, the beauty of thy face,
 And Sappho's living soul is here!

A YOUNG POET.

Peace be with thee, early lost
 Upon the dark and troubled sea!
 Thy little bark was scarcely tost
 Upon the wave, when heavily
 The whirlwind on the waters broke,
 The tempest blacken'd all the sky:
 A milder, softer, sunshine woke,
 Young Mariner, upon thine eye,
 When up the crystal River gliding,
 Thy bosom glow'd with ecstasy,
 Safe in the lucid water riding,
 The Haven where thy rest should be!

A BROTHER UPON HIS SISTER.

To Her, of sisters, dearest, best,
 The truest, tenderest, sweetest friend;
 Whose eye of pity knew not rest;
 Loving with healing light to bend
 O'er the sick bed, in chamber dim,
 Till Pain the freshening rose did borrow.
 To Her, this stone is rear'd by him
 Whom she has left alone with sorrow!

THE MUSE OF BEAUTY.

O! come forth from thy painted bower,
 Sweet Muse of Beauty! who dost hide
 With Pleasance through the summer hour
 Upon thy delicate bed of flower,
 Fann'd by the plumage, rainbow-dyed,
 Of Cupid's ministering; while young Desire,
 On the empurpled ground, with glittering choir,
 Leads on the joyous dance, and Gladness dips
 For thee her bright cup in the crystal well;
 And Peace breathes faintly from the silver lips
 Of the enchanted lute a sweeter strain
 Than erst, at sunset, from the Doric shell
 The shepherds' eyelids charm'd beneath the whispering plane!

Flowers for Poets' Graves.

A YOUNG POTTER.

The summer rose not yet hath faded,
The sylvan brook not yet decay'd ;
The purple sky is still unshaded,
And from the glimmering ivy-shade
Floateth the night-bird's serenade :
Flower, and stream, and song remain,
Not one of Nature's charms hath fled ;
But she who breathed a softer strain,
Herself a fairer flower, is dead !

PINDAR.

Lord of the Cittern ! Theban Singer !
 Mightiest of the glorious throng :
 On the majestic River of thy Song
 The lyric muses walk'd ; River that flow'd,
 By no fierce wind or blackening tempest driven,
 But shining calmly to the purple heaven,
 With beauteous forms, and boughs of verdurous trees
 Sleeping upon its bosom ; as the woodman sees
 The leaves reflected on the sunny lawn,
 Ere the soft pinion of the morning breeze
 Startles the dewy slumber of the lawn.

 A vision often on thy fancy blaz'd,
 Of warrior glittering in his golden car,
 His lifted shield unto the sun afar
 Burning refulgent,—then the arrows leapt,
 Lord of the Cittern ! from thy wounding bow.
 And, like a mighty ocean in its flow,
 The torrent of thy deep Imagination swept
 With voice of stately music, till the Bird
 Sank with dim eye upon the sceptred hand
 Of the Olympian !*

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS.

How often hath thy golden lay
From morn to eve, a summer day,
O Grecian Spenser ! wafted me
To thy sweet home of phantasy !
Through thy transparent verse we see
The lustrous arms of Semele,

^a Elton has finely translated that noble passage in the first Pythian, to which this line refers:

The monarch eagle, that hangs down
On either side his flagging wing,
And on Jove's sceptre rocks with slumbering head—
Hovering vapours darkly spread
O'er his arch'd beak, and veil his filmy eye.
Thou pour'st a sweet mist from thy string ;
And as thy music's thrilling arrows fly,
He feels soft sleep effuse
From every pore its balmy stealing dews,
And heaves his ruffled plumes in slumber's ecstasy.
Stern Mars hath dropped his sharp and barbed spear,
And starts and smiles to hear
The warbled chaunt, while joy flows in upon his mind.

flowers for a new

Bright'ning the water with their shine,
A Sea-Nymph at her emerald shrine.*
While, like a falling star, above
Shooteth the golden dart of Love.
But, not alone amidst the dew
Of fancy's bowers, or sparkling hues
Of sweet Romance, thy pencil dwelt,
Teaching the gazer's heart to melt.
Blackness upon thy spirit came,
And like a mighty rushing flame,
Thy startled fancy leapt along
The flashing clouds, when in the night,
Dauntless before the ghastly sight,
The voice of Jason summon'd thee,
O pale sepulchral Hecate.†

Vincib.

Methinks I see thee wandering in June,
Through the green windings of a Tuscan glen,
Far from the city's roar, "the hum of men;"
What time the white feet of the radiant Noon
Waken the purple eyelids of the flowers
Among the glistening grass, and through the bowers,
The Bird of Beauty breathes her melting tune.
Thou art not dead, triumphant Bard! e'en now
The Graces' Garland blooms upon thy brow;
Thy finger lives along the Latin lyre,
Thy lip still gloweth with the Muse's fire,—
And still we hang upon thy voice divine,
Still drink ambrosial sweetness from thy line!

Still drink ambrosial sweetness from thy wine.

• “A delicious paper might be written on Grecian Love-Poetry—not to speak of the Homeric remains, the works of Apollonius Rhodius, Theocritus, and, above all, the Anthology, would furnish exquisite specimens. The sixth Idyll of Theocritus contains some touches of tenderness equal to any in the Faithful Shepherdess. The lover showing his mistress where the sweetest hyacinths were to be gathered, and the invitation to his cavern, are of this number. Whence comes it that Apollonius is so little read, even by scholars? He seems to me the only poet of ancient times who studied the picturesque, or who (supposing an adequate acquaintance with the language and manners), would have admired the Faëry Queen. I have said nothing of Anacreon, for he is known and admired by all. His joyousness of heart, his festivity of fancy, his grace and richness of expression, glow with an Oriental fervour. His garments breathe of myrrh, as if he had been made glad in ivory palaces. He has no unmeaning expletives, swell out a halting line. Every word, like the flowers composing a Turkish love-letter, is a symbol of some beautiful sentiment.”—*Coleridge*.

Paint in his picture in the poem.

† See this fine picture in the poem.

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MAJOR SKINNER'S JOURNEY OVERLAND TO INDIA.*

MAJOR SKINNER is so lively and agreeable a writer, that it is rather to be regretted, on the score of his fame, that he did not write when overland journeys to India were greater rarities, and the countries he traversed were less known than they are at present. The influx of European visitors into Egypt and Palestine has, however, added a new object of interest to readers of such narratives as his, namely, that of marking the progressive encroachment of Frank notions and fashions, and the gradual overthrow of those of the East. Our system of civilization appears to be making its way in a very orderly manner in Egypt; the people are beginning to copy the worst parts of our manners first, expecting, no doubt, like Hudibras with his horse, that the others will not lag behind. One of the first scenes Major Skinner witnessed in Alexandria, was a party of the Pasha's naval officers, after dinner, at an hotel, staggering drunk, and dancing, each with a bottle in one hand and a sword in the other. "How great appears to be the advantage," our traveller observes, "which the liberal Pasha of Egypt will draw in return for the protection he affords the Franks! 'Sono quasi Franchi,'—they are almost Franks,—said the Piedmontese instructor to me, talking of the officers of the army. I hope they may pause before they proceed farther in their imitation. When, by the spread of civilization through the Mahomedan dominions, the grave and solemn Turk exchanges his capacious robes for the more scanty clothing of the Europeans, I fear, from the examples they have now before them, they will also adopt manners as strange to their characters, and as unbecoming, as the dress."

Amongst the better classes, indeed, European fashions and manners are adopted in a more seemly and decorous spirit. "There appears, as yet, a struggle between eastern and western manners, which should gain the ascendancy." At a ball, at which the Major was present, he witnessed an amusing ceremony:—

Most of the dancers, who seemed mere girls, were young mothers, who could not for any time be separated from their babes; instead, however, of remaining at home, they determined to combine their pleasure and their duty, and a procession of nurses, after a little while, filed through the dancing-room to an adjoining chamber. I did not quite understand the meaning of this interesting group at first; but a gentle whine from one of the infants caught the ears of an old lady, who clumped upon her patterns up to the seeming girl, with whom I was dancing, and in very plain terms scolded her for suffering her child to starve. "I know its voice," said the old lady, "from a thousand." "It is not mine, mamma, I am sure," said my partner, and I thought a sharp argument would arise between them upon the subject; when suddenly the note was taken up by all the infants, and the old ladies, jumping off their seats, hustled about to drive in the young ones, who, to do them justice, showed no unwillingness, and in an instant the dance was abandoned, until, the office being performed, the mothers returned, and, apologising prettily for what could not be neglected, gave their hands once more to their partners, and resumed the dance until the lambs should again call them away by their bleating.

* *Adventures during a Journey overland to India, by way of Egypt, Syria, and the Holy Land.* By MAJOR SKINNER, 31st Regt. In Two Vols. 1836. Bentley.

The weather, during Major Skinner's visit to Palestine, was most inauspicious; he had to endure the varied sufferings of storms, rain, and inundation out of doors, and of insects, especially nocturnal ones, within. The town of Caifa was nearly swept away. His pilgrimage to the Holy Places, therefore, was a painful one. They will never, however, cease to possess interest, from their associations; "I do not think," says Major Skinner, "there can be in the world a more interesting road than that from Jaffa to Jerusalem; not for its positive beauties, for it has not many, but for the remembrances that belong to it. What different scenes crowd upon the memory, and what variety of pictures that magic glass—the imagination—reflects, as we traverse this renowned soil!" Jerusalem itself disappointed his expectation: "Tired and lonely as I then felt, I could have sat down and wept with disappointment! I was standing, I conceive, on the spot whence the pilgrims commence their barefooted approach to the sepulchre. In my eyes, all appeared to be dressed in mourning. The grey walls, surrounding a few minarets and graceless domes; the ruins of the Mussulman burial-ground, with crumbling tombs on every hand; the bleak aspect of the country around; a sprinkling of olive-trees over the mount; and the wild hills in the distance beyond Jordan, at the foot of which lies the Dead Sea,—made in the hues of sunset the most sombre picture that can be fancied."

It would be superfluous to accompany the traveller through his visits to the holy spots, and the mummeries of which they are the scene, which have been described over and over again. It is melancholy to find that the local Christians, who visit these places, are to be recognized by the never-failing accompaniment of the aqua-vitæ bottle.

It is a curious fact, that, whilst in British India, Mahomedan ceremonies are perpetrated under the sanction and salutes of the British Government, the tour of the Holy Sepulchre, by the Christians, is performed under an escort of Mahomedans.

Major Skinner left Jerusalem with a fellow-traveller, Captain Fitzmaurice, and a party, for Damascus; and at a khan, on their way, they fell into a serious quarrel with a party of Arabs, which had well-nigh proved a fatal one. He was again left to make his solitary journey to India at Tiberias. The Major mentions a fine scheme projected by Ibrahim Pasha. "Should he secure the possession of Syria, Sour, the ancient Tyre, is to be the port, and a grand road from every part of the East is to be made to it." He has effected almost as surprising a work, in subduing the bigotry of the Damascenes, and making the Christian garb, in Damascus, where it was the signal for outrage, "respected, if not admired."

When Major Skinner was there, which was four years ago, the people, though reconciled to the Christian name, were not familiar with the costume, and he was honoured with particular marks of their attention.

It is only six months since an European has been able with safety to appear in his own costume, and very few have yet been here to display it. I am to many, therefore, a most singular exhibition. I appear so mean a figure, in

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comparison with those of the flowing robes about me, that I am miserably out of conceit of my wardrobe, and have no occasion to be flattered with the notice I have attracted. The Turkish women mutter "God is merciful" as I pass them, and seem to call for protection from my ill-omened aspect; the Christian women laugh aloud, and chatter with their sweet voices comments far from favourable to my appearance. As I walked in front of a group of these merry dames, I drew my handkerchief from my coat-pocket, and, naturally enough, applied it to wipe the dust from my eyes. I was assailed by such a shout of laughter, that I thought I had committed some frightful indiscretion. I stood in great perplexity, with my handkerchief in my hand, evidently an object of intense interest, for many women came shuffling from a distance to see the show. This was at length ended by my returning the cause of all the amusement to its place; when, forgetting their propriety, they clapped their hands, and laughed with double enjoyment. It is not a difficult matter to become the wonder of a city, and as yet unconscious of the way in which I had merited to be one, I followed the crowd, as the evening approached, towards the convent. When we had entered the gate, a little boy, struck by the singular shape of a round hat which I wore, clapped his hands and called out, "Abu-tanjier!" "Abu-tanjier!" "the father of a cooking-pot! look at the father of a cooking-pot!" This was echoed from every side; for the resemblance a hat bears to the common cooking-vessel with a rim to it, is too strong to escape, and I was pursued by the shouts of the people till I was nearly out of sight. A woman, who had heard the uproar, came to her door, and, as I had out-walked the crowd, she could not resist the chance of gratifying her curiosity, and begged me to show her my hat. I took it off with great gravity, and put it in her hands; I believe she was disappointed to find that it was not a cooking-pot in reality: I rescued it from her in time to save it, or it might have been lodged in one of the colleges, as a perpetual puzzle to the learned of the city.

An English merchant, named Tod, had settled in the city, and had gained a high reputation for probity. Intolerance has now been transferred from the Arabs to the Christian monks; who excommunicate those of their flock who receive an Arabic Bible.

The description which Major Skinner gives of Damascus, shows that it is still a delightful place of residence. Pleasure, or rather luxurious repose, seems the object of the men; the women are the most beautiful in the East. Amongst the instances of the incongruity of their manners with ours, the mode of transacting mercantile matters is the most striking:—

The utter apathy of all is striking in a commercial mart. I have visited it at all hours, and never observed the least appearance of activity: the manner of dealing is the most tiresome that can be conceived; a conversation must occupy at least a third of the day before a bargain is struck. The intended purchaser, after wishing peace, jumps up and seats himself by the side of the merchant, who, perhaps, immediately offers him his pipe. The goods are then displayed, and a price named, that seems, without reference to the value of the articles, to be merely thrown out as a challenge to argument. The debate soon grows loud; the greatest anger appears to exist between the parties, and an instant rupture to be about to take place; when "Come nearer" one cries to the other, and they draw as close as possible, and continue some minutes whispering in the most mysterious manner. Suddenly, the Muezzin's

call to prayer breaks upon their ears: up they rise, and, shuffling away to the bason, squat on its brink to perform the necessary ablutions; then, returning to their carpets, pass half an hour in prayer. A stranger to an Eastern city would indeed be confounded, on entering the great exchange, to find all the merchants on their knees, their heads bowed in adoration towards the same point. The ceremony over, they return to their bargains, with clear consciences at any rate on one score. The gravity of the scene is sometimes disturbed by the cries of itinerant bakers, who carry the most excellent bread in trays upon their heads, and dealers in sherbet, who attract notice by clinking their brass cups like cymbals.

The journey across the Desert to Bagdad was attended by no remarkable adventure; there were the ordinary tumblers from camels, hare-hunts, preparations for attack, and optical illusions, which have been experienced by travellers for, perhaps, thirty or forty centuries. Its flowery aspect did not realize the idea of a desert.

Hit, on the Euphrates, the Is of Herodotus, whence the Babylonians obtained their bitumen, is a wretched, dilapidated place, and was then depopulated by the plague. From hence to Bagdad, the Desert was a real one, hot and arid. This celebrated city is thus depicted:—

Although the city lies now in ruins nearly, its general appearance, its size, the arrangement of its streets and bazaars, the manner of its houses, its mosques, are precisely what they were in its best and proudest days. There is still the Tigris, however, to gratify the most fastidious traveller. As I crossed it by a bridge of boats, it presented a most animated and beautiful scene. It is here 600 feet wide; I counted 270 paces over the bridge. Long and thick groves of date trees border it below the city, and balconies hang over it on each side. The latticed windows that all have, make them more like prisons than places of enjoyment, and the lower part of the houses are mere walls of brick, with, in some of them, a small wooden door that leads into the "ler-dab," or cellar, in which the people sit during the heat of the day in summer. The only open terraces or balconies towards the stream are those of the coffee-houses, where on high benches lounge the men, with pipes at their lips: the window-seats, in most, hang completely over the water, which during a flood runs through them. There are, in one or two places, steps for landing, where all the women of the neighbourhood are generally collected together to fill their pitchers.

In the heart of the town, the narrow streets, that terminate at the river's bank, are choked up with mules and their drivers passing backward and forward for water; for, convenient as the river is for the purpose, there is no place for furnishing water to any part of the town, and, unlike Damascus, it seems quite destitute of fountains. Many large vessels laden with skins from below, and rafts upon inflated skins from above, just arrived, or broken up for the purpose of selling the wood, lie close to the shore. There are logs of floating timber, or heaps of it on the land; boats undergoing repair, or being built; pits full of bitumen, only detected by the smell, boiling along the quay, without the least defence about them; and all this in so narrow a space, that there is much difficulty in threading the way.

By the time I reached Mr. Grove's house, I was satisfied that the Bagdad of the "Arabian Nights," and the city on the banks of the Tigris, were two very different places. Great splendour and miserable poverty have always

been close neighbours in the East. To warn a monarch of the instability of greatness, it was not necessary to point beyond the next abode to his palace, perhaps some wretched hovel; for in such manner, in the most flourishing towns of modern days, are houses mixed as I have no doubt they were in earlier and in richer times. Despotism is the great whirlpool that absorbs all—no wonder the shallower parts should at length become dry.

Major Skinner, of course, paid a visit to the *Mujellibi* and Tower of Nimrod, at Babylon, in his journey to which he ran the gauntlet through a population of thieves. He incurred some risk of "falling on the plains of Babylon," in an encounter with some Arabs, when surveying the Tower, and at the *Mujellibi*, his fate was nearly as bad. In both cases, he escaped plunder by the simple expedient of having little or nothing to lose, and perhaps actual violence by not carrying arms. He sensibly observes, that "there has always appeared to me something ridiculous in the manner Englishmen arm themselves when travelling in the East; more weapons than hands must be an absurdity at all times, but particularly when numbers are against you. Among the instances of fatal attacks that I have heard of in this country, the murders have generally been caused by the imprudence of the parties attacked."

The calamities which afflicted Bagdad, a short time before Major Skinner's visit, have been told in the correspondence of Mr. Rich and by others.

A siege, an inundation, and a pestilence, were too likely to afford a plentiful harvest to the profligate, who are ever in the way to take advantage of the calamities of mankind. A most systematic style of robbery was carried on throughout that frightful period; many who were before known to be poor, with sufficient effrontery, suddenly appeared, when the disease was at an end, the richest men in the city. A band was organized under a leader, who has been pointed out to me—a very fine-looking man, and certain quarters of the town were allotted to their separate depredations. It is the custom in every city of the East to inquire who knocks, before the door is opened,—a sad proof of the uncertainty and suspicion that destroy each social relation in a despotic government. As the plunderers were answered from within, so they arranged the time for attack. If a strong voice replied to the knock, they moved on, imagining the plague had not yet entered the house; a more feeble inquiry, and the door was marked for a visit on the following night. If no answer were returned, they entered at once, and took possession of all they found; and impatient of further delay, if the faint accents denoted that death was not very far off, they despatched the sufferer at once, and added murder to their robbery.

The remainder of the journey to Bombay is but a matter-of-fact narrative; and here we take leave of Major Skinner, and of his amusing adventures, generally more noisy and ludicrous than perilous, and which have often charmed us from our official gravity.

COLONEL VANS KENNEDY'S "RESEARCHES."

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: In the last *Quarterly Review*, No. cxiii. p. 82, the following passage occurs, which attracted my attention, as containing a very questionable dictum, levelled, so far as the critic's may be deemed good authority, against opinions founded on great and extensive research, fairly deduced, upon principles of sound philology:—"Colonel Vans Kennedy, in his elaborate *Researches into the Origin and Affinity of the principal Languages of Asia and Europe*, goes so far as to affirm, that the British or Celtic language has no connexion with the languages of the East, either in words or phrases, or the construction of sentences, or the pronunciation of letters. This positive declaration, from a man of undoubted information and research, might seem decisive of the question; but when we find that he denies, in equally positive terms, the affinity between Sanscrit and Persian, which Sir William Jones and Professor Bopp have made as clear as the noon-day sun, we may be permitted to suspect that he has, in both cases, pronounced his verdict rather hastily."

It is not my intention to examine the proofs and arguments by which Kennedy arrives at his conclusion regarding Celtic; it is to the Reviewer's assertion, that the affinity between Sanscrit and Persian has been made as clear as the noon-day sun, I would call attention; for, to the elucidation of this question, Kennedy has applied a fund of labour and research, most ably directed, by which he fully establishes the other position, that Persian, in Asia, is a distinct language, without affinities.

It may seem that I owe some apology to the learned and indefatigable author of the *Researches*, in thus volunteering the defence of a position, which, if he were in England, he might not perhaps think worth the trouble; but the question is a public one—in nothing personal—it relates solely to an interesting inquiry in the history and science of language; and, happily, I shall not presume—as there will be no occasion—to introduce any notions of my own in considering the subject; my design being, to point out a complete and satisfactory refutation of the Reviewer's opinion, in Colonel Kennedy's work itself. With this object, I know not that I can find a channel more fit for the purpose, than the pages of your miscellany; and should this notice induce any of your readers to look into the book, and judge for themselves, I think they will not be disappointed in finding clear results, on every philological point, carefully deduced from well-examined premises, with a due disregard of theories or fancy-pictures of any kind.

I had, at first, intended,—as the book is probably not so well known as it deserves to be,—to give, in an abridged form, those parts of the eleventh chapter of the *Researches*, wherein Kennedy dissents from, and, as it appears to me, entirely overturns, the opinions of Sir William Jones and others, who have found affinities between Sanscrit and Persian; but a little reflection led me to abandon such an idea, from the conviction that, to do justice to the argument, it should be read at length—not to mention the risk of its truth and force losing their effect from the unskilful hand attempting the compression. I refer, therefore, to the whole chapter, for a luminous exhibition of the author's reasoning and conclusions, sustained by most elaborate research.

But Kennedy, as if in anticipation of some such display of dogmatical criticism as is now before us, has (at p. 266) taken a condensed view of his pre-

vious argument. This summary is short, which induces me to add it entire and thus putting in the judgment itself, I appeal to it, as evidence the most complete and satisfactory, that he has not pronounced, so far as regards Persian, an inconsiderate and hasty verdict.

"But in Persian, there is not the slightest appearance that its grammatical system was ever different from that which has prevailed during the last thousand years; and I have fully shown, in the tenth (eleventh) chapter, that, previous to the first Persian author now extant, no external influence had ever effected any essential alteration in the language which had been used in Persia from time immemorial. Its peculiar structure, therefore, deserves the attentive consideration of the philologist, because it differs entirely from all other languages. The characteristics, by which it is principally distinguished, consist in the nouns having no genders, in the substantives having only one case, in the adjectives being indeclinable, in the verbs being all conjugated according to one paradigm, and in four of their tenses being formed by particles; and particularly in the words of a most copious language being nearly all primitive, as it scarcely admits of the primitive being modified by means of increments, or of its being compounded with particles.

"There exists not, therefore, the remotest similarity between the Persian and Sanscrit grammatical systems; for the Persian noun has but one case, and the verb, taking the second person singular of the imperative as the root, only three inflections, including the infinitive; and the personal terminations of the two tenses are precisely the same. Nor is there any farther resemblance between the Sanscrit and Persian substantive verbs, than in the third person singular of the present tense. The Persian also differs from the Sanscrit by forming several tenses, and a complete passive voice, by means of auxiliary verbs. There is, in fact, not the least identity between these two languages, except in the words which have passed from the one into the other; but these fully prove that, though the Persian is not derived from Sanscrit, still the Persians must have had, at some remote period, a most intimate intercourse with a people who spoke that tongue. Unfortunately, however, as a negative cannot be proved, it is impossible to demonstrate this truth to a person unacquainted with these languages; or to fully satisfy him that the number of Sanscrit words found in Persian ought not to lead to a conclusion, as in the case of Greek and Latin, that the latter was derived from the former; but as the dissimilarity of their grammatical structure will not be denied by any person competently acquainted with them, it is merely requisite to consider whether any instance has ever existed of a derived language differing totally, in grammatical structure, from the parent tongue; for, if not, it must necessarily follow, that, notwithstanding the numerous Sanscrit words it contains, Persian was not derived from Sanscrit."

RASTIYAR.

LETTERS OF THE LATE MR. MOORCROFT.

LETTER IV.

MY DEAR TRAILL:—I beg your acceptance of a waistcoat made in Kashmeer. Notwithstanding our great delays, the cause of commerce will, I trust, be greatly benefited by arrangements already made, and by those that are in prospect. I have not been idle whilst here, and when my despatches shall reach Calcutta, the Government will, I hope, not be dissatisfied with what has taken place. I send you many seeds. Perhaps the most valuable to the mountains, and what indeed is beyond all estimable value in Europe, is a plant I found in Ladakh, which is a specific for the rot in sheep, and fattens these animals and goats quicker than any other forage known, when made into hay; but whilst green, no quadruped will eat any other part save the flower, and this for the sake of a honey-like secretion with which it is covered. Bears are very greedy of it; cows eat it sparingly, and it blinds horses for a time. This plant, called *prunox*, is nearly allied to the *cicuta*, or hemlock family, but is, I conceive, a nondescript. I have been the first to point it out to the inhabitants of Kashmeer, as indigenous to these mountains. My determination is formed, and not to be changed except through orders from home. I hope the Government will allow me to build a cottage near Joshee for a residence, where I think I may benefit the cause of commerce as well as of agriculture, especially of sheep-farming, for which I have collected materials, and such a flock as I have now in Ladakh, under the care of a Cho, who is a friend, is perhaps, for beauty of fleece, scarcely to be surpassed by the best flocks of Spain or Saxony. This flock will remain at keeping until I return, but if I die, it will be delivered up to any agent deputed from the Government to receive it. The sheep is of a very small kind, and none of the wool is exported. During the last year, my expenses have greatly exceeded my salary, and, perhaps, I may never retrieve the expenditure, except through consciousness of having endeavoured to be useful. In my last, I requested you, I believe, to oblige me by taking some measures to ascertain if Dhun Singh and his family would sell to me the homestead of Jacoor, and lease the rest for seventy or ninety years, or sell the whole in perpetuity to my child, born in this country; in fact, to do what can be done legally. Capt. Evans, at Ganjam, and the society at Saugor, form a precedent to the Government to grant me a long lease of uncultivated, unencultivated ground, from Joshee up to the border. I can obtain settlers of a desirable kind, and can introduce modes of outturn heretofore not thought of. An influence has been exerted that will, I trust, in process of time, convert our unproductive mountains into the abodes of plenty and happiness: you may think me enthusiastic, but what has happened may possibly also induce some confidence. The manufacturing coalition on the continent, according to accounts I have seen, is great against Britain; but we have resources of uncommon magnitude, and I trust you will have your share in aiding me to develop some as yet not tried. But, according to the scale in which I hope to operate, a large range will be required, and when improved, the country will revert to the Government with a large population,—if this be desirable,—a new capital and new sources of industry: 130,000 people are here employed on the shawl-manufacture, and their labour only just saves them from starving, whilst the country could raise raw materials of great value for exportation, or for working up at home. I have never had a true idea of what oppression in a government was, till I witnessed its effects here. You

BUNDELKHUND.

To those who have even a slight acquaintance with India, it may appear to be supererogatory to state, that amazing differences exist between its several provinces, both as regards the soil and the scenery, and the manners, customs, and exterior appearance of the inhabitants. Many there are, however, who, though well-educated, and well-informed to a certain extent, are so ignorant concerning every thing relating to India, that they entertain only a single idea respecting that vast continent, confounding the whole population with the timid Bengallees, and imagining that we owe our empire over it entirely to the cowardice and slavish disposition of the "mild Gentoo," an appellation not yet obsolete in England. This latter notion, in some instances, has extended even to the Europeans long resident in the country, for there are many who see without perceiving, and although they cannot help observing that the whole of the surface of India is not a dead flat, consider all "black fellows" alike, and fancy that they may treat every individual of the race with equal contempt. By choosing their dependants from the lowest and most servile classes, they are confirmed in their opinion, and perhaps it is only the intelligent portion of the officers, civil and military, belonging to the Company, who have the opportunity, and can profit by it, of making themselves really acquainted with the actual state of India. It is scarcely possible to perform an act of justice to the multitudes who claim a right to an accurate description, from those who have dwelled among them, without blaming the wilfulness or the carelessness of vast numbers, who, either blinded by prejudice, or too idle to trouble themselves with inquiry, have left the country with the most erroneous opinions, which opinions they have disseminated throughout the sphere of their society, and have thus created an idea which it is very difficult to eradicate.

The civil and military servants of the Company, thrown into immediate contact with the natives, and compelled, in a manner, to make themselves acquainted with their various characters and capabilities, can scarcely avoid attaining a certain degree of knowledge; nevertheless, there are some very ludicrous examples upon record of the possibility of escaping from any enlightenment of the kind. There are persons who remain griffins all their lives, to whom nature has denied the power of taking advantage of the opportunities they may possess. On the other hand, intelligent persons are often so peculiarly situated, that it is almost impossible that they should acquire the necessary information concerning the numerous inhabitants of India, of different races, and different grades, amongst whom they may be thrown. Officers of King's regiments, particularly, live in a community of their own, perfectly distinct from the surrounding natives, and rarely coming in contact with those belonging to the better classes. In the course of many pages of the *Asiatic Journal*, we have laboured to shew, that the bad opinion which experience obliges many Europeans to entertain of the natives of India, arises solely from the circumstance of their having chosen their domestics unadvisedly, and without sufficient attention to existing customs and prejudices. If it be difficult for an isolated European to provide himself with a suitable establishment, in consequence of his refusal to defer to the opinions which appear to him to be strange and unreasonable, it must be much more so to large bodies, like those which compose King's regiments, all uniting in thinking highly of their own judgment, and in despising the people whom they engage as their domestics. A respectable native entertains the greatest horror of a King's corps;

Ghuzzul.

would be highly gratified could I duly lay before you the rank in which our national character is held by Asiatics in the countries I have visited; and the just administration of the mountain territory is one of the grounds of apprehension to the governors of Chouthan, that their subjects would desert them. If I be established in the mountains, the knowledge I now possess of the character, means, habits and politics, of the authorities connected with Chinese rule, will enable me, I trust, gradually to establish a correspondence useful to all concerned; and I can carry the points aimed at in my journey to the north, when the principal difficulty to a most valuable intercourse will have been overcome. Things on our frontier have not a very agreeable aspect; but I am willing to hope that we shall be able to make our way through the troubled country of *Kabool*. I have raised the military strength of my party to thirty men, whom George has put into a tolerable state of discipline. He is a very fine fellow, and exerts himself to the utmost in his endeavours to forward my views.

There are a few trifles at *Ahmota*, of which, should I fall, I must beg your acceptance; but should I live, I may, perhaps, ask you for them in person. George desires his best remembrance.

Ever sincerely yours,

WILLIAM MOOREHEAD.

Kashmeer, July 24, 1823.

GHUZZUL.

What the fountain of life gave to Khizzar* of yore,

Thy lip hath a hundred-fold borne to my eye;

Whilst nature, out-shone by its rubies, barbed,

And hid her sam gems in the breast of the stone.

By thy glance of enchantment, our souls are betrayed;

In thy cheek's smiling dimple, imprisoned they lie;

And burns all my bosom with flame undrained,

Where passion's fond flow'ers but blossom and die.

My heart is bound up in those ringlets—its sighs,

But alas!—my control of its pulses is o'er.

Ah cruel!—can pity disdain such a prize?

Can'st thou seek with that glance but to pierce it the more?

How to paint thy soft graces—how picture thy charms?

Oh! seek not lost Khazany; for long ere this hour,

When the flow of thy ringlets his reason disarms,

A world has been lost by their magic power!

* Khizzar, the prophet Elias, who drank of the fountain of immortality.

† *Khazany*, the assumed poetical name of the late shah in all his works.

he will not submit to the treatment, indiscriminately administered to every individual of his complexion, nor associate with the *pariahs*, who, accustomed to every kind of contumely, will bear the grossest ill-usage even when advanced to the dignity of upper servants. Indigo-planters, though differently circumstanced, are often in the same predicament. Frequently in a state of hostility with the natives, and careless about the class of persons whom they employ, their means of acquiring information are limited to a very narrow sphere, while they are themselves unaware of their own ignorance, and fancy that long experience has rendered them thoroughly acquainted with the native character. The people of Bengal are proverbially deficient in those noble qualities which command respect, and which the inhabitants of many other districts possess in a very high degree. In the Upper Provinces, Bundelkhund labours under a similar stigma; the Boondelas being characterized as treacherous, vindictive, and addicted to every kind of vice. Observant travellers are struck, upon entering the province, with the difference, not only in the face of the country, but in the appearance of the inhabitants. This is particularly the case in crossing the river Jumna from the Doonab. We change at once from a wide plain very slightly, and partially undulated, to an almost mountainous country. The elevations, though not very great, never exceeding 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and that only by successive ranges one over another, at considerable distances, are so abrupt as to give the greater portion of the country a precipitous aspect. The soil is chiefly sandy, and though the wood is not so dense as in many other parts of India, there are a sufficient number of trees to diversify the prospect, which, in all places picturesque, in many, approaches to the sublime. Rude crags piled one upon another, partly bare, and partly draped by long creepers, which hang down to the very base, give a wild beauty to the most lonely and unfertile solitudes, whilst the intervening vallies, rich in soil, present scenes of the greatest luxuriance. There are other features, however, which are peculiarly striking, and, though the work of art, assimilate so harmoniously with the natural characteristics, that it is impossible to pass through the country without feeling some degree of admiration for the people who have so nobly adorned the pinnacles and passes of this romantic land. Fortresses, crowning the summits of the hills, in every state of dilapidation, are nearly innumerable; the greater number, being formed of mud, seem almost to be a portion of the eminence on which they have been erected, giving a fantastic form to the outline against the sky, and notwithstanding their ruinous condition, adding very considerably to the interest of the scene. Other buildings there are, constructed of solid masonry, which seem to introduce us at once to the Gothic castles and baronial residences of feudal times; in fact, the petty chiefs of Bundelkhund, though at length disposed to submit quietly to the British rule, are with some difficulty prevented from carrying on amongst each other the same kind of feuds and forays, which, in every country, have been the characteristics of a barbarous age. In consequence of their remote situation, they have come very little in contact with Europeans, and have assuredly acquired less useful acquaintance with foreign manners and customs, than those who dwell in the neighbourhood of the Ganges. Besides the political agency, the civil and military establishments in Bundelkhund are very few. *Muttra*, in the adjacent province of Agra, which formed the quarters of a very considerable body of troops, intended to keep the turbulent nobles of a newly acquired district, in wholesome awe, without annoying them by too close a surveillance, has lately been abandoned as a military station. But though tamed down to the proper degree of quietude, as far as regards their subjection to the British

Government, the opportunities they have enjoyed of associating with the rulers of the land, have been too scanty to admit of their effecting the same changes which have taken place in the modes and habits of the people of other provinces. The rajahs of Bundelkhund have, in a great measure, preserved their independence; and as these petty states could never maintain themselves in absolute defiance of more powerful neighbours, the greatest restraint they now experience, arises from the impossibility of engaging in any serious warfare. They are now fain to be content with trifling aggressions, and feuds which may be settled by the interference of the political agent.

Although many of the rajahs of Bundelkhund evinced a determined hostility to the establishment of our authority, and it cost both men and money to reduce some of their strong places, particularly the celebrated fort of *Callinjer*, others have proved very valuable allies. In particular, the rajah of *Dutteah* evinced his attachment to the British Government, in a very striking manner, at the hour of need. During the war with *Sindhiah*, when Lord Hastings, at the head of the grand division of the army, had occasion to pass through this chieftain's domains, he found a small but well-appointed quota of troops ready to join his ranks, and experienced a still greater advantage in the zeal and activity with which he assisted in making and improving the roads, and in furnishing the supplies. Lord Hastings, who never allowed any opportunity to escape him of making a handsome return for the services and courtesies which he received, gratified the *amour propre* of the faithful tributary, by presenting him with two brass guns, six-pounders, which are shewn with great pride, as the testimonials of the estimation in which the sovereign of *Dutteah* was held by the "great lord." The palace of *Rajghur*, one of the residencies of this chieftain, affords a very noble specimen of the style of architecture which prevails throughout these picturesque districts. It, in common with many other buildings of the kind, affords a combination of palace and fortress, being capable of making a pretty good defence against an enemy who pursued the old system of warfare. Though the ground in the immediate vicinity is a dead flat, it occupies a considerable elevation, being built upon the wall of the town of *Dutteah*, and thus overlooking a wide extent of country. It is perched upon the extreme angle of the tall bastions which surround the town, and the solidity of the body of the edifice, is pleasingly relieved by the airy and elegant lantern-like cupolas which rise above. *Rajghur*, however, is very inferior to the palace of *Oorcha*, which, at one time, was the residence of the supreme head of the Boondelah tribes, from whom all the others received the investiture, which, when withheld, they could scarcely consider themselves to be established upon their respective musnuds. In the course of long and fluctuating wars, the lord of *Oorcha* lost a considerable portion of his territory, and found it expedient to remove the seat of government to *Tehree*, a place at an easy distance, whence he derives his title, and where he usually resides. *Oorcha*, from being a city of considerable note, has now lost much of its importance, presenting only faint memorials of its former greatness; these, however, are quite sufficient to prove its claims to the celebrity it acquired. The greater number of the remains at *Oorcha* are the monuments of the splendour of *Bheer Singh Deo*, a powerful chieftain, who flourished in the sixteenth century, and who managed to raise himself to power and opulence at the expense of his less fortunate neighbours. His descendants contrived, during a very considerable period, to maintain the rank which he had acquired, holding themselves independent of *Sindhiah*, their most formidable neighbour, and never acknowledging him as superior by the regular payment of tribute. Either fortune deserted

them in more modern times, or their conduct was not equally politic. It would be somewhat difficult, at the present day, to define the extent of their territories, since other lordships have sprung up in the midst of them, and Jhansi, Diteech, and Sempthir, which formerly owed one chieftain for their lord, are now independent, though petty states, while the rajah of Tehree, circumscribed within narrow but ill-defined boundaries, gathers from these dwindled resources a revenue of little more than five lacs yearly.

The palace of Oorcha is a castellated edifice, of very considerable magnitude. It stands in the centre of a small island, of about four miles in extent, formed by the dividing waters of the river Betwah, one branch of which washes the front of the building. A handsome stone bridge, leading directly to the palace-gate, has been erected over this stream; the arches are narrow and pointed, and the balustrade on either side adorned with small open pavilions, at intervals, each crowned with a melon-shaped dome. The massy grandeur of the pile gives an idea of strength and security, which is borne out by the defences, which have been constructed with great skill, and would seem to bid defiance to something more than the ineffective missiles of an older era. The spectator is struck, both with the complexity of the design, and the lavish richness of the ornaments. In fact, there are few, if any, of our baronial residences in England, which will bear a comparison with a structure, which seems to unite all the strength of a castle with all the elaborate beauty of cathedral architecture. It is not possible for mere description to convey any thing like an adequate idea of the multiplicity of ornament, the domes, turrets, millioned windows, stone balconies, terraces, and gateways, all richly sculptured, crowding upon the eye at every step, as we tread the courts and platforms of this magnificent pile. It would have rewarded Sir Walter Scott for a pilgrimage from the far North; and the bands of armed retainers scattered around, the offensive and defensive weapons ready for employment, complete the spell, shewing that the ancient reign has not yet passed away, and that, if we will only travel far enough, we may find ourselves surrounded by all the insignia of feudal times. A large but neglected pleasure-ground, half park, half garden, spreads itself at the back of the palace, and is enclosed by a high stone wall, strengthened by bastions and buttresses. Here many splendid flowering shrubs, which luxuriate in India without much attention to their cultivation, flourish; wild peacocks spread their gorgeous plumage to the sun, and innumerable doves keep up a perpetual cooing, the peculiar sound of every Indian solitude. A preserve of this kind offers the most favourable and delightful opportunities to those who take pleasure in the contemplation of animals in a state of perfect peace and enjoyment. Although the Hindoos, notwithstanding their abstinence from flesh, and their aversion to shed blood, make many exceptions, their gardens are always sacred, and nothing can exceed the confidence and security of the numerous animals congregating within their labyrinths, and never molested, despite of the most outrageous depredations. A Hindoo gardener will complain, with a long face, of the robberies committed by the squirrels on the pease. You issue an order for the destruction of these marauders, but in vain; the man declares that it is against his religion to take life, and, if bent upon extermination, you must employ a Mahomedan to perform the work. The gambols of these pretty creatures, however, fully compensate for a defalcation in the harvest of pease, especially in jungle stations, where observation of the habits of the animals around forms one of the most interesting methods of beguiling time. The number of squirrels disporting themselves in India, when there is anything for them to subsist

upon, seems beyond all calculation. They are as plentiful as the sparrows, and appear to be equally attached to the dwellings of man, frequently living peaceably together under the same eaves. Sparrows are usually a quarrelsome race, fighting and squabbling in a most outrageous manner, and rolling each other over and over upon the ground in the course of their battles. On one occasion, however, the writer witnessed a very interesting scene. A squirrel, either incited by revenge or an unnatural thirst for blood, had seized a sparrow by the wing, and was preparing to tear it to pieces; the screams of the bird brought numbers of its comrades to the spot, and these little creatures, by beating the squirrel stoutly with their wings, obliged him to yield his victim, who escaped with the loss of a few feathers. Accustomed to the sight of man, the birds and quadrupeds of an Indian garden evince little or nothing of that shyness which is the result of fear, either excited by the strangeness of the object, or from sad experience of its hostility. At Oorcha, the multitude of birds alighting in search of food, or merely to rest the wing, form a variegated carpet of the most vivid and beautiful nature, while whole flocks of peacocks give their shining breasts to the sun, in clouds of purple and green, as they fly along, or fling down their long trains from the branches of the trees.

But, although the gardens are sacred, many of the rajahs of Bundelkhand have *runnahs*, or chaces, like the paradises of the Persian kings, for the purpose of enclosing wild animals preserved for an occasional day of sport, or pose of enclosing wild animals preserved for an occasional day of sport, or rather of butchery, for that is the more appropriate term. These chaces are seldom less than two or three miles in circumference, and often encircle a still larger space of ground. They are chosen in well-planted situations, and afford covert of a nature suited to the habits of the game, wild boars, nyghaos, various kinds of deer, and smaller animals. A cleared area, at an angle of the various kinds of deer, and smaller animals. A cleared area, at an angle of the wall, forms the scene of action, divided from the assailed by a perforated stone screen; the sportsmen, if such they may be called, stand behind this barrier, awaiting the approach of the quarry; multitudes of people, amounting to several hundreds, enter the enclosure, driving the affrighted animals before them, with shouts and yells of the most terrific description. The game, thus hunted, make sometimes by a tremendous effort, leap the wall of the inclosure, while the wild boar, turning upon its pursuers, forces its way back through the line, sometimes inflicting dangerous wounds on those who impede its passage. The rush of the animals into the open space, and their successful attempts to regain their freedom, are the only interesting portions of a spectacle, which savours strongly of the rudest barbarism. Many of the lower castes of Hindoos will eat animals of the chase, particularly when thus killed, and few, if any, have any objection to flesh, if they can partake of it in an orthodox manner; that is, after the animal has been offered as a sacrifice to the goddess Kali. It is then not only considered lawful food, but becomes the object of much contention, and sometimes even of bloodshed, on the parts of the crowd, eagerly waiting to struggle for the prize as it is delivered from the hands of the officiating priest.

The country about Oorcha is rocky and romantic, being well-wooded and watered by the Betwah, a broad and rapid stream, which pursues a devious course along the plain; ranges of hills bound the distance, and the now decayed temples of the almost deserted town, with its fragments of former splendour, add considerably to the beauty and interest of the scene. This fine

prospect is seen to great advantage from the roof and upper windows of this lofty palace. In so large and splendid an edifice, there are, of course, numerous objects both of admiration and curiosity, and after admiring the rich sculptures of the cornices and entablatures, the fluted domes, and treble row of balconies or galleries, which give to part of the walls and towers so grand an effect, the stone statues in some of the niches, admirably placed, and the open cupolas supported on exquisitely proportioned pillars, we come to two peculiar features of Oriental architecture. One consists of the enamelled tiles which we find in numbers of the old buildings of Hindostan, and which, though more appropriate to internal than external decoration, having rather a gaudy appearance when used as the facing of a wall, are in themselves exceedingly beautiful. Nothing can be more vivid than the colours, and the high polish of the surface seems to defy imitation by modern hands employing the same materials. The art of the manufacture, if not entirely lost, has much degenerated, it being impossible to procure a single specimen from the hands of a modern workman, at all equal to those which we see in the tombs and palaces of more ancient times. These tiles have been introduced with very good effect in one of the most fanciful portions of the palace of Oorcha, which, from the singularity of its architecture, it would be difficult to describe. One of the rooms which it contains is particularly elegant, though all its embellishments do not perfectly accord with European ideas of taste. It is situated at a great elevation, and is open at every side for the admission of the breezes; the walls are covered with paintings in fresco, and with pieces of looking-glass, intended not for the purpose to which mirrors are usually put, but merely to reflect the light. From this delightful apartment, a rich and varied prospect may be contemplated, the court-yard, towers, and buttresses around, shewing the perfection of art, while in the distance nature triumphs, in river, rock, and forest. The perforated stone screen, so profusely and effectively employed in the buildings of India, is found in great perfection at Oorcha; the parapets to the balconies or galleries, which are very deep, and consequently impart to that portion of the building adorned by them the richest appearance are formed of this beautiful kind of trellice. The patterns are various, each compartment differing from the other, and the whole enriched by Gothic ornaments, above and below. The roof of the palace of Oorcha is flat, surrounded by a battlemented balustrade, in some parts adorned with long ranges of small open cupolas, and in others by dome-crowned towers and airy pavilions rising above it.

The palace of Bheer Singh Deo, the warlike ancestor of the rajah of Dutteah, already mentioned, is also a splendid structure, though it can neither boast the infinite vanity which characterizes Oorcha, nor the exquisite beauty of its details; it is, however, superior to Rajghur, the residence of the reigning prince, and affords ample materials for a lengthened description. Bheer Singh Deo is supposed to have had the merit of founding the magnificent pile at Oorcha; and indeed every building of any consequence, whether temple, tank, or serai, occurring in this part of the country, is attributed to the taste and public spirit of this splendid and popular prince. The *bowlies*, or reservoirs of water, which still remain, as testimonials of his taste and attention to objects of public utility, are little, if anything, inferior to those which are to be found in old Delhi, Bejapore, Mandoo, or Ajmere; some of them are singular in their construction, affording a series of fountains, spouting up water in thick columns, and offering, even in the hottest weather, retreats in their showery arcades, which must be very grateful to the naiad-like females of Hindostan delighting in the watery element.

In the now divided territories of Bheer Singh Deo, the rajahs, who have established themselves upon the ruins of his once somewhat important dominions, can, from their own fortresses and castles, espy others alike the work of the one grand lord of the soil, though now tenanted by, it may be, a hostile chief. From the walls of Jhansi, a fortress and town situated on the summit of a rocky eminence, the castles of Dutteah and of Oorcha are to be seen. Jhansi is the capital of one of the little states which rose out of the ruins of Bheer Singh's dynasty; it is surrounded by a high wall of solid masonry, strengthened by many towers and bastions, which, if not very effective against an assailing army, afford an idea of security to inexperienced eyes, and perhaps appear to be more capable of defence than the less elevated batteries of modern citadels. The fortress, which is of considerable extent, and of an oblong figure, encloses a large area of ground, comprehending the citadel, a huge round tower on the highest elevation, various buildings of different degrees of importance, and the town, both the interior and exterior, being planted with very fine timber. There is a handsome serai, and some other edifices of importance in the suburbs, which are well wooded with magnificent tamarind and other trees, and which also contain long ranges of mud huts, the abodes of the *Chamars*, one of those wretched tribes of outcasts, against whom the prejudice is so strong, that they are not permitted to breathe within the walls of a place inhabited by people of purer descent. The present rajah of Jhansi is a young man, or at least still in the prime of life, deriving a revenue from his territories amounting to about sixteen lacs: he is active in his government, the town being prosperous and well regulated, and he affects a greater degree of splendour in his appearance and *sawarree*, or equipage, than many of the neighbouring potentates, who, conscious of poverty, make little or no attempt to conceal it. Jhansi owes a considerable portion of its prosperity to its manufactures, which consist of carpets and iron; the latter is chiefly wrought into weapons, and the former bear a strong resemblance to those of Turkey, both in the pattern and quality. They are much sought after in India, and are only to be found here, and at Mirzapore, a large and flourishing town, on the banks of the Ganges, in the same province, the whole of Bundelkhand being comprized within the limits of Allahabad.

Although the Boondelas have not had the same frequent opportunities of associating with Europeans, as those natives who live more in their track,—a solitary traveller now and then passing through the district, the occasional visit of a commander-in-chief, and a state interview with the political agent, comprizing the chief part of their intercourse,—perhaps, in no part of the Company's territories is there more attempt at imitating English customs. Many of the chieftains have acquired some proficiency in the language of their Christian rulers; but their knowledge is superficial, and serves at present only to render them ridiculous in the eyes of their European visitants, who survey with contempt the childish tastes and frivolous pursuits of these half-Anglicised Indians. In many parts of Hindostan, we meet with natives who surprise us by the degree of information which they have obtained respecting the laws, institutions, politics, and literature of Europe; and we are led to entertain the most sanguine hopes that these well-directed researches will lead to the improvement of the social and moral condition of the people of India, an improvement which every philanthropic mind must so earnestly desire. In Bundelkhand, on the contrary, it is grievous to perceive how much more easily follies and vices are acquired, than either knowledge or virtue; we find the native character deteriorated by its intercourse with Europeans, from whom

the chieftains have only learned to drink deeply, and to indulge in a ruinous taste for a new method of gambling,—that upon the turf. Their literature is confined to a few trashy scrap-books, and their acquaintance with the fine arts, to the trumpery exported to the Indian market; they know nothing solid, nothing that can be useful, either to themselves or to their dependants, and are objects of contempt to those who have taught them to add drunkenness to the list of their debaucheries, and who take advantage of their ignorance of all that belongs to the turf, to out-jockey them upon every occasion. In spite of its barbarism, there is something respectable in the patriarchal manner in which many of the chieftains of Bundelkhand are to be seen, sitting down in the midst of their dependants, in their ancient castles, and greeting their guests after the old Hindoostanee fashion: bestirring themselves to make a suitable appearance whenever a great man shall pass that way, mustering spears, matchlocks, and every kind of obsolete weapon, and turning out retainers of every description, from the man at arms, clothed from head to foot in chain-mail, to the ragged servitor, who, with a coarse cloth wrapped about his limbs, has snatched up the first bamboo that came to hand, in order to increase the crowd and the noise, which are considered to be so essential to Indian splendour.

The chieftains of Bundelkhand are principally followers of Brihm, bearing the Hindoo title of "rajah;" the Mahomedans, however, have acquired some possessions amongst them, the nuwab of Banda being the most remarkable person of this class. Banda is the modern capital of Bundelkhand, and has been raised to its present prosperous condition by the British, who have made it a station for a small number of troops; it has become an emporium for the trade of the surrounding country, and exports considerable quantities of cotton, which is esteemed of better quality than the products of other places. The nuwab, who possesses a house at Cawnpore, which he visits occasionally, and where he continues to lose considerable sums of money, affects a good deal of the English style of dress, which, when mixed up with that of Hindoostan, presents the most barbarous, grotesque, and absurd costume imaginable: trowsers tucked into jockey boots, with the tunic formed into an awkward imitation of a coat, ruin the effect of the most picturesque array. Zoofikar Ali entertains in the English style, his visits to Cawnpore having enabled him to furnish his house after the European fashion. He is not so scrupulous as many of his Mahomedan brethren, respecting the unclean animal, hams appearing at his table—a compliment which the natives suppose to be almost essential to their Christian guests, even the king of Oude condescending to sit at a board polluted by the presence of pork. Though contrary to the usual custom, he eats freely with his guests of the viands placed before him; but he has the grace to abstain, in public, from wine, taking water with those gentlemen whom he invites to drink a more generous beverage. In general, when Moosulmanee gentlemen sit down to table with English visitors, there are one or two dishes particularly prepared, and they partake of no other. They will offer these dishes to their guests, and seem pleased if they be accepted, but will not themselves taste anything else. On one occasion, the writer, being on a visit at the house of a civilian of rank, was invited to dine at the mansion of a nuwab, at a few miles distance. In order that every thing proper should be provided for the occasion, the head man, or khansamah, belonging to the judge, was requested to officiate. The dinner proved, of course, such a one as a native, priding himself upon his acquaintance with gastronomical science, and having *carte blanche* for the expense, would put upon the table, which literally groaned under the weight of the feast. It may be supposed that a very incon-

siderable portion was consumed. The season happened to be one in which provisions would keep, with care, and during the two following days, observant eyes might detect the fragments (if such they might be called) served up anew at the table of the judge. This gentleman being a bachelor, and satisfied to see a good and abundant dinner placed before him, never looking into the minutæ, was not aware that all the roasts were re-roasted for the occasion, and that all the fricassees, &c. had figured before, some miles distant from the scene of their present *début*. There can be no doubt that the bazaar-accounts suffered no diminution that week, so that altogether the nuwab's dinner must have put a considerable sum into the khansamah's pocket. The dishes being all excellent, the writer, who derived much amusement from encountering these old friends with a new face, did not make the discovery known; and if others entertained any suspicion of the fact, they were equally discreet, the master of the house evidently never dreaming of such an appropriation.

Natives, however remote they may be from European communities, are sufficiently aware of the mode of living pursued by casual guests of the Christian persuasion, to provide animal food, and fermented liquors in great abundance. Dinner services of China have likewise found their way to the houses of nearly every prince or great person in authority; but when the acquaintance is limited to general notions upon the subject, knives and forks are not always forthcoming, and in many instances there have been lamentable defalcations in the article of glasses. The natives have a dexterous method of drinking out of a bottle, which European ingenuity cannot reach—the liquid is chucked, as it were, into the mouth, without permitting the vessel to come in contact with the lips. This proves an impossible achievement to those who have been accustomed to a different mode; and Europeans also find themselves dreadfully at a loss without those useful implements, a knife and fork, which a native handles with considerable difficulty. Latterly, however, these distressing dilemmas have been prevented by the servants, who attend at the chairs of their European masters, proceeding to the scene of action, camp-fashion, that is, with a wine-glass or two, and a couple of knives, forks, and spoons, snugly tucked into their *cummurbunds*.

A march of a very few miles is always sufficient to bring the traveller in Bundelkhand to some interesting building; hill-fortresses abound every where, and of them the most celebrated is that of Callinjer. One great peculiarity of the ground, in this district, consists in its frequently rising in abrupt and isolated masses, perfectly precipitous to the summit, where it spreads into table-land, forming an immense platform, and capable of being very strongly defended. In fact, Callinjer may be said to have bidden defiance even to European arms; it resisted the most determined assaults, and capitulated at last, in consequence of a successful negotiation carried on between the contending parties. The rock, on which this singular and very striking fortress stands, rises boldly from the plain, being separated from the neighbouring ranges of hills by rocky vallies, thickly wooded. The base has been scarped all round; the luxuriant vegetation has clothed it with foliage until about fifty feet from the summit, at which point the rock becomes bare, and as smooth and precipitous as a wall, being scarcely distinguishable from the bastions which surround it. These battlements are said to be six miles in circumference, and their height 950 feet above the plain. The only approach to the gates of the fortress is by a winding, stair-like road, cut into easy steps, which is practicable both for elephants and horses; carriages, however, must be conveyed upon the heads of men, and as there is a drive of at least three miles upon the sum-

mit, young officers have frequently sent up their buggies in this way, for the purpose of enjoying it. The table-land of Callinjer is plentifully supplied with water, not only from several tanks, but also a well, which is said to be unfathomable. There is another hill-fortress about twenty miles distant, named Ajeetghur, which, though inferior both in height and circumference, the table-land on the summit being only a mile in length, by about 800 feet in breadth, resisted successfully the armies, headed by native princes, which were brought against it, and surrendered at last, after a desperate conflict, to British skill and prowess.

In consequence of the peculiar nature of the country, and the intrepid character of the inhabitants,—for the Boondelas, with all their faults, are brave,—the district never could be thoroughly subjected, either by the Moghuls or the Mahrattas. Had there been more unanimity amongst the chieftains, and a better system of discipline, it might have maintained its independence to this day. The history of Callinjer alone would occupy a volume, being distinguished, both in ancient and modern times, for the desperate manner in which it has resisted the attempts made to subdue it. Treachery has, however, in more than one instance, occasioned its fall; and to this circumstance alone is attributed the success of Shere Shah, who drove Humnoon into exile, and seating himself upon the throne of Delhi, nearly accomplished his intention of re-establishing the empire of the Patans. The bursting of a gun at Callinjer ended his career, and the Moghul dynasty was re-instated. There is scarcely a spot throughout Bundelkhand, which has not been the scene of some desperate conflict, and in which the Hindoos, assuming the yellow, have come forth with a determination to perish rather than yield to their adversaries. At Ajeetghur, a tragedy of this nature, evincing the unconquerable spirit of the vanquished, was enacted so late as 1809. An old man, the relative of the chieftain, who had been at length compelled to surrender, was deputed to conduct the inmates of the zenana to their new abode. The women, easily influenced by the indignant representations of their adviser, consented to die rather than submit to the will of the conqueror, and share the humiliation of their lord, who was a prisoner. Yielding their throats willingly to the knife, not a shriek or groan betrayed to the people, on the outside of the house, the fearful tragedy which was acting within; and when at length the door was forced, the corpses of the slayer and the slain alone remained to tell the tale; for the old man had killed himself, after putting all the women and children to death.

The Boondelas do not carry any marks of these heroic qualities in their countenances, being considered to be rather a stunted and ill-favoured race, when compared to the other inhabitants of the Upper Provinces, who, with the exception of the Mahrattas, offer some of the finest specimens of the human animal, to be found in the whole peninsula, or, perhaps, any other part of the world.

THE WELLESLEY OFFICIAL PAPERS.*

THE administration of Lord Wellesley, during the eventful period which intervened between 1798 and 1805, forms, perhaps, the most conspicuous and important part of the history of British India. The ascendancy which the French had acquired in that country, towards the close of Sir John Shore's administration; the strong and mischievous impulse which revolutionary principles gave to the political intrigues of the French; the alliance formed between them and one of the most powerful native states in the peninsula, whose sovereign was peculiarly exasperated against us, with the view of expelling the English from India, and the Mahratta war, with the days of Laswaree and Assye, cannot be looked back upon, at the present moment, without a conviction that British interests must have been placed in fearful jeopardy, and that nothing less than a master-mind could have over-come the dangers which threatened them, and extracted from them the means of cementing and consolidating our dominion.

A part of our Indian history so important, it is essential should be well and thoroughly appreciated; because the administration of Lord Wellesley was regulated by a systematic policy, which left, as it were, its impress upon the political arrangements and relations which arose out of it. It so happens, however, that no part of the recent history of British India is so ill-understood. The very erroneous and partial views of the career and policy of the Marquess, given in a work which is read because there is no other history of India, have contributed to confirm misapprehensions, which were, in the first instance, produced by the magnitude of the successful results of his measures. "Lord Wellesley," says Mr. Mill, "was regarded as a very expensive and ambitious ruler, and the greater part of his administration had been a scene of war and conquest;" as if extensive hostile combinations, promoted and assisted by an inveterate European rival, could be defeated without war, and as if war could be carried on without expense. The public have since had ample opportunity of estimating the comparative advantages of the warlike and the pacific principles; the result, we believe, has been to place in a more just point of view the genius and discernment of Lord Wellesley.

The peculiar mode in which our empire in the East is administered, however anomalous, is productive of this advantage, that the measures of its rulers admit of being reviewed at a subsequent date, with all the motives which suggested them, owing to the necessity of discussing them so largely upon paper, in minutes and despatches. Hence, we are furnished with the best materials for history,—materials which spare the historian many a laborious investigation.

The official papers of the Marquess Wellesley are allowed (notwithstanding the severe criticism they have undergone in the work to which we have alluded,) to be admirable compositions,—remarkable, generally speaking, at once for the soundness of their principles and for the intuitive sagacity with

* The Despatches, Minutes and Correspondence of the Marquess Wellesley, K.G., during his Administration in India. Edited by Mr. MONTGOMERY MARTIN. Vol. I. and II. Murray. Allen and Co.

and of my father, the country being disorganized, Amoan, instead of allowing me to go to Jerusalem, as I wished, brought me to this island, where he built me this dwelling. I am 800 years old; these tombs cover the remains of my family, and this book I hold in my hand is the Psalter of David."

Aramia led Miri and his companions into the garden, and when the evening came, said to him, "If you wish it, I will introduce you to Amoun-div: indeed, he must know who you are, and will expect a visit, or he may do you harm. You have a little sulphur with you, of course; that is what with the divs is the most in request; take some to Amoun." Miri filled a large salver with sulphur, and Aramia having conducted his guests to the crystal tower, they beheld a vast open space, surrounded with benches of polished stone, each spread with a dog's skin. In front of a throne, which was in the middle, were enormous basins. Aramia, Miri, and the rest, seated themselves. When it grew dark, thousands of divs, quitting their caves, each holding a torch, assembled silently in the tower. A large torch darted from the circle, and Aramia said to Miri, "Observe well the shape and features of this div." On the head of a lion, borne on a camel's neck, rose the horns of a stag, with little bells. The eyes of the div sparkled like live coals. Wrapped in the skin of a dog, he ascended the throne; the most distinguished divs sat around him; the others stood. Aramia led Miri to Amoun, who descended from his throne to meet him, and asked "who are these people?" "My friends," replied Aramia; "they offer you a plate of sulphur." At these words, the div's countenance brightened, and he treated Miri with great kindness. Wine was brought in large bags of buffalo hide, with which the basins in front of the throne were filled, and all began to dip their cups into the stream. Amoan offered some to Miri, but Aramia interposed, observing, that it was contrary to the religion of the strangers, as well as his own, to taste wine. After the banquet, actors were introduced, who provoked the prince's laughter. When this was over, the divs departed, and Miri retired to brood, during a sleepless night, over the image of Nomi-Awthab.

The daughter of the div, having come forth with her attendant, to taste the night air, perceiving rays of light issue from the house of Aramia, approached, and beheld Miri, whose beauty instantly captivated her soul. Her parents, on her return, noticed her embarrassment, and inquired the cause. "Seeing a light in Aramia's house," she replied, "I went thither, and lo, a man was seated within; whilst I was thinking that he ought to be put to death, his appearance threw me into a state of trepidation which I never felt before, and I ran hastily back to you." They told her that he was one of the friends of Aramia, of the sons of the prophets, and that heaven did not allow them to be harmed; and they gently reprehended her for going out. The young div, however, passed as sleepless a day as Miri did a night.

Next night, Miri did not appear at the meeting of the divs. Amoan inquired the reason, and Aramia made some excuse. The daughter of the div determined to go to the feast, in order to see Miri. Not finding him there, she sought him in Aramia's house; and approaching the window, saw a portrait in his hands, which he was bathing in tears. She entered. Miri raised his eyes, and beheld something resembling the head of a black fox, with a pig's snout, gliding into the room. Her kerchief was an old mat, and her robe a dog's skin; her cheeks were earthy; her eyes and eyelids, tinged with vermilion, appeared to swim in blood; flame issued from her mouth, and black smoke steamed from her nostrils. The monster, fixing a frightful glance upon the prince, exclaimed, "Who art thou, my beloved? Thine aspect has bereft

me of quiet. Kings of the East die for love of me, and thou alone hast inspired me with love." The prince, dreading the consequences of repelling her, feigned a joy he did not feel; and she retired on the approach of Aramia, impressed with the idea that her charms had vanquished him.

That night, Miri had a dream, in which he saw Nomi-Awthab descend into the garden where he was, and ask what he had done to the daughter of Amoan-div. He uttered a shriek, and his companions ran into his chamber, when he related his dream, and also his adventure with the daughter of Amoan. The following night, he resolved to absent himself again from the meeting of the divs; he remained in-doors, waiting the visit of his female persecutor, of whom he rid himself in the following manner.

He prepared a quantity of naphtha, and when she appeared, he told her that it was an unguent, which, when rubbed on the body, and fired, was sure to excite a sympathetic affection in the heart of an object beloved. The damsel eagerly followed the prescription, and was consumed to ashes.

The fatal event was soon known by Amoan-div, and when Aramia, Nikak-thar, and Mooshtar went to the place of meeting, they beheld not a single div: they heard sighs and groans.

Miri now resolved to quit this island, and asked permission of Aramia to take his leave. The patriarch, in tears at the prospect of losing him, desired him to wait till the dev re-appeared, after his mourning for his daughter.

At the end of forty days, Amoan was accessible, and Aramia having represented the request of the strangers, to which the div offered no obstacle, the whole party embarked once more for Serendib, and Aramia accompanied them. On their voyage, they landed at another delicious island, where Miri beheld strange figures of men, with their faces behind them, and ears like shields. These were the Phil-goosh ('elephant-eared'), who, seeing Miri, were about to kill him; but his people attacked the islanders, some of whom were killed, and the rest plunged into the sea. Miri hastened from the island, and, in another month, they reached another, where they landed, and rested by the side of a spring, beneath a large tree, covered with white and red roses, and tenanted by a bird with a long beak, and variegated plumage. During the night, the sleepless eyes of the prince beheld a young man of so charming an aspect, that he would have seemed an inhabitant of paradise, but that his tearful eyes and pallid countenance betrayed his wretchedness. Miri inquired who was. "I am Andalib," said he, "the son of a fay of the sea, dependant on the King of the East. My uncle, the sovereign of the fays of the sea of Serendib, had a daughter named Goolazar ('rose-shaped'), whose hand my father asked for me. Five years ago, she disappeared, I know not whither. I have traversed the world, yet neither earth, nor sea, nor man, can reveal to me a trace of her. But I know she lives, because in my father's archives is a book containing the names of all our family, each of which disappears when the bearer of it dies. Near this spring I saw her for the last time, when we exchanged vows of constancy. In the course of my journeys, I brought this tree from the Country of Roses, and planted it to the memory of Goolazar. Each rosebud, as it blossoms upon its branches, excites a pleasing, painful sentiment in my breast. The sweet voice of the bird Asmenooz, which inhabits it, cannot relieve the pangs of absence." Miri confided to the youth his own sorrows, and they consoled with each other. On the departure of Miri, Andalib presented him with five feathers: "Whenever you may be in want of me," said he, "turn one of these, and I will come to your succour with all my suite."

(To be continued.)

STEAM-COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—The article in your last number, upon communication with India, by means of steam, *via* the Red Sea, displays great ingenuity, and is evidently from the pen of a person who has both read and thought much upon the subject. In this instance, however, he has been, with great labour, winding through a long and tortuous road, to reach a certain point, at which he might have arrived in half the time by a more straight-forward course; for, as it appears to my judgment, the object of the writer has been to induce the East-India Company to take under their own control and management this great and important measure, by endeavouring to shew they are the best, indeed, the only fit and proper instruments by which the undertaking can be successfully worked. I shall, therefore, first confine my remarks to this point, and then take a brief view of the mode which the writer has chosen to effect the object he had then in view.

The interests of England and India are happily reciprocal, and they are of great magnitude and importance. The facilitating of intercourse between the two countries, is an object now universally admitted to be one which would "open vast and incalculable benefits to our own country and to mankind;" that, in withholding a measure of such promise,—so earnestly sought for by our brethren in the East, and by our merchants at home,—difficulties of great magnitude must have presented themselves to the authorities, whose peculiar province it has been to deliberate and resolve upon this question, involving, as it does, consequences, political, commercial, moral, and financial; it would, therefore, be worse than illiberal—it would be even absurd and childish—to suppose the East-India Company have been prevented from carrying this undertaking into effect upon light or trivial grounds; we must look further, not only for the cause of delay, but for reasons why they should not undertake it at all.

It is generally admitted that Mr. Peacock has excellent means of arriving at sound conclusions on this question, so far as regards the East-India Company. That gentleman's opinions are seen in his Evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, in 1834; the following conveys his sentiments upon this point.

"It cannot be advisable for the East-India Company to undertake the steam-navigation of the Red Sea, without being prepared to incur a net charge of £100,000 per annum, for despatches every two months, and, of course, more in proportion for despatches at shorter intervals."—Appendix, No. 2.

I suspect, at the present day, this opinion might be strengthened by the cost of two steamers that were to have sailed within the last few months, and for the consumption of which, coals were sent from this country, in April last, to the several appointed stations or dépôts. The steamers are, however, still here, and will be for months to come: proving the East-India Company have not the readiest and most economical method of controlling or managing their steam-operations.

The mercantile interests are those principally to be affected by a rapid and regular international correspondence: the Company's commercial character has ceased. Desirable as this object is, to give it fair and due advantage, it is absolutely necessary that it be purchased at as little cost to the public of both countries as possible, consistent with its efficient working; for, under whatever auspices it may come into operation, one thing is clear, the expenses attending it must wholly fall upon that portion of the community interested

in the intercourse between them; and it follows, that those most interested are the best and fittest instruments to work out the project at the least possible charge.

The comparisons which your correspondent has drawn, to support his argument, are not borne out by facts; but, under a specious garb, they are calculated to mislead the public mind. I must, therefore, occupy a small space, while I disrobe them, and invest them in the more appropriate garb of plain truth.

"Further," he says, "the London Association, besides their £65,000 per annum, claim, as an additional source of remuneration, the *postage of letters*, which the Calcutta plan left in the hands of Government." Did it so? Lord William Bentinck's despatch, of March 1834, states the fact thus:

"Coinciding with the Committee of Merchants, that it will be more beneficial to the contractors, and more conducive to despatch, that the contractors should embrace the whole line from England, the following terms are proposed, as likely to make a fair return for risk and expenses.

"1st. A bonus of three lacs per annum for five years.

"2d. All profits upon passengers, parcels, and *postages of letters*, between England and India, except the Government despatches, which are to be carried free of all expenses, as well by sea as through Egypt.

"3d. *The postage upon private letters* to be two rupees for single, one rupee payable in England, one rupee in India." He then adds:—"Considering, in every respect, the very superior advantages held out to the whole of India, I cannot but second the plan of the committee with my *decided* recommendation, and of expressing at the same time a hope, if individuals may be found willing to accept the terms, that this great measure, so important to the great interests of the empire, and to the comfort and happiness of so many thousands of our countrymen in this distant clime, may be carried into immediate execution."

The London Association have offered the *additional* service of conveying a messenger and despatches *monthly*, for two lacs and a-half. Again; your Correspondent states:

"The Calcutta merchants also restricted the period, during which they were to receive assistance from the state, to five years; their English brethren have fixed no limit to their demand upon the public purse." Read the fact in their letter to the Lords of the Treasury, July 15:—

"At the same time, as the object of the committee, in urging forward this measure, is more directed to the public good than with any view of private emolument, it would be a subject of sincere gratification to the committee, if, in the prosecution of the undertaking, they were enabled, by a favourable result, to diminish the degree of support at present solicited of his Majesty's Government." Let it here be borne also in mind, that the £40,000 asked of his Majesty's Government, is for services to be performed that were never contemplated by the merchants of Calcutta; viz. that of conveying the mails to and from Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria.

The foregoing, I trust, is quite sufficient to shew the weight and force that ought to be attributed to your correspondent's argument. I shall, therefore, merely state, for the information of a portion of the public that might otherwise be deceived, that despatches and private letters are, at this very time, constantly intrusted to private conveyance; not to India and China alone, but to all parts of the globe; even despatches from the king and mail-bags from the post-office.

This undertaking, which combines such general and important advantages to Europe and to India,* is now supported by the most wealthy and influential merchants of this country, and is progressing in a manner to realize to the full, the anticipations of the projectors. When we see how little capital is needed to set this machinery at work—when we reflect that there is scarcely a family in England not interested in its success, it cannot be doubted but the time has arrived for carrying it into operation, and the present plan rests on a sound and practical basis. Your correspondent, in endeavouring to shew the pigmy pretensions and gigantic demands of the projectors, should have discussed them in a more generous tone, and adhered strictly to facts.

B.

* Lord William Bentinck has thus emphatically recorded his opinion:—"The New Charter will remove many obstacles; but steam-communication much more."

THE PROPOSED BANK OF INDIA.

WE have seen a pamphlet† which contains an exposition of the project we noticed last month, of a Bank for India upon a very comprehensive plan, and a defence of the project against objections. We shall examine this pamphlet (which is evidently, if not avowedly, put forth by the projectors), with the view of ascertaining how far it is calculated to remove our apprehensions, and reconcile us to the scheme.

A very large proportion of the pamphlet is occupied with demonstrations of some of the simplest propositions in the science of banking; and it has puzzled us a good deal to understand why the very able gentleman to whom it is attributed, whilst he has said so little upon those parts of the scheme which have been objected to, and are *prima facie* objectionable, should have thought it necessary to say so much on points respecting which there can be no sort of dispute. No person can require to be told that "banks possessed of adequate capitals, and conducted on sound principles, perform some of the most important functions in the public economy:" that they "bring vast quantities of capital into the market, that would be otherwise locked up:" that banks of issue, by substituting their own notes convertible into coin on demand, contribute much to the capital and the convenience of the community: and these truisms, and the examples which the author has introduced to illustrate them, are superfluous in a high degree, when they are offered in answer to objections founded upon the asserted departure of the projectors of the Indian Banking Establishment from the "sound principles" which render such institutions useful.

The "reasons" for the scheme are, in a few words, the following: The writer assumes that "every one, in the least acquainted with the state of India, must be aware that no great country ever existed so entirely destitute of banking establishments, or where the introduction of such an establishment as that now proposed would be likely to prove so advantageous;" that "the largest portion, by far, of the foreign banking business of India was transacted, until very recently, by the great agency houses," the ruin of which is attributable primarily to their combining the characters of brokers,

† Reasons for the Establishment of a New Bank in India; with Answers to the Objections against

merchants, indigo-planters, ship-owners, and speculators; that by establishing in India "a new bank, possessed of capital sufficient to place its stability beyond the reach of suspicion, which should have branches in all the great towns, &c. managed on sound banking principles," the Indian community would have a secure place of profitable investment, and a safe channel for remittance to England; that it would afford places of deposit for surplus and unemployed capital, and in this way excite a spirit of industry and a love of accumulation throughout India, and eradicate the pernicious habit of hoarding amongst the natives; that the vast additional capital, which the bank would thus bring into the field, would enlarge the sphere of production, and by the substitution of its notes for bullion received, would make an addition to the free disposable capital of the country, equal to the excess of its notes afloat over the bullion it may find it necessary to keep in its coffers. These are the "reasons" which are supposed to demonstrate the expediency and necessity of the projected bank; and it is worthy of remark, that, if we were to concede every one, our chief objections would remain untouched.

Instead of reiterating those objections, we prefer submitting to our readers an epitome of another pamphlet,* by a merchant of Glasgow, written with a clear practical knowledge of the subject, and with much ability, wherein (though it was printed at least a month before the preceding) the insufficiency of the "reasons" assigned by the advocate of the Banking Company is very satisfactorily demonstrated.

The assumption, which is the fundamental "reason" for the projected bank, that India is entirely destitute of banking establishments, the writer disproves, by observing that, besides the banks at Calcutta, Madras and Agra,

"Nearly all of the European houses of agency in India are more or less of a banking character, for, not only do they employ their capital in annual advances to the indigo, cotton, silk, sugar, and rice planters, and to commercial constituents; but they transact all the operations of banking, issuing notes payable on demand excepted. Independent of the facilities and aids which these houses give to the agriculture and commerce of India, that country possesses within her native community a very numerous, influential, and immensely wealthy class of bankers, called Shroffs, Banians, &c., who afford extensive pecuniary facilities to the native land-owners, farmers, merchants and tradesmen. Of these Shroffs, &c., there are probably not fewer than a hundred resident in Calcutta, and they form but a small portion indeed of the aggregate of this class, who follow banking as a profession, in Madras, Bombay, Patna, Benares, Dacca, Mirzapore, Delhi, and the other marts of commerce in the interior. The transactions of some of these bankers are of great magnitude, and evince a spirit of enterprise and knowledge of business not inferior to our own, while others bring their pecuniary facilities even within the reach of the poorest class of the community."

It is presumed by the projectors of the New Bank, that the natives of India would prefer depositing their money with them, to continuing it in the hands of the native bankers (the advocate of the New Bank does

* Remarks on the proposed "Bank of India;" its principles and practical working. By an Indian Merchant. (Printed for private circulation.) Glasgow.

very great injustice to these native bankers, when he says that "*many of them* are persons of doubtful characters and desperate fortunes"); but, reasoning upon natural motives, from which the safest conclusions are drawn, we think the preference would be the other way. The present rulers of India are almost considered by ourselves as but temporary tenants;—a sudden convulsion may cause our authority to melt away like a morning mist. Can we suppose that the natives think our tenure more secure than we do? The practice of hoarding and burying money, if carried to the extent to which the apologist of the Bank professes to think it is (though the solitary testimony of Mr. Luke Sraffton, who referred to the state of things near a century back, is rather suspicious than conclusive,) is referable, not to any fear of spoliation, but to a doubt of the permanency of our rule, which would still more indispose them to trust that money in the hands of Europeans.

The Glasgow Merchant demonstrates, upon satisfactory grounds, that the profits of banking in India are under the average returns of banking in this country; while, on the other hand, the rate of interest is moderate; that there is capital waiting more profitable investment in India, and that the commercial rate charged is more indicative of the risk and peculiar nature of the transactions, than of a want of money. He further argues, that the British capital, hitherto embarked in the external trade, is as great as its capacity will admit of, and consequently, that the funds of the new bank could not be forced into it without displacing an equivalent amount of that now employed by private individuals: he refers to the statements made by the creditors of the late agency houses, to shew the ruinous consequences which have resulted from injudicious attempts to force capital into employment in India:

"It is obvious, therefore, that, before the large mass of additional capital proposed to be advanced by the new bank is required in India, an opening must be made for its employment, by removing the existing obstacles to the expansion of external demand for her productions, *viz.* equalizing the duty in this country on such of her articles as are still subjected to discriminative rates, lowering it on others, now impolitically taxed, improving the quality of her cotton, sugar, tobacco, &c., by encouraging the emigration of practical, experienced planters, and bringing them into successful competition with these articles, the growth of America and other countries; also, by the removal of the obstacles to her internal advancement, *viz.* remedying the evils of her revenue and custom laws, of her judicial system and police, and extending inland communication."

The objection, that the capital of the bank will displace that of individuals, and introduce a monopoly, is treated by the apologist of the bank as an absurdity,—as "without the shadow of a foundation." He says, that to do so, its terms must be more advantageous to the public than those of the existing capitalists; and if so, it would be beneficial to the community that the latter should be superseded. This is one of the plausible fallacies of the new school, which surmounts all difficulties by a kind of utilitarian bridge. It is a mischievous incident of a large joint-stock concern, that it

can afford to make liberal present sacrifices to expel competition, for the sake of realizing more ample profits hereafter. The capital, therefore, thrown into India by the bank, would not be additional capital, but capital substituted for that of private traders, whom it had paralyzed and expelled.

The Glasgow Merchant, moreover, urges that the co-operation and connexion with the Home and Local Governments, which is sought by the proprietors, "would necessarily attach a political importance to the bank;" and this would not only enhance the mischievous effects of the monopoly, but would throw into the hands of the managers a prodigious influence, which would in various ways interfere unfairly with competitors.

The most objectionable feature of the scheme, is the proposal to make the bank the vehicle of remitting the home disbursements, amounting to about three millions annually. On this part of the plan, the Glasgow Merchant observes:

"The East-India Company being now prohibited remitting in produce, the private merchant is of necessity obliged to undertake it; and this is accomplished by the Company's cashing his bills on London, in favour of their home treasury, drawn against the proceeds of the produce. To transfer the remittance of this money to the bank is, therefore, virtually to give that establishment the entire control over an equivalent amount of the export trade of India, the ability to influence its value through the exchanges—India on China, China on London, and India on London, and its consignment to London and to directors of the bank, to the detriment of the outports and merchants who are not of that body. Under the local Government of India, and the Financial Committee of China, this money is impartially dealt out to the commercial community; but the same equitable distribution could not be expected, when left to a bank, the directors of which were partners in London houses of agency. Independent of this, the arrangement would entail on that establishment the necessity for working various foreign exchange accounts, to do which with profit and security, it must eventually be driven, directly or indirectly, into transactions more or less of a commercial character, besides being exposed to the temptation of applying its powerful means in India, at the active season of purchase and shipment, to secure a large profit on its foreign accounts. Exchange operations, Calcutta on London, and *vice versa*, and advancing on shipments outwards, now forms part of the business of the private merchant, and the bank, by interfering therewith, is placed in a most unfair competition with him, and the natural relations betwixt banker and constituent, *viz.* mutual benefit and support, are consequently upset. The promoters say, that, by transferring the remittance of this money to the bank, the East-India Company's interference in commerce, so much complained of, would be got rid of—which is true; but the transfer would simply be, from a Government influenced by various considerations connected with the prosperity of India, and by higher motives than that of mere pecuniary gain, to a corporate establishment, the sole object of which was profit; besides, the interference (in my opinion, unjustly complained of) has already, in a great measure, been obviated, by the Company selling in London bills on their Indian treasuries. It may be assumed that the Government will insist upon the same rate of exchange from the bank as it obtained from the private merchant; and hence its profit must come off the latter—or otherwise, an additional item of cost be laid upon Indian productions to the consumer. It will, perhaps, be advanced that the merchant is

not compelled to take the money from the bank—nor is he; but in that case, the latter must send home the produce, and it would then occupy precisely the same position in the trade of India as the East-India Company formerly did, and which there is every probability it will eventually do. The Government connexion will secure the annual remittances of the civil and military services of India to the bank; and if the promoters succeed in obtaining the exclusive privilege of remitting the three millions for the home disbursements, and follow out their intention of employing their capital in buying bills drawn upon Calcutta, under the security of the outward merchandise consignments, they will thus command nearly all the funds with which the external trade of India is worked, and possess an absolute control over the exchanges; in other words, the funds thus annually centered in India, for return to Europe in Eastern productions, will be dealt out at their own terms. With neighbouring States, an unnatural elevation of the exchange is prevented by competition, or immediately corrected, at a trifling cost, by the export of bullion; besides, in this case, the bank would almost be the sole source of supply, and how is a merchant, unless he is in its secrets, to make his calculation, as to a rise or fall of the exchanges, with any thing approaching to certainty, and to make provision accordingly?"

Now, what is the answer to this objection! Why, that it comes from persons who enjoy this lucrative business, and who expect that their interests will be compromised by the bank; and the apologist considers that this very circumstance entitles the bank the more to a charter, "because the more advantageous must it be to the public. If the government of India," he observes, "or individuals, should employ the bank of India, in making remittances from India to England, or conversely, in preference to mercantile houses, it can only be, because, all things considered, they find it affords the best and most advantageous channel." This is the specious way in which the objection is met; and undoubtedly, if the parties,—the bank on the one hand, and the mercantile houses on the other,—were on a footing of perfect equality, the argument would be a conclusive one; but where one of the parties only is to be incorporated by royal charter,—to possess a large combined capital,—to be in connexion with the government,—to have the privilege of subducting its capital from the circulation, and of substituting engraved paper for money,—and to be armed with powers which can annihilate competition *when it pleases*, and thus enjoy a monopoly of the money market of India in all its plenitude;—for a writer to pretend that the public are likely, under such circumstances, to derive advantage from the bank, on the principle of competition, is (to use the apologist's own phraseology) "too ludicrously absurd to deserve notice."

Without entering further into the question upon the present occasion, we content ourselves with saying, that neither the "Reasons for the Establishment of a New Bank in India," nor the "Answers to the Objections against it," appear to us at all satisfactory. We are still of opinion, that though a legitimate joint-stock bank, confined to the *internal* transactions of India, either facilitating the circulation of money previously existing, or issuing a limited paper currency convertible into bullion-money, may promote the interest of the country; the proposed bank, uniting an immense

capital in one body, and, with such unequal facilities, trafficking in every species of monetary and commercial dealing, linked with the government, stimulating production in India beyond its due bounds, and crushing by the weight of its power all competition that could keep it within proper limits, is a project which threatens not only private enterprize with ruin, but the public interests with extensive mischief.

Critical Notices.

The Works of William Cowper, Esq. With a Life of the Author. By the Editor, ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq. LL.D. P.L., &c. London, 1836. Baldwin and Cradock.

THIS work has now reached the seventh volume, and, as it proceeds, exhibits fresh claims to patronage. The embellishments are beautiful. The fifth, sixth, and seventh volumes contain Cowper's Letters, many of them new to us; at the close of the seventh are some curious and entertaining "Notes and Illustrations," by the Editor: in the eighth, and first of the poetry, we are promised the juvenile and early poems of Cowper, the "Early Productions," addressed to his cousin, Theodora Cowper, and the "Anti-Thelyphthora," a poem hitherto unknown, which Dr. Southey discovered by a remarkable accident.

An Historical Account of the Circumnavigation of the Globe, and of the Progress of Discovery in the Pacific Ocean, from the Voyage of Magellan to the Death of Cook. Being Vol. XXI. of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*. Edinburgh, 1836. Oliver and Boyd.

THIS is a very excellent compendium of the voluminous details concerning the circumnavigation of the globe, and of the discoveries of Cook and others in Polynesia, which appear in various works, with the addition of some valuable unpublished information obtained from the family of Captain Cook. The work is full of interest as well as instruction; the different voyages of Cook are well described, and there are some sensible observations on his history and character. Another volume is to follow, bringing down the narrative to the present day, and exhibiting a copious view of the recent French, Russian, and German voyages.

The Lives of the most eminent Foreign Statesmen. By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq. Vol. III., being Vol. LXXXII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1836. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THIS volume contains the biography of that skilful politician rather than statesman, Cardinal de Retz; of Colbert, the able Minister of Louis XIV., whose powerful genius, in defiance of obstacles, raised him from obscurity to the highest station; of the pensionary De Witt, one of the greatest statesmen that have appeared even in Holland, a republic which has been prolific in sagacious ministers; and of Le Tellier, the mischievous War Minister of Louis XIV., whose talents were neutralized by his weaknesses and vices, and who may be considered as one of those who prepared the way for the revolution. Mr. James has shown discernment and discrimination in the management of these masses of political history.

On the Natural History and Classification of Birds. By WILLIAM SWAINSON, Esq., A.C.G., &c. Vol. I., being Vol. LXXXIII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1836. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THE novel system and style of Mr. Swainson's works, who is accurate in his facts, shrewd and sagacious in his philosophical deductions, render them highly interesting to the general reader, as well as the student of natural history. The present work comes fully within that description; the cuts are numerous, and minutely faithful.

Sir Orfeo and other Poems. London, 1836. Socheran.

There are indications of taste and of facility of versification in these poems, but in the higher requisites of the art, the author has much to learn.

A History of British Quadrupeds. By THOMAS BELL, F.R.S., F.L.S. Parts III. and IV. London, 1836. Van Voorst.

Two more of the monthly parts of this elegant work have satisfied us that the commendation it has received is not undeserved. The literary part is what might be expected from Mr. Bell's talents, and the portraits and vignettes evince taste and accuracy.

Syria, the Holy Land, Asia Minor, &c., Illustrated. With Descriptions by JOHN CARRUT, Esq. Parts III. to VI. Fisher.

The plates in this splendid work seem to improve in beauty as the work proceeds. They are highly-finished; and, in a by-gone era of publication, each part would have sold for a guinea, instead of two shillings.

ANNUALS.

COVERED as our table is with these luxurious objects, our attention is distracted,—we scarcely know which to take up first. Sex and rank decide the question in favour of the *Gems of Beauty* (Longman), which consists of a series of twelve highly-finished engravings from designs by Mr. Parris, with fanciful illustrations in verse by the Countess of Blessington; a magnificent quarto, dazzling to the eye at the first glance, satiating it with its models of feminine beauty (the "Diamond," in particular, is an admirable picture), and fascinating the taste with the imaginative sentiment of its illustrations. Within an imposing cover of crimson and gold, Fisher's *Drawing room Scrap Book* (also a quarto) claims our notice, with its multitudinous embellishments of architecture, landscape, portraits, initial letters—all finished with the care and perfection which distinguish the works of these enterprising publishers. It is a proud monument of the state of the fine arts in this country. The literary illustrations are from the fruitful pen of Miss Landau. A rich exterior of embossed green velvet tempts us to another volume—it is Heath's *Picturesque Annual* (Longman), the theme of which is "Ireland, Picturesque and Romantic," by Mr. Leitch Ritchie, with a profusion of exquisite engravings, from drawings by Messrs. McClise and Creswick, representing the public buildings and objects in Dublin, and some of the delightful scenery of that unjustly neglected country. The narrative is full of varied amusement. The *Oriental Annual* (Tilt) has peculiar claims on our notice. It is the commencement of a new series, on the Mahomedan history of India. Its subject this year is the lives of the Moghul Emperors, Timur and Baber, by the Rev. H. Caunter. The illustrative engravings, as usual, are from drawings by Mr. Daniell: the plates afford such accurate notions of Indian scenery and manners as might be expected from his pencil. Some views in Boutan are from sketches of the late Mr. Samuel Davis, who visited Boutan in 1783. The *Christian Keepsake* (Fisher), edited by the Rev. William Ellis, in a modest dress of vellum, comprehends matter as varied as its objects permit and require, which are "the promotion of piety among its readers, and the diffusion of authentic information respecting the progress and effects of Christianity in different quarters of the world." Amongst its excellent graphic embellishments, is an admirable portrait of Mr. Clarkson. *Friendship's Offering* (Smith, Elder, and Co.) has its accustomed portion of pleasing sketches in prose and poetry, and of plates illustrative or illustrated. The editor's preface tells of coadjutors snatched away by death. Fisher's *Juvenile Scrap Book*, by Agnes Strickland and Bernard Barton, aims not merely at being a toy-book, but at the higher distinction of obtaining "a perennial existence among educational literature;" and its claims to this distinction are well-founded.

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

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ON ORIENTAL TRANSLATION.

No. III.

IN the former papers, we endeavoured to give a short history of the art of translation, and to point out the advantages which it had conferred upon mankind. Before examining the principles upon which this art is to be conducted, it will be proper to notice some preliminary matters, which have been made the subject of controversy, and respecting which it is necessary, if possible, to obtain accurate ideas. The first of these is the absolute practicability of translating from the languages of Europe into those of remote or barbarous nations.

Admitting, it has been said, the advantages of translation in the fullest extent, it still remains to be inquired, how far they are attainable? In laying down the principles of this art, it is tacitly taken for granted, that the sentiments expressible in one language are expressible in all others; but is this assertion really to be received as truth, or are there languages in the world so rude and limited as to be incapable of expressing those ideas which are expressible in European tongues? If there be such, it is very desirable to ascertain what they are; as it is plain that attempts to translate into them would be a mere waste of time and labour. At first view, it might be supposed that this is a matter to be readily determined by experience; but the truth is, that our experience is here by no means sufficiently extensive to enable us to judge, and with by far the greatest number of languages in the world, our acquaintance is too slender to authorize our deciding upon their capabilities. With respect to Oriental tongues, for example, it will be readily admitted by all who have paid attention to the subject, that the difficulty of expressing in them the sentiments of Europe is very great, and that, in numberless cases, the greatest scholars have failed in their attempts to do so. This difficulty can only be ascribed to two causes, either to the impossibility of the task itself, or the insufficient qualifications of those who have attempted it. The first of these suppositions is, no doubt, much the easiest; it cuts the knot at once, and precludes the necessity of farther inquiry, since, if the Oriental tongues be really incapable of expressing the sentiments of Europe, or those of Europe be incapable of expressing the sentiments of Asiatics, the art of translation from the one to the other must be as vain as alchemy or astrology.

But the truth of this explanation may justly be doubted. A reference to the actions of the human race will shew that they all have the same sentiments, and generally use the same processes of reasoning. It is impossible that they can carry on these processes in their own minds, without the intervention of language, and their language must, therefore, be capable of expressing them some how or other. It is true that the mode of expression in different nations may be very different, and that an individual accustomed to the idioms of one, may find it very difficult to accommodate his conceptions to those of another. But this by no means proves that they cannot be so accommodated. It is in all cases more likely, on a balance of probabilities, that the individual is imperfectly acquainted with the language

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he is attempting to employ. It is true that uncivilized nations will want scientific terms, and that, if science is to be introduced among them, such terms must either be new-coined in their language or borrowed from another. It will also happen, that words, whose meaning depends on local circumstances or peculiar habits and opinions, will want corresponding expressions in other tongues. But all this constitutes a very insignificant part of the speech of mankind. The great objects of human hope and fear, the wants and pursuits of life, and the general employments of the great mass of mankind, are the same in all parts of the world. The passions and the sentiments, which these generate, must therefore be every where similar, and these sentiments must be conceived and communicated, and this conception and communication can take place only by means of language. In proof of all this, we may observe that the Bible, which may be called the repository of the sentiments of mankind, and which contains examples and expressions of every variety of feeling and emotion of which the human mind is susceptible, has been found capable of translation into every language and every dialect with which European scholars are acquainted, and, refined and abstruse as it is, in many parts, it has been found possible to convey its most metaphysical chapters into every known variety of tongue, from its own original language not only into the refined idioms of the Greeks and Romans, but into those of the barbarous Celts, Goths, Scandinavians and Slavonians, the Copts, the Arabs, and the Persians; and, in more modern times, through the endless dialects of India, China, and the Australian Islands. Such being the case, we are justified in doubting whether any language be as yet discovered, which is incapable of conveying European sentiments.

It must be owned, however, that this has been denied, and strange stories are told of barbarous and half-civilized nations wanting words to express ideas essential to the conduct of life; and we are called on to wonder at the scantiness of their vocabulary, and to sympathize with their poverty of expression. But, in all these cases, it is proper to inquire, how far our informers were really qualified to make such statements. Did they, indeed, without the aid of grammar or dictionary, acquire, in its full extent, by oral communication alone, the language of the people whom they visited; were they acquainted with the whole extent of its vocabulary; had they ascertained every variety of meaning which every one of its vocables might possess, literally and metaphorically, singly and in combination? Did they know how much all these would vary by variation of construction and concord, and had they thoroughly mastered all the evanescent shades of idiom, which it is so difficult to define even in those languages with which we are most familiar, and have the greatest helps to understand? Till all these questions are satisfactorily answered, we have to choose between a very incredible assertion, or a very easy supposition;—between believing that a portion of the human race want an essential part of the human constitution, or that a stranger, by whom they were visited, had not perfectly mastered their language.

It may be right to notice a recent instance of what we have been saying, to shew how easy it is to entertain suppositions respecting the scantiness of foreign languages, when due attention is not paid to the nature of the human mind. By referring to the proceedings of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held at Exeter Hall, on the 4th of last May, as stated in the Report, No. 37, May 31st, it will be found mentioned, that Mr. Yates, missionary at New Zealand, had been employed in translating the New Testament into the language of that island. "There were, however, two ideas new to them (the New Zealanders), for which they (the missionaries) were forced to make two new words, and these two ideas were *Hope* and *Law*; for these there were no corresponding word in the New Zealand language." Some observations are then made on the melancholy state of a nation, to whom these words or ideas were unknown. Now let us consider for a moment what it is that this assertion amounts to, and high as is the authority by which it was made, it is impossible to avoid the suspicion of some mistake. Swift, in his *Tale of a Tub*, accuses Homer, and very justly, of gross ignorance of the common law of England, and if the New Zealanders are as ignorant as he; but to suppose them totally without idea or expression for the great bond by which all society, even the most savage and unsettled, is held together, while at the same time they are known to be under the dominion of hereditary chiefs, and that the prominent crimes against life and property are attempted, at least, to be visited with suitable punishments, is as great a contradiction as to suppose a nation of blind men, who had never seen sun, planets, or stars, to have a perfect system of astronomy. If this be incredible, still more so it is, to suppose that a race of human beings could subsist without an idea of the passion of *hope*,—that passion which, of all others, "springs eternal in the human breast;" which travels with us through life, "nor quits us when we die;" which in general increases in activity with the distress of our condition, and which, with its twin-brother, *fear*, is the great motive of human action. An account of a nation destitute of the idea of this passion, is not less wonderful than of a race with but one eye or one leg; and we have to consider whether, in preference to this difficult supposition, we may not be allowed (without the least disparagement to Mr. Yates) to believe that his knowledge of the language of New Zealand was imperfect. No one who reflects on the difficulty of acquiring such knowledge among a savage people, and of the slowness with which, even under the most favourable circumstances, correct equivalents are obtained for metaphysical expressions, will think what we are now saying is the slightest detraction from that gentleman's merits. It is only a proof how important is a study of the general principles of language to all who are engaged in the business of translation, and how easy it is in language, as in every thing else, to be deceived by imperfect observation. A very little reflection would suggest the inquiry, if the New Zealanders were, indeed, destitute of those essential ideas and of expressions for them, by what process did Mr. Yates succeed in communicating them? Of this we are not in-

formed; but it is certain that, to minds so imperfectly constituted as theirs must have been, the communication of the idea of *law* and of *hope* would be as difficult as that of the different shades of colour to a blind man; and in this case there is much reason to fear that an attempt to enlighten them, either on matters of science or religion, would be altogether abortive.

It is always possible to fix upon a particular word in one language, and to assert that it wants an equivalent in another; but this is a very uncertain test of the poverty or riches of either, or of the greater or less extent of the capacities of the speakers. Were it assumed as such, there is hardly any nation whatever that might not be proved to be unacquainted with some of those ideas which were notoriously most familiar to their minds. Thus, what mental affection could be more familiar to the Romans than that of *patriotism*? yet, by the above mode of reasoning, they may easily be shewn to have been altogether unacquainted with it, since there is no single word in their language by which it can be expressed. And in the same manner, when Phidias had embodied the abstract idea of *majesty* in his statue of Jupiter, it might be said that the Greeks had no idea of this quality, because they had for it no single word, nor, perhaps, even periphrasis. So we might affirm that a Frenchman can have no enjoyment of a warm fire on a frosty night, because there is no word in his language for *comfort*; or that the police-officers at Bow-street can have no notion of female dishonesty, because English contains no term corresponding to the German *diebin*.

Words, to use Locke's metaphor, are bundles of ideas made up by the arbitrary will of different nations. It is, therefore, a matter of mere accident that any nation should put precisely the same contents into any of its bundles, that another nation has into one of theirs. Indeed, if we consider the infinite variety of combinations of which ideas are susceptible, and the innumerable ways in which the same object, even the simplest, may be considered, according to the qualities and relations to which attention is directed, it will appear that there is almost an infinite number of chances against this being the case; that is to say, there is almost an infinite number of chances against a word in one language having precisely the same meaning, in all its bearings, as a word in any other. They may at first appear to be so; but an accurate investigation will discover some peculiar idiom, in which the one cannot be substituted for the other, without producing absolute nonsense: like two spheres, which at first may seem quite similar and equal, till it be attempted to place both in the same concavity, when the difference immediately appears. However similar the contents of two bundles may seem, there will always, in making an inventory, be found in one some articles altered, added to, or subtracted from those of the other. Thus, it is scarcely possible to imagine two words more exactly parallel than the English word *man* and the French *homme*; and for the purposes of translation, nothing more might be supposed necessary than to substitute the one for the other; yet it is plain that, were this substitution made in the phrases *coachman*, *chess-man*, *man-of-war*, *goodman*, *to man a ship*,

&c., the French expressions would either be unintelligible, or would mean something quite different from that intended. All this, however, does not hinder but that translation may be made with perfect perspicuity from one language to another, for common purposes; since the question is not, whether there be a single word in one language which precisely corresponds to that in another; but whether, generally, there be the means of expressing in one language the sentiments conveyed by the expressions of another; and this, it is plain, cannot be determined till both languages are understood in their full extent.

We have dwelt long on this subject, but in truth it is very important, as the want of attention to it has produced much of the unintelligibility which is confessed to exist in the translations into the Indian languages made by Europeans, and still more by natives. These last, particularly, are in the habit of translating the same English word invariably by the same Oriental, and this, though it may answer in some cases, will, in innumerable others, produce the most perplexing absurdities. They have no notion of the principle that variations of meaning of one word may, as necessarily as actual variations of expression, require to be rendered by different words. Thus, knowing that, in general, war is expressed by *luraee*, and man by *admee*, they would not scruple to translate "a man-of-war of a hundred and twenty guns," by "*luraee ka admee ek sou bees tope ka*," which is the same as if it were rendered into French by "*un homme de guerre de cent et vingt canons*." Our readers may, therefore, perhaps pardon us for spending a few words more upon this fruitful source of misunderstanding.

There are four ways in which the sense of a given word *e*, of language *M*, may be conveyed by an expression *x*, in language *N*. The first is, when *x*, in language *N*, has precisely the same meaning as *e* has in that particular instance in *M*. The second, when, through the radical meaning of *x* differ from that of *e*, yet one of its metaphorical meanings may be the same. The third, when *e* is a single word in *M*, which is expressible by a periphrasis in *N*. The fourth, when *e* and *x* are both complex expressions, the parts of each of which are different, but which yet, in their general meaning, convey the same idea in both languages, *M* and *N*. Each of these particular cases requires the exertion of peculiar sagacity on the part of the translator. The first is that, of all the possible meanings which the word *e* bears in language *M*, the translator should precisely distinguish that which it bears in each particular instance, and should be able to select words in language *N*, which bear precisely these several meanings. An idea of the difficulty of this may be formed by considering how it would be possible to translate into a language of very different idiom, Burns's well-known line, "A man's a man for aw' that." It will be admitted that this line is sufficiently intelligible; yet it is by no means easy to define what is the precise meaning of the second *man*, though it is at once perceived to be very different from that of the first, and still less easy will it be to find its precise equivalent in another tongue. The second case, that in which the word of

language M may have no correspondent in N of the same meaning radically, yet there may exist in N a word which, taken *metaphorically*, will express the word in M. Of this a curious instance is given by Gilchrist, in the Preface to his Hindoostanee Dictionary. It seems he had been long searching in that language, without success, for a word to express *prejudice*. He had consulted his moulavees and pundits in vain; he could by no means convey to their minds any idea of the meaning of this complicated term, and still less could they produce any Oriental word by which it could be expressed. He had, in fact, abandoned the search in despair; when, accidentally passing a field, he heard a quarrel between two labourers, one of whom accused the other of having "*chains upon his mind*." It immediately occurred to Gilchrist that this was the very expression for *prejudice*. He tried it, and found that it perfectly conveyed the idea suggested by the English word. This is an instance of no small sagacity in the Doctor, and abundantly shows how rash it is to conclude that an expression does not exist in a language, merely because we have not been able to find it. A philologist of less perseverance and attention than Gilchrist, would, in all probability, after a few days' trial with his assistants, have given up the matter altogether, and published to the world, as an instance of the poverty of Hindoostanee, what was in truth only an instance of his own imperfect knowledge.

This anecdote is well worth remembering on another account, as showing what may be called the inductive nature of the art of translation, and how much it is founded on observation and inference. If the correspondent to a metaphysical term be not known, the only way of discovering it is, to watch till some phrase occur, in writing or conversation, which appears to convey the same meaning; to employ this phrase to express the intended idea in a variety of combinations, and then to observe whether it really does so. If not, we must resume our watch for a luckier term. It is perseverance in watching for a phrase, and sagacity in distinguishing it when it presents itself, that constitute the cardinal virtues of a translator. Our readers will find these hints respecting that process of induction, by which we attain to the meaning of abstract and metaphysical terms, and the power by which we distinguish the variations of meaning in the same word, beautifully expanded and illustrated by Dugald Stewart, in his *Philosophical Essays*, No. v. chap. i. From this we would willingly quote; but to do justice to his sentiments, would require a transcription of his whole chapter, and we think we do such of our readers as are not familiar with his admirable works, a greater service by a general reference, than to injure his reasoning by an imperfect extract.

After all, however, it must be confessed, that in languages of a similar structure, whose vocables and metaphors have been often compared, the two preceding cases of translation are in some degree mechanical, and may be executed with comparatively but a small degree of mental exertion. It is only in languages of dissimilar structure, and in which such comparisons have been imperfectly made, that much sagacity is required. But the third

and fourth cases, of which we are now going to speak, are of greater difficulty, even in those languages which are most similar and have been most frequently compared. The third case is that, in which a word in one language, having no single correspondent in another, must be rendered by a periphrasis. Now there are very few instances in which such periphrases have been accurately determined, and in almost every case they require to be greatly varied, according to the variations of the meaning of the word they are intended to express. As a well known instance, we may take the German verb *goennen*, for which there is no English equivalent, and which it is very difficult to render by a periphrasis. Its meaning is precisely the opposite of the English *to grudge*; that is to say, it expresses that affection of mind which is exactly opposite to that of grudging a piece of good fortune to any one; for this we have no simple verb in English, and hardly any combination that will convey precisely the same idea. Thus, "*Ich goenne ihm sein gluck*," means not only "I do not grudge him his good fortune," but "I would willingly have bestowed it upon him, and am gratified by his having attained it." It is plain, however, that this is a very clumsy circumlocution, which could not be used generally in translating. It would, for instance, be very awkward, in the faithful squire's address to Herr Huon: "*Und goennet ihr den lohn dass scherasmin bey euerem namen euch nenne*." The periphrasis must, therefore, be modified to suit every particular example of the use of the German verb, and it is in these modifications that critical sagacity is required on the part of the translator.

The fourth case of translation, that of finding a complex expression, of which, though the parts be different, the general meaning is the same as that of a complex expression in another language, may be exemplified in the common forms of salutation in use among different nations. Thus the Arabic *Salaum alaikoom*! "*Peace be upon you*!" is really the translation of the English "*How do you do?*" For, though there be not the least parallelism in the single words of which these phrases are composed, yet their general import is the same. They each convey an idea of consideration and regard for a person at our first address. Such rendering of one complex expression by another, admits of almost infinite variety, is very little subject to rule, and is extremely difficult to execute successfully, even in those languages which are best known and have been most studied.

Such, then, is the business of a translator; among all the possible meanings of a word to distinguish that which it bears in each particular case in which it is used, and to find a word bearing that precise import in the other language. If there be no word, whose radical meaning will serve for this purpose, then one must be sought for which will do so metaphorically. If this also be undiscoverable, then a circumlocution must be invented, and if even this cannot be done, then a combination of phraseology must be contrived, which in its general meaning will express the general meaning of the given sentence, and it is not till every one of these methods has been fully tried unsuccessfully, that an expression is to be pronounced untranslatable. All this it has been attempted to comprize in one sentence, by

saying that a translator is to use those expressions which the author would have used had he written in the translator's language.

None of the above conditions, it is plain, can be accomplished, unless the translator be fully master, in all their extent, both of the language *from* which and of that *into* which he makes his version, and till the precise meaning of all the words, metaphors, idioms, and combinations, of each be determined. Of the difficulty of this task, and of how little has been done towards accomplishing it, even in those languages which are most familiar and have been most studied, any one may satisfy himself, by considering what innumerable words there are in his own language, of which it is almost impossible to give correct definitions, or even successful illustrations, and how easily every kind of metaphor and figure gives rise to ambiguity. If then good translation require a high degree of sagacity, even in languages which are most similar in structure, how much more must it demand in those which are greatly unlike! Even were it allowed, that on simple subjects, and in languages that have been frequently compared, such as English and French or German, the business of translation is in some degree mechanical, and may be carried on by comparatively rude and unskillful hands, yet even in them, if the subject rise in any degree above the merest common place, every one feels the difference between a good and a bad version; between one which is faithful and elegant, and one which is clumsy and incorrect; that is to say, between a translation in which the above conditions are attended to, and one in which they are neglected.

But to return from this digression. Whether we choose to consider the dialect of the New Zealanders as capable or incapable of receiving European sentiments, such a question can never be seriously agitated with regard to the languages of India. Of these it may be safely asserted, that no one who has ever paid attention to them will, for a moment, doubt their capability for expressing the whole range of human thought. To prove this, in its full extent, would require a complete analysis both of the languages themselves and of the literature they contain, and these are subjects far too extensive to be entered upon as a mere digression, although it may be necessary to give occasional hints respecting them. We shall not, therefore, discuss this point farther, but take it for granted that, wherever a difficulty is found in translating a European sentiment into an Indian language, that difficulty must arise solely from our imperfect knowledge.

It has, indeed, been supposed, that where a language is very intractable, the difficulties of translation might be eluded by teaching the foreigners English, and thus enabling them to understand us at once, without any intermediate means. But a very little consideration will shew that this is not overcoming the difficulty, but only presenting it under a different form. It is, in fact, equivalent to a *petitio principii*. Teaching is nothing more than oral and extemporaneous translation, and the difficulty of that will be allowed to be as great as of translation made in deliberate writing. From whatever point we set out, we always at last come to the question of how foreigners are to be made to understand our expressions; and the obvious

answer is, that the only way of explaining phrases, which our pupils do not understand, is by telling the meaning in phrases which they do; and this, it is evident, must, in the first instance, be done in their own language; that is, they must be translated. Unless, therefore, a teacher be fully master of his pupil's language, and able to translate with facility from his own into theirs, his attempts at teaching, though they may succeed with a few of uncommon abilities, will, for the general run of pupils, be certainly abortive.

Nothing can be more obvious, than that, whatever plan of teaching be adopted, European books must be translated somehow, otherwise they cannot be understood. Let us consider the method by which a pupil comes to understand French or Latin. To his beginners, the master translates what they are reading, word by word, into English, and as they advance makes the translation freer and more paraphractical, till the pupil, having become familiar with the inflections and syntax, is able by the aid of a dictionary to translate for himself. The very same process must necessarily be carried on in teaching Bengalee boys to read English: the tutor must translate for them till they are able to do so for themselves. The only difference is, that, as they have no dictionaries worth mentioning, and scarcely any other books from whence to obtain information, they can never become independent of their tutor, nor advance beyond what he has been able to communicate.

Since, then, the teacher must of necessity explain the books to his pupils, there are only two possible ways for him to do so, either by translating the English off-hand, *inter docendum*, or by following a translation already prepared; and certainly there can be no question between which of the two is most likely to give the correct sense; a hasty version, made without assistance, on the spur of the occasion, or one made deliberately, surrounded by assistance, and with full opportunities of re-consideration and correction.

If any proof from experience be required of what is here said, we have only to consider, in those languages with which we are most familiar, as Latin and French, what multitudes of literal and elementary translations, interlineary and separate, are made for the use of schools, and how universally they are employed, so as to indicate in the strongest manner how necessary such performances are, to supply the deficiencies that must necessarily exist in the efforts even of the most diligent teacher. And here, without attempting to deny the great advantages which result from well-qualified teachers of science, we may yet be allowed to mention a few circumstances, which shew how useful good translations are in supplying their inevitable deficiencies, and how peculiarly well-calculated they are to forward the improvement of such a country as British India.

A teacher, however expert or diligent, can instruct but a limited number of pupils; his influence is confined, both in time and space; when the period of his instruction is over, its effect is apt to be lost, and where, as in India, he has to deal with scholars whose opinions and prejudices, from their early infancy, are in direct opposition to his doctrines, any explanation which he may undertake to give is apt to end in a disputation, wherein both

parties consider themselves bound in honour to stand out; and the passions of the scholars are all raised in opposition to the arguments of their instructor. The influence of books is very different. They may travel through all parts of the country, and can be studied at all times by all classes of people, old as well as young; and when their contents are forgotten, they may be re-examined. The calm and silent perusal of a book, in an hour of leisure, inclination, and retirement, has no tendency to excite angry or obstinate passions, and, it may be added, as perhaps the greatest advantage of all, that hundreds of thousands are able to purchase a few books, and study them at home, who may be utterly unable to afford the time and expense necessary for attending a teacher.

Indeed, if the immense population of India be considered, and the small proportion which even the greatest number of teachers can bear to it, the difficulty of effecting any great change by their means alone, will sufficiently appear; and this will be strengthened by considering how many classes of persons there are to whom, in the present state of things, at least, the influence of European teachers and their assistants in India cannot reach.

Whatever may be the case in some future age, it is obvious that, in our times, one-half, or according to some calculations much more than one-half, of the whole population must be entirely excluded from benefit; we mean the females. Whatever instruction the male part of the population may derive from teachers, we cannot hope, unless we could at once change the whole system of Hindoo and Mohammedan manners, overcome their most deep-rooted and jealous prejudices, and eradicate their most sensitive and valued points of honour and character, that the females will be partakers. Yet it is certain that an improvement in the education of women, is a far more satisfactory proof of advancing civilization than in that of men.

But there are many classes, even of the male population, to whom instruction cannot be communicated by teachers alone. Of those who live at a distance from the seats of tuition, many will be unwilling, and a great many unable, either to attend themselves or to send their children. In all places, there are many who, though they may have a considerable portion of time that they might devote to reading at home, are prevented by their employments from conforming to the fixed hours and unbending regulations of a college; and, lastly (which is a circumstance of much importance), there will be, at least for many generations, a multitude of grown-up persons, who would be glad to acquire knowledge, but who yet, from their mature age and decided habits, will not submit to what they may consider the school-boy tasks of regular lessons from a professed master.

All these disadvantages, translations are admirably fitted to remedy. Grown-up persons, of all classes, who might be ashamed or prevented from benefiting by regular teachers, may with much advantage peruse translations of scientific books. The influence of such translations is confined to no place or time; they may, when well-executed, travel from one end of India to another, near as well as remote, whether under our own or a foreign

dominion. In all this, it is plain, the females will partake alike with the males, and even the darkest recesses of the harems of the most jealous despots may be permeated by the beams of European intellect.

Nor are these benefits confined to natives. Every book that is translated forms a link of communication between them and us; a common point, as it were, at which the ideas of both may meet, and a sort of pathway for the mutual transmission of ideas. Every new work of this kind renders such transmission more and more easy, and thousands of Europeans, who would be incapable of giving instruction by their own means alone, may, when assisted by translated bodies of science, be able to communicate very valuable information.

If, then, the field here laid open be of such vast extent and of such unquestioned utility, how, it may be asked, has it happened that it has been so little cultivated; that the great Orientalists, who have carried their researches so far into every thing that relates to the East, should yet all, as if by one consent, have shrunk from the task of reversing their labours, and of communicating to those nations any knowledge of European science or literature? If the harvest be so plentiful, why are the labourers so few? There does not at this moment exist a translation of any one such book, of the least importance, into any Indian language: a fact which, considering our almost unbounded opportunities, and the sincere desire which certainly exists for native improvement, it is almost impossible to believe.

For this remarkable circumstance, various reasons may be assigned. In the first place, translation from our own into a foreign language, is beyond all comparison more difficult than translation from a foreign language into ours, and requires a far more extensive knowledge, so exact as to proper assistance, to make a translation of the latter kind, so exact as to satisfy at least common readers; but it is impossible to execute a tolerable translation from our own into a foreign language, without a minute acquaintance with the structure of both, and familiarity with their use; nor can there be any hopes of concealing deficiencies, the least of which must be instantly detected by any one to whom the foreign language is vernacular.

Secondly, in addition to the knowledge of the Oriental language, must be added that of the science which is to be transfused into it. This combination is rare. The list of Oriental scholars, who have also been men of considerable scientific acquirements, is but short. This is not much to be wondered at, considering how different are the talents required for the knowledge of words and the knowledge of things; and that the labour of acquiring a single Oriental language, or of becoming a real proficient in a single science, is more than sufficient for the life of man.

Thirdly, in reference to translations into the Indian languages, besides the present state of science, a translator must be acquainted with its history and antiquities; for, as we go farther and farther back in time, we find our science gradually coinciding more and more with that of the East, till at last they unite in the same origin. Thus, the origin of all medical science, both to Mohammedans and ourselves, are the writings of Hippocrates and

Galen; of our mathematical and astronomical science, those of Euclid, Archimedes, Apollonius, and Ptolemy; of our metaphysics, Plato and Aristotle. Hence a multitude of scientific ideas, expressions, and technical terms, are common to us and to them, being merely translations of those of the Greek; and it is indispensibly necessary for a translator to be acquainted with these authors, that he may know how much is common to European and to Eastern science, and be able, with any degree of correctness, to transfuse the improvements of the one into the language of the other. The same thing, though in a less degree, exists in Sanscrit, and a strong tincture of Galenism is discernible even in the writings of the Brahmanical physicians.

Fourthly, supposing all these qualifications attained, still the labour is very great; so great, that none can judge of it but those who have tried it. Eastern modes of thinking and expression are so different from those of Europe, that every sentence must be viewed in all possible lights and its meaning abstracted, as it were, from the words in which it is clothed, before it can, with any hope of success, be put into Eastern idiom; and, frequently, it is exceedingly difficult to ascertain whether the true meaning be actually conveyed. Hence it is that translation, which, in Europe, is often little more than a mechanical labour, in the East demands the highest exertions of memory, invention, and judgment;—of memory, to recollect proper expressions; of invention, to form parallel metaphors;—and of judgment, to select those which are most intelligible, with least violation of idiom. Accordingly, the best of all means of judging of the correctness of a train of reasoning, the justness of a sentiment, or the propriety of an arrangement, is to attempt their translation into an Eastern language. Sentences which, with us, pass over very smoothly, when submitted to this ordeal, will be found utterly deficient both in logic and grammar, and requiring much alteration before they can be reduced either to just reasoning or to intelligible construction. Had Swift been serious when, with inimitable irony, he advertises the Eastern missionaries that he had, “purely for their sakes, made use of such words and phrases as will best admit an easy turn into any of the Oriental languages,”* he would have been paying the highest possible compliment to the perspicuity, accuracy, and arrangement of his own style.

Fifthly, when the whole is done, and the task completed, no reward can commonly be expected either of profit or of fame. The reading public of the natives of Hindostan is by no means, as yet, such as that profit can be derived from works destined for their use, and any reward of this kind from other sources is too uncertain to be reckoned upon. Fame is still less likely to be obtained by such labours. The voice of those for whom they are intended will not be heard very loudly in the critical world; and of others, the number is, indeed, but few who will either estimate the merit of the work, or judge of the labour it has cost.

Since, then, the qualifications for this task are so high, and the rewards

so scanty, it is by no means wonderful that it should so seldom have been executed. Those who possess the rare combination of requisite accomplishments, soon find employment for them, more profitable and agreeable than the thankless drudgery of translation; and those who do not, have generally succeeded in their attempts so indifferently, as to bring discredit on Anglo-Indian translation altogether, and to impress the public almost with despair of its success; while, in fact, it would be difficult to shew that any rational means have ever been taken towards accomplishing it. So great, in truth, is the labour, and so profitless, that none really qualified has ever undertaken it from mere pecuniary inducements. Nothing but a real conviction of its utility, a real love for literature, and a real desire to spread the light of truth among the natives of India, would prevail on any scholar to devote himself to so ungracious a labour; and even of the few thus inclined, there are still fewer whose avocations, opportunities, and even whose health, will permit them to carry it on. It is to be remembered, that to the labour of making the translations, is to be added that of superintending and correcting the publication; this is not only a heavy task in itself, but necessarily implies that the translator should reside in the vicinity of the publisher, which, it is obvious, can seldom take place; and yet such a work, published under the superintendence of any but its author, incurs the greatest risk of being overrun with every variety of error.

The difficulties we have enumerated are fully sufficient to account for the smallness of the number of good translations of European books into the Indian languages, and if these be not enough, there is yet another of very considerable magnitude; that is, after all other requisites are obtained, the difficulty of selecting proper books to translate. This is a difficulty not much attended to, and, indeed, it is not easy to say how it is to be overcome. At first view, when we look over a catalogue of scientific books, and consider the immense number of those already in existence, and the accessions which every day brings to this immensity, compiled on almost every possible variety of plan, to suit every possible variety of purpose, and of every possible variety of size, we should be apt to imagine that nothing could be easier than to make a proper selection for Indian translation; and yet, upon trial, it will be found extremely difficult. One is too long, another too short; one is out of date, another of uncertain character; of one, the contents are too trifling; of another, too profound. The choice, therefore, requires much knowledge and judgment; and, after all, there are many subjects on which it is hardly possible to find books suited to the Oriental world, and many that are excellently adapted to European students will be found almost useless to those of India. This is more particularly the case with those which contain allusions to local circumstances, temporary events, or the less familiar parts of European literature; and there are very few modern works, of any kind, in which a great deal of such matter is not to be found. All this it would be hardly possible to render intelligibly, and it would be useless, even were it possible, to do so. In every translation, therefore, much must be omitted from the original, much altered and much

added by way of explanation; so that, in fact, every book must not only be translated but adapted to its Hindoo and Mohammedan readers, and the translator must exercise his sagacity, not only in giving the sense, but in suiting that sense to the capacity of those for whom he translates. This supposes in him an additional qualification of the very highest importance, that is, an intimate acquaintance with Hindoo and Mohammedan manners and ideas, and (if such a metaphor may be employed) a correct knowledge of those inlets by which truth may insinuate itself into their minds.

The importance of the difficulty here alluded to, will be readily seen by running the eye over the list of scientific books which we have translated into the Oriental tongues; we shall see that they are, with scarcely any exceptions, of the most trifling and elementary kind, only fit for the lowest forms of an inferior school, and such as we should not think it worth while to give to a school-boy of twelve years old. To particularize these would be invidious, and it will be sufficient to observe that, to expect grown-up and intelligent natives to read and profit by such productions, would be like presenting the *Tutor's Assistant* to the French Institute, as a proof of the progress of the British nation in mathematical science.

Often and often, on conversing on scientific subjects with an intelligent pundit, or moulavee, from the Upper Provinces, has our conversation ended by his inquiring whether there were any books translated on the subject of our discourse, and on being told there were none, he has bitterly lamented their non-existence, and his exclusion from all hopes of acquiring the knowledge he desired.

With respect to the younger part of the community, a very natural but very serious source of deception is, the idea that books, which are simple and intelligible to us, must be so also to the natives of Hindostan. In many cases, this will be found quite different from the truth; indeed, often the very reverse of it. Books are intelligible to us, because they are suited to our habits and ways of thinking, and their metaphors and allusions are such as we are familiar with; but these are the very reasons why they will be obscure to Orientals, whose habits and thoughts are so different from ours. Let us take, for example, a child's Primer: what, it may be said, can be simpler than a book which every European infant understands with the first dawn of intellect? Is it not reasonable to suppose that it will be equally intelligible to children in all parts of the world? So it may appear, and, upon the strength of this reasoning, many attempts have been made to translate spelling-books into the Indian languages. But an unprejudiced examination will soon discover that these works are intelligible to European children, because they are exactly suited to these children's habits, ideas, and to what they see around them, and on that very account they must be unintelligible to children of different habits, ideas, and climate. The branches of modern literature, it must be confessed, are sufficiently multiplied; yet there is still room for one more, whose utility (if that may be measured by the number of persons to be benefited) is inferior to few of the others; we mean the compilation of scientific and literary works for the

use of Asiatics. The qualifications for this undertaking would be, a sufficient knowledge of the science to be treated of, and an intimate acquaintance with the habits, manners, opinions, and ways of thinking, of the Oriental nations. Much judgment, no doubt, would be required in the execution of such performances; but, if once executed, their utility would be great. They would be excellent assistants to those Asiatics who might have made a certain progress in English, and they would form a division of labour, as it were, in the business of translation. The actual compilation might be executed by one set of persons, who, though acquainted with Eastern manners, had yet turned their chief attention to science; the translation to another, who had devoted themselves in a greater degree to philology. The truth is, that the art of Oriental translation is yet in its infancy, and that it will require a length of time before its principles be discovered and its practice brought to perfection. It is an art of observation, experiment, and induction, and, like all others of this kind, must be improved gradually, by repeated attempts. It must be our business, in the first place, to observe, collect, and classify every form of expression, both oral and written, used by Asiatics, and to ascertain the precise sentiments they convey. If none be thus found expressing the ideas we wish to communicate, we must then institute a series of grammatical experiments. We must try upon our hearers a variety of phrases, in different combinations, and observe which of them appears to excite ideas nearest to those intended; and thus we must go on, till, by a successful induction from all these instances, we at last obtain the desired expression.

Such is the humble and modest process, which our yet imperfect acquaintance with Oriental languages and literature must compel us to pursue. Had it been followed, much valuable time, labour and means, that have been wasted in worthless and unintelligible performances, might have been saved for better purposes; and much of that ridicule, which it is to be feared our unsuccessful attempts have excited among the natives of India, would have been avoided. To imagine that even the best scholars can execute such performances by their own mental efforts alone, or, which is almost the same thing, by the very deficient dictionaries and vocabularies that we yet possess, is nearly as absurd as the efforts of the old philosophers to construct a system of the world from their own imaginations, without reference to the phenomena of nature. It is, indeed, true that every lucky observation of a term, and every successful experiment in expression, tends to enlarge our circle of phraseology, and to increase our powers of translation; but, whatever may be our diligence, a long interval must still elapse before we can hope to communicate to the Oriental world the full range of European thought. We may be able, at present, to render a scientific truth, or a historical narrative; but vast study will still be necessary to discover those modes of Oriental expression, which will convey the poetry of Milton or Homer. But these subjects we shall pursue in our next.

LINES

ON RE-VISITING THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, AFTER AN INTERVAL OF
THIRTY-THREE YEARS.

Mountains sublime, do I again behold,
Piled o'er the gusty bay, your rugged forms;
Does once again the cloudy veil unfold
The Table of the genius of the storms?

Do I again behold each well-known scene,
Each ancient haunt that could my youth employ,
Each many-coloured heath, each deep ravine,
Where boyhood's sports were led by Hope and Joy;

Each mountain-path, where once my careless feet
O'er the rough cliffs with bounding sinews strayed;
Each grey-tinted plain, each chasmy seat,
Each rocky crevice and each bushy glade?

Yea! I behold you all, and all the same:
In you no trace of waste and none of change;
As the fond memory of a long-lost dream,
The prospect comes, familiar and yet strange.

The same each stony pile, each silvery grove;
The same your flowers in honied fragrance blow;
The same the tintured birds your thickets rove;
The same in gold your countless insects glow.

The same your wave-struck rocks, your ridgy sands;
The same your huge whales' spout, your sea-mews' cry;
Great Nature's everlasting labour stands
All perfect, all unchanged;—but what am I?

With me how different! ah, how changed in me
Is all since first your airy peaks I viewed?
Where is my rosy boyhood's laughing glee,
And all the joys by youth's fresh powers pursued?

Where are the fairy-winged visions flown,
Bright with the splendid tints of joys to come?
Where the fair vista by gay Fancy drawn,
Where young Imagination loved to roam?

Alas, how perished! fled are all the joys,
Quench'd is each hope, each vision disappears;
And sad and weary in my prospect lies
The darkening view of life's declining years.

Meanwhile, Time's harsh-traced lines my brow deform;
My glossy hair is lost in wither'd gray,
And fast and faster o'er this mouldering form
Comes the sad waste of languishing decay.

Mountains sublime! in all your pride ye tower;
Destructionless o'er time and change ye reign!
I perish, I decay; from hour to hour,
Sinks my faint heart, and fades my darkening brain.

And soon by dreary dissolution's blow
My ruined limbs in kindred dust may lie;
My heart no more with treacherous hope shall glow,
No more my bosom pant for wither'd joy.

"Erroneous murmurer!" thus, with brow severe
And awful voice, my better Angel cries;
"Shalt thou with unadvised accents dare
Against Eternal Providence to rise?"

"Think'st thou that He, the All-Perfect and All-Good,
Omniscient and omnipotent, could frame
These senseless rocks and precipices rude
To last through undecaying years the same;

"Whilst thou, a spirit formed with powers divine,
Whom his own image fills, his gifts inspire,
Shalt in these transient years of grief decline,
In dreary dissolution to expire?"

"Far be the thought from God! not such the plan
That guided first his great creating word;
When Eden blossomed o'er primeval man,
And the beasts bowed before creation's Lord.

"These monstrous rocks, these precipices vast,
Formed as they seem for ever to endure,
In this immense magnificence amassed.
Immoveable, and solid, and secure;

"These are the transient, those th' eternal; based
Even as they seem on adamant outspread,
Old shall they wax, as doth a mouldering vest,
And as a mother'd garment shall they fade;

"And as a vesture shall He fold them up,
And they shall change: but 'tis not thus with thee;
Thy heaven-born spirit of immortal hope,
Safe from decay, from dissolution free,

"O'er all the mighty ruin shall survive;
And when the stars, through yon vast concave ranged,
Have from existence perished, thou shalt live,
From fading mortal to immortal changed.

"Raise, then, thy humble voice in praise to heaven,
And grateful own the blessings He ordains;
The good His bounty through thy life has given;
The evil His long-suffering love restrains.

"Have faith in God! so live, that when thy years
In this frail tenement of earth are passed,
Thou may'st be worthy found, when He appears,
With Him in immortality to rest.

"There is thy real home, thy true repose;
There look for strength, there hope for endless peace;
There fix thy wishes, there thy heart dispose,
And bid thy beating breast's vain tumults cease."

INCIDENTS AT SEA.

PREVIOUS to our embarkation at Calcutta, we had heard very frightful accounts of the atrocities committed by pirates infesting certain latitudes, and only those who undertook the voyage to Europe in vessels of large burthen, adequately manned, were devoid of apprehensions upon this score. The dread of pirates had been considerably increased by the conviction and execution of a band of these miscreants, upon the evidence of the passengers of a ship, which they had boarded and plundered, and had left, as they thought, in a sinking condition. After wounding and driving the men into the hold, they took every article of value which was portable out of the vessel, and having locked all the females into one of the cabins, scuttled the vessel, and went away, confidently expecting that she would fill and go down in a very short time. These wretches, however, had not duly calculated female resolution. Instead of giving way to despair, the women succeeded in breaking the cabin open; they then raised the hatches, and released the male prisoners. The damages sustained by the ship were hastily repaired, and it reached the nearest port. At a subsequent period, the pirates, who in fancied security ventured on shore at Gibraltar, were identified by the sufferers, and several were condemned and executed upon evidence which they never dreamed could have been brought against them.

These details were published at Calcutta, and inspired those who were still engaged in the same lawless occupation, with a determination to avoid a similar doom, by securing the fate of their prisoners. Not content with the old method of fastening the hatches down upon them, they cut their throats, tied them back to back, and flung them overboard. An instance of this was brought to light a few months afterwards. One passenger was on board, who, with the captain, and, as these outlaws supposed, the whole of the crew, was deprived of every chance of escaping with life. The ship was then, according to custom, plundered, scuttled, and abandoned to its fate. One individual had, however, been overlooked in the general search; he had succeeded in the first instance in concealing himself, and when the pirates had sailed, he emerged from his lurking place, and, stopping the leak, contrived by his unassisted efforts to keep the vessel above water until he was espied by another ship, and taken into St. Helena. There is every reason to suppose that many small vessels, reported to have foundered at sea, have owed their destruction to the work of pirates.

Rife as these stories were, there was some degree of hardihood in venturing on board a four-hundred-ton ship, with a crew of not more than thirty persons. One gentleman, after having engaged a cabin, retracted, unwilling to risk an encounter with pirates without the proper means of defence; the apprehensions of the other passengers, which were not so sensitive, were allayed by believing they should be joined by some other ship at St. Helena, the point from which fears might reasonably be entertained of these scourges of the sea.

We reached this island in safety, but, while there, the sight of a pirate vessel lately captured, and the tales we heard of the dreadful outrages still committing, alarmed us a little, and rendered us anxious to obtain the protection of some other vessel. Our ship was not the swiftest sailer, and though the captain of a British merchant-man of nearly the same burthen, as little able to cope with an experienced enemy, at first appeared desirous to bear us com-

pany, the hope of gain in running for a market prevailed, and, after we passed Ascension, we lost sight of him altogether.

As we approached the line, upon which region of perpetual summer, it is the usual lot of ships to be becalmed, none but the lightest breezes, and those of the shortest duration, impelling the impatient vessel on her course, the conversation frequently turned upon the subject of piracies. The captain stated that the vessels, usually schooners, which were fitted out by outlaws and renegades from all countries, congregating in the western islands, were ostensibly slavers, and whenever they could procure a valuable cargo from the African coast, to smuggle into the Spanish settlements in the new world, their object was to keep out of the way of every other ship. An instance, to all appearance in point, fell under our immediate observation shortly afterwards. A very superior-looking vessel hove in sight, but the moment she perceived us, she put her helm about, and was off before the wind as fast as every inch of her canvas could take her. At length, we came upon the line, and, according to custom, were becalmed. The sea was as smooth as glass, and if we made any progress at all, it was scarcely perceptible, our ship appearing like a painted ship upon a painted ocean. However unwilling to use an objectionable pronoun, it is now necessary to take up the narrative in the first person, as, in the circumstances which occurred, I cannot pretend to describe more than my own sensations.

I had been ill the greater part of the voyage, and was still in too delicate a state of health to rise early and join the party in the cuddy at breakfast. One Sunday morning, while putting the last touches to a toilette suited to the weather, a white muslin dress, I remember, of that splendid hue imparted by an Indian sun, my brother knocked at my cabin-door, and asked to be admitted. Imagining that he came to tell me some trifling circumstance, I gave him entrance, with the expectation of hearing that a bird, or a fish, had been caught; but soon found his message to be of a less agreeable nature. As my cabin was one of the largest in the ship, I had accommodated him by taking charge of his books and various other articles of property; amongst these were a case of pistols, and in his anxiety to see that the weapons were in an efficient state, he had hurried down before the usual hour for his visit. During the few minutes of his stay, he told me that it was in vain to disguise our situation; a very suspicious-looking vessel was in sight, and as she had all the appearance of a pirate, it was deemed advisable to prepare for the worst. I experienced a little shock at this intelligence, but determining not to give way to fears which might have no foundation, employed myself as usual about my cabin, when, suddenly, I was startled by the report of a gun on board our own ship. Looking about, to make some inquiry, I espied a little boy, a fellow-passenger, who immediately came into my cabin, and told me that, as the schooner had not answered the captain's signals, he had ordered a gun to be fired to oblige her to shew her colours. She replied by displaying the stars and stripes of the United States, and immediately afterwards hoisted a commodore's pennant. As pirates possess the flags of all nations, we were not at all satisfied that the American colours were not assumed, and the commodore's pennant increased our suspicion, since it did not appear probable that an officer of rank would be found on board so small a vessel. All were unanimous in believing that it had been displayed to deceive us, especially as the movements of the vessel had hitherto been of so sinister a nature, and she had so long delayed to declare herself.

In the early part of our interview my young friend seemed exceedingly

frightened; he had never experienced a sense of danger before, and the accounts he had heard of the barbarities committed by pirates, were enough to daunt an older heart. The tears stood in his eyes; he was evidently endeavouring to suppress his emotions, but would have abandoned himself to his terrors had he seen any other person similarly affected. I endeavoured to cheer and re-assure him, exhorting him to act like a man, and giving him hope that all would yet end well. My composure tranquillized his mind, and he began to enter with alacrity into the preparations which were going forward, turning up his shirt sleeves over his elbows, and asking if he could not act as a powder-monkey. At first, he recommended me not to go upon deck, as the ship was clearing for action, but afterwards reporting that I should not be in the way, I accompanied him up to the cuddy. A novel scene presented itself upon our usually quiet deck. Heaps of cutlasses and muskets were piled in every direction; all the men were at the guns, and the captain was giving orders on the poop, and surveying the enemy through a telescope.

The supposed enemy, though out of gunshot, was plainly visible to the naked eye,—a black, wicked-looking vessel, with all her sails crowded, certainly answering the description of a slaver given in the *Red Rover*, a work which, by the way, I had lately been reading, to beguile the tedium of our detention upon the line. I contrasted the conduct of this ship with that of an honest Bremener, whom we had fallen in with the preceding Sunday, and with whom we parted after a brief interchange of civilities, there being no motive on either side for mystery or avoidance. Repairing to the cabin of the only lady passenger besides myself, I found her so far overcome by the sense of our peril, as to be unable to converse upon it; she preserved her outward composure, and excepting the loss of her usual animation, exhibited no sign of terror. Though feeling equally unwilling to worry my companions with questions and fears, I was anxious to discover whether we had any very serious cause of alarm, and waiting patiently until the captain came down, inquired of him what he thought of our situation. It may be necessary to state that our commandant was the least pompous or ostentatious person I ever met with, the last man to exaggerate danger, or to play upon the feelings of his passengers. We all placed the utmost confidence, not only in his good seamanship but in his good sense, and it can seldom fall to the lot of a party so situated, to meet with a man of such universal information, and so unaffected in the display of mental powers of a very superior order. His reply was any thing but consolatory. He said that, in the absence of all recent intelligence from England, it was impossible to say what might have taken place between the European or American powers, and that, should the Brazilian government be at variance with the United States, there would be no difficulty in accounting for the appearance of armed vessels, belonging to the latter country, in these seas; but should peace have continued, he did not think it likely that we should meet with American vessels of war cruising in a direction in which they had apparently no business, and the conduct of the ship was so suspicious, that he could scarcely believe her to be anything but a pirate.

She had now been two hours in sight, and instead of coming boldly down, which she might have done in an eighth part of that time, she continued hovering about out of gunshot, as if she desired to wait until nightfall, in order to take us at a still greater disadvantage. It was preposterous to attempt to get away, since she would have outsailed us; in fact, she had every circumstance in her favour. I remained a little while upon the deck, watching the arrangements making for our defence, and had at least the satisfaction to see that all

that human prudence and foresight could accomplish, united with the coolest and most determined courage, would be effected by men who were aware that, in the event of the schooner proving an enemy, exertions of no ordinary nature would be required. Our crew was composed of rather heterogeneous materials. A few old men-of-war's-men were mingled with very inexperienced hands. There were several boys, who had never been at sea before, and some older persons of that class, technically termed land-lubbers, who, had not the captain and his officers been very efficient persons (the latter working like common seamen), would have scarcely been sufficient for the safe navigation of the ship. They were all, however, well-behaved, and, with the exception of the boatswain (who was a Bardolph in his appearance, and a Trinculo in his potations), sober. Two or three, the carpenter in particular, a Dane, were remarkable for their temperance, and the general good conduct of the whole gave us confidence in their demeanour on the present occasion. All appeared to be ready to do their best; the negro steward, and even the half-caste Bengallee, who acted as cuddy-servant, and who seemed to have had little or no acquaintance with the grim goddess of war, readily and cheerfully came forward to perform their allotted parts. We had six guns, small and suited to the size of the ship, which were manned by the most experienced hands, and to prevent confusion in working the vessel, a few only were to detach themselves from each, to shift the sails, or perform the necessary evolutions, every person returning to his post the moment they could be spared. These orders, though showing the foresight of the captain, indicated our own weakness, and the difficulties we should have to contend with in an encounter with a force which outnumbered us so greatly. The passengers and servants were to be stationed on the poop, and as the latter, as well as two or three of the crew, had never loaded a musket in their lives, all the fire-arms in the ship were loaded and collected in heaps, so that these worthies would have nothing to do, for some time, but to fling down one weapon and take up another. The passengers were all well-armed; my brother depended chiefly upon a brace of pistols and a cutlass; another of his military companions selected a blunderbuss, which he loaded almost to the muzzle; and a third, cherishing tender recollections of tiger-hunts and encounters with wild-buffaloes, clung to a favourite rifle. The other gentlemen were equally provided with weapons, and it was evident that all would sell their lives dearly.

In the desire to impress the minds of the sailors with the necessity of making a determined resistance, and to convince them of the folly of suffering themselves to be deceived by the hope of quarter, in the event of their surrendering the ship without fighting, the passengers took opportunities of conversing with the crew, who were unanimous in declaring that they entertained no hope of escaping with life, unless they succeeded in beating off the pirate. They seemed to be too well acquainted with the tender mercies of these wretches, and they firmly expressed their determination to second the officers and passengers: all appeared resolved to do, according to their homely phrase, "the best they could for their lives."

Fearful odds were arrayed against us, but wonders might be effected by steady, well-disciplined courage, when opposed to a lawless crew, who generally mingle cowardice with their ferocity, and who frequently decline a combat with foes upon their guard, and ready to give them a warm reception, and the red coats of the officers might deceive the enemy into the belief that we had troops on board. The captain, having completed his arrangements, made a short and pithy speech to the crew, which was very well received, notwith-

standing an intimation that they would not be supplied with Dutch courage, in the shape of rum; he then declared his intention of putting the ship about, and going up to the enemy, in order that our suspense at least might be ended, and that the engagement, if impending, should take place in open day. He requested that my friend and I would both adjourn to my cabin, where, though not secure against cannon-balls, we should be more out of the way than upon the upper deck. Upon entering the cabin, I found it a scene of confusion; my trunks and boxes having been all removed from their places to get at a deposit of shot. As I stood at the door, I assisted in handing them to the people in waiting, and was civilly admonished by the sailors to be careful of my muslin dress, which they feared might sustain injury from contact with rusty ammunition. I had, however, by this time, lost all interest in the preservation of my gown; I had seen enough to convince me that we were placed in a most frightful predicament, and though, by a strong effort, I succeeded in concealing my terror, it was as great as a keen sense of danger could make it. The uselessness of giving way to despair, and the duty I felt of suppressing emotions which might annoy those to whom the defence of the ship was entrusted, rendered me silent; but, internally, I lamented my rashness in having ventured on board a vessel so ill-armed, and, moreover, became highly wrath with the Admiralty for not sending out a sufficient force to clear the seas of these horrid buccanneers.

The sailors having carried off the ammunition, we were left in profound solitude. The lower deck, on which my cabin was, at this period of the day, usually a scene of bustle and preparation for dinner, — the steward's pantry being at the farther end, — was now silent and deserted. A dish of rice lay upon one of the lockers; I took a little of it to feed a favourite parrot, the bird having been neglected in the general confusion. On mounting a box to reach its cage, I felt my limbs tremble under me so as almost to disable me from standing, and I had proof that my nerves were not steeled against the assaults of fear. I sat down upon the box, striving to re-animate my spirits, and to prepare my mind for the awful change, — the sudden launch into eternity, — which seemed so near at hand. But vainly did I endeavour to collect my thoughts, or to lead them to contemplations suited to the seriousness of the occasion. I had no religious terrors to contend with; my faith had long been fixed, and, though conscious of much demerit, my trust was unshaken. I have heard of persons similarly situated, to whom the whole of their previous life has passed in an instant in review, and whose religious feelings, though long dormant, had revived with the greatest force and intensity. Such was not the case with me; I could neither fix my attention on the past, nor on the future; I desired to live, and expected to die; and, instead of dwelling upon subjects likely to afford comfort under such circumstances, I could not help drawing comparisons between the state of my feelings and those of Henry Morton, in the tale of *Old Mortality*, while he watched the movements of the clock which was to give the signal for his murder. So strongly did I identify myself with this ideal personage, and so vividly did the recollection of the passage, describing the scene with the covenanters, act upon my imagination, that I almost fancied a clock in the corner of the cabin. I knew that we were getting near to the schooner, for her sails were occasionally visible from the open ports, and I was in momentary expectation of hearing the dreaded roar of tier-guns. In a few minutes, in all probability, the action would commence, and our present state of suspense, though sufficiently painful, was far preferable to the fearful certainty of actual collision. Even the faint hope of

success in the approaching conflict was cruelly clouded by the distressing conviction that the ship could not be defended without the loss of many lives. We were familiar with the countenances and characters of all the men, and independent of the officers and passengers, who had associated together in the most friendly manner for nearly four months, there was not a sailor on board whose death, in the ordinary way, would not have occasioned great regret, and the idea of many perishing by violence was still more intolerable.

My female friend and myself, unwilling to torment the gentlemen with inquiries, controuled our desire to be made acquainted with the movements of the schooner, and remained perfectly quiet. At length, however, we received a visit from the little boy before mentioned, who brought us very disagreeable intelligence. He informed us that there was a struggle of skill between our captain and the commander of the schooner, the latter manœuvring to bring his vessel across our stern, in order to rake us with all his guns, while we were tacking about with the determination of giving a broadside only to the enemy. This accounted for the tedious interval which had elapsed from the period of our altering our course. The next accounts were still less satisfactory. Our young friend reported that the schooner was crammed full of men, who were clustering upon the deck and upon the yards like bees. We knew that pirate-vessels were always crowded, and as we could have little chance, when once disabled, of keeping out of reach of her grappling-irons, nothing could prevent her multitudes from boarding us, and bearing down all opposition. Our fate seemed now to be inevitable, for no American man-of-war could mistake an English vessel, trading from the East-Indies, for an enemy. It was impossible that hostilities should have so suddenly broken out between Great Britain and the United States as to leave us in ignorance of the chance of a war, and we could only come to one melancholy conclusion, that we were about to fall into the hands of the most remorseless wretches in the world.

I had two swords in my cabin, one double-handed, brought from the Sicilian Hills; the other Burmese, which I was taking to England, to adorn the armoury of a celebrated antiquary. I eyed these weapons occasionally, with a vain wish that I could wield them like some heroine of old, and I sometimes fancied that, if we came to action, I should not be able to restrain myself from plunging sword in hand into the *melée*; so strongly was I excited by the desire of self-preservation. However, it became necessary to take measures to avoid the most dreadful results of capture; it would be better to go overboard at once, than to wait for miscreants to cut my throat; and as I could not fail to be made acquainted with the issue of the engagement, in the event of defeat, I determined upon making my escape into the sea. Nothing would be easier than to put this design into execution. There was a great slope from the stern-ports to the deck of my cabin, and some scrambling was necessary to get to the opening; consequently, on the first appearance of hostile faces at the door, I could jump out before it would be possible to cut off my retreat. This was a melancholy alternative, but, no better occurring, I was fain to make up my mind to an act which might be justified by the circumstances in which I was placed.

Four hours of unremitting anxiety had now passed away; but we were coming up so fast to the schooner, that suspense must soon be ended. Every moment I expected to hear the sound of the guns, and so great was my terror, that I began to fear that all presence of mind would forsake me at the dreaded discharge, and that I should either lose my senses, or become paralyzed. My friend already appeared to be in the latter condition; she had scarcely uttered

a word the whole day, and seemed quite bewildered by the horror of our situation. At length, we came within hail of the schooner, and I heard the voice of our captain, through his trumpet, demanding who and what she was. The reply did not reach me, but hope revived, since the guns were silent. Our young aid-de-camp now ran down and told us that the commander of the schooner had asked leave to send a boat on board; but as this might be a stratagem of the pirates, to get possession of the ship, the captain had consented only upon condition that the crew should come unarmed; and that the gentlemen on the poop were preparing to fire into the boat upon the first symptom of hostility. A lieutenant and midshipman got into a cutter, which was lowered down the side, and the sight of the uniform of the American navy dispelled our fears. I hastened upon deck with my friend, and we both went into her more comfortable cabin, where we could see all that passed without being seen; for I felt unwilling to shew these gentlemen how much they had frightened me. Instead of the din of arms, brisk bargains commenced for the sale of Chinsurah cigars, and Bengallee solar hats, articles which our people had to dispose of. It appeared that our captain was right in his conjecture about the Brazils. The American vessel was conveying out Commodore Penny or Patten, upon a diplomatic mission to the government, which explained the circumstance of the pennant, which we had fancied had been assumed for the purpose of deception.

The American officers were very civil, pretending they had taken us for a sloop-of-war having marines on board, and paying us many compliments upon our martial appearance. They added, that they had been at quarters since eight o'clock in the morning; but as they must have been very certain that their government was not at war with any other nation, and they could not pretend to mistake us for a pirate, it was clear that they knew us to be "bits of Glasgow bodies," and determined to put us into a fright. Our gentlemen either forgot to put queries, which would have cleared this matter beyond a doubt, or were unwilling to convict their American visitors of a very unjustifiable proceeding. They told us that if we should remain a day or two longer becalmed, we might expect to see another vessel of the same description bound to the same port. They brought fresh accounts of piracies, and expressed a wish to be appointed to the service of sweeping the seas of such reptiles. We had little news to communicate, as they were much better acquainted with the state of public affairs in Europe than we could be; and the captain supplied us with a large bundle of American newspapers. Immediately after their departure, the greater number of passengers might be seen greedily devouring the contents of these periodicals, which, luckily for us, were voluminous, and filled with tales and stories from all sorts of books. I had been too highly excited to calm down so soon to the enjoyment of fictitious adventures, and, indeed, I began to think that there was something profane and presumptuous in dallying with the evils of life, and rendering them subservient to mere amusement.

Upon a calm review of all the occurrences of the morning, we could not accuse ourselves of having taken panic without sufficient cause; for, from the moment when we first beheld the schooner, until we came within hail of each other, her conduct completely justified the supposition that she was an enemy, and it was very evident that, if our captain had not resolved upon going up to her, she would have kept us much longer in suspense, amusing herself no doubt with the terror she had occasioned. A few signals would have put her in possession of our name and calling, and, being to windward, she might have

come alongside of us in a few minutes, and satisfied herself as to our peaceful occupation. Brother Jonathan was certainly inclined to be facetious, and to enjoy a relief from the monotony of a voyage at our expense.

My friend and myself received the compliments of the gentlemen upon our heroine-like conduct, and certainly we deserved them; for, though thoroughly impressed with a conviction of our danger, we controlled every emotion, restraining even our tears, and arming ourselves with passive courage for the endurance of the worst. The struggle, however, had proved rather too much for me, and the reaction was proportionate. When all necessity for exertion had ceased, I found myself unable to stand, and lay down on a couch, in a state of exhaustion; nor did I recover during the whole of the day.

Notwithstanding the various well-authenticated reports of the audacity with which the miscreants, concerned in the slave-trade, carry on their iniquitous pursuit, we had only heard of one British vessel-of-war employed upon a service which required the co-operation of many, and that was lying at Ascension. Upon our approach to the island, we had seen a small vessel of war at anchor under the rocks, and our captain paid the customary compliment of hoisting colours as he passed. This act of civility was not returned by the grandee in command, a lieutenant in the navy, addicted, like many of his class, to the assumption of the Buhadoor, when meeting with an inferior. Not condescending to notice a free-trader, he contented himself with sending a midshipman on board, to learn the news. The officers of the ship,—for the captain remained upon the poop, paying no attention to the visit,—invited the young man into the cuddy, where my female friend and myself were seated. We did the honours very graciously, being anxious to obtain all the information we could collect about the island, which our short sojourn, and the difficulty of landing, prevented us from examining in person. We found our new friend a very intelligent person, and were much pleased with the account he gave of the rising prosperity of the colony. Notwithstanding the barren nature of the greater portion of the soil, much of the land has been already brought under cultivation, and the gardens are expected soon to rival those of St. Helena. In the course of a few years, therefore, the island will be able to supply the homeward-bound ships with vegetables and water—the latter article, though sufficiently abundant, being at the period of which I write, somewhat difficult of access from the sea, and only to be conveyed on board ship by the crew of the vessel, at the expense of considerable labour.*

The colonists, on their first settlement, could only vary their daily fare with fish or fowl; but so much of this once barren island has been cultivated, that they are enabled to feed cattle, sheep, and goats, in considerable numbers. Eggs are still very plentiful, but have now become private property, and must be purchased for the ships which touch. Before the occupation of Ascension, they were to be had for the gathering, particularly those of the guinea-fowl, of which there was always a plentiful supply. These birds, originally put on shore by some passing vessel, multiplied in the rocks, yielding an enormous quantity of eggs, and affording excellent sport to the least experienced marksmen of the crews who landed. They are still, notwithstanding the depredations of rats and cats, so numerous, as to render it advisable to shoot great numbers in the course of the year. The island abounds in aquatic birds; and the boobies especially, which suffer themselves to be taken by the hand, create a good deal of amusement for the passengers of the Homeward Bound.

* The latest accounts state that water is now conveyed in pipes to the shore at Ascension, in the same manner as at St. Helena.

DR. CAREY.*

Of the learned, the pious, and the amiable Dr. Carey of Serampore, we have, at length, a memoir prepared from authentic materials, by a member of his family, at the request of the Missionary Society to which he belonged, as a tribute of their esteem for him. The biographer, Mr. Eustace Carey, avows that he has "endeavoured to exhibit the Christian and the missionary, rather than the philosopher and the scholar;" though why these parts of his character, which placed him in a conspicuous view before the world, without derogating from or impairing the effect of his more serious labours, should be kept, as it were, out of sight, is more than we can understand. The philosophical and philological pursuits of Dr. Carey were not aberrations from the path of the missionary; his learning and his piety reflected mutual light upon each other; and it is gross affectation for his biographer to pretend to undervalue his claims as a philosopher and a scholar, as if they were incongruous with his merits as a Christian and a missionary.

The early history of Dr. Carey is authenticated by a narrative of his own, addressed to the late Mr. Andrew Fuller, of Kettering, and by an account written by a surviving sister. From hence, it appears, that he was born of parents in humble circumstances (his father being the master of a small free-school), in the village of Paulerspury, in Northamptonshire, 17th August, 1761. His father, brother, and sister have recorded his attention to learning when a boy, and especially his aptitude for figures; and the latter mentions his early fondness for natural history: "The room that was appropriated to his use was full of insects, stuck in every corner, that he might observe their progress: he never walked out, when quite a boy, without observation on the hedges as he passed; and when he took up a plant of any kind, he always observed it with care." His own account is, that he preferred to read books of science, history, voyages, &c. more than any others. At fourteen, he was bound apprentice to a shoe-maker.

The details he gives of his evil propensities when a child, of his stirrings of conscience, and of his awakening to a sense of religion, are by no means extraordinary, and are, in our opinion, out of place in his biography. Carey was an admirer of David Brainerd (whose life Dr. Ryland esteemed "next to his Bible"), whose self-castigation is so severe, and the narrative of whose mental trials and temptations is so wearisome. The discipline of the Baptist and other religious societies, exacts from those who desire admission a minute "confession" of what is termed, we believe, their "experience;" but these disclosures, often humiliating, of internal conflicts, perhaps unconsciously coloured by imagination, are not, in our opinion, proper for publication to the world. Whilst they can be of little or no benefit to the real Christian, they are calculated to invite the sneers and mockery of the light; to add a dangerous stimulus to the fancies of the weak, and to furnish implements available by the hypocritical and designing.

He became, it would appear, with little or no previous preparation, a

* Memoir of William Carey, D.D., late Missionary to Bengal; Professor of Oriental Languages in the College of Fort William, Calcutta. By EUSTACE CAREY. London, 1836. Jackson and Walford.

preacher; and before he was twenty, he married. His master dying before he was reputed to have acquired a competent knowledge of his business (though he insists that he was accounted a good workman), he had to struggle with narrowness of circumstances. The talents he displayed, as a probationary preacher, however, induced the Rev. Thomas Scott (the commentator) to say, as appears from his own letter, that "he would prove no ordinary man;" and that, "from the first, he thought young Carey an extraordinary person."

At Moulton and Leicester, he became acquainted with Messrs. Ryland, Fuller, Hall, Pearce of Birmingham, and other ministers of the Baptists; and it is no wonder that Carey, though educated in the doctrines of the Established Church, should have been led to think with these persons, who were men of good abilities and excellent character. With Mr. Fuller, who was a very amiable and estimable man (we speak from personal knowledge of him), Carey formed an intimate union, which eventually facilitated his missionary career in India. The apparent motive of his engaging in that office is thus stated by Mr. Eustace Carey. He kept a school at Moulton, and whilst instructing his pupils in geography, his attention was diverted from the physical to the religious condition of remote nations; and this idea absorbed his mind so much, that when, at a meeting of ministers, at Northampton, about this time, Mr. Ryland, sen., called upon them to propose a topic for discussion, Mr. Carey suggested "the duty of Christians to attempt the spread of the Gospel among heathen nations." The subject, being new, excited surprise, and Mr. Ryland called his young brother an enthusiast for entertaining such an idea. Mr. Fuller also says, that some of the most aged and respectable ministers thought that it was a wild and impracticable scheme that he had got in his head. In a pamphlet, however, which he subsequently wrote, Mr. Carey discussed the perpetuity of the Saviour's commission, and demonstrated the practicability of further attempts to convert the heathen.

In 1789, he removed from Moulton to Leicester, which increased his opportunities for the acquisition of every species of knowledge, and improved his circumstances. In a letter to his father, he describes the methodical manner in which he apportioned to each day its appropriate labour.

His mind was still intent upon missionary views, and by degrees he succeeded in bringing his ministerial brethren to sympathize with him and to promote his design; and at length they agreed to form a society, and the outline of the plan was offered at Kettering in October, 1792, when a committee was formed, and the nucleus of a fund contributed, to the amount of £13. 2s. 6d.* At this meeting, Mr. Carey offered to become the first missionary: he was accepted, and appointed to go to Bengal. At a subsequent period of his life, however, he told Mr. Swan, "I became a missionary because I could not say no."

* Mr. Fuller says: "At the Kettering meeting, brother Carey was present, and after the public services of the day were over, the ministers withdrew into a private room, and there, in a solemn vow, pledged themselves to God and one another, as a society, to make at least an attempt for carrying the Gospel somewhere into the heathen world. A committee was chosen, and Mr. Carey was a member of it."

When the machinery was thus set in motion, contributions flowed in, and Mr. Carey soon found a colleague in his arduous enterprize, Mr. John Thomas. In April, 1793, they engaged a passage in one of the Company's ships, but without previously obtaining permission from the authorities at home, and without distinctly stating their object. They were consequently obliged to forego their voyage for the present. The account which the Rev. Mr. Scott gives is this. He states that Mr. Carey applied to him to use his influence with Mr. Charles Grant, to procure him and Mr. Thomas license to go out in the Company's ships, as missionaries to the British settlements in India: "what I said of Mr. Carey so far satisfied Mr. Grant, that he said, if Mr. Carey was going alone, or with one equally to be depended on along with him, he would not oppose him; but his strong disapprobation of Mr. T., on what ground I know not, induced his negative." Carey records, at the very outset of his Journal, that he was prevented from going in the *Oxford*, "by reason of the abominable East-India monopoly!" Mr. Thomas, the person objected to, was of the medical profession, had been engaged in trade or speculations in India, and was deeply in debt; the disinclination, therefore, to allow such a person, who had assumed the character of a preacher, to go out to India in the novel guise of a missionary to the Hindus, is not extraordinary or unreasonable. Mr. Fuller, in his letter to Dr. Ryland, on learning the impediment, says: "we are all undone—I am grieved—yet, perhaps, 'tis best—Thomas's debts and *embranglements* damped my pleasure before—perhaps 'tis best he should not go." The result was, that a passage was taken for Mr. Carey and his family (by whom he was not originally intended to be accompanied, Mrs. Carey obstinately refusing to go with him), in a Danish ship.

The infant Baptist Mission Society had yet many difficulties to contend with. Incessant contributions were required for its funds, and some members of the Baptist body, in no captious or malevolent spirit (though Mr. Eustace Carey implies this), thought it rather absurd "to exhaust resources in distant countries, whilst so much remained to be effected at home." A jealousy seems, also, to have been entertained at the project having originated amongst the provincial ministers; those of London were "not disposed to commit themselves, and to compromise the denomination to a mere experiment:" at a meeting in the City, to form an auxiliary society, the proposition was negatived.

The vessel in which the missionaries sailed, the *Kron Princesa Maria*, was owned and commanded by an Englishman, named Christmas, "one of the most polite, accomplished gentlemen," Dr. Carey stated, "that ever bore the name of a sea-captain." He made them very comfortable; and the voyage, on the whole, was a pleasant one. They reached Calcutta on the 11th November, 1793, and took up their residence at the Portuguese settlement of Bandell, about thirty miles distant.

The embarrassments and afflictions which Mr. Carey underwent, for the first year and a-half after his arrival, appear to have been great. His biographer seems to have hesitated as to the propriety of publishing "some

delicate points which, upon first consideration, it seemed desirable to escape from noticing: facts are called into review, which a feeling heart would rather wish to conceal, and even to obliterate." This refers to Mrs. Carey, who had been very reluctantly prevailed upon, by the entreaties of Mr. Thomas, to accompany her husband to India, and when severe trials arose, she was unequal to them. Their slender resources hourly diminished, without the prospect of replenishment, until they were, in a few months, reduced to destitution, and almost on the brink of starvation. "Everything in her former life and her physical constitution," to use Mr. Eustace Carey's expressions, "was unfavourable to the stern and sublime exercise of the Christian virtues to which her circumstances now called her:" with a spirit unusually timid, and a bodily frame always feeble, "the incipient inroads of monomania was [were] unbinging her intelligence and corroding her passions." In one of his letters, he says: "if my family were but hearty in the work, I should find a great burthen removed; but the carnal discourse of the passage, and the pomp and grandeur of Europeans here, have intoxicated their minds." This was one great source of Mr. Carey's sufferings; another affliction arose from the character of his companion; Mr. Thomas, who was "unthinking, unthrifty, versatile, and capricious; the little money they had in hand was in Mr. Thomas's keeping, who took his measures, and disbursed funds, almost independently of the advice, and frequently with too little apparent regard to the comfort of his friend: he also appeared for a time as though disposed to relinquish the mission, and actually commenced business in his own profession." He eventually became deranged, and was placed in a lunatic asylum in Calcutta.

The Journal of Mr. Carey, at this period, contains little in addition to his religious experience, besides the details of his difficulties, the imprudence of his friend Thomas, the ignorance and "stupid superstition" of the natives with whom he conversed, his movements from place to place in search of a station, and his progress in the study of the language and the translation of the Scriptures into Bengali, under the direction of his moonshi, Ram Ram Boshu, a person who makes rather a conspicuous figure in the early history of the Baptist Mission. He is described in the Journal, at this time, as "a discerning man, very inquisitive and intelligent." His criticism on our absurd graphic representation of angels (which is adopted from the Pagan images of embodied virtues) is just. "Seeing a picture," says Mr. Carey, "in which an angel was represented, he made this inquiry: 'Sir, are angels women or birds? I see they have got feathers; therefore, they must be birds, and then I can see them and catch them. Now we think that they are great powers, which can go any where in an instant, without wings or any such helps.' He is now much hurt at seeing pretended pictures of God, or the Holy Spirit with wings like a dove; and many of those representations, in cuts with the Bible, are to him, and others who are still heathens, a very great stumbling-block." Ram Boshu was, in the end, discharged for the crime of adultery, and was suspected, but not by Mr. Carey, of dishonesty.

Carey's circumstances were improved by his appointment, by Mr. Udney, to a situation in an indigo-factory at Malda, at a salary of Rs. 200 a-month. It is not difficult to appreciate his care and frugality, when we hear that, of this slender stipend, after providing for the wants of a large family (Mrs. Carey's indisposition also preventing her from superintending it), in such a climate as Bengal, he contrived to spare from one-third to one-fourth for missionary purposes. Nor did his secular engagements, though sufficient to occupy an ordinary man, prevent him from attempting native education, acquiring the dialect of the province, addressing the natives daily, maintaining an extensive correspondence, and mastering the elements of so difficult a language as the Sanscrit. The Society in England, however, we are told, "felt a serious demur" (such is the phraseology of the biographer), upon learning that Mr. Carey and his colleague had accepted secular employment.

As he proceeded in his labours of translation, he became sensible of the difficulty of finding fit expressions in which to render European words; and he mentions, in one place, being forced, by the poverty of the language, to use, when speaking of "sin coming from the heart," a word which signified the heart, as part of the body—"a sheep's heart as well as a man's." But this is only an acknowledgment of ignorance on his part; for it is impossible to conclude that in any one of the Indian dialects, more than in Bengali, there is wanting a word which is understood to signify, "the seat of the affections."

The real difficulties of a conscientious missionary were, likewise, soon revealed to him. "It is matter of devout joy," Mr. Eustace Carey observes, "when the Gospel is so far successful as to induce any to renounce idolatry and assume the Christian profession; but the burden of a missionary is thenceforward rather augmented than relieved; he is then unremittingly to watch the renewing process; he has daily to inform the ignorant and excite the torpid mind: the errors which beset native converts are so numerous and insinuating, and the perils to which the principles and character are liable to, so imminent, that the solicitude of a missionary on their behalf is painful."

After nearly three years spent in missionary labours, he found "instead of success, appearances more against them than ever;" and he felt much "lest the friends of religion should faint" at the prospect. "I certainly," he adds, "expected more success than has attended us at present." Mr. Thomas's subsequent conduct had redeemed him in the opinion of Mr. Carey, whose warm and constant attachment to a friend who caused him much pain and uneasiness, is an evidence of the amiable qualities of his character. He began now to call for more missionaries to be sent to India; since if he and Mr. Thomas died, without successors on the spot, the good work would be greatly retarded. He had already conceived the idea of such an union as the Serampore Mission; for, in a letter to Mr. Fuller, dated November 16th, 1796, he suggests that seven or eight missionary families might be sent out: "I recommend," he says, "all living together, in a number of

little straw houses, forming a line or square, and of having nothing of our own, but all the general stock;" and he then shews the various advantages attending this community of goods in the beginning of the Gospel church there, in respect to economy,—education of children,—example,—and industry, for he suggests that 100 or 200 biggahs of land should be cultivated by them.

As the translation of the Bible into Bengali was now nearly completed, Mr. Carey urged the society at home to send out materials for printing it. "As it is corrected by a learned native," he says, "the style and syntax cannot be *very bad*."

The description of Mr. Carey by a brother missionary, at this period, is not overdrawn: "His amazing knowledge of the languages and customs; his assiduity in translating the Scriptures; his diligence in preaching; his patience under trials, and his perseverance, though without apparent success, are admirable: he seems every way fitted to lay the foundation of future good in this country."

In the beginning of 1797, they made a missionary visit to Bootan, in Tibet, where they were well-received. He seems to have entertained some thoughts of settling there. Misfortunes had attended the indigo-factory at which he was employed; it failed, and his allowance from thence, by his benevolent friend Mr. Udney, ceased at the end of this year. Mr. Carey, in consequence, removed to Kidderpore, where he commenced the business for himself, and erected buildings, in expectation of other missionaries coming out, one of whom was Mr. Ward.

They arrived, four in number, at the close of 1799, and, not being permitted to settle in the British territory, they resorted to the little Danish settlement of Serampore, about fourteen miles from Calcutta, on the western bank of the Hooghley; the governor (Colonel Bie), who had been the friend and pupil of Swartz, received them kindly, and never deserted them. Mr. Eustace Carey thinks proper to be severe, and to introduce reflections which might better have been spared, on "the harsh and jealous policy of the Company," in forbidding the settlement of the missionaries in their own territories; that is, in scrupulously abstaining from an act which would at once have committed them with their Hindu subjects on the tender point of their religion, which they were bound, both by law and policy, not to interfere with.

Mr. Carey joined the new missionaries (including Mr. Ward and Mr. Marshman) at Serampore, relinquishing the Kidderpore concern at a heavy loss. They purchased a large house, with two acres of land, for Rs. 6,000; and they stated to the Society at home, that this alone would almost exhaust their funds. They had, besides, to provide Rs. 13,000 for other expenses, including the printing of the Bible, in addition to their support, which would cost £750 a-year: they call, therefore, for "a pretty large and immediate assistance," and they advise the sending all the funds of the society, £5,000, to India, the interest of which would support them.

Thus was laid the foundation of the Serampore institution, which has

grown into unlooked-for importance under the prudent management of the missionaries, no less than by their learning, and the services which their philological labours have rendered to the cultivation of Oriental literature.

In 1800, the College of Fort William was founded, and a flattering mark of the esteem entertained for Mr. Carey, by the ruling authorities, was evinced in his appointment as the professor of Bengali. At this time, too, other fruits of his labours began to appear. Writing to his sisters, in November 1801, he says he had lived to see the Bible translated into Bengali, and two of his sons (Felix and William) converted, to baptize five Hindus, and to behold the temporal concerns of the mission flourishing.

His acquisition of languages went on increasing; he began to translate from the Sanscrit, and one of the first books was the *Ramâyana*, and he prepared a Mahratta grammar and dictionary. The College and the Asiatic Society allowed the missionaries Rs. 300 a-month, to assist them in translating and printing Sanscrit classics. In 1804, Mr. Carey delivered, as moderator at the public disputation at the college, a public speech in Bengali and another in Sanscrit (the first ever delivered by an European), before the Governor-general. In 1807, the Sanscrit and Mahratta languages were added to his professorship, and his salary was increased to Rs. 1,000 per month. This accession to their funds was increased by bequests: Mr. Wm. Grant, on his death, in 1807, left Rs. 20,000 to the mission, and Rs. 10,000 to assist the translations.

In December 1807, Mrs. Carey died, and in June 1808, he married Miss Charlotte Emilia Rumohr, daughter of the Countess of Alfeldt, and of a noble family in the Duchy of Sleswick.

In 1817, an unfortunate dispute took place between the Serampore missionaries and the Baptist Society, into the details of which it is not agreeable to enter, which terminated in the dissolution of a connexion that had subsisted for upwards of twenty years. It is necessary, however, to state, that Dr. Carey decidedly dissented from the course pursued by the rest of the missionaries; in other words, adhered to the society. In 1821, he lost his second wife; and in 1823 he took a third.

In the same year, he fell in landing from his boat, and a fever being the consequence, he suffered an illness from which he never thoroughly recovered. His literary labours were, however, not remitted. In July 1833, he felt so great a change that he concluded death was approaching; and though he rallied a little towards the end of the year, was able to sit on his couch and read a proof sheet of the Scriptures, he died on the 9th June, 1834.

A "Notice" of Dr. Carey, by his son Jonathan; *Remarks on his Character and Labours as an Oriental Scholar and Translator*, by Professor Wilson; and "A Summary View of Dr. Carey's Character, with Reflections," by his present biographer, complete Dr. Carey's history.

As a philologist, his laborious works rendered him a highly serviceable pioneer, at a time when there were few aids to the acquisition of the Oriental tongues. With respect to the Bengali, Mr. Wilson states no more than the natives themselves allow, that "Dr. Carey may claim the merit of having raised

from the condition of a rude and unsettled dialect, to the character of a regular and permanent form of speech, possessing something of a literature, and capable, from its intimate relation to the Sanscrit, of becoming a refined and comprehensive vehicle for the diffusion of sound knowledge and religious truth." He observes, also, that Dr. Carey spoke Sanscrit with fluency and correctness, and possessed at least six different dialects. Mr. Wilson sums up his character in these words: "Dr. Carey was a man of no ordinary powers of mind; he was endowed with prompt and acute apprehension, and capable of vigorous and enduring application; his tastes were varied and his attainments vast; and he perseveringly and zealously devoted all his faculties and acquirements, to the intellectual and spiritual improvement of his fellow-creatures in the East."

Of his religious character, it is unnecessary to say more than that he appears to have been a sincere and pious Christian. Though belonging to a sect not remarkable for liberality of sentiment or a spirit of enlarged toleration, he appears to have evinced none of that narrow bigotry and pharisaical humility, which a small and peculiar class of religionists are apt to cherish towards others. The language which he employs, when treating of religious topics, is the exaggerated style of his sect, and requires to be translated into that of "truth and soberness." The reflections contained in his Journal on his own unworthiness, &c., have sometimes a morbid cast; and, on one passage, his friend Dr. Ryland has written, "low-spiritedness and wild humility."

THE MONSOONS.

Sir J. Herschel, in a paper read before the South-African Literary and Scientific Institution, at the Cape of Good Hope, states a curious meteorological fact, that the mean annual barometrical fluctuation, at Calcutta, appears to be much greater than at the Cape, and in a contrary direction, the *maximum* of Calcutta corresponding to the *minimum* of the Cape; and this he attributes to an actual bodily transfer of a portion of air from hemisphere to hemisphere, by the alternate heating and cooling of the two hemispheres, as the sun crosses from side to side of the Equator. The effect of this cause (which he considers to be general over the whole earth), he supposes will be to modify the regular and constant effect of the trade-winds, by a set of periodical winds, differing materially in character from local monsoons; and to this cause he also attributes the observed annual oscillation of the North and South limits of the trade-winds.

THE LATE CAFFRE WAR.*

THE papers laid before Parliament during the past session, relative to the Caffre war and to the death of the chief Hintza, have an important relation to the policy which has been, and that which should be, pursued in our South African settlements in particular, and in all our colonies where the settlers come in contact with the aboriginal natives. We have watched for years past, with anxious feelings, the silent operation of the exterminating principle, and it is, therefore, a great relief to us to find that, within the last year or two, the attention of the Legislature has been awakened to this subject, and that even the executive government has at length interposed.

The papers, like most official documents of this kind, are, generally speaking, wordy and tedious. Our despatch-drawers, both at home and abroad, have not yet learned to despise the affectation of fine writing, and to express what they have to say in a clear and succinct style. There would be a great economy of time, labour, and money, if, in diplomatic writing, more efforts were made at condensation of thought and language.

In a despatch from the Governor of the Cape (Sir B. D'Urban) to Mr. Secretary Spring Rice, dated Graham's Town, 27th February 1835, it is stated that the Caffre chiefs Pato, Congo, and Kamer (brothers, occupying the country between the Beeka and Lower Keishkamma), who had given strong proofs of their adherence to the colony, had placed the second brother, Congo, in the Governor's hands, as a hostage for their future fidelity. Matua and Tentu, two brothers of the chiefs Tyalie and Macomo (the principals of the league against the colony), had also come in. Colonel Somerset had cleared the districts of Zuurberg and Oliphant's Hock of Caffres, and driven them over the Great Fish River; but a very considerable force of Enno's, Bothman's, and Dushanie's tribes, had lodged in the strong and impervious country between that river and the Keishkamma, in order, probably, to enter the colony, when the force advanced which it was intended to lead into Caffreland. It was, therefore, necessary to expel them from these fastnesses, and drive them across the Keishkamma, and a force was placed under Colonel Smith, which effected that object; the loss of the Caffres, in killed and wounded, being very great, that of the British thirteen killed and twelve wounded. This loss is considered by the Governor as small, compared with the difficulties of the enterprise they were in 1819, either in the nature of their arms, or in their military skill and arrangement: they have now muskets among them, and their movements are all directed with no ordinary military combination." Sir Benjamin further states, that he was then proceeding with the organization of a force, "at an immense expenditure," to advance into Caffreland, the object of which expedition is declared in the despatch of Lieut. Colonel Smith: "the day of just, although awful retribution, I trust is at hand, when those murderous, relentless, and remorseless savages will be taught the power of the British nation and the determination of your Excellency to avenge the murders, incendiarisms, and robberies of the peaceful inhabitants of this once fertile, happy, and most flourishing district, now rendered a desolate and miserable waste."

* Return to an Address of the House of Commons (on the Motion of Mr. Buxton), dated the 8th March 1835, for Copies or Extracts which have been received from, or addressed to, the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, relative to the late Caffre War, and to the Death of Hintza: also Copies of the Instructions given to the Lieut. Governor of the Frontier Districts.

In his despatch of March 19th, the Governor states that the tribes in open hostility to the colony, and who had joined in the invasion and ravaging of it, were those of Tyalie, Macomo, Bothman, Dushanie, Umkala, T'slambie, and some minor ones; and that Hintza, the most powerful and paramount chief of Caffreland (whose territory extended from the mouth of the Kye to its sources in the Stromberg mountains, and between it, eastward, and the Bashee), had been playing a double game, professing pacific sentiments, whilst his *hemraaden* (council) were decidedly hostile, and the plundered cattle was received into his country. Sir Benjamin says that, in his communications with this chief, the latter was desirous to hold off, and await the result of the first movements of the British in advance; "in this," he adds, "he may perhaps go farther than may be for his advantage; because, if he holds back from giving his essential assistance to the other tribes in the outset, he will weaken them, and when they are disposed of, will be left by himself to meet the ulterior proceedings upon our part, which, if we shall find it expedient to adopt them, I have little doubt we shall have discovered ample cause upon his, to justify our adoption." The amount of the force assembled on the eastern frontier, along the Keishkamma, Chumie, and Klip-plaatz, for the advance into Caffreland, was 3,154 men, whereof 1,515 were regulars, mostly infantry; the rest mounted burghers. Governor D'Urban took the command, with Colonel Smith as his second.

The despatch from the Governor to the Earl of Aberdeen, dated the 19th June, announces the success of the expedition, and refers to the official notices in the *Government Gazette*, as containing "an accurate statement of all his recent operations, with their circumstances and results;" to which he adds some passing observations. His Excellency remarks that he had, previously to his setting out, ascertained, beyond all doubt, that Hintza, if not the original contriver and instigator of the combination amongst the chiefs of the savage tribes in western Caffreland against the colony, had afforded them countenance and advice, and that the border tribes relied upon his support. This rendered it, he adds, at once just and necessary that his operations should embrace the country of Hintza at their concluding stage, and dictated the general outline of the plan, which was as follows: after providing for the defensive line and posts, the expedition was to consist of a central force and two strong flanking corps; its base of departure to be the Keishkamma and Chumie rivers; its object, to advance eastward, beyond the Great Kye River, and to conclude in the country of Hintza.

On the 26th March, Colonel Smith passed the Keishkamma, with a detachment; and after a march of thirty miles, attacked one of the enemy's settlements on the Undesima, the Caffres being collected on the Amatola hills in considerable numbers. The colonel drove them from their strong ground, taking 1,200 head of cattle, and destroyed the settlement.

On the 30th and 31st, the whole invading force entered Caffreland, in four divisions; the first (with the head-quarters) moved on the Deba, under the southern base of the Tabin-doda; the second along the left bank of the Keishkamma, joining the first division on the Deba; the third, to the Block Drift of the Chumie; and the fourth, moving from the Klip-plaatz river by the Bontebock Flats, was directed upon the northern side of the Keishkamma and Buffalo mountains. The hostile tribes had thrown themselves into the Tabin-doda, and their dependencies, and extending to and connecting with the Buffalo mountains, above the sources of the Keishkamma and Buffalo, and

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The late Caffre War.

closing in the basin of woody ravines, called the Poorts of the Buffalo, where they had a ready communication with the chief Hintza, who had come up for that purpose to the country of the Amavi, or the Upper Kye.

The divisions having reached their respective destinations, on the 2d and 3d April, a series of concentric operations commenced, all the divisions co-operating; the Caffres retired eastwards, until the tribes just before-mentioned were congregated, to the number of 7,000, in the fastnesses of the Poorts of the Buffalo, where they avowed their intention of defending themselves; they were attacked on the 9th, and dispersed through the woods and mountains, none having escaped into the valley of the Buffalo or in the direction of the Kye: their loss in killed and wounded was great; and several of their chiefs (including a son of Euno), and about 15,000 head of cattle, were taken. Leaving the third division on the scene of the recent operations, to prevent the straggling parties from banding together, and despatching the fourth division into the country of the Chumie, to defend that portion of the border, and sweep the country towards the Chalumna and left bank of the Lower Keishkamma, the Commander-in-chief moved, on the 11th, with the first division, upon the Kye, sending the second down the banks of the Buffalo and Gonube rivers, towards the sea, to clear it of Caffres, and rejoin the head-quarters on the route to the territories of Hintza. On the 13th, the head-quarters were established between the Gonube and the Kye, and the Commander-in-chief congratulated the troops upon the successful result of the operations. On the 15th, the first division crossed the Kye, and entered the country of Hintza, which, it was declared in General Orders, was not to be treated as an enemy's. The cause of this measure was announced to the chief, namely, "To demand from him a satisfactory answer, hitherto withheld, to the official communications made to him, and, if necessary, to enforce the fulfilment of the conditions therein proposed; moreover, inviting and requiring the chief to meet the Governor in person to settle this question without resorting to hostilities." On the 20th, the second division joined the head-quarters, on the Gona, near the late station of the Wesleyan mission. The missionary had fled, with others, beyond the Bashee, from the violence and rapine of Hintza; the Commander-in-chief sent an escort to bring them to the camp, that they might be taken to the colony, "their further stay in these countries being, for the present, at once utterly useless to the cause of religion and very perilous to themselves."

Hintza having refrained from coming to the proposed conference, and his people having murdered an English messenger, the Commander-in-chief, on the 24th April, called before him one of the Hintza's confidential advisers, who had entered the camp as a spy, stated to him the causes of quarrel, and proclaimed war with Hintza in his presence.

The causes of grievance are set forth in a long statement, which was subsequently read and explained to Hintza, in the Caffre tongue, at the interview between the Governor and the chief, on the 29th April. It detailed the essential assistance rendered to Hintza by the colonial government, in 1828, when he was in imminent danger of being destroyed by the powerful Fitcani tribes; it alleged the invasion and ravaging of the colony in 1834, and that, while the hostile chiefs were preparing for their unprovoked aggression, though their intentions were well known to Hintza, he did not (as, being the acknowledged chief of Caffreland, he could have done, and, considering his obligations to the colonial government, he ought to have done) either discountenance it, or give notice of it to the colonial authorities; but, on the contrary, afforded it coun-

tenance and support, received immense quantities of the plundered cattle into his country, and connived at his own people joining in the inroads. It further stated, that Hintza had been apprized that he could be treated as a friend only on condition that he disavowed and ceased to countenance the acts of the hostile chiefs, and send back all the plunder received into his country; to which he had not returned any satisfactory answer, neither had he complied with the terms prescribed. For these causes, and for the murder of two British subjects by Hintza's people,—for the violence and ill-treatment practised against the missionaries at Butterworth, living there by Hintza's sanction,—and for the outrages committed against British traders,—the Governor announced to the chief that he had entered into a treaty with the Amapondas and Tambookies, and had taken the Fingoes under his especial protection, "and that they had become the allies and subjects of the king of England, and he would severely retaliate upon the people of Hintza any violence which the latter should commit upon the former;"—and he concluded by demanding the following terms of satisfaction: first, the restoration of 50,000 head of cattle and 1,000 horses (half to be delivered immediately); second, that Hintza should cause the hostile chiefs and tribes to cease hostilities, and deliver up all the fire-arms they possessed; third, that the murderers of the two British subjects be put to death by the Caffre authorities, in the presence of commissioners, and that 600 cattle be delivered for the benefit of the families of the murdered persons. The causes of complaint, Sir B. D'Urban states to Lord Aberdeen, he knows to be well-founded and not exaggerated, and that they are capable of ready and abundant proof.

"On the arrival of the Commander-in-chief on the Gona, he had found in the surrounding country a race of people called Fingoes, the remnant of a tribe (with their descendants) who had formerly inhabited a district farther eastwards, but had been since nearly exterminated by Chaka, the Zoulah, and having fled into Hintza's country for refuge, they were there converted into slaves, and held in the most degraded state of bondage, the Caffres exercising the power of life and death over them at will, and regarding them in little higher estimation than beasts. Nevertheless, they were represented as an industrious, gentle, and well-disposed tribe; good herdsmen, good agriculturists, and useful servants (withal well armed with shields and assagais, and practised in their use); and they were extremely well spoken of by all the missionaries who had lived among them. The eight chiefs of their tribe (amounting to 6,800 souls) had earnestly sought to be received under British protection, as subjects of the King of England, and that they might return to the colony with the troops, and be settled in or near it. The Commander-in-chief came to the conclusion, that a compliance with their entreaty would be at once an act of the greatest beneficence in itself, and in the true spirit of the sweeping emancipation so recently made by the mother country; while, at the same time, it would obviously assist his measures in the present war, and render, ultimately, a most important benefit to the colony; and with regard to Hintza and his people, this privation would be but an act of justice, as well on account of the cruel oppression which they have exercised towards these Fingoes, as of their treacherous and ungrateful conduct towards the colony. He therefore received them as free British subjects." They brought 16,000 head of cattle, besides herds of goats, deer, &c., and the Governor considers that they will be a great acquisition as farming servants, and make an excellent militia for the protection of the country in which he proposed to settle them, between the Fish River and the Lower Keishkamma.

On the 24th April, the Commander-in-chief, leaving the second division on the Gona, encamped on the Izölo, in the heart of Hintza's country, and near his residence. During the march, Colonel Smith captured nearly 16,000 cattle, made two of Hintza's chiefs prisoners, and penetrating into the mountains, to the residence of Hintza, nearly surprised him. The chief, alarmed at the rapidity and success of these movements, consented, on an assurance of safe conduct, to come into the camp; when the conference took place, on the 29th April, to which we have just alluded; and on the 30th, the Caffre chief formally and expressly accepted all the conditions.

As soon as the treaty was concluded, Hintza requested and obtained the Governor's permission that he might remain in the camp, instead of returning to his residence, and that he might send for his principal son and heir Criel, observing, with reference to the stipulation in the treaty, that two hostages should be delivered, "that he and his son would be themselves the hostages for the due observance of his engagement." Sir Benjamin acknowledges that this proceeding appeared so frank and satisfactory, that, though aware of Hintza's wily character, it somewhat disarmed his suspicion. He attributes this voluntarily placing himself and his son in the power of the British (intending, from the first, to break his pledge), to a desire to avoid the odium of being the instrument of compelling the people to restore the cattle (for which object he gave out that he was a prisoner), and collaterally, to divest him (the Governor) of all suspicion of his faith. It soon appeared, that the chief had given secret directions not to restore the cattle, but to drive them out of reach. The camp moved on the 3d May to the Debukasi, and Hintza and his suite, still at his own express wish (for he was told he was free), accompanied it. On the march, he was joined by his brother, Bookoo, whom he had directed to repair to him. On the same day, the Governor received an express from Colonel Somerset, stating that the Caffres, by order of Hintza and Bookoo, had commenced a massacre of the Fingoes: it was clear that this massacre had been determined in consequence of a stipulation in the treaty, that the Fingoes were adopted subjects of Britain. The massacre was arrested on the Governor's signifying to Hintza, that this proceeding was a violation of the treaty, and had altered his position, and that he, and all who were with him, would be responsible, if an immediate stop was not put to this act of treachery. Hintza, with his son and followers, were "now held under a stricter and more ample obligation of pledge than before, because they now stood responsible for the lives of the Fingoes, until all these should be removed out of their country."

The period assigned for the fulfilment of the conditions of the treaty elapsed, and the chief, it was discovered, had been secretly labouring to defeat them: he had, indeed, sent his orders to the chiefs to cease hostilities, but had accompanied them with a secret intimation to disregard them, as he was a prisoner. The Governor now caused him to be acquainted with the suspicions of his bad faith, which his conduct had excited, reminding him that he was, by his own choice, "a hostage for the fulfilment of the treaty." Hintza replied, that his people had not obeyed him, but that they would do so if he appeared amongst them with the support of some British troops, and earnestly solicited that he might make a tour through his country for the purpose. The Governor consented, and Colonel Smith, with a strong detachment, accompanied him accordingly; Hintza's son and brother remaining in the camp.

A despatch from Colonel Smith to the Governor, dated from the Impos-

thens, in the country now called the Province of Adelaide, the 18th May, details the occurrences which ended in the death of Hintza. That officer states, that he marched on the 10th from the bed and ford of the Eye, with fifty of the Cape mounted Rifles, two companies of the 72d regiment, three of the First Provincial Battalion, and fifteen men of the Corps of Guides, the latter under Mr. George Southey. He was directed to view the chief accompanied by Mutini, his great councillor, and two other councillors, and a servant as a *hostage*, but to treat him with the greatest respect and kindness; that he had lived at the colonel's table for nine days, had been loaded with presents, and expressed the strongest feelings of gratitude. The chief rode with Colonel Smith (though under charge of the Corps of Guides), and was treated with confidence; but, on ascending the mountain from the Eye, and desiring to know the position in which he stood, Colonel Smith distinctly declared to him, that he was responsible for his safe custody; that he had asked for his escort in order to enable him to fulfil the treaty; that he had voluntarily placed himself in our hands as a hostage, and that if he attempted to escape, "he would assuredly be shot." Hintza declared he had no intention of escaping, as his leaving his son in the Governor's hands must prove. On reaching a streamlet running into the Gona, about four miles from Butterworth, one of the Corps of Guides reported, that two Caffres were near the camp, with five head of cattle, and that Hintza said, "as they were afraid to approach, he had sent one of his people to bring them;" instead of which, the Caffres went away; and it was afterwards ascertained, that Hintza had sent with them a horse, a procedure which he would not explain. On the 11th, they bivouacked on a tributary streamlet of the Guanga, when Colonel Smith inquired of the chief whither he wished to go; he replied, towards the mouth of the Bashee, whither the cattle had been driven. They marched in that direction, and next morning encamped on a stream running into the Guada, to breakfast. On resuming the march, Hintza requested he might send forward his councillor, Mutini, to tell his people he was there, and not to drive their cattle away; that the colonial alone were wanted. Colonel Smith did not object to this, though he could observe that the chief was meditating mischief. Mutini promised to return at night, and he and the servant departed "at full speed." Hintza was enraptured, and said, "Now we need not go to the Bashee; you will have more cattle than you can drive on the Kebaka." On approaching the Kebaka, the great *spoor*, or track of the cattle, which they had followed, evidently divided,—to the left, up a stupendous mountain; and to the right, up a high, steep, wooded hill. Hintza said that they must go to the right. "It had been observed," continues Colonel Smith, "that this day Hintza rode a remarkably fine horse, and that he led him up every ascent; the path up this abrupt and wooded hill above described, is by a narrow cattle-track, occasionally passing through a cleft of the rock. I was riding alone, at the head of the column, and having directed the cavalry to lead their horses, I was some three or four horses' length in front of every one, having previously observed Hintza and his remaining two followers leading their horses behind me, the Corps of Guides close to them; when nearing the top, I heard a cry of 'Hintza,' and in a moment he dashed past me through the bushes, but was obliged, from the trees, to descend again into the path. I cried out, 'Hintza, stop!' I drew a pistol, and presenting it at him, cried out, 'Hintza,' and I also reprimanded his guard, who instantly came up; he stopped and smiled, and I was ashamed of my suspicion. Upon nearing the top of this steep ascent, the country was perfectly open, and a considerable tongue of land

running parallel with the rugged bed of the Kebaka, upon a gradual descent of about two miles, to a turn of the river, where were several Caffre huts. I was looking back to observe the march of the troops, when I heard a cry of 'Look, Colonel.' I saw Hintza had set off at full speed, and was thirty yards a-head of every one; I spurred my horse with violence, and coming close up with him, called to him; he urged his horse the more, which could beat mine; I drew a pistol, it snapped; I drew another, it also snapped; I then was sometime galloping after him, when I spurred my horse alongside of him, and struck him on the head with the butt-end of a pistol; he redoubled his efforts to escape, and his horse was three lengths a-head of mine. I had dropped one pistol, I threw the other after him, and struck him again on the head. Having thus raced about a mile, we were within half a mile of the Caffre huts; I found my horse was closing with him; I had no means whatever of assailing him, while he was provided with his assegais; I therefore resolved to attempt to pull him off his horse, and I seized the athletic chief by the throat, and twisting my hand in his karop, I dragged him from his seat, and hurled him to the earth; he instantly sprang on his legs, and sent an assegai at me, running off towards the rugged bed of the Kebaka. My horse was most unruly, and I could not pull him up till I reached the Caffre huts. This unhorsing the chief, and his waiting to throw an assegai at me, brought Mr. George Southey, of the Corps of Guides, up; and, at about 200 yards' distance, betwixt called to Hintza, in Caffre, to stop, or he would shoot him. He ran on; Mr. Southey fired, and only slightly struck him in the leg, again calling to him to stop, without effect; he fired, and shot him through the back; he fell headlong forwards, but springing up and running forwards, closely pursued by my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Balfour, he precipitated himself down a kloof into the Kebaka, and posting himself in a narrow niche of the rock, defied any attempt to secure him; when, still refusing to surrender, and raising an assegai, Mr. George Southey fired, and shot him through the head. Thus terminated the career of the chief Hintza, whose treachery, perfidy, and want of faith, made him worthy of the nation of atrocious and indomitable savages over whom he was the acknowledged chieftain. One of his followers escaped, the other was shot from an eminence. About half a mile off, I observed the villain Mutini and Hintza's servant looking on."

The Colonel now pushed on without guides, captured about 3,000 head of cattle, including some colonial, and killed several Caffres; but after a long and perilous march, through a country beset with enemies concealed in the long grass, finding the cattle removed in every direction, and being informed that they had been driven over the Umtata by Hintza's order, he returned to his camp on the Bashee, which was surrounded by hostile Caffres, and learned that Major White had fallen a victim to his own imprudence, in venturing too far too slightly accompanied. The retrograde march was performed without loss, though the detachment was followed by 3,000 or 4,000 "most athletic and daring savages."

The occurrences which had taken place furnished, in the opinion of the Governor, "powerful and, indeed, irresistible reasons," to extend the colonial border, "the only measure that could promise to repay the expenses of the war, and place a defensive barrier between the heart of the colony and the savage tribes of Central Africa, provide security for the future, and a just indemnification for the past." A main and insuperable impediment to the growing prosperity of the colony, and the source of its greatest misfortunes, was, in the opinion of Sir B. D'Urban, the insecurity of its frontier, arising from the

character of the country through which the advancing boundary line had been successively traced,—involved in tangled jungles, impervious woody ravines, "made by nature for the preparatory lurking-place of the savage before he springs upon his prey, and for his retreat and concealment when he has secured it;" and he avers that, unless a safer boundary be extended beyond the present frontier districts of Albany and Somerset, they would be deserted. His Excellency refers to a minute, which he thinks contains "a full and just exposition of the question." It is alleged in this document, that the Caffres have no respect for treaties, and are intent only on plunder; that the peculiar character of the frontier country greatly facilitated their system of spoliation, owing to which, the population of the frontier districts endured the extremity of poverty and distress; that, besides these depredations in detail, the colony was subject to their periodical incursions, when they carry death and devastation before them; that they were rapidly acquiring a knowledge of fire-arms, and the expense of protecting a line of frontier of 140 miles would thus be augmented; that the avowed object of the Caffres was the extension of their territory, or the recovery of a tract from which they had been, for similar atrocities, compelled to remove, and which had been ceded to us by treaty; that, admitting they could establish beyond dispute their title to that country, from the beginning of time, "still their disregard of all treaties, their sudden and treacherous invasions, and the murders and conflagrations which attend their irruptions, impose on us, for our own security, the necessity of depriving them of the power of inflicting on us such calamities in future." The Governor, therefore, proposes to extend the eastern boundary to the river Kye, which would include the territories of those chiefs who had joined in the recent confederacy.

Accordingly, by the stipulations required from and agreed to by Crieli, the son and successor of Hintza, the whole of the country between the former colonial boundary line, viz. running from the sea at the Keishkamma and Chumie rivers to the Winterberg mountain and the Kye river, from its source in the Stromberg mountains to the sea, became British territory, and the hostile chiefs and tribes were excluded therefrom. This newly-acquired territory, forming an irregular triangle, its base of sea-coast, from the mouth of the Keishkamma to that of the Great Kye, being about ninety miles, was named the Province of Queen Adelaide.

It is now necessary for us to notice the conduct of the Wesleyan missionaries in this affair, which evidently had some influence on the measures of Governor D'Urban. The prudence which the Wesleyan missionaries ordinarily evince, even in trying emergencies, would dispose us to hesitate long before we condemned them, even were the characters of the individuals less respectable than they appear to be; but, as their conduct, or that of one, at least, has been censured, not only by the Secretary of State, but by the Society, we shall incur no suspicion of malevolence towards the cause of missions, when, in making prominent their interference, we declare our opinion that, in spite of every palliating circumstance, it was highly censurable.

In speaking of the removal of the missionaries* from the Bashee, whither they had retired from the hostility of Hintza, to the colony, Sir B. D'Urban states, that they "all acknowledged to him, with the reluctance natural to such an admission, but with the expression of their sincere conviction, that in the

* The missionaries, who, with their families, were removed from the Wesleyan mission station in Tambookee Land, were Messrs. Satchell, Palmer, Ayliiff, and Davies, fourteen persons; the artisans, traders, Hottentots, and residents, made up the number to 613.

course of their long and diligent labours, although they had been, as they hoped, successful in the conversion of many of the race of Hottentots and of Fingoes, they could not flatter themselves that they had ever made a lasting salutary impression upon one of the race of Caffres; and," he adds, "they not at all inaptly compare the latter to wolves (which, in truth, they resemble very much), which, if they be caught young, may be brought (for their own interests and gratification in the matter) to an appearance of tameness, but which invariably throw it off, and appear in all their native fierceness of the woods, as soon as the temptation of blood and ravage, which never fail to elicit their natural ferocity, presents itself to their instinctive thirst for it." A "conviction" of the irreclaimable nature of these people, if adopted by all these gentlemen, may account for, though not justify, the suggestions subsequently given by Mr. Shrewsbury, the chief of the mission. In justifying the course of policy he pursued, in extending the British frontier, the Governor cites the opinion of this gentleman; observing, "although its author is a man of peace and of religion, a teacher of the Gospel, and, as all who know him will vouch, in every regard, a most pious and exemplary Christian minister, I think my measures are not quite so severe as those which he, in his conscience, considers necessary and openly recommends." The opinion referred to is contained in an enclosure of this despatch; the paper is dated 16th January 1835, immediately after the irruption of the Caffres; it is signed "W. G. Shrewsbury," but is not addressed to any one, though written to Colonel Smith; it begins: "In accordance with your wishes, I respectfully present for your consideration a few thoughts on the principles to be adopted in reference to the Caffre tribes." Its contents are as follow:—

Art. 1. The chiefs who have invaded the colony to forfeit their chieftainship; and their people to forfeit their country, their arms, and their property. This end accomplished, the righteousness of British law, and the equity of British judges, may decide the rest.

Art. 2. Deserters from the British Government, who may have taught the Caffres the use of arms, to be punished with rigour.

Art. 3. The actual murderers of British subjects to be everywhere demanded, and, when obtained, executed on the spot; that the Caffres may see that murder, with Britons, is an unpardonable crime. Every chieftain to be informed, that if he substitute innocent persons for the really guilty, the chieftain himself will forfeit his own life, as being himself the friend of murderers, and the cause of the shedding of innocent blood, under the colour of law and justice.

Art. 4. The chiefs who profess friendship towards the colony to be informed that, if they allow our enemies shelter in their territory, or connive at the concealment of colonial cattle or property, they will at once be considered as enemies, and dealt with accordingly.

Art. 5. In conducting the war, the advice of the Dutch, and of well-informed British civilian settlers, will be of great advantage, and superior to a strict observance of military tactics, as observed in European warfare. In thickets and ravines, caution must be used to avoid falling into ambuscades, &c.

Art. 6. Calculating on the ultimate success of our arms, since ours is the righteous cause, on the termination of the war:

1. The neutral country to be occupied by the British, to prevent the Caffres from lurking in the Fish River bush.

2. Caffre offenders, whose lives may be spared, to be employed in making high-roads in every part of Caffreland; if necessary, even to Natal: their labour as convicts being a visible proof of the punishments mercifully inflicted on those who might have lost their lives, &c.

3. An universal registration of Caffres to be effected; every man wearing on his

neck a thin plate of tin, containing his name, and the name of his chief, which will be to him a passport of peace, and the absence of it a token of enmity. This will both serve to identify offenders, and enable the British Government at once to know the number and strength of the frontier tribes.

4. British agents to reside in Caffreland to carry this registration into effect, and otherwise subserve the great principles of justice and mercy which benefit all people who are indirectly controlled by the government and laws of Britain.

His Excellency likewise refers to some "Miscellaneous Remarks on the State of the Eastern Frontier of the Cape Colony," by Mr. Boyes, another Wesleyan missionary. This gentleman recommends the settlement of the remaining (old) ceded territory from Albany, so that there should be no uninhabited country between the colony and Caffreland, and that the Caffres should be assured that, beyond a certain line, it was not the intention of the colonial government to permit the advance of the colonists, which would remove their suspicions of jealousy to the border Caffres. This is sound advice; and Mr. Boyes, in urging "the necessity of maintaining the salutary impression of the colonial superiority, by the prompt and severe punishment of wrongs inflicted on the colony or on the colonists trading in Caffreland," admits that "the Caffres are, like all other men, governed by their sense of the best method of serving their own interests;" and that, "if the colonial government, by the prompt and severe punishment of the few occasional aggressions upon the property of the colonists, which will occur so long as human nature remains the same, convinces the Caffre chiefs that nothing is to be gained by violence or cunning; and, at the same time, by a strict regard to justice in all its dealings with them, convinces them that much may be gained by orderly and honest conduct; there can be no doubt but that the Caffres will soon become most valuable neighbours to the colonists." This advice is equally sound, and, we think (though Sir Benjamin D'Urban undoubtedly thought differently), that it vindicates the Caffre character, and implies that their white neighbours were more to blame than they. The Governor, moreover, refers to an address presented to him from the whole body of the Wesleyan mission, seven in number, which is signed by Mr. Shrewsbury, as chairman, and Mr. Boyes, as secretary, and declares that the Caffre war, so far as the colonial government is concerned, was conducted in accordance with the principles of justice and mercy; that the Caffres were the aggressors, and that "when a considerable portion of the public revenue is drawn from licensed houses, where intemperance is encouraged, and where multitudes amongst the people greedily avail themselves of that encouragement, to indulge without restraint a thirst for ardent spirits, in places where poison is legally sold, it cannot be considered unjust in the Almighty to waste such a revenue in an expensive war, or to cause such a people, in various ways, to feel the miseries resulting from the irruption of hostile tribes on their border:" an argument, the ingenuity, or rather eccentricity, of which cannot fail to be observed.

We now proceed to notice the impression which Governor D'Urban's despatches, and particularly that of the 19th June, made upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Glenelg. The Earl of Aberdeen, his predecessor, had signified to his Excellency, his Majesty's entire approbation of his prompt and energetic measures to arrest the progress of the invaders, and to compel them to retire within their own territory; and Lord Glenelg adds his Majesty's commendation of the vigour and decision with which the service was executed. His Lordship, however, remarks, the want of "any clear and comprehensive

explanation of the causes which provoked the irruption of the Caffres into the colony," and that he has thereby been driven to the study of a large mass of documents, accessible to the public at large, or brought under his inspection by the zeal of individuals; and, therefore, to state the conclusions he has formed, on his own responsibility, without being able to refer to his authorities.

Admitting that it was the Governor's duty to "arrest the progress of the invaders, and compel them to retire within their own territory," and, further, to take effectual securities against the recurrence of similar invasions, his Lordship proceeds to consider, whether the invasion was provoked by such wrongs as afforded the Caffres a legitimate cause of war, or whether it was really "an unprovoked aggression;" if the former, he observes, our victory should have been followed by ample reparation of the original injury; if the latter, it became necessary further to inquire, whether the hostilities of the British might not have been more limited or earlier arrested. Proofs, of which he would gladly, he states, have resisted the pressure, forced Lord Glenelg to the conviction that, in the conduct pursued towards the Caffre nation by the colonists and the public authorities of the colony, through a long series of years, the Caffres had an ample justification, resting on two grounds; first, the encroachments on their territory, and the wanton and oppressive measures which accompanied them; secondly, the harassing incursions into their country, which, "though conducted under the express sanction and guidance of the authorities, civil and military, of the frontier districts, were yet, it is said, attended by a long series of acts of injustice and spoliation, in the highest degree indefensible." With reference to the first, the noble Secretary refers to the passage in the despatch of June 19th, where the Governor states that the object of the savages, in their invasion, was to recover a tract from which they had been expelled for similar atrocities, and which was afterwards formally ceded to us by treaty; and, dissenting from the Governor's impressions as to the cause of the expulsion of the Caffres from their former possessions, and attaching no authority to the treaty, he yet deduces from the passage "a clear confirmation of the opinion maintained by almost every other witness on the subject, that the Caffres were stimulated to this war by the belief that they had been unjustly despoiled of their country, and by the hope of regaining possession of it. I am compelled," he adds, "to conclude, that they wanted nothing to the completeness of this right, except the power to render their assertion of it effectual." With respect to the incursions, he describes, from the testimony of eye-witnesses, the following as the practice of proceeding against the Caffres for the restitution of stolen cattle. "A farmer who had lost, or who thought proper to allege that he had lost, any of his cattle, preferred his complaint either to the field-cornet or to the military commandant of his district. Without further evidence or investigation, either into the reality of the loss or into the causes which might have produced it, a military force, with the complainant for the guide, entered the Caffre country. Following up any tracks which he might, with whatever truth or falsehood, point out as the traces of his own cattle, they advanced to the first kraal or village to which these marks conducted them. There, without further inquiry, they demanded restitution. Innocence of the theft was not admitted by the commanders of these parties as any defence against these demands. Whoever might have been the real authors of the wrong, the inhabitants of the kraal were required to compensate the loss, whether real or pretended, of the complainant, for no better or other reason, than that he chose to ascribe to the tread of his lost

cattle the marks which had been traced from the borders of the colony to that particular kraal. It was to no purpose to allege that these were the traces of other cattle, or that the real robbers had driven the cattle into the neighbourhood of the kraal, to excite an unfounded suspicion against its inhabitants. Utterly regardless of these and all other grounds of vindication, the commanding officer, in the regular discharge of the duty assigned to him, enforced immediate reprisals against the kraal, driving away the cattle, and, in the event of resistance, proceeding to whatever extremities he might find or suppose necessary; extending in many cases to the burning the huts and the firing upon the inhabitants." Lord Glenelg justly remarks, that such a system of punishing the innocent for the guilty, and of assuming guilt on the bare assertion of the interested party, "unavoidably converted the Caffres into a nation of depredators. The inhabitants of the pillaged kraal had before them the alternative of perishing for want, or of imitating the conduct of their aggressors, by retaliating upon the nearest proprietor of cattle whom they could surprise or overpower. Thus the predatory spirit was incessantly receiving new force and renewed apologies for its indulgence."

Adverting to the terms in which the Governor depicts the character of the Caffres, the object of which, he says, is to shew that their total and incurable depravity is such as to place them beyond the range of those principles which regulate the hostilities of more cultivated nations; quoting, likewise, the expressions which the Governor adopts from the missionaries (though the noble Secretary, either through inadvertence or irony, supposes the expressions come from *Hottentots and Fingoes*), that the Caffres may be compared to wolves, which may be apparently tamed when young, but relapse into their native fierceness when tempted by blood; he observes: "It would be difficult for me to describe the pain with which I have read and have laid before his Majesty the preceding passage. I am well aware with what prompt and earnest humanity you applied your mind, shortly after your arrival in the colony, to the improvement of the social condition of the Caffres; and I would venture to refer the views and feelings expressed in the words which I have quoted, to the passing excitement of the hostilities in which you were engaged. You will, I am sure, concur with me cordially in reproaching the practical consequences which, in so many regions of the globe, have been enforced and palliated, if not directly justified, by similar reproaches cast indiscriminately on the uncivilized men with whom the natives of Europe, or their descendants, have been brought into contact. Having classed their fellow-creatures amongst the wild beasts of the forest, these claimants to the exclusive title of human beings have found little difficulty in defending, at least to their own satisfaction, whatever measures were necessary for the subjugation or destruction of the common enemy. Abhorrent as such conduct is from your own temper and character, I must express my regret that you should, even through inadvertence, have given any countenance to it by the employment of the terms alluded to; terms not used in any careless discourse, or hasty writing, but in a despatch addressed to his Majesty's Government for their guidance on a practical question of the utmost importance and difficulty." In this passage, his lordship has revealed the true origin of the collision between our settlers and the tribes with whom they come into contact, throughout the world, and which threatens to depopulate where it is our duty to civilize.

Lord Glenelg, moreover, dissents from the unfavourable estimate given by the Governor of the Caffre character; the great mass of evidence, he states, is replete with proofs of a directly opposite tendency. Amongst them, he

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refers to the respect paid to the missionaries in Caffreland, and to the kindness and protection they received even when their countrymen were harassing the natives with patrols and commandoes; to the places of worship and schools built by the Caffres; to the trade, amounting to £30,000 per annum, carried on by 200 British traders residing far beyond the boundaries of the colony, "protected only by the integrity and humanity of the uncivilized natives." He adds, with irresistible force, that "to such a people, the character of 'irreclaimable savages' cannot with justice be assigned: nor, indeed, even if well founded, would this reproof come with a good grace from us, unless it can be asserted that we have, as a government, fairly brought to the test of experiment, whether they can or cannot be reclaimed."

With respect to the sentiments of the missionaries, Lord Glenelg opposes to their opinion, that there is no other remedy but the sword, that if the missionaries of the London and Glasgow Societies, who "instead of regarding the invasion as a wanton and unprovoked act, considered it as a natural re-action, on the part of the Caffres, against a series of extreme and intolerable oppressions; so far are they from thinking the sword the only remedy, that, on the contrary, they insist, even with importunity, on the certain efficacy of other methods, of which kindness, conciliation, and justice should form the basis." Of the address of the Wesleyan missionaries, he says, whatever might be his opinion of its tone and character, "and of the topics selected," after reading the recommendation of Mr. Shrewsbury, his lordship observes, he cannot attach the slightest value to that gentleman's judgment on the present occasion; and he hopes that the opinions he has recorded, and the counsels he has given, will be promptly disavowed by the Society, and, on mature reflection, retracted by their author.

Having thus relieved the Caffres from the responsibility of the late hostilities, and confessing that "the result is very far from favourable to the character of British policy," the noble Secretary considers the manner in which the war was carried on and its incidents; and, quoting the language of the despatches, which speak of the slaughter amongst the undisciplined hordes, with "no reference to the capture of any prisoners;" of the hundreds of huts burnt; of the corn in every direction destroyed; of the cattle of all kinds carried off; Lord Glenelg expresses himself thus:—

Reading these statements, at this distance from the scene of action, I must own that I am affected by them in a manner the most remote from that which the writer contemplated. In the civilized warfare of Europe, this desolation of an enemy's country, not in aid of any military operations, nor for the security of the invading force, but simply and confessedly as an act of vengeance, has rarely occurred, and the occurrence of it has been invariably followed by universal reprobation. I doubt, indeed, whether the history of modern Europe affords an example even of a single case in which, without some better pretext than that of mere retribution, any invaded people were ever subjected to the calamities which Colonel Smith here describes: the loss of their food, the spoiling of their cattle, the burning of their dwellings, the expulsion of their wives and families from their homes, the confiscation of their property, and the forfeiture of their native country. I am, of course, aware that the laws of civilized nations cannot be rigidly applied in our contests with barbarous men; for those laws presuppose a reciprocity, which cannot subsist between parties of whom the one is ignorant of the usages, maxims, and religion of the other. But the great principles of morality are of immutable and universal obligation, and from them are deduced the laws of war. Of these laws, the first and cardinal rule relating to a state of hostility is, that the belligerent must inflict no injury on his enemy which is not indispensably requisite to insure the safety of him by whom it is inflicted, or to pro-

mote the attainment of the legitimate ends of the warfare. Whether we contend with a civilized or a barbarous enemy, the gratuitous aggravation of the horrors of war, on the plea of vengeance or retribution, or on any similar grounds, is alike indefensible. Now I must profess my inability to discover what danger could be averted, or what useful object could be attained, by the desolation of the Caffre country, which Colonel Smith has described. The inhabitants had been taught the utter hopelessness of a contest with the British force. They had learnt that, for their injuries, whatever they might be, the redress was not in their own power. As the conviction of their helplessness was thus forced upon them, forbearance in the use of our irresistible means of destruction became still more clearly the paramount duty of the leaders of his Majesty's forces.*

On the subject of Hintza, his lordship avows that he is not satisfied either that that chieftain was the legitimate object of our military operations, or that his death admits of justification. He observes that, though his tribe is charged with supporting the others, the Governor had no evidence of the fact; that neutrality was the wise and justifiable policy of Hintza; yet even previous to March, hostilities against him were meditated. The presumptions and probabilities of the case were, in Lord Glenelg's opinion, adverse to the conclusion that Hintza had either instigated or countenanced the war. His interest, of which he had sagacity enough to take a very distinct view, prompted him to keep up an alliance with us; on the other hand, his fertile country was an object of cupidity, far more tempting than the lands of the border chiefs.

I will not pause (he says) to inquire whether Hintza was justly detained in your camp as a prisoner, or whether he was really liable to pay with his life the penalty of attempting to escape from the detachment which accompanied him. All this being conceded, there yet remains the question, not hitherto solved, nor, as far as I can perceive, even discussed. He was slain when he had no longer the means of resistance, but covered with wounds, and vainly attempting to conceal his person in the water into which he had plunged as a refuge from his pursuers. Why the last wound was inflicted, and why this unhappy man, regarded with an attachment almost idolatrous by his people, was not seized by the numerous armed men who had reached his place of concealment, has never yet been explained. The case assumes a peculiar importance, from the circumstance that Mr. Southey, who gave the death-wound, appears to have been subsequently twice commended in general orders, though not, indeed, with any express reference to his conduct in this affair. It is said, that Hintza refused to surrender. But if the fact be so, of what importance was the refusal of a wounded, helpless, isolated man? It is stated to me, however, on evidence which it is impossible to receive without serious attention, that Hintza repeatedly cried for mercy; that the Hottentots present granted the boon, and abstained from killing him; that this office was then undertaken by Mr. Southey, and that then the dead body of the fallen chief was basely and inhumanly mutilated. I express no opinion on this subject, but advert to it because the honour of the British name demands that the case should undergo a full investigation, which it is my purpose to institute.

Lord Glenelg then lays down the general principles by which the British policy towards the aborigines of Southern Africa should be governed: "The extension of his Majesty's dominions in that quarter of the globe, by conquest or cession, is diligently and anxiously to be avoided. Hostilities with the tribes in our vicinity may occasionally be inevitable for the protection of the King's subjects; but on every other ground they cannot too earnestly be

* In his despatch of the 7th November, the Governor states that it had been ascertained that the tribes of Gaika and T'slambie had lost 4,000 of their warriors, including many captains; about 60,000 head of cattle, almost all their goats, "their habitations everywhere destroyed, and their gardens and corn-fields laid waste."

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deprecatd. In our relations with those tribes, it yet remains to try the efficacy of a systematic and persevering adherence to justice, conciliation, forbearance, and the honest arts by which civilization may be advanced, and Christianity diffused amongst them; and such a system must be immediately established and rigidly enforced."

Assuming that he does not labour under any cardinal error as to the facts of the case (otherwise, the Governor has the responsibility of suspending the instructions), Lord Glenelg declares and directs; 1st, that the British sovereignty over the country between the Fish River and the Keishkamma does not rest on any solid foundation of international law or justice; yet its relinquishment is surrounded by so many difficulties, as to forbid its surrender. 2d. The claim of sovereignty over the new province must be renounced, as resting on a conquest resulting from a war in which the original justice was on the side of the conquered, not the victorious party: and he fixes the period for the relinquishment of the territory at the end of 1836. Having recognized the injustice of the acquisition, his lordship points out an additional, though subordinate, motive in its impolicy, the great evil of the Cape colony being its magnitude, and this acquisition bringing us into immediate contact with tribes numerous and warlike, which would lead to new contests, new conquests, and the necessity of a new frontier. The liberation of the Fingoes, he considers unjustifiable; but the act being done, it became irreversible, and he recommends their settlement to the westward of the Keishkamma, whence the Caffres were expelled.

His lordship announces that, for the due regulation of the future relations between the Caffres and the colonists, as well as for other purposes, his Majesty proposed to appoint a lieutenant-governor of the eastern districts,* on whom will be devolved the administration of the executive government within his assigned boundaries; and that it is also proposed to appoint a civil commissioner, or protector of the native tribes, to whom will be entrusted the duty of protecting the borderers on either side against mutual aggressions, and government agent to reside in Caffreland, to guard the rights of natives and European traders. His lordship lays down rules for the guidance of the lieutenant-governor and civil commissioner, and suggests that a law shall be submitted to Parliament, to enable our colonial tribunals to take cognizance of and punish offences committed by British subjects within the Caffre territory.

We are convinced that the sentiments contained in this despatch, however painful to those individuals upon whom it casts a censure, will be approved by all whose judgment has not been warped by the influence of excited feelings, prejudice, or provocation.

It is due to Sir B. D'Urban to mention, that it appears from the addresses presented to him from different parts of the colony, from resolutions passed at public meetings, and from memorials to the King in Council from the districts of Albany and Graaff Reinet, that his conduct and policy gave the colonists the utmost satisfaction, and that his benevolence and humanity are recorded as conspicuously as his energy, promptitude, and skill.

We may rapidly conclude the detail of occurrences by stating, that by the month of September, hostilities had ceased, and treaties of peace had been concluded by the Governor of the colony with the chiefs of various Caffre

* In a despatch of the 5th February, Lord Glenelg announces to Captain A. Stockenström, that he is appointed lieutenant-governor of the eastern division of the colony, and the principles which are to govern his conduct, and which are a development of those laid down in the despatch of the 29th December.

tribes, including several of the hostile tribes, who stipulated thereby to become subjects of the King of Great Britain. The despatch (17th February 1836), in which Lord Glenelg replies to the communications of Governor D'Urban on this subject, declares that "his Majesty is not disposed to accept the allegiance of the Caffres or the dominion of their country;" it prohibits the Governor from making, under any circumstances, a single grant or license of occupation of any part of the Adelaide province to Europeans, and it censures very strongly the passage in General D'Urban's despatch, recording the slaughter amongst the tribes of Gaika and T'Slambie (two of those who had sued to be admitted subjects of Britain), which has been cited in a note in a preceding page.

The definitive arrangements, with respect to the newly-acquired territory, have not yet been made public.

It only remains for us to state that, as soon as the Committee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society were apprized of the contents of the paper sent by Mr. Shrewsbury to Colonel Smith, they unanimously resolved (after receiving a paper of explanations from Mr. Shrewsbury) to record "their most entire and unqualified disapprobation of the step unhappily taken by him;" that the advice given by him, if understood in its obvious and literal meaning (which Mr. Shrewsbury endeavours to modify), was, in various particulars, "most unwarrantable and revolting to the principles and feelings of humanity and religion;" that, if it were possible to suppose that any circumstances could have justified such recommendations, "it was still highly unbecoming to the station and character of a minister of the Gospel of Peace, and contrary to the standing instructions which this Society gives to all its missionaries, that he should interfere at all, even though requested by the military authorities, in the discussion of questions of this nature."

THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS OF EGYPT.

THE Pasha of Egypt, it is well known, has prohibited the demolition of ancient monuments, and the exportation of antiquities, in Upper Egypt, and has given directions for the formation of a museum in the country, where such objects are to be preserved. The preamble of his proclamation is curious:

"Whereas, the surprising edifices and astonishing constructions scattered about in Upper Egypt, being monuments of ancient times, attract to this country a great number of European travellers, the articles, which they term antiquities (آثار), being much in request with them; it happens that these foreigners destroy the ancient edifices, for the sake of getting the stones and other articles, and export them to foreign countries. If these proceedings continue, it is evident, that in a very little time, there will be nothing remaining of these ancient monuments in Egypt, and that all will be carried off to other countries. On the other hand, it is well known, that Europeans never permit articles of antiquity and curiosity found in their countries to be carried away; but, on the contrary, they send into countries, which abound in ancient monuments, skilful persons, to purchase those articles from those who know not their value, and who, incited by avarice, sell them for a few pieces of gold or silver. It is also well known, that Europeans have buildings appropriated to the reception of articles of antiquity;—stones covered with paintings and inscriptions, and other similar articles, are preserved there with care, and shown to the people of the country as well as travellers. Such establishments impart a great celebrity to the countries which possess them; independently of which, the inscriptions and figures represented on such articles of antiquity, contribute much to the augmentation of knowledge amongst European scholars, who attach much value to them."

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SKETCHES OF THE LATER HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. IX.—DISPUTES BETWEEN THE PEISHWA AND THE GUICOWAR.

WHEN Lord Moira undertook the reins of Government in India, the elements of commotion were almost every where prepared, and some favourable opportunity, or casual act of provocation, was only wanting to call them into operation. Among the causes which were likely to disturb the peace of the country, were certain differences between the Peishwa and the Guicowar, for the settlement of which the former prince manifested a most extraordinary anxiety. This, however, was in perfect correspondence with the usual practices of native states, of taking advantage of any change in the British Government to press, with unwonted earnestness and pertinacity, every claim which they have, or pretend to have, either upon that government or upon the native states under its protection.

The discussions between the Peishwa and the Guicowar arose partly out of the former connexion between those states; and the British Government, by the treaties concluded with both, was bound to arbitrate upon their claims. A further ground of dispute was furnished by the circumstances of Ahmedabad. This district was divided between the Peishwa and Guicowar; the former prince had granted a lease of his share to the latter, and arrangements had been made, under the sanction and influence of the British Government, calculated to promote the advancement of the country in prosperity and happiness. The success of those arrangements was, however, endangered by a desire expressed by the Peishwa to resume his portion of the territory. This was a result alike to be deprecated by the Guicowar, the British Government, and the inhabitants of the district in question; and it became necessary that endeavours should be made to avert it. With these questions were mixed up others, connected with the Peishwa's interests in Kattywar; and altogether, the disputes were involved in great intricacy, while the objects to which they related were of great delicacy and importance. At this critical period, it was fortunate that the representatives of the British Government at the two hostile courts were men qualified alike by talent, firmness, and local knowledge, to meet the difficulties of their situation. At Poona, the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone was the resident. That post at Baroda was filled by Captain Carnac, now Sir James Carnac, Chairman of the East-India Company.

Although the British Government possessed the power of arbitration, it was obviously desirable that this authority should not be exercised except in case of absolute necessity; and that, before calling it into operation, every opportunity should be afforded to the native powers of settling their differences by negotiations between themselves. Some attempts to effect this object were made by the Guicowar's vakeel at Poona, but they were counteracted by the intrigues of a person named Trimbuckjee Dainglia, who enjoyed the confidence of the Peishwa, and had a personal interest in the determination of one of the questions at issue,—the resumption of the

Peishwa's direct authority in Ahmedabad. Trimbuckjee Dainglia was one of those intriguing and fortunate adventurers, always generated in the atmosphere of a despotic court. His origin was low, and his earliest employment under the Peishwa was that of a menial servant. His disposition, however, led him to watch for opportunities of raising his fortune, and he found them. On some occasions, the means fell in his way of rendering services desired by his master, and he was not slow to improve the advantages he thus gained. He rose rapidly in his sovereign's favour, and so successfully advanced his own influence, that at length, though the office of first minister was nominally held by another, all substantial power was actually in the hands of Trimbuckjee Dainglia. The British resident at Poona formed and expressed a most unfavourable opinion of this man, and the progress of events proved that it was just.

The efforts of the Guicowar's agent at Poona, to effect an amicable arrangement, being constantly frustrated by the machinations of the Peishwa's unprincipled favourite, it was deemed advisable to make a change in the person by whom the negotiation was to be conducted. Gungadur Shastry, the Guicowar's principal minister, was a man of extraordinary talent and judgment. The services which he had rendered to the Guicowar state were pre-eminent. He had laboured strenuously to eradicate abuse from every department of the Government, and to his exertions the rescue of the state from bankruptcy and ruin was mainly attributable. The talents, rank, and character of this individual seemed to point him out as the fittest person to conduct the negotiations with the Peishwa, and by the advice of Captain Carnac, who discerned and duly appreciated his merits, he was nominated to the performance of that duty. His appointment was regarded by the prevailing party at Poona with dislike and apprehension, and previously to his arrival some frivolous objections were raised by the Peishwa to receiving him. These were removed by the British resident, and Gungadur Shastry proceeded to the seat of his mission. Here intrigue and counteraction awaited his proceedings. A servant of a former dewan of the Guicowar government, named Bandojee, was engaged in active attempts to frustrate the Shastry's endeavours; he had frequent interviews with the minister, and even went so far as to produce a letter, purporting to be from Futteh Sing, the ruler of the Guicowar state, disavowing the mission. These proceedings, being communicated to Captain Carnac, were by him laid before Futteh Sing. The Guicowar Prince explicitly and entirely disavowed them, and, in proof of his sincerity, entreated that an application might be made by the resident at Poona for the surrender of the person of the individual who had thus abused his name. The application, however, was not made; the principal reason for refraining being the difficulty of adducing sufficient proof to justify such a demand.

Another active agent of intrigue was Bhugwunt Row Guicowar, a relation of the sovereign whom Gungadur Shastry represented. He had visited the Peishwa's territories, under pretence of a pilgrimage, and, being there, sought an interview with the Sovereign on the ground of being the bearer of

letters to him. Against this, the British resident remonstrated, and at length obtained a promise from the Peishwa, that he would not see Bhugwant Row without a previous communication of his intention.

The designs of this promoter of intrigue and division had been penetrated by Captain Carnac, who forthwith was commissioned by Futtch Sing Guicowar to request that the British Government would take effectual means of averting the mischievous consequences to be apprehended. In the mean time, however, the Peishwa had violated the promise which he had given to the British resident, by receiving Bhugwant Row at a very full durbar, in the presence of the accredited ministers of the Guicowar. This breach of his word he endeavoured to excuse, by alleging that the appearance of Bhugwant Row at durbar had not been sanctioned by him. The habitual conduct and feelings of the Peishwa, however, render it highly probable that this statement was false.

With the view of testing the sincerity of the Guicowar Prince, and at the same time of enabling the British resident at Poona to encounter, with better effect, the mass of intrigue with which he was surrounded, Captain Carnac had been instructed to communicate to Futtch Sing the facts reported from Poona by the resident, and to submit to his Highness the propriety of meeting the proceedings in which his name had been surreptitiously used, by a disclaimer, framed in such a formal and authoritative manner, that it could be officially used at the durbar of Poona. Some reluctance was at first manifested to this; but the objections of the prince were ultimately overcome by the address of the resident; the required document was given, and forwarded by the Bombay Government to Poona.

Gungadthur Shastry had hitherto received few marks of favour from the Peishwa or his minister; and his endeavours to arrange the matters in dispute had been abortive. The Peishwa refused to renew the lease of Ahmedabad—on this point he was explicit—on others, every art of evasion, chicanery, and delay was employed to postpone the conclusion of the negotiation. Gungadthur Shastry was at length about to take his departure from Poona, relinquishing to the British Government the task which he had laboured assiduously but vainly to perform, when a sudden change took place in the conduct of the Peishwa and his minister, which induced him to suspend the execution of his intention. Both the master and the servant began to make an ostentatious display of kindly feelings towards the Shastry, and to appear anxious to atone for their former hostility by the most extraordinary marks of esteem and confidence. Prospects of a settlement of the disputed questions, upon terms consistent with the interest of the Guicowar, were held out, and the greatest apparent cordiality was established between the Shastry and his former enemy, Trimbuckjee. As a crowning mark of the Peishwa's favour, he actually proposed a marriage between a female of his own family and the Shastry's son, and preparations were made for its celebration. The Peishwa and his minister proceeded on a pilgrimage to Nassuck, and the Shastry accompanied them. During the journey, reports that the Shastry had been seized by Trimbuckjee were extensively circulated at

Poona. They were disbelieved by the British resident, but so much pains were taken to convince him that they had no foundation, as to excite in his mind considerable surprise. It has been stated that, at the period when Gungadthur Shastry and Trimbuckjee were associated on friendly terms, the latter avowed to the former that, before their reconciliation, he had been engaged in plans for his assassination. This avowal seems scarcely credible, nor is it easy to trace it, if made, to any rational motive. If intended as a parade of entire confidence, it was certainly a clumsy expedient, and would have seemed quite as likely to put the Shastry on his guard, as to command his dependence on the good faith of one who did not hesitate to acknowledge having entertained such abominable designs. The Shastry, however, though he had formerly felt some apprehensions of treachery and violence, appears to have been divested, by the smoothness of the minister, of every relic of such feelings: they were again roused, but it was when too late. Another devotional journey was proposed, and the Shastry invited to accompany the Peishwa and the minister to Punderpore. On this occasion, the Shastry's colleague, Bappoo Mryaul, a man of wary and circumspect character, was not permitted to accompany him, and his exclusion was attributed to the influence of Trimbuckjee. At his desire, also, the Shastry consented to leave most of his attendants at Poona. The visit to Punderpore took place in July 1815. On the 14th of that month, the Shastry went to an entertainment; on his return, he complained of the fever, and desired that if any persons came to request his presence at the Temple, they might be told that he was ill. In about half an hour after his return, a messenger from Trimbuckjee came, to request him to join that person in his devotions; but was told that the Shastry was unwell, and would not go out. A second messenger arrived, shortly after, to acquaint the Shastry that the Peishwa was to go to the temple next morning, and that he ought to take advantage of the interval, and attend prayers; but not to bring many attendants with him. He still declined. Soon after the receipt of the second message, two of his friends left him, and proceeded to the Great Temple. Here they met Trimbuckjee, who lamented the refusal of the Shastry to come to prayers, and entreated them to use their influence to change his intention. One of them returned, and told the Shastry what had occurred; but he still pleaded illness as a reason for non-compliance. Reflecting, however, that his refusal to join in the devotions of the Temple, after these various messages, might appear strange in the eyes of Trimbuckjee, he at length agreed to go. As he passed along, one of his attendants heard a man in the crowd ask, "Which is the Shastry?" and another reply, "He who wears the necklace;" but, not thinking the inquiry of any importance, he paid no attention either to the person asking the question, or to him who made the answer. The Shastry entered the Temple, performed his devotions, and after remaining a few minutes in conversation with Trimbuckjee Dainglia, returned towards the house which he occupied. He had advanced but a short distance from the Temple, when three men came running behind, and as if clearing the road for some person of distinction,

calling out, "make way! make way!" Their left hands were folded up in cloths, and each of them, in his right hand, bore what seemed to be a twisted cloth, such as appears to be commonly used for striking persons in a crowd, to make them stand aside. One of them struck the Shastry a violent blow with the cloth, and it was then discovered that he had a sword in his hand; another seized him by the hair, and threw him down; and, whilst in the act of falling, a third ruffian cut him on the head. Three of the Shastry's attendants remained with their master; but two more assassins rushing from the front, the whole of them were wounded and disabled. The rest of the Shastry's friends and followers, who do not appear to have been blessed with any large share of personal intrepidity, ran away, leaving him in the hands of his murderers. Being thus at liberty to complete their bloody work, they mangled the unhappy man in a dreadful manner, and then departed; one of them exclaiming, in the Marhatta language, "We have now finished him." Three of the Shastry's people had remained at the Temple, in attendance upon an old man, who formed part of his suite. As they approached the spot where the murder had been committed, they saw five men, with naked swords, running towards the Temple. This alarmed them, but not being aware of what had happened, they made their way as quietly as possible to the Shastry's house; not finding him there, they returned to the road, where they discovered his body, cut to pieces.

The British resident had accompanied the Peishwa to Nassuck, but, understanding that his attendance at Panderpore would not be acceptable, he had, on the departure of the devotees for that place, proceeded to Ellora. There he learned the horrible events which had marked the devotional expedition of the Peishwa, to whom he forthwith communicated his intention of immediately returning to Poona, calling on him, at the same time, to take measures for discovering and bringing to justice the murderers of the Shastry. Captain Pottinger, the assistant, who had been left at Poona, was instructed to provide for the safety of the surviving parties connected with the Baroda mission; and in case of necessity, he was to invite them to encamp in the neighbourhood of the British residency.

The demands of Mr. Elphinstone were, however, unheeded; and the representations of the Shastry's followers, of course, met with no better success. The day after the murder, some of the Shastry's carcoons waited on Trimluckjee, and urged that it behoved him alike, as the friend of the deceased and minister of the Peishwa, to institute an active inquiry. He received them with great civility, but said that he had no clue to guide him in tracing the criminals, and that the Shastry was wrong to venture abroad without fifty or a hundred attendants. The carcoons replied, that the Shastry considered himself among friends; that it was not usual to bring many people on such occasions; and, with regard to the want of marks by which to trace the perpetrators of the crime, they observed, that the assassins wore the dress of the Carnatic, and that Trimluckjee well knew who were the Shastry's enemies. To this the minister replied by an appeal to that power, whose agency is so universally recognized in the East. He asked, "How

could I avert what fate has decreed?" And, having thus removed the transaction beyond the sphere of human responsibility, he consoled the Shastry's followers by assuring them that, now their protector was gone, they must depend upon themselves; graciously adding, however, that he would do what he could for them. On the following day, the Shastry's followers obtained permission to return to Poona; but it was intimated to them, that they need not trouble themselves to attend any more, either upon Trimluckjee or the Peishwa.

Although the remonstrances of the British resident did not produce any serious investigation into the circumstances of the murder, they were sufficient to induce Trimluckjee and the Peishwa to take extraordinary measures for their own safety. Before the murder, indeed, the Peishwa had adopted unusual precautions. New troops were raised, additional guards were posted round the house of the Peishwa, and, contrary to his usual practice, his progress was attended by a large body of armed men. After the murder, these precautions were redoubled. The Peishwa returned to Poona, but his entry was marked by symptoms of anxiety and fear. His approach was not preceded by any notice; he arrived in a close palanquin, and he was not met by any of his chiefs. The day of his arrival was a great festival, on which thousands of brahmins were accustomed to attend, to receive his alms. He never before failed to be present at the dispensation; but, on this occasion, he did not appear. At night, strong guards were posted, not only at the palace, but at the house of Trimluckjee. Subsequently, the levies of new troops, and the concentration of military force in the vicinity of Poona, continued; and every movement manifested distrust and alarm.

Soon after the Peishwa's return to Poona, the British resident requested an audience; this, on various pretexts, was evaded. After much difficulty, Mr. Elphinstone succeeded in conveying to the Peishwa a paper, containing a direct charge against Trimluckjee, and demanding his arrest, as well as that of Bhugwunt Row and Bundojee, the two persons who had so anxiously endeavoured to undermine and counteract the labours of Gungadthur Shastry. In this paper, the resident, after stating the anxiety he had felt for an interview, expressed his surprise that no inquiry had been made into the circumstances of the Shastry's assassination. The Peishwa's pride and feelings were, however, respected, by averting the *onus* of neglect and guilt from him, and casting it upon those whose duty it was to have informed his Highness of the facts; a duty which, it was assumed, they had omitted to perform; and to this omission was attributed the forbearance of his Highness from those measures, which were necessary to uphold the character of his government, and which, the resident took for granted, were no less conformable to his own inclinations. The Peishwa was informed that the public voice had been unanimous in accusing Trimluckjee as the instigator of the crime; the facts of the murder, and of the minister's conduct after its perpetration, were recapitulated; the necessity of the arrest of Trimluckjee, in order that witnesses might not be deterred from

coming forward by the terror of his power and influence, was urged; and the paper terminated by distinctly apprizing the Peishwa, that all communication with the British Government must be suspended until its demand upon this point should be satisfied. The propriety of this remonstrance, and of the tone which it assumed, is unquestionable. An atrocious crime had been committed, and its victim was the chief minister of a state in alliance with the British Government; he had, moreover, entered the Peishwa's dominions at the request of that government, and under the shield of its protection and guarantee. This circumstance rendered it imperative upon the British authorities to take the most decisive measures to secure the detection and punishment of the criminals. It was demanded in vindication of the national honour, which would have been tarnished by abstinence from the performance of so obvious a duty, or even by delay or hesitation in undertaking it.

The Peishwa now felt, that to preserve appearance, it was necessary to do something; but appearance being his only object, he resolved that it should be as little as possible. A day or two after the delivery of the paper, the resident received a message, assuring him that it had been perused with the fullest attention, and that the Peishwa had taken certain proceedings in consequence. These steps were, however, very unsatisfactory. The two minor agents, Bhugwunt Row and Bundojee, had been placed under restraint, but the grand conspirator, Trimbuckjee, remained at large, and had actually the custody of his alleged coadjutors in crime; the guards placed over their houses belonging to Trimbuckjee. Further evidence was afforded of the insincere and deceptive character of these proceedings, by the fact of an interview having taken place between Trimbuckjee and Bundojee on the preceding night. The charge against Trimbuckjee could not be altogether passed over in the Peishwa's message; but nothing explicit was stated with regard to it; an explanation being promised through a certain native agent, whom the minister requested to be sent to him. This agent was incapacitated by age and infirmities, and another was consequently sent. To him a long message was delivered, compounded of professions of attachment to the British Government and a denial of the guilt of Trimbuckjee; the latter being accompanied by an offer to arrest him immediately if his guilt were proved (which, while he remained at large, was obviously next to impossible); and, a promise to consider the establishment of the truth of his having sent those invitations to the Shastry to come to the Temple with few attendants, as sufficient evidence of guilt. To this Mr. Elphinstone replied, by repeating that he was prepared to make good his charges; by reiterating his call for the arrest of Trimbuckjee; and by warning the Peishwa of the danger in which he placed his alliance with the British Government, by a perseverance in the course which he had hitherto adopted.

The grounds of suspicion against Trimbuckjee were, indeed, too strong to be passed over. His anxiety for the Shastry's attendance in the Temple, on the night of the murder, and the pains he took to induce his victim to

overcome the reluctance which he felt to leaving his house; his expressed desire that the Shastry should be accompanied by few attendants, and the blame which, after the murder, he cast upon him, for not being provided with a greater number; the impunity of the murderers, in a place surrounded by the Peishwa's guards, and the omission of all endeavours to trace them, or to ascertain their persons and motives; the fact, especially, of no measures being taken to arrest Bhugwunt Row and Bundojee, on whom strong suspicion alighted; these, with many other minor circumstances, combined with the profligate character of Trimbuckjee, and his former notorious hostility to the Shastry, tended to fix upon the minister, if not upon his master, the guilt of the atrocious crime, by which the Peishwa's territories had been disgraced and the British Government insulted. The suspicion, indeed, extended further and higher; it ascended through the servant to the sovereign; but as it was impossible to reach the latter criminal, without measures of positive hostility, the effect of which might not be confined to Poona, but might possibly light up the flames of war through a large portion of India, it was deemed advisable, on the principles of expediency, to suffer the guilty sovereign to escape the doom he merited, and to be content with the surrender of his instrument. The Peishwa, however, continued to refuse this act of justice. He required the arrest of Trimbuckjee to be preceded by an investigation into the charges; a mode of proceeding no where adopted, where the grounds of suspicion are so strong and the imputed crime of so deep a dye; and one which he knew must be ineffectual, from the ample means which the minister of a despotic sovereign must possess, while he continues in the enjoyment of freedom and power, to silence the voices of all who may be disposed to accuse him. The arrest of Trimbuckjee was, therefore an indispensable preliminary to a fair or effectual investigation, and by consenting to enter on an enquiry without it, the resident would only have ensured to an atrocious criminal the benefit of a public exculpation. The Peishwa would not admit this; he appeared determined to make common cause with his favourite, and to stand or fall with him. Trimbuckjee had not only been a supple agent in the political intrigues of the Peishwa, but also the active and ready promoter of the licentious and degrading pleasures in which a large portion of his life was spent. He had been found a useful instrument for effecting any purpose, however base or wicked, to which his master called him. Nothing disgusted him by its vileness; nothing deterred him by its atrocity: whether as the experienced purveyor to sensual indulgence, the adept in intrigue and chicanery, or, lastly, the unscrupulous villain, to whom murder was but one among various means of accomplishing a desired end, he could not be spared; and the Peishwa might moreover apprehend danger to himself from the discoveries which hope or fear might induce Trimbuckjee to make. The wildest and most dangerous schemes were, therefore, sought to secure impunity to the Peishwa. It was even proposed that he should quit Poona, and excite a feigned rebellion, in which, while ostensibly assailing the authority of the Peishwa, he was to

receive his secret support. Insane as was this scheme, some preparations were made for carrying it into effect. At other times, various modes of compromise were offered; but all these the resident, with proper firmness and a just sense of what was due to his country, rejected. Some commotions at Hyderabad inspired the authorities at Poona with still greater confidence. Subterfuge and compromise then gave way to language and conduct approaching to defiance. It was determined that no concession should be made to the representations of the British resident; that Trim-buckjee should remain at liberty, at court, and in office; and that all demands for his punishment should be resisted. The tone assumed was that of menace and hostility, and the proceedings of the court corresponded with its language. The resident had some time previously remonstrated against the concentration of the troops at Poona; but the sole effect was to remove the rendezvous to twenty or twenty-five miles from the city. Recruiting still went on, and the assemblage of troops, combined with the altered tone of the Darbar, at length rendered it necessary for the resident to take corresponding measures. The sanction of the Governor-general to the course to which his own conviction led, enabled him to pursue it with the greater confidence. On the 4th of September, he once more warned the Peishwa of the precipice on which he stood, and, pointing out the inevitable consequences of the continuance of his blind protection of his guilty minister, assured him that the British Government would not desist from demanding his surrender. The firm and decisive conduct of the resident diffused some alarm among those opposed to him. A long consultation ensued between the Peishwa and some of his powerful followers, and the result was communicated in a message to Mr. Elphinstone. The proposal which emanated from the deliberations of this conclave was, that Trim-buckjee should be imprisoned on certain conditions. The number of these conditions was three:—the British Government was not to demand the capital punishment of Trim-buckjee, nor his surrender to its own officers, nor any further enquiry into the transaction. In the meantime, Trim-buckjee, after an interview with the Peishwa, said to be of a very friendly character, was sent off to Wassuntghur, a hill-fort near Sattarah. The conditions attempted to be forced on the resident were of course rejected, and an unqualified surrender of Trim-buckjee to the British Government insisted on; but a private intimation was conveyed to the acting minister of the Peishwa that, after the prisoner was in British custody, no further enquiry would take place. The propriety of this promise seems open to question. It had the appearance of a relaxation in the terms which the British resident had laid down, and to which he professed tenaciously to adhere. If the British Government, satisfied with the possession of the person of Trim-buckjee, was willing to forego inquiry, it could scarcely be prudent to bind itself to this course by a promise. The dread of such an enquiry might have had a salutary effect upon the councils and conduct of the Peishwa, if it were lawful in such a case to abstain from following out the demands of justice; but it may be doubted whether it was either right or expe-

dient to suffer so atrocious a criminal to escape with no severer punishment than personal restraint. The fear of inculpating the Peishwa, whom it was thought advisable to excuse, might be one motive for refraining from enquiry; but it is not likely that any very decisive marks of guilt would have been affixed to the person of a powerful prince, and, at all events, the common rule, which exempts sovereigns from personal responsibility, but punishes their agents and instruments, might have been his protection. The Guicowar prince, too, had, under the circumstances, an undoubted right to expect enquiry, and, on conviction, the severest punishment of the criminal. Public justice and public decency urged the same demands. If Trim-buckjee was innocent, he ought not to have been condemned to perpetual confinement; he ought not to have been subjected to restraint for any longer period than was necessary to establish the fact of his innocence. On the other hand, if he were guilty, he had no claim to escape the fearful sentence which heaven, and natural feeling, and human law, have alike passed upon the shedder of innocent blood. Such a compromise bore the character of a sacrifice of right to expediency—the expediency itself being doubtful.

Passing over this error, the conduct of the resident was most firm and judicious. He continued to enforce the claims of the British Government to the custody of Trim-buckjee, and the fears of the Peishwa at length yielded what the sense of justice would never have extorted from him. The prisoner was removed from Wassuntghur to Poona, and there delivered over to a detachment of British troops; from thence he was conducted to Bombay with Bhugwunt Row and Bundojee, who were to be given up to the Guicowar government. On his arrival, Trim-buckjee was placed in strict confinement in the Fort of Tannah.

At Baroda, the intelligence of the murder of the Shastry excited astonishment and dismay. It was communicated by the Government of Bombay to the British resident, and by him imparted to Futteh Sing. The effect upon the prince was petrific: he appeared for some moments unconscious of what he had heard, and then burst into denunciations of the treachery of the Peishwa, whom he accused of participation in the crime. Captain Carnac endeavoured to calm the irritation of his feelings, by representing the impossibility of then ascertaining how the catastrophe had been occasioned, and assuring him of the determination of the British Government to institute full enquiry. But these points were urged with little effect, the prince remaining under the influence of the most violent passion, and conjuring the resident to interpose no objection to his attacking the Peishwa's authority in Ahmedabad, and expelling him from that district. On the following day, his rage seemed in some degree to have given way to depression; a result assisted by his having during the interval abstained from food. He still, however, breathed revenge against the Peishwa, and asserted that nothing less than the concession by that sovereign of all the points in dispute could be accepted as satisfaction by him—the surrender of all the perpetrators of the crime, including Trim-buckjee Dainglia, he alleged, would be

insufficient, as if the disputes still remained open, the Peishwa would have the benefit of the murder, the Guicowar state being deprived of its most able and intelligent negotiator. Nothing, he said, could ever repair the loss which he had sustained by the murder of the Shastri. He considered him as the guardian of his welfare, the guide of his conduct, and the best and most faithful servant his Government ever possessed, and he pathetically lamented that he had now no better means of testifying his regard for the Shastri, than by appointing his eldest son to the situation held by his father under the Guicowar government. To divert the prince from unwise and dangerous acts of violence and aggression, was a task of no small delicacy and difficulty; but it was one to which the talents of the resident were fully equal, and he acquitted himself with great address and in a manner perfectly satisfactory to the Government which he represented. On one point, there was happily an entire concurrence of opinion and feeling between the Guicowar prince and the resident. They both entertained the warmest sense of the deceased Shastri's merits, and felt the deepest regret for his loss.

The intentions of the Guicowar prince, with regard to the Shastri's son, were announced by himself in a letter of condolence addressed to the object of his favour, and on the arrival of the young man at Baroda, the prince solemnly invested him in the office, with many marks of respect and affection.

The murder of Gungadthur Shastri and its attendant circumstances have been related somewhat in detail, because the crime was not an isolated act of villainy, atrocious in its character, but unimportant in its effects; on the contrary, it was the source and origin of some of the greatest political changes which the modern history of India presents to notice, the relation of which is reserved for a future occasion; and it will then appear that the perfidious conduct of the Peishwa was the opening of the fountains of strife and bitterness, the waters of which flowed forth in a deluge of ruin over his own dominions and those of his associates.

The art of government, as practiced in the native states of the East, consists of little more than a series of efforts to compass selfish schemes of aggrandizement, and to evade the satisfaction of just claims—intrigue and artifice for the most part furnishing the means, varied, however, when deemed necessary, by acts of open violence. No native rulers ever appear to esteem the fulfilment of their contracts a thing even to be thought of, except as a reluctant concession to stern necessity; obligations are annulled, by those who have consented to incur them, with a levity altogether astonishing to those accustomed only to European modes of thought. The limits of power are regarded as the limits alike of demand and of retention. Nowhere is more universally prevalent that standard of morality, as convenient as it is venerable, which declares—

“ That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can.”

Whatever is coveted, is taken, if the means of capture be sufficient; whatever is possessed, is parted with only to superior force or superior cunning;

and it seems a recognized principle, that contracts are to be observed just so long as the observance is convenient. The family of Gungadthur Shastri were destined to afford an exemplification of this, as well as of the evanescent character of courtly gratitude.

In consideration of the services of Gungadthur Shastri,—services recognized alike by British and native testimony,—a *Nemnook*, or provision, was made for his family, to the amount of Rs. 60,000 annually. This was the act of the durbar of Baroda, and it was successively approved by the British resident, by the Bombay Government, and by the authorities at home. It was beyond all doubt that the Company's Government intended to guarantee this allowance; but, from some cause, this intention was not ratified by any formal instrument, and the opportunity this afforded of evading an engagement was too tempting for native cupidity to resist. Next to the almost invariable accompaniment of bad faith, one of the most characteristic distinctions of a native government is the prevalence of pecuniary embarrassment. This mark of caste was possessed by the Guicowar state, and in seeking not unwisely to reduce its expenditure, it occurred to those on whom the work of retrenchment devolved, that the allowances to the family of Gungadthur Shastri would bear the operation of paring down. That useful and valued servant of the state had been dead several years, and the memory of his services was, it appears, rapidly following him. Another prince had succeeded; retrenchment was called for, and a portion of the *Nemnook* of the Shastri's family was withdrawn, for such alleged reasons as men always have at hand, for justifying that course to which their wishes incline. It was pretended that the Guicowar state was not bound to pay anything beyond what its rulers might deem due to the merits of the claimants; that the British Government had not guaranteed the payment; and, further, that the sons of the Shastri had been guilty of acts which incurred the just displeasure of their sovereign. The charges upon which the latter allegation was founded were altogether frivolous; and the intention of both the British and the Guicowar government was too well known to enable the other grounds of defence to be successfully maintained. The aggrieved parties appealed to the justice of the Bombay Government, and its opinion was expressed in their favour. The deductions were, however, still persisted in, and the arrears at length amounted to a large sum. The Earl of Clare, while at the head of the Bombay Government, interfered, with that straightforwardness and decision which marked his public character, but his interference was met by the Guicowar with Oriental obstinacy. This state of things could not be suffered to continue without a compromise of the national character, and it is understood that it has been, at length, determined imperatively to demand both the payment of the arrears, and the punctual discharge, in future, of the full amount of the stipulated *Nemnook*. This arrangement the Bombay Government will have the means of enforcing, in consequence of their collecting certain tributes on account of the Guicowar.

FLOWERS FOR POETS' GRAVES.

No. II.

HOMER.

And still thou flowest on ! O mighty sea !
 That erst thy waves of ruin rolled
 O'er the Assyrian funes of gold,
 Beating down tower and temple, like a tree
 Rent by the wind,—thy melancholy roar,
 Like the dread thunder of the Titans' feet,
 Arming 'gainst heaven, through each desolate street
 Of Carthage rushes on the affrighted ear !
 Awake, proud Princes of a hundred Thrones ;
 Rise from among the mouldering stones,
 Lords of the spear !
 Hushed is the triumph of the Grecian Hymn ;
 Thy shield, Emathian Conqueror, is dim,—
 Thy sword, which on the Indian rivers flashed,
 Where are the thousand-plumed ears, that dashed
 Along the Hundred-Gated City ?* She,
 Pindarus ! lives alone in thee,
 Embalmed in immortality !
 So sweep Time's tempest-wings, with ruthless power ;
 Whilst thou, within thy crystal tower,
 Mighty Magician ! dost abide,
 Pouring upon the impetuous tide
 Of years thy mild unclouded light,
 Until the Sea of Time grows bright
 Beneath thy shadow ; while uphurled
 The waves against thy Portals beat,
 Then break in harmless thunder at thy feet—
 Star ! that illuminates the world !
 Now through thy brazen trumpet swept
 The cry of battle, and the sound
 Of thousand footsteps shook the ground,
 Waking the bloody Sword that slept !
 And now Apollo flames along
 Thy swelling verse, and lo ! before
 His chariot's living wheels, the roar
 Melts of the tumultuous throng,
 Like billows on the shore !
 Poet of the World ! each Muse
 Hath pitched her radiant tent before thee,
 Crowning thee with th'unnumbered hues,
 Which blossom 'neath Elysian dews ;
 Strewing their brightest garlands o'er thee.
 E'en on the raging battle-storm
 The Bow of thy rich Fancy streams ;
 And Cytherea's beauteous form
 Through the ambrosial twilight gleams.
 Oft, when awhile, from this sad life,
 Fain would the weary heart be free,
 Forgetful of each care and strife,
 Sweet traveller ! we sail with thee

* Thebes.

Flowers for Poets' Graves.

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Into that placid golden sea,
 Where Joy and Beauty ever smile
 Upon Calypso's sunny Isle.*
 As one who, in a foreign land,
 With glistening eyes of wonder sees
 Visions of splendour through the trees,
 While all the ground, alive with light,
 Teems shadowed to his dazzled sight,
 With feet of Sunshine Spirits, there
 Breathing their flutes upon the scented air—
 So I, conducted by thy hand,
 Into enchanted homes have strayed,
 And, floating o'er the rivers old,
 Sat 'neath the Hesperian Tree of Gold !

CHAUCER.

Such was old CHAUCER ; such the placid men
 Of him who first with harmony informed
 The language of our fathers. Here he dwelt
 For many a cheerful day. These ancient walls
 Have often heard him, while his legends blithely
 He sang of love or knighthood, on the wiles
 Of homely life, through each estate and age,
 The fashions and the follies of the world,
 With cunning hand portraying.

Inscription for a statue of Chaucer at Woodstock, by Akenside.

Still the thoughtful student sees,
 Fair Woodstock ! through thy bowering trees,
 Shooting its orient light afar,
 The horizon's kindling gloom along,
 The dawning of our Morning Star,
 The Homer of our song !
 'Twas thine in deathless hues to trace
 The varying thoughts that ever chase
 Each other o'er the Muse's face ;
 Whether, with spring-time bloom and glee,
 To paint the cheek of Emmilie ;†
 Or shake upon the startled sight
 The War-God's Banner of Affright,
 Fold upon flashing fold of light.
 But not alone from British bower,
 The Muse to thee brought precious dower ;
 And Milton's heart leapt to behold
 ' The story of Cambuscan bold.' ‡

* The Odyssey.

† Emmilie that fairer was to sene
 Than is the lillie upon the stalke grene,
 And fresher than the May with flower's newe,
 For with the rosy colour strof her hewe.

The Knight

‡ Milton, wishing to characterise Chaucer, calls—
 Up him who left half told
 A story of Cambuscan bold.

This story is interesting enough to admit of a lengthened note. It is an amalgamation, says his latest biographer, of Oriental and Gothic fiction, and possesses all the wild fabling and interest of an Arabian tale. The opening is peculiarly striking. Cambuscan, the king of Tartary, is represented as celebrating his birthday with his nobles in his palace at Sarra, when, in the height of their hilarity, they are panic-struck by the entrance of a most unexpected guest ;

While that the king sate thus in his noblay,
 Herkening his minstrells their thingis play,
 Before him at his bord deliciously
 In at the halle dore, ful suddenly.

Flowers for Poets' Graves.

O Well of English Undefined!

For ever be thy waters clear,
And her bright face, who on thee smiled,
FOR EVER SHINE REFLECTED HERE!

SIR WILLIAM JONES.

O gentle poet! to thy tomb
The pilgrim Memory often creeps,
When Moonlight charms the forest gloom,
And sits beside thy bed and weeps.
I cannot choose but love thy lyre,
Though touched by no Pindaric fire.
For thou hast led me to the bowers,
Where dreaming on her bed of flowers,
Soothed by the silvery fountains' play,
The Eastern Muse with honeyed lay
Shuts the "dewy eyes of Day."
At thy soft call she lifts her veil:
Oh, call that rich cheek "fair, not pale!"
Darting from her eyes of night,
Arrowy gleams of golden light.
How often in the summer weather,
When Peace and Beauty walk together,
By verdant paths and sylvan springs,
Riding upon the emerald wings
Of his resplendent bird, the Child*
Of Maya on my eyes hath shed
Ambrosial light, so sweet and mild,
My spirit, by the charm beguiled,
Into the green Elysium fled.
While Chitraratha's painted car
Gleams faintly, like an April star,
And like a moon-beam, through the Champar shades,
The white feet of Apsara fades.†

There came a knight upon a steed of brass:
And in his hand a brode mirrour of glass;
Upon his thornbe he had of gold a ring,
And by his side a naked sword hanging,
And up he rideth to the hie bord;
In at the halle he was there spoke a word,
For marvelle of this knight him to behold.

The horse, the mirror, the ring, and the sword, were gifts to Cambuscan from the king of Araby and Ind: the first, on touching a secret spring, would convey its rider in twenty-four hours to the remotest part of the Globe; the second had the power of depicting upon its surface any treason which threatened the person or kingdom of Cambuscan; the third could not only pierce armour, vaunted as impenetrable, but likewise heal the very wound it had inflicted; while the fourth, destined for Canace, the daughter of Cambuscan, endowed her during the time she wore it with a knowledge of the virtues of plants, and the language of birds.

* O thou, for ages born, yet young,
For ages may thy Bramin's lay be sung!
And when thy lory spreads his emerald wings,
To waft thee high above the towers of kings,
Whilst o'er thy throne, the moon's pale light
Pours her soft radiance through the night,
And to each floating cloud discovers
The haunts of blest, or joyless lovers,
Thy mildest influence to thy bard impart,
To warm, but not consume, his heart.

† Hymn to Indra.

Hymn to Cumdeo.

Flowers for Poets' Graves.

Upon thy tuneful verse are strung
Sweet thoughts of love, that never die,
Pearls from the Orient seas, and thou
The Silken String on which they lie.*

CRASHAW.

Ah, sooner may
This hand forget the mastery
Of music's dainty touch, than I
The music of thy memory.

Poet and Saint! thy sky was dark,
And sad thy lonely pathway here;
But thy glad fancy, like the lark,
Still poured its music on the ear,
From its own heaven, ever clear!
And thou wast happy, for thy strain
Could breathe a slumber upon pain,
Singing thy tears asleep,† till sorrow
Smiled at the dawning of the morrow:
Poet and Saint! alas, not long
To stray by Sion's Brook was thine;
Yet Time hath never dealt thee wrong,
Nor brushed the sweet bloom from thy line;
Thou hast a home in every song,
In every Christian's heart—a shrine!

ÆSCHYLUS, SOPHOCLES, EURIPIDES.

Warrior-Poet! at thy name,
Come flashing o'er the lurid gloom
The crimson spear, the tossing plume;
The flame-eyed war-horse rushes by,
Dashing the gore-drops from his mane;
The air is all on fire with spears,
Burning against the setting sun
That blazed upon thee, MARATHON!
And still there ringeth in our ears
The anguish of the Persian Lord,
With garments rent and piercing moan,
Upleaping from his silver throne,
Flying before the Grecian Sword!
Come once more with Lyre and Shield;‡
Come from the stormy battle-field;
Come from the blood-empurpled waves
Of Salamis,—the Persian Graves—
Thou, whom Bacchus—draught divine!—
Cheered with his tumultuous wine;§

* See Carlyle's *Specimens of Arabian Poetry*.

† This beautiful image is borrowed from one of Crashaw's hymns, descriptive of the infant Saviour:—

She sings thy tears asleep, and dips
Her kisses in thy weeping eye;
She spreads the red leaves of thy lips,
That in their buds yet blushing lie.

‡ Æschylus fought with great valour and distinction both at Marathon and Salamis: see his picture of the alarmed despot of the East, in his noble drama, the *Persæ*; and the inspiring account of the victory at Salamis, which, like the old ballads mentioned by Sir Philip Sidney, stirs the soul like the sound of a trumpet. The throne of Xerxes is supposed by Mr. Wordsworth to have been placed on the southern side of the hill now called Κερατορυγγος, and formerly Ἀγέλεος.

§ Alluding to the legendary appearance of Bacchus to the youthful poet.

While Mars, all beaming from the fight,
Glowed resplendent on thy right.
Darkly thy surging fancy flows,
But sometimes from its waves arose
Beauty, with celestial ray,*
Breathing the troubled storm away :
Till, by her pleasant voice beguiled,
The raven-plumes of darkness smiled,
And Horror slumbered, like a child,
Upon the breast of Peace.

The breath of violets, and the tune
Of that sweet bird, who loves the trees.
Brightened beneath a summer moon,
Come wafted with thee — Sophocles † ‡
The poet's lovely Graces three,
Beauty, Fancy, Melody,
All, sweet bard, belonged to thee !
The Muses' Garden roaming through,
Glistening with Castalian dew,
Thy sweet lip drank of every tree,
Every flower — Attic Bee !

Ne'er be the springs of sorrow dried
In him who walked by Pity's side,
Painting upon the breathing page
The lineaments of every age ; †
The faithful friend, the weeping mother,
The sister watching by her brother,
Gilding that storm of mental strife
With the mild charities of life.
Dearest of Nurses ! when I see
Thine arm beneath the Mourner's head,
A blessed vision comes to me
Of one for ever round my bed,
When slumber from my pillow fled,
Taking the bitter thorn from pain,
Until the heavy eyelid closed again !

* I particularly allude to the portrait of Helen, in the *Agamemnon* ; like Dante, Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Milton, *Æschylus* abounds in rich epithets ; his compound words are often untranslatable into English ; such as the *δριχθυμον ἰσότης βίλος* and *δορυπικταῖς αἰδῇ περιμανίται*. The tenderness of his *μαλθακὸν ὀφθαλμῶν βίλος*, "the tender dart of the eyes," reminds the reader of Milton's "vermilion-tinctured lip," and "tresses like the morn." Shelley, in some parts of his *Prometheus*, furnishes the English reader with a powerful idea of the extravagant sublimity and recklessness of *Æschylus*, whose element, as Schlegel happily expresses it, was Terror, and who is ever holding up the head of Medusa to the astonished spectators, or suspending Fate over the heads of mortals in all its gloomy majesty. As the natural result of this Titan-striving, he endeavours to swell his language into an amplitude corresponding with the stature and passions of his characters. The noble lines of *Crashaw*, in his translation from *Strada*, are not inapplicable to his genius :—

Which does proudly rise,
Heaved on the surges of swoll'n rhapsodies.

† Referring to his birth-place, so beautifully described in the *Edipus*.

‡ Euripides, in the *Hecuba* and *Orestes*,—where the watchfulness of Electra over her phrenzied brother is portrayed with such cutting pathos.

STEAM-COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR :—Having read with some attention the paper in your October number, on "Steam-Communication with India," I was unable to peruse the animadversions upon it, in your last, without surprise. Having no interest in the matter but that resulting from a love of truth and justice, I cannot but lament that your correspondent, B., should have departed from his own excellent principle, of adhering "to facts."

I shall not discuss the question of expense. Whatever the probable charge may be, it must be obvious that the East-India Company, and its vast resources, must possess the power of effecting the communication quite as cheaply as, and far better than, any private individuals. But as your second correspondent has asserted, that the comparisons drawn by the first are not borne out by facts, and has, on that ground, claimed a space in your pages to "disrobe them, and invest them in the more appropriate garb of Truth," I must beg the same liberty, in order to shew that, if this were his object, he has entirely failed ; for, so far from arraying the comparisons of his opponent in the simple and graceful attire of Truth, according to his promise, he has stripped them of this dress, which they actually wore on their first appearance in public, and has disfigured their fair proportions by a very ugly and unbecoming disguise, spun, wove, dyed, and fabricated, from the thread to the perfect garment, by misrepresentation.

Adverting to the statement in the first paper, that, "the London Association, besides their £65,000 per annum, claim, as an additional source of remuneration, the postage of letters, which the Calcutta plan left in the hands of Government," your correspondent, B., asks, with some appearance of triumph, "Did it so ?" and he then proceeds to shew that, the Calcutta merchants, besides the sum of three lacs—THREE lacs—per annum ! claimed also the postage of letters.

Now, would not any one who read the letter of B., without knowing anything of the communication that gave rise to it, conclude that the plan quoted, which required THREE lacs per annum AND THE POSTAGE, was the identical plan of which your correspondent C. was treating, when he made the assertion complained of, and that, consequently, it was made either in error or in fraud ? But how stands the fact ? Two plans of the Calcutta merchants are referred to by your first correspondent,—one demanding FIVE lacs per annum—not THREE—but relinquishing the postage ;—the other claiming THREE lacs per annum, with the postage. Not only are the two plans, in the first communication, kept very clearly distinct, but the distinction is prominently brought out to notice. The writer, after adverting to the first (five lacs annually, without postage), adverts to the difficulties which stood in the way of comparing it with the project started in London, and more especially to that arising from the claim to postage, made by one party and renounced by the other. But he adds, that a part of the difficulty is removed—how ?—by the fact of another plan having been entertained by the Calcutta merchants, *viz.* that by which they would have received only THREE lacs per annum, instead of FIVE ; but, as a compensation for this deduction, would have been entitled to the postage. Your correspondent, B., says, the Calcutta projectors asked to have the postage in addition to THREE lacs per annum — and your correspondent C. has said the same. But the latter has said also,—and he has said truly,—that, in conse-

ration of receiving FIVE lacs, the same parties were willing to forego the postage. Upon this your correspondent, B., comes, and applies to one scheme what was distinctly affirmed of another. Such a mode of quotation partakes of the school of that worthy gentleman, who undertook to justify suicide by a quotation from the sacred volume. He was unable to find any single passage that would answer his purpose, but, being an ingenious person, he effected what he wished by joining two passages together:—"Saul took a sword and fell upon it"—"Go thou and do likewise."

In the case of your correspondent, B., I am unwilling to attribute the use of this garbling process to dishonesty; I am compelled, therefore, to ascribe it to the most utter carelessness, for this is the only assignable cause which the rejection of that first-named leaves me. Its applicability is confirmed by another passage in the letter which has occasioned mine. B. is very indignant at the assertion, that the London merchants "have fixed no limit to their demand upon the public purse." In refutation of this, he extracts the following from their Letter to the Lords of the Treasury, July 15:—

"At the same time, as the object of the Committee, in urging forward this measure, is more directed to the public good than with any view of private emolument, it would be a subject of sincere gratification to the Committee if, in the prosecution of the undertaking, they were enabled by a favourable result to diminish the degree of support at present solicited of his Majesty's Government."

Well—what then? "Read the fact," says B.—I have read it, and, the operation performed, I ask, have the London merchants fixed any limit to their demand upon the public purse? "It would be a matter of sincere gratification to them"—that is all—the period of their enjoying this gratification is not even hinted at—and what is it that would thus gratify them?—the ceasing altogether to handle the public money? Nothing so romantic is contemplated—the gratification thirsted for, is the ability to "diminish the degree of support at present solicited of his Majesty's Government"—not to decline it altogether.

I am satisfied to conclude in the words of B.:—"The foregoing, I trust, is quite sufficient to shew the weight and force to be attributed to your Correspondent's arguments." If I may be permitted to add another word, I would return upon him his own good advice to C., to discuss the matter in a "generous tone," and to adhere "strictly to facts."

A BYSTANDER.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: Judging by the liberality with which you have, of late, opened your columns to discussions on the question of steam-communication with India, that you hold it to be one of no ordinary importance, I am emboldened to solicit insertion for a few remarks on the subject.

For several years past, the question has been one of growing interest, and while it is admitted that much ability has been displayed in opposition to, as well as in defence of, the measure, it is equally clear that no little ingenuity has been employed in magnifying the difficulties in which its accomplishment is said to be involved.

The subject would appear to be divided into two heads: first, the importance of the measure, and secondly, its practicability; the latter involving two other points, namely, the expense and choice of route.

On the importance of a rapid communication between England and India,

whether as regards the government and commerce of both countries, or the interests of civilization and science, it is difficult to imagine a difference of opinion; but as it better becomes an anonymous writer to quote authorities than to promulgate his own theories, I will advert to a few facts, which appear to be conclusive on the subject.

So strong was the conviction of the necessity of the measure, in India, that appeals were made from all parts of that vast territory to the British Government and to the East-India Company in its behalf; while, as earnest of the intensity with which its being carried into effect was desired both by Europeans and natives, subscriptions were entered into, and even at a period of unprecedented financial depression, no less a sum than £30,000 was raised for the promotion of the object.

The memorial from India to the Board of Directors stated, that "it was impossible adequately to convey to the Honourable Court the intensity of the feeling which pervades the whole Indian community, on the subject of steam-communication between India and Great Britain."

Lord William Bentinck, the Governor-General of India, gave his warm support to the measure, regarding which he observes, in a document on the subject, "The Steam-Committee are amply borne out, according to my firmest conviction, in their resolution, that this project opens vast and incalculable benefits to our country and to mankind." Further testimony to the importance of the measure is thus given by his lordship, on his quitting India:—"I have been a zealous supporter of the cause of steam-communication with Europe, from the strongest conviction, confirmed by every day's further reflection, of its vast importance to innumerable interests, both national and commercial. I cannot command the opportunity of forwarding its future success; but if within my reach, you may depend on my most earnest efforts to promote its progress, and to obtain for India an advantage so great in all its direct and indirect consequences, that in my opinion it would be cheaply bought at any price."

I will conclude this section of my subject, by quoting the following resolution, which a consideration of the incalculable advantages of the project to the home mercantile interests has elicited from establishments connected with India in London, Dublin, Leith, Glasgow, Paisley, Bristol, Liverpool, and Manchester: "That, if a regular and speedy communication by steam-vessels between this country and India, *viâ* the Red Sea, were established, it would tend materially to promote the commercial interests of both countries, and be in various other respects productive of national advantages."

The practicability of the measure has been already sufficiently testified, and I will therefore proceed to the subject of expense, upon which in fact most of the objections urged against the measure have been based.

In the year 1834, a Special Committee of the House of Commons was appointed, for the consideration of the subject of steam-communication with India; when it was stated that, to carry into effect the navigation by steam of the Red Sea, in order to establish a communication between Bombay and Suez, would, if left to the government in India, cost £200,000 per annum, while receipts to the amount of not more than one-fourth of that sum could be anticipated. Again, in the Appendix to the same report, it is stated, that it cannot be advisable for the East-India Company to undertake the steam-navigation of the Red Sea, without being prepared to incur a net charge of £100,000 per annum for despatches every two months, and of course more in proportion for despatches at shorter intervals.

This discouraging view of the question was, however, met by evidence of a

different character, and the Committee, after a long and patient investigation of the subject and its bearings, finally gave it as their opinion, 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, and recommended its immediate adoption; as it appeared, from evidence before the Committee, that by proper arrangements, the expense hitherto incurred might be materially reduced.

The estimate of expense thus alluded to, as susceptible of material reduction, was made by the East-India Company, and was based upon the cost of the *Hugh Lindsay* steamer, upon which many of the opponents of the measure take their stand. This vessel, however, could be no criterion on which to arrive at a conclusion on the subject, inasmuch as she was altogether unfit for the service of a packet, as appears by the evidence of Captain Wilson, her commander.

The *Hugh Lindsay* was, in fact, built to carry 5½ days' coal, and was intended to act as an armed steamer, and, even for that purpose, it would seem from Captain Wilson's statement, she was unfit, inasmuch as she was calculated to hold so small a supply of coal, while the consumption of her disproportionately large engine was enormous. When it was resolved that she should attempt the voyage to Suez, it became necessary to put on board double the quantity of coals she was built to carry. Again, with reference to the mode of supplying the coal adopted by the East-India Company, Captain Wilson says, "It is scarcely necessary to observe, this affords no criterion for what the actual cost of coal at the depôts might be, under proper arrangements."

While, however, the East-India Company, with the enormous, although as has been shewn unnecessary, expenditure, in the instance of the *Hugh Lindsay*, before their eyes, have not considered themselves justified in extending the obvious and acknowledged advantages of steam-communication to their Indian possessions; it must be matter of congratulation to them, as well as to the government and the public at large, that the hitherto formidable obstacle of expense is in a fair way of being removed. An association of influential merchants and other individuals, connected with India, deeply impressed with a sense of the importance and advantages of communication with India by steam, have submitted to His Majesty's Government and to the East-India Company a plan manifestly favourable to the interests of both. The East-India Company, for instance, will, by the proposed arrangements, benefit to the extent of having their despatches conveyed monthly between England and India, for £25,000 per annum, being but an eighth part of the sum estimated by the Directors as necessary to the maintenance of steam-communication over half the distance, namely, the portion which lies between Suez and Bombay. His Majesty's Government, on the other hand, will derive from the proposed plan the incalculable advantage of having their mails conveyed through the Mediterranean, with a monthly communication to India, for little more than one-half the sum which the transmission of their mails is said to cost the public at present. The plan has already received the cordial support of a large proportion of the principal mercantile houses in London connected with India, and from the zeal with which the cause has been espoused, no doubt whatever is entertained of the requisite capital being forthcoming.

Of the routes which have been proposed, in opposition to that by the Red Sea, one is by the Cape of Good Hope, and the other is by the Mediterranean, the river Euphrates, and the Persian Gulf. Upon this subject, I will refer to one or two facts which, to my views, are conclusive.

In 1825, a voyage by the Cape of Good Hope to India, performed by the *Enterprise* steamer, occupied 113 days and 17 hours, of which time she was 10 days and 15 hours at the coal depôts. It is maintained that the voyage may be performed in less time, which is not denied: it is sufficient for my case, that the route by the Cape is between 13,000 and 14,000 miles, while that by the Red Sea is less than 6,000, with the immense advantage of stations along the whole line, at intervals, in no instance exceeding 1,100 miles (that from England to Gibraltar being the longest), and with a clear channel for a first-rate man-of-war from England to Alexandria, and from Suez to Bombay.

The Mediterranean packets, on an average of seven years, are fourteen days running between Falmouth and Malta, a distance of 2,200 miles, less than a sixth of the voyage to India by the Cape of Good Hope. Thus, admitting the latter route to have all the advantages of that by the Red Sea (and it cannot possess greater), eighty-four days would be the shortest time in which it could be accomplished.

There is reason to believe that much of the opposition which has been made to the Red Sea route is founded on an opinion that it would be prejudicial to the shipping interests. Now, nothing can be more erroneous than such a notion; for, while a regular and quick communication with the East must necessarily lead to an extension of commerce, the conveyance of merchandize must still be by the ordinary route of the Cape. On this point I would beg to quote the words of the Commander of the *Hugh Lindsay*, whose experience and knowledge of eastern commerce give weight and value to his opinion. Captain Wilson says, "It has been said, the shipping interests are averse to the establishment of the steam-communication; yet it does not appear how it can be prejudicial to them. The conveyance of merchandize must still continue round the Cape."

Further, with regard to the Cape route, I will add the reply of Captain Johnston, of the *Enterprise*, to a question propounded by a Committee of the House of Commons, as to the number of days which a voyage to India, *via* the Cape, would occupy. "I believe," says the Captain, "not less than eighty days." That will require an average of more than seven miles an hour, exclusive of all stoppages for coals, or cleaning the flues, &c.

The remaining route to be considered is that by the Euphrates. The idea of its ever becoming available, as a channel of communication with India, has, I believe, now been abandoned even by its once sanguine advocates; while the reasonings of those by whom the eligibility of that route is still supported, are of the most partial character.

The principal argument advanced in its favour, was its superior economy; and doubtless a boat of sixty tons would be less expensive than vessels of 600; but would the former offer the same accommodation, or produce the same returns, as the latter?

Again, we are told by the advocates for "the Euphrates route," that if we lay a rule from England to Bombay, we shall find that it will cross that river: the fact of a vessel going southward to the Straits of Gibraltar, before she can reach the Euphrates, being altogether overlooked.

Now, referring to the same test, and taking Malta as the last starting point, common to both routes, a reference to the map will at once demonstrate the inferiority of the Euphrates over the Red Sea route, even in this respect; for a line drawn from Malta to Bombay will cross Egypt, and approximate more closely to the latter route throughout its whole course.

A further examination of the two routes will exhibit the superiority of that

by the Red Sea in a still more striking point of view; I mean as a channel of communication with our eastern possessions generally.

The advocates of the former plan confine their views to the single station of Bombay, regardless of how large a portion of British residents in India, and British connection in the East, would be compromised by such an arrangement. Independently of Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon, being excluded from a participation in the benefits of the communication, the invaluable advantage of the steam intercourse with Point de Galle, and thence with other parts of the Eastern World, would be greatly retarded, if not altogether lost; for it is clear that these ports could not benefit to the same degree by a communication *via* Bussorah, which their position might enable them to do, if established *via* Socotra and the Red Sea. The preference shewn to the route of the Persian Gulf (that is, the Euphrates route) is, it is true, in entire keeping with the following remarks in the Appendix to the Report already referred to:—"Its commercial utility (steam navigation of the Red Sea), which can be in the way of advices only, is a matter with which the East-India Company has no longer any concern." The British public, however, it is presumed, will take a more general view of the question, as it bears upon the commerce of the country at large.

In conclusion, I would remark, that many influential and warm friends of India, desirous to support with all their energy a measure so loudly called for, are deterred from coming forward, because the plan has not received the declared sanction of the Government and the East-India Directors. If, then, the Government and the East-India Directors are sincere in the expression of their desire for a steam-communication with India, and are not inimical to the plan laid before them, let them at once openly avow their concurrence in it, under certain conditions. By such a declaration, they would put to silence various rumours—that they have a plan of their own in contemplation; such, for instance, as a land communication between the Mediterranean and Persian Gulf, as a substitute for the Euphrates expedition;—of men-of-war steamers being employed, &c. These reports have but little weight in the eyes of those who are really conversant with the subject, but they tend, nevertheless, to distract and mislead many, who would otherwise give efficient aid to the undertaking.

In the absence of official sanction, it would be vain to represent to persons imperfectly informed on the subject, that, with guns and stores, men-of-war steamers are unfit for long voyages, and have no accommodations; while, without guns or stores (as in the instance of the *Hugh Lindsay*), they are out of proper trim for speed. As vain, too, would it be to urge, that the possibility of a constant route between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf is altogether visionary; that a journey of 400 miles between these points, through a desert, with all its privations, and exposed to the attack of Arabs, is altogether impracticable by Europeans.

That such projects could never be seriously entertained for a moment, is evident enough to those who have the means of forming an accurate judgment on the subject; but, until the official sanction alluded to be publicly declared, the Association must labour under great difficulty, and not enjoy that portion of fair play, to which the vast importance of the object entitles them.

I am, Sir, &c.,

AN OLD INDIAN.

P.S. Herewith I send a sketch of the route, which will illustrate my remarks.

AGAIN Miri and his companions set sail for Serendib, but they unhappily landed on another isle, inhabited by Dooalphs ('leather-feet'), who dwelt in holes pierced in a mountain. They were monsters, upwards man and downward serpent. Their practice was, when they fell in with a man, to leap upon his neck, winding their snaky folds around his arms, and making him carry them where they please. The Dooalphs surprised the prince and his party while they were asleep, and treated them as they did others. For ten days of torment did they force them to carry a hated load, and to gather fruit that they might eat. Aramia, from his knowledge of medicine, was able to discover a poisonous plant, which he and his companions mixed with the fruits collected for the Dooalphs, who ate and died.

Miri and his people, almost dead with fatigue and suffering, hastened from this inhospitable isle, and reached Serendib, where they visited the tomb of Adam. In a few days, Aramia fell sick, and said to Miri:—"Prince, I have a dying request to make,—that I may be buried at the feet of Adam. Moreover, I am well known to the king of Maghrib, Ilayl; Solomon gave me that kingdom, and at the death of my father, not caring for it, I gave it to this prince. If I had lived, I would have arranged your affair; but, the will of heaven being otherwise, I will give you a letter to Ilayl." When he had written the letter of recommendation, he died, blessing the prince.

The prince now summoned his mariners, and told them that he wished to visit the tomb built by Abraham. They embarked, but encountered frightful tempests; their vessel fell in pieces; part of the crew were drowned; others were driven to the coast of China. Miri, Nikakhthar, and Mooshthar, reciting a prayer taught them by Aramia, escaped death, but were driven to different regions. Miri met with some fishermen on the coast to which he was driven, whom he told that he was the son of the merchant Phridoon, and that his ship had foundered at sea. He found that he was in the country of Yemen, whose sovereign, Massour Shah, was very powerful. Moosphar, his son, in a hunting expedition, came to the place where Miri was, heard his tale, and placing him upon his horse, conducted him towards his father's capital. On their way, they met a lion, which assailed Moosphar and killed him. Miri, penetrated with grief, vowed to revenge his new friend by the death of his murderer. To draw his sword from the scabbard, to dart upon the lion, and cut him in two, was the work of a moment. Whilst he held the weapon tinged with blood near the corpse of Moosphar, the attendants of the prince came up to the scene of carnage. They seized Miri as the assassin, beat him, and carried him with his arms bound into the presence of the king. In vain he cried, "It was not me, but the lion who killed him:" they redoubled their rage and violence.

The king of Yemen, when he knew the lamentable end of his son, sat with his head discrowned, covered with ashes, and absorbed in grief, when Miri was brought before him. "Brother," said he, "what caused thee to kill my son?" "Heaven is my witness," Miri replied, "that he fell not by my hand." The king, not comprehending the nature of the case, directed him to be led to prison, where the unhappy Miri was left to brood upon his own fate, and to think bitterly of his friends and companions, Nikakhthar and Mooshthar, and especially of Nomi-Awthab. When the forty days of mourning had expired,

* Continued from page 235.

the vizirs enquired of the king what was to be done with the assassin of his son. "Let him suffer death," said Massoor. Accordingly, the executioners led Miri from prison, to die, the people pressing to see the assassin as he passed along.

Meanwhile, Mooshthar had been driven by the waves to Serendib. After seeking his companions there, he proceeded to India, where he dreamed that he beheld a sea of blood, and Miri in the midst of it, struggling in vain to get out, the divs, who guarded the shores, hindering him by blows. When Mooshthar appeared, the divs took flight, and Miri emerged from the sea of blood. Awakening from this painful vision, he burst into tears, and determined to go in search of his prince. He set off for the country of Yemen, where he found the people in great consternation, exclaiming, "How dreadful that so interesting a youth should perish! they are about to execute an innocent man." A vast number, however, cried out that he ought to be torn to pieces, as the pretended lion had served Moosphar. Seeing the danger of Miri (for it was he), Mooshthar, uttering a loud cry, fell senseless to the ground. The executioners, upon this, quitted their victim, and ran towards the stranger. As soon as Mooshthar recovered, he conjured the officers to stop the execution till he could communicate with their sovereign; and they, suspecting the innocence of their culprit, consented to stay the execution. Mooshthar hastened to the king, and assured him that the young man, whom he had condemned to death, was innocent, and was, moreover, the son of the emperor of China. "Let him be brought hither," said the king to the vizirs, "that I may ascertain whether the lion was the actual murderer of my son." On investigation, it was clearly shown that Moosphar had been destroyed, not by Miri, but by the animal; Miri was, accordingly, cleared, and the king gave him a rich robe of honour, and all the possessions and slaves of Moosphar.

This change of fortune did not diminish the prince's melancholy, at his absence from his beloved Nomi-Awthab. Mooshthar consoled him by observing that Maghrib was not far off. The king of Yemen had a daughter, named Sarasca. Having no son, he resolved to adopt Miri, and to give him his daughter in marriage. His wife and his vizir approved the measure. The princess inhabited a pavilion, built for her by the king. One day, as Miri was walking pensively with Mooshthar, near the pavilion, they were perceived by Banowshah ('Violet'), the attendant of the princess; she called Sarasca, who was so charmed with the person of Miri, that she "cried with love," and could not be prevailed upon to quit the window till night, hoping to see him pass again. Banowshah was an adept at enchantment; she could cause a bird to come down from the sky; and seeing Sarasca absorbed in thought, she asked the cause. "I die with love for Miri," replied the princess. "Say nothing of it to any one," said Banowshah; "or the king, your father, will put you to death. Have a little patience, and we will, nevertheless, bring it about." She conducted Sarasca to a garden, where she knew Miri was, and there they both remained during the night.

Miri lay stretched beneath a tree, wholly occupied with the image of Nomi-Awthab. Sarasca, after walking about till morning, discovered where the prince lay. He was asleep. She approached him, and kissing him, gently drew from his finger a ring, for which she substituted her own. On waking, Miri could not understand how this unknown ring came to be exchanged for his. He called Mooshthar, who took an impression of its device, and read upon it "SARASCA." They knew not this name, but they inferred that it was that of the princess, of whom the king had spoken to them. Suspecting the

object, Miri resolved to apply a test. He sought the king, and said, "When you condemned me to death, I made a vow, if I escaped it, to perform a pilgrimage to Jerusalem; permit me to go thither, and when my vow is fulfilled, and my prayers are offered, I will return and await your commands." The king readily consented, and gave him a thousand camels, a thousand oxen, a thousand sheep, and all the necessary provisions for the journey, and ordered two of his vizirs and an escort to attend the prince. When he reached Jerusalem, Miri told the vizirs that he was going to offer up prayers at the tomb of Abraham, and dismissed them.

His departure plunged Sarasca into the deepest affliction. She said to her attendant, "If you do not revenge me on this infidel, I shall die with vexation." Banowshah had a brother named Shabrang ('colour of night'), a robber, who occupied a citadel half-way between Jerusalem and Egypt, whence he extended his depredations far and wide. She wrote to him, that two men, the murderers of the king's son, had entered his country, and desired him to seize and kill them.

Miri and Mooshthar, when they came near Shabrang's castle, sat down near a spring, to refresh themselves. The robber, hearing of their arrival, commanded his Arabs to go and bring them into the fort. They were accordingly seized, and hurled into a dungeon, where they were kept for a month; at the end of which they were brought before Shabrang, who offered them the alternative of being sold for slaves, or reconveyed to Yemen. They chose the former.

Miri was carried into Egypt, and sold to the king, on whose death he was made king in his stead, conformably to the usage of that nation, where a new sovereign is taken from the class of slaves. In this station, Miri was distinguished by the equity of his rule; but he never ceased to think of Nomi-Awthab, of Mooshthar, and of Nikakhtar.

The latter, after the shipwreck, had the good fortune to reach land, half-dead. The people on the coast rendered him assistance, and when restored, he told them that he was the son of a vizir of the king of the East; upon which, the chief of a caravan, named Nasir ('help'), adopted him, and carried him into his country (which was Misr, or Nubia), the king of which was called Baram (Mars), and his queen Naood (Venus), who came from Iran. The queen was pleased with Nikakhtar, and took much interest in his conversation. She had a daughter, named Roopherkhé, who fell in love with Nikakhtar at first sight. When alone, she was always in tears, and Kaphoor (camphire*), her eunuch, touched at her distress, elicited the secret of her sorrow, and promised to bring Nikakhtar to her that night. The young princess overwhelmed the eunuch with thanks and promises. Kaphoor proceeded to Nisar, and desired him to bring all his jewels and pearls (being a dealer in those articles) to the palace, as the king's daughter wished to be a purchaser. Nasir directed Nikakhtar to take his choicest pearls and jewellery, and Kaphoor conducted him to his own apartment, where he served up a collation, mingling in the drink a soporific powder. When Nikakhtar slept, Nasir placed him in a chest, and had him conveyed to his destination. When the chest was opened, Nikakhtar, on opening his eyes, was thunderstruck at finding himself in the same room with a lovely female. He took his seat beside her; they made a slight repast, and the princess, with her own hand, poured wine into Nikakhtar's cup. Their conversation was so entrancing, that it was kept up

* This name is often given in the East to black eunuchs, *per antonomasin*, the whiteness of camphire contrasting with their skin.

till morning. "Let me enjoy your company here every night," said Roopher-khé; "but take care you are not discovered, or my father will kill us both."

When day appeared, Nikakhtar was transferred to his chest, and carried out. On the way, a robber, named Nasib, seized the chest, supposing it contained treasure, and conveyed it to his castle; but when he opened his prize, he found, instead of treasure,—a man. Nikakhtar (receiving a pledge from Nasib that he would not divulge the secret) related the whole affair, which so interested the robber, that he said: "My son, I am rich, but childless; I adopt thee, and make you my heir." Nikakhtar embraced his proposal. A caravan passed, richly laden, but thinly attended. Nasib attacked it with his troop, massacred all who did not fly, and gained a prodigious booty. Amongst the merchandize were balls of opium; the robbers ate of it, and fell asleep. The people of the caravan, who had fled, returned, and finding the robbers stupefied, killed some of them, and carried the rest, in chains, to Egypt; Nasib and Nikakhtar amongst the number. On being brought before the king, Nikakhtar was astonished to behold that the lord of his destiny was Miri, and burst into tears. Miri recognized him. "Who is that man," asked the king, "who weeps more than the rest of the prisoners?" Hearing the prince's voice, Nikakhtar fainted. "Bring that fainting man hither," said Miri. When he was brought to him, he whispered, "Do you know me?" Nikakhtar threw himself at his knees, and the king kissed him.

Nikakhtar having related all his adventures to Miri, went to the bath, and, after changing his dress, returned to hear the chequered history of the king. In the delight of meeting, they agreed that heaven did all things for the best, and that, if Mooshthar could be released, their joy would be complete. "No one is more fit to accomplish this than Nasib," said Nikakhtar. He was accordingly summoned into the presence of the king, who said, "Fetch Mooshthar from the castle of Shabrang, and my gratitude will be boundless." Nasib bowed to the ground, and said, "your majesty's commands shall be obeyed." He set off with a band of forty resolute men, disguised as merchants; and leaving their horses and baggage at some distance from the castle, concealed themselves near it. Shabrang, being informed that a caravan was in the neighbourhood, ordered his people to prepare for a night-attack. They proceeded in search of the caravan; what was their astonishment to find it unprotected! Meanwhile, Nasib, as soon as he saw them march out, entered the castle, and closed the gates. When Shabrang returned from his easy conquest, bringing the plunder, he was surprised to find his gates shut against him. Discovering the trick played him, he offered restitution of Nasib's property, and heaps of gold besides, if he would evacuate his castle. "You take me for an idiot," said Nasib to the messenger; "Does he think I have not enough here to repay my loss, and a great deal more too? Let him look to himself." Shabrang, when he heard this, was seized with a panic, and fled into the country of Yemen. Nasib was no sooner left in quiet possession of the citadel, than he inquired for Mooshthar, and was told that he had been thrown into a dungeon. He was taken from thence, half-dead. The party carried off all the treasure of Shabrang; horse-loads and camel-loads of rich merchandize, jewels, pearls, and gold, were conveyed to Egypt.

Miri, being informed that the brave Nasib was approaching, gave thanks to heaven, and rode, with Nikakhtar by his side, to meet him. What a delightful sight was the meeting of these two friends! When they arrived at the palace, how did they enjoy the recital of each other's adventures! Miri, however, though in possession of an empire, told his friends that he felt a blank for want

of Nomi-Awthab, and entreated them to devise some means of gaining possession of her. "Let not that damp your enjoyments," said they; "our joint efforts cannot fail of success." It was agreed, that Miri should write to king Ilayl, and send the letter by Nasib, whom he had appointed his general, and who undertook the adventure, vowing to succeed or perish.

A rich present was prepared for king Ilayl, and a letter, in which Miri demanded the hand of his daughter in marriage. Nasib took his departure with forty brave men. They marched many days, lost their way, and, without knowing where they were, arrived at a vast plain. They beheld a hill, which they ascended, and saw a beautiful garden; at the gate of which was an old man, whom Nasib saluted. "You are welcome, brave Nasib," said the old man; "you have wandered from your way; impatient to see you, my eyes have watched your route. Rest here a moment, and relate to me your adventures." The party, astonished, approached the old man, and kissing his hands, said, "You must be a holy personage, or how could you know who we were?" "Send one of your party into the garden," said the old man, to Nasib, "to gather some fruit." One of them was sent accordingly, but did not return. Another went to seek him, but did not re-appear. A third, a fourth, and so on, until a tenth, found not their way back from the fatal enclosure. The old man was a *babagoul*, or sorcerer, and his garden was protected by a talisman; whosoever crossed the threshold of the gate, was fascinated, and cast into the bowels of the earth. Nasib, finding his people thus retained, mounted on horseback with the others, and observed a number of *babagouls* busily employed in throwing bodies into a large pit. They rushed upon them, slew those who did not take flight, and drew their half-dead companions out of the pit. When they were revived, they traversed the garden, and found it strewn with human bones. "Accursed of God!" said Nasib to the old man, "what treachery is this? How many hast thou betrayed to death?" In vain did the old treacherous essay to mollify Nasib by supplication; his head was taken off by the edge of his sabre.

The ankle-bone of this species of beings having the property of rendering invisible the person who wears it attached to his arm, Nasib made use of the old man's for this purpose.

Having arrived at the sea-shore, they found a vessel just getting under weigh, and inquired of the crew who they were, "We were sent," said they, "from Abroo ('eyebrow'), king of the Franks, brother of the sovereign of Maghrib; his son, Sahib, has been long affianced to the daughter of Ilayl, and the queen, Khoorshid, persists in refusing to let her go. King Abroo despatched us to his brother, king Ilayl, with rich presents, to remind him of his promise, and to threaten him with war if he does not fulfil it. We have been thither; Ilayl was well-disposed, but his queen would not hear of the matter, and has immured her daughter in an impregnable fortress, far from the capital."

Nasib took advantage of this information, and set sail for Maghrib. On arriving, he was announced to the king as an ambassador from the king of Egypt, and Ilayl sent some *grandees* of rank to receive and introduce him. Nasib was struck with the grandeur of the royal palace. He presented to the king, who was seated on his throne, with his crown on his head, the letter and present from his sovereign. On reading the letter, the king fell into a fit of deep musing.

At night, Nasib fastened the bone of the *babagoul* to his arm, and entered the palace of the king, determined to learn the secret sentiments entertained there on the subject of his mission. He heard the king say to his vizir: "The

King of Egypt asks my daughter's hand; if the queen had done as I wished, she would have married my nephew, and not made his family my enemies." "If your brother attacks you," replied Otarid (Mercury), his vizir, "the power of Egypt will defend you. Give your daughter to its king." "I would do so," returned Ilayl, "if he were not a sovereign purchased by money; but can I give my daughter to a prince like that?"

Meanwhile, the arrival of the Egyptian ambassador and the object of his mission were the topics of conversation in the city. Queen Khoodshid had a spy, who was employed to bring her news, who informed her of what was reported in the palace. This very night, Nomi-Awthab dreamed that she saw a handsome young man approach her, with a lively air, and that she asked him his name; Miri," he replied, "the sovereign of Egypt." His graceful mien made so strong an impression upon her, that she trembled with emotion. The queen, observing her agitation, woke her, and inquired the cause. Nomi-Awthab said nothing.

The queen despatched her trusty spy to bring the ambassador from Egypt to her presence, that she might question him. Nasib prepared a present, and was ushered by an eunuch into an apartment, where he conversed with the queen, she and her daughter being behind a screen. "Ask him," said the queen to the eunuch, "what is the age of his master." "Twenty-five," said Nasib; "his beauty is above praise; his father is the emperor of China; and his name is Miri." At the name of Miri, the young princess was scarcely prevented even by respect for her mother, from falling to the ground; she arose, and went to weep in another apartment,—that in which she had had her dream. She was now robbed of rest; day and night, abroad or at home, she did nothing but sigh and grieve.

King Ilayl's vizir, Otarid, had a daughter, named Zora, the early companion of the princess; and they were mutual confidants of each other's joys and sorrows. The two friends were one day walking in the garden, when Nomi-Awthab entered an arbour of roses, and began to weep bitterly. Zora, observing her grief, left her, and retired to her own apartment, whither she was followed by the princess. When she had dried her tears, "Noble girl," said Zora, "what is the cause of this grief? You are secretly pining; the lustre of your beauty is departing; if you continue thus, I cannot live. Whence this reserve to me, who have never yet been thought unworthy of the confidence of my friend?" Nomi-Awthab was still silent, and left her in a pensive mood. Next day, Zora, perceiving that the princess was still more dejected, seized a sword, and falling on her knees before her, placed the edge of it to her throat. "Observe," she said, in a resolute tone, "if you do not disclose to me the cause of your sorrow, I will kill myself on the spot." Nomi-Awthab arrested her hand, and, touched by this proof of her friendship, said, "Come, sit by me, and I will tell you all. Woe is me!" said she (after revealing her passion), "I, for whom so many kings are expiring with love, am myself dying for a prince who was bought for money!" "If such be the will of heaven," said her friend, "such a sovereign is the less despicable, inasmuch as the Egyptians have no other. Why lament at this? If he is attached to you, and you to him, where is the obstacle? Obey the decrees of Providence."

Meanwhile, Nasib intimated to king Ilayl, that, as the business of his mission did not seem to speed, and his return was expected, he prayed permission to depart. "Depart and welcome," said the king; "and tell your king that I prize his friendship as the greatest treasure under heaven; that my daughter

has been long engaged to my nephew, and I cannot forfeit my pledge; but if he thinks fit to carry her off himself, I shall be content."

Dismissed with rich gifts, Nasib returned to Egypt, with the reply of Ilayl. Provoked by such a message, Miri ordered troops to be levied, to make war on Maghrib; and appointing a viceroy to govern Egypt in his absence, and recommending his cause to God, marched, at the head of 50,000 fighting men, towards the capital of Maghrib.

The ambassador of the king of the Franks had announced to his sovereign, on his return, that queen Khoodshid had placed her daughter in a fortress, and had refused her to his son. At this news, Prince Sahib was deeply afflicted; he clothed himself in black, and shed abundance of tears. Zooloomat, a brave youth, a dependent of Sahib, observing his ungovernable passion for Nomi-Awthab, said to him, "Prince, suppress your grief; if you wish it, I will proceed to Maghrib, extricate the princess from her prison, without being perceived, and place her in your arms." "If you can do me this service," said Sahib, "I will make you richer and more powerful than any person in Frankistan." Zooloomat bowed to the ground, and set off for Maghrib.

[To be continued.]

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

VARIETIES.

The Sivatherium Giganteum.—Some time back, we announced the discovery of a new fossil ruminant animal, of enormous dimensions, in a valley in the Sivalik branch of the sub-Himalayan mountains, forming an important accession to extinct zoology. This genus is the subject of an elaborate paper by Dr. Falconer, the superintendent of the Botanical Garden, Seharanpore, and Captain Cantley, superintendent of the Doab Canal, the discoverer, which was read before the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and will appear in the forthcoming volume of its Physical Researches.

The *Sivatherium* (from *Siva*, and *θηρίον* 'monster') is apparently one of those genera, which Cuvier supposes to have once connected the Ruminantia and Pachydermata. The specimen, which is a remarkably perfect head, was found fortunately enveloped by a mass of stone, which had preserved all the more important parts of its structure. The singularity of the form of the head, which is of great size, approaching that of the elephant, consists in the immense development and width of the cranium, behind the orbits; two divergent osseous cores, for horns, starting out from the brow between the orbits; the form and direction of the nasal bones, rising with great prominence out of the chaffron, and overhanging the external nostrils in a pointed arch; the great massiveness, width, and shortness of the face forward, from these orbits; and, lastly, the great angle at which the grinding plane of the molars (which are singularly perfect) deviates upwards from that of the base of the skull. There are six molars on either side of the upper jaw; the teeth are in every respect those of a ruminant. In correspondence with the shortness of the jaw, the width of the teeth is great in proportion to their length; the average width of the whole series is to the length as 2.13 to 1.76 inches. The dimensions of the skull are as follow:—from the anterior margin of the *foramen magnum* to the truncated extremity of the muzzle, 20.6 in.; width of

cranium at the vertex, about 22 in.; width of base of the skull, behind the mastoid processes, 19.5 in. The form and relative proportions of the jaw agree very closely with those of the buffalo.

	Sivatherium.	Buffalo.
Depth of jaw from alveolus last molar	4 in. 95	2 in. 65
Greatest thickness of ditto	2 3	1 05
Width of middle of last molar	1 35	0 64
Length of posterior $\frac{2}{3}$ of ditto	2 15	0 95

No known ruminant, fossil or existing, has a jaw of such large size, the average dimensions above given being more than double those of a buffalo which measured in length of head 19.2 in., and exceeding those of a rhinoceros.

The remaining part of the structure of this enormous animal cannot be conjectured from the mere osteology of the head, and the few other parts known; but it seems likely that an entire specimen will be found, as Capt. Cautley has recently announced the discovery of what he considers to be the femur, tibia, &c. with the tarsal, metatarsal, and phalanges of the sivatherium.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

ANNUALS.

Our Critical Notices this month must be restricted (owing to the encroachment upon our limits by the unusual quantity of late intelligence from abroad,) to a few more of these rich and elegant works, which, by combining the products of the mind with those of the pencil, seem to re-unite all the Muses in their ancient chorus, or, at least, to have brought those of poetry and painting into more intimacy.

The Keepsake (Longman) boasts as its editor, LADY EMILY STUART WORTLEY (herself not the least distinguished contributor), under whom is a galaxy of names decorated by hereditary titles as well as literary eminence. The contributions are of that almost infinite variety, which must furnish one, at least, to please every taste,—prose and poetry; narrative and didactic; epistles and dramatic dialogue. The plates, eighteen in number, are all exquisitely finished, and exhibit captivating specimens of feminine beauty.

Heath's *Book of Beauty* (Longman) is likewise honoured by having a fair editor, the Countess of Blessington, in whose train, peers, and baronets, and members of the senate, are proud to follow. It is a new era in our literary annals, to see rank thus associating with letters, "giving and taking lustre." We cannot vary the terms in which we have spoken of the embellishments of past volumes of this elegant annual; it would be unjust to employ less commendatory expressions, and we cannot find higher.

In the class of Annuals may be comprised two volumes, the contents of which we have noticed as the works were in progress, Fisher's *Illustrations of Syria, the Holy Land, and Asia Minor*; and the same publishers' *Landscape, Historical Illustrations of Scotland, and the Waverley Novels*. In their present superb dress of embossed cloth, with tasteful corresponding embellishments, they form a striking decoration for the table as well as the case,—their cheapness being one of their most remarkable attributes.

Almanacks are now beginning to rank as literary works, and surely none have so good a claim to the title of *Annals*. Whether, in the rapid germination of these articles, in the astonishing fermentation of the press, another year or two may not present us with mensual Almanacks, nous verrons. Of these productions for the approaching year (which already swarm), we can only notice *The Comic Almanack* (Tilt), with its redundancy of fun, written and graphic (the latter from the magic pencil of G. Cruikshank), which is a sufficient store of "right merric" matter for a whole year; Oliver and Boyd's *Threepenny Almanack and Daily Remembrancer*, containing a mass of information compressed into the closest compass; and the same publishers' *Penny Almanack and Pocket Companion*.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, March 26.

Estate of Cruttenden and Co.—The court this day decided the remuneration to be allowed to Mr. T. Holroyd, for his future services as assignee to the estate of Cruttenden and Co. Sir B. Malkin did not decide that the court had the power to alter the terms of the original order of January 1834, which fixed the rate of remuneration to the late assignee at a commission of four per cent. on the dividends;—he did not decide that the court had not that power; but, under the circumstances, he thought that the terms of the original contract should be continued to Mr. Holroyd, as that might afford him an opportunity, were he so inclined, to enter into an arrangement with the late assignee. This being the opinion of the court, Mr. Clarke did not enter on the question of the mismanagement of the estate, and it was understood that Mr. Dickens did not make an application for the costs of this opposition; but Sir B. Malkin expressed himself in favour of giving the costs, provided the act gave him the power to do so. The order of January 1834, allowing Mr. Cullen and Mr. Brown Rs. 600 per mensem for their services, was discharged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Lord Auckland left Diamond Harbour in his Majesty's ship *Jupiter*, under tow of a steamer, at an early hour on the 4th, with the intention of reaching Calcutta in the course of the afternoon; but, after passing the *James and Mary* in safety, his Majesty's ship and the steamer came in contact with a brig, and grounded. The steamers in attendance rendered every assistance, for the purpose, if possible, of getting the ship afloat again before the fall of the tide; but, finding this impossible, his Lordship, with his family and suite, removed on board the *Hoghtley* steamer, and made the best of his way to Calcutta. In consequence of this accident, his Lordship did not arrive off Chandpal Ghat until ten o'clock at night. The troops, which had been kept under arms until nine, had, at this time, been dismissed; and there were in waiting at the Ghat to receive his Lordship only the secretaries of government and the private and military secretary of the Governor-general. His Lordship, however, immediately landed, and proceeded to the Government-house, *Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 21. No. 81.

where were assembled to receive him all the principal civil and military officers of the presidency. His Lordship was met at the top of the great stairs by Sir Charles Metcalfe, attended by the members of government and the judges of his Majesty's supreme court, and by the other public functionaries, and shortly afterwards proceeded into the Council Chamber, where, in the presence of the public officers in question, his Lordship's commission was read, and he took the usual oaths and his seat in the Supreme Council of India.—*Cal. Gaz. Extr.*, Mar. 5.

A durbar was held this morning at Government-house. Among the distinguished native gentlemen who attended it, the following have been named to us: Rajahs Rajnarain Roy, Kaleekishen, Gopeemohun, Bijoy, Govind, Oomda, and Baboo Collichund Bose, &c. The dresses of some of these gentlemen were very gay—Rajah Rajnarain appeared in his medal of honour, of which he is very proud, and was highly pleased with the khillut (of seven parchas) which he received upon the occasion.—*Cal. Court.*, Mar. 10.

APPEALS FROM THE MOFUSSIL COURTS.

The following are extracts from a petition from the Calcutta community to the Governor-general in Council, against the proposed Act, by which British-born subjects are to be made amenable, on the same footing as natives, to the Mofussil courts:—

"Your memorialists beg to suggest that, as Englishmen, and as constituents of that representative form of government under, and subordinate to which, the government of India exists, your memorialists cannot, by any constitutional or reasonable construction of law, be deemed either foreigners in the British territories of India, or subjects of the Honourable Company. "That by the wise and considerate provisions of the supreme Legislature of Great Britain, the due administration of justice is secured to the Mohummudan and the Hindoo, according to the different codes they severally recognize; and your memorialists venture to hope that, if trial by Hindoo law be secured to the Hindoo, by the Mohummudan law to the Mussulman, your memorialists are not asking too much, if they require, in their own case, an appeal from Hindoo or Mussulman law, or the law of the Hon. Company's regulations, to the laws of their country, a regulation, to the laws of their country, a regulation already recognized and confirmed by Act of Parliament.

"That the proposed rescission of 107 (A)

sec. of the stat. 53d Geo. c. 155 being made without any restriction or qualification whatever, it will necessarily follow, that suits, or actions, or criminal trials, wherein British-born subjects are plaintiffs and defendants, will be tried by laws to which they are total strangers; that the whole proceedings will be in a language to them unknown, and but partially known to their judges themselves, entailing, from the construction of the country courts, the certain occurrence of enormous bribery, and the most corrupt proceedings, and exhibiting the unprecedented anomaly of an English judge trying a suit in British territory, between English subjects, in a language unintelligible to the suitors, and but partially understood by the judge; and such trial being decided by laws to which Englishmen are strangers, with appeal only to a higher court of the same character."

TOWN AND TRANSIT DUTIES.

A strong recommendation from the Board of Customs, for the immediate abolition of the town duties, in the Bengal presidency, will this day be brought under the consideration of government. Most heartily do we hope the Board's opinion will carry with it all the weight it deserves. We have been astonished to learn, that the net revenue of these obnoxious duties, raised in the town of Calcutta (once exceeding three lacs), has dwindled down to about Rs. 90,000; some articles, such as sugar, only yielding a fifth of what they have yielded in other times. Truly, it is high time to abandon a species of taxation so unfair to the honest trader, as well as most annoying to the whole community, and only kept up, as it would seem, for the encouragement of the smuggler, and for the benefit of a host of extortioners and knavish chokeydars.—*Hurk., Mar. 9.*

The town duties we will take leave to consider as already doomed; the merchants are quite prepared for the imposition of a scale of increased duties on external trade, sufficiently ample to indemnify government for the sacrifice it has made, and is further expected to make; and therefore we have the greater confidence in urging the whole measure, the abandonment of all duties on the inland frontier inclusive, both of ingress and egress, except only such as are necessary to protect the salt and opium monopolies, and the alkarry. We doubt if any measure could be proposed better calculated than this to endear the British rule to the people of Hindostan, and to make us respected as the paramount power, the peculiarity of whose dominion would then be, freedom of trade, as well as protection.—*Cal. Cour., Mar. 9.*

The Chamber of Commerce, in an address to Sir Chas. Metcalfe, thanking him for the abolition of the transit duties, observed:—"It will be pardoned to the Chamber if, on the occasion of offering the acknowledgments of the mercantile body for the boon accorded, it presumes to say, that it anticipated that you would not have been slow to complete the measure of relief, by the abolition of the town duties."

Sir Charles, in his reply, states, with regard to the former:—"The measure has been long in the contemplation of the Court of Directors and the Government of India, and earnestly desired by both. It has only been retarded by the apprehension of great loss of revenue, the apparent difficulty of finding any substitute for what would be relinquished, and the impossibility of making, to any large extent, a sacrifice of the resources indispensable for the service of the state. Lord William Bentinck, whose heart was ardently devoted to the welfare of India, longed for the accomplishment of this measure; and looked to it as one of those which would result from the labours of the committee, assembled during his administration, for the purpose of regulating the duties on commerce on liberal principles throughout our Indian empire. Other authorities and individuals have been able and zealous advocates in the same cause. It was expected on all sides, that the Committee of Customs, sitting in Calcutta, would propose this measure; but as it was also expected that their report on that point would be accompanied by suggestions for the substitution of some other source of revenue, in lieu of that which was to be abandoned, it was intended to await it."

"During this state of suspense, the Government of India learned that the abolition of the inland duties had been carried into effect in the provinces of the presidency of Agra. This proceeding placed the Government of India in the predicament of either reinstating the custom-houses of the Agra presidency, which would have been opposed to every one's view of what was to be done, or of inconsistently maintaining the custom-houses of Bengal, or of abolishing the latter, without waiting, as had previously been intended, for the complete measure, which the report of the committee was expected to produce for the consideration of the government. The last course was adopted, as the most advisable and least objectionable, under the circumstances above explained. At the same time, instructions were issued to the committee, to submit a report of the measures which they would recommend, with a view to provide a substitute for the revenue to be lost by the abolition of inland duties."

"With respect to the town duties, the

time, I trust, is not distant, when those also will be abolished. They are only tolerated, like all other vexatious imposts, as necessary evils, on account of the revenue which they yield, and which cannot easily be dispensed with by a government in debt, whose expenses in all departments are generally increasing, and which has repeatedly been led by financial difficulties to have recourse to extensive reductions, injurious to the state, and painful and disheartening, and savouring of ingratitude to the most valuable of its servants."

A meeting of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce took place yesterday morning, in order to receive from Mr. Parker the schedules of duties proposed to be instituted for the transit duties, to the amount of twenty-six lacs of rupees. The object of the Board of Customs, in laying these schedules before the merchants, was, we understand, to obtain their opinions on the various items of taxation. If so, we fear that little information was elicited, as every merchant present appeared to have an objection to some particular item. One disliked the taxation of metals, another that of silk; some thought that cotton-twist could not afford a duty, and others that a smart tax on it would be only an equitable protection of the inhabitants of Bengal. The result, however, was, that the Chamber will take time to gather the opinions of the merchants, and then give a written answer to the board. We understand that the general impression of the merchants was favourable to import duties on a fixed scale of valuation and at moderate rates, and unfavourable to export duties and to the drawback system, from the great trouble which it occasions.—*Bengal Hurkaru, March 30.*

CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

Mr. Piddington, in a paper communicated to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, and read on the 9th March, furnishes some valuable remarks on the soils suitable for various products, with samples and analyses. With respect to cotton, he observes:—

"Nothing but a sample of the soil, and a correct analysis of it, can assure the speculator that, while he is trying to rear any given foreign product, he is not (misled by loose names) absolutely blundering in darkness, and attempting an impossibility. I begin with cotton, as a most prominent example, though my proofs on the subject are not quite so full as I could wish; and I shall surprise the Society not a little when I say, that all the expensive efforts which have been made hitherto to obtain good cotton, have probably failed from this one cause—that we have been at work on the wrong soil! How far, with the American

cotton, difference of climate may have operated, is not here the place to examine; but vegetable productions do, to a great extent, acclimate themselves; while it is probable that nothing can compensate to them the want of a principal constituent of the soil. Now I have not been able to obtain specimens of the American cotton soils, but I have good authority for stating, that the soil of the Sea Islands is wholly a light calcareous sand—in other words, a light chalky or shelly soil; so that it may probably contain from fifty to sixty per cent. of calcareous matter (lime generally in the state of chalk), and we have been attempting to grow this cotton on a soil which barely contains a trace of it! the soil of the Botanic Garden, for instance, not containing more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 per cent. In-taining more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 per cent. In deed, we may say generally that, till we reach the kunkur districts, none of the soils of lower Bengal, out of the reach of the inundations, contain any great portion of lime. I showed, some years ago, that the inundations deposit lime, and that much of the fertilizing effect they produce is due to it. The American cotton is, then, on account of differences of climate, a case not strictly in point; but the Bourbon cotton—grown both at Bourbon and the Mauritius—which sells for a shilling when the Sea Island sells for 13d., and the Manila cotton, which sells for 11d. when the Bourbon is worth a shilling, are both cottons of hot climates like our own; and both these are grown in highly calcareous soils. The soil on the table before you is from the Mauritius, it is sent me by M. Geneve, of La Riviere Noire, one of the finest estates on the island, as an excellent cotton soil, and contains 32 per cent. of carbonate of lime (or, in plain English, one-third chalk); there is, moreover, phosphate, and perhaps sulphate, of lime; altogether, perhaps, not less than 40 per cent. of calcareous matter! Its iron, too, is in a peculiar state, that of protoxide, or the black oxide of iron; and in this respect it probably resembles the black cotton soils of southern India. No wonder that the Bourbon cotton, though it grows well in many of our gardens near Calcutta, where it meets with plenty of calcareous matter amongst the lime-rubbish with which most of them are filled, is said to degenerate when cultivated in the open fields, which do not contain 20 per cent. of lime. I know, from the experience of several years, that it does not degenerate; it is duly supplied with calcareous matter; but that it will produce most abundantly, and for years, cotton worth from 10d. to 11d. per lb. in a proper soil. If the soil does not suit it, it will produce little else than leaves and wood, and the staple will deteriorate. Samples of American cotton soils are wanting now to make our theory on this head perfect; but I would advise

no man to attempt foreign cottons in a soil containing less than 15 per cent. of lime, and its iron mostly in the state of protoxide or black oxide."

CULTIVATION OF TEA.

Mr. Piddington, in the same paper, thus speaks of tea soils:—

"The tea soils, though I notice them last, are not the least interesting. The first is a soil from Assam, for which I am indebted to Capt. Jenkins; and the second is from the Boha Hills in China, sent round by Mr. Gordon, the secretary to the Tea Committee. How very alike they seem, you will at once have noticed, and their analysis gives as follows:—

TEA SOILS.			
	Tea Soils of Assam.	Tea Soil of China.	
	Surface—at 2½ feet deep.		
Water	2.45	2.00	3.00
Vegetable matter	1.00	.90	1.00
Carbonate of iron	7.40	6.70	9.00
Alumina	3.80	5.45	9.10
Silica	95.45	84.10	70.00
	99.75	99.95	99.00
Traces of phosphate and sulphate of lime and loss	.25	.05	1.00
	100.00	100.00	100.00

"There are two peculiarities in these soils; the first, that they contain no carbonate of lime, and only traces of phosphate and sulphate; and the next, that their iron is almost wholly in the state of carbonate of iron—a widely different compound from the simple oxides. They would be called poor yellow loams; and cotton, tobacco, or sugar-cane, would probably starve upon them; but we find that they suit the tea-plant perfectly. It is a striking coincidence that we should find our tea soils and those of China so exactly alike."

PATRONAGE OF PUBLIC WRITERS.

The *Bengal Herald* mentions that the supreme government, having its attention arrested by an able inquiry into the resumption of rent-free tenures, which appeared in a late number of the *Meerut Magazine*, has granted to the author an addition to his salary of Rs. 500 per mensem, and placed three assistants under him, in order that he may prosecute the inquiry, so well commenced, into this delicate and important subject.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

At a meeting of inhabitants, convened by the sheriff of Calcutta, on the 5th March, Sir Edward Ryan in the chair, the following resolutions were agreed to unanimously:—

"That effectual measures not appearing to have been taken, consequent on the resolutions reported by a select committee of

the House of Commons, on the 14th July 1834, it is expedient that a petition be presented to the House of Commons, praying that such measures may be adopted as are requisite for the immediate carrying the resolutions into effect; and that memorials be addressed to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and to the Court of Directors, praying that they will unite in giving the fullest possible effect to the resolutions.

"That the petition now read be adopted, and that the committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, as a body already constituted for the purpose of furthering the cause of steam communication with England by way of the Red Sea, be requested, after the same shall have been signed, to cause it to be transmitted to an influential member of the House of Commons conversant with the affairs of India, with the request of this meeting, that he will present the same to the House of Commons, and support the prayer thereof."

INSURGENTS AT JUBBOOR.

Private letters of the 22d February have been received from Mhow, from which we learn that a force was to have moved from thence, on the 26th, against Jubboor, at which place a strong body of insurgents had beaten off the Local Horse. The force from Mhow will proceed under command of Lieut. Col. Hulbrow, and will consist of the 44th, three companies of the 68th, a squadron of the 6th cavalry, and two six-pounders, horse artillery. It is remarked, that they will have a hot trip before they return, and that, where they are going, is a complete jungle.—*Central F. P.*, Mar. 5.

DISTURBANCES IN ARRAKAN.

Recent letters from Arrakan, as late as the 23d ult., represent the state of the interior as still disturbed by banditti. The accounts which we have received will not justify us in representing the disturbances, as the *Friend of India* has done, as an "insurrection," unless the collection of a considerable band of the natives, whose only object of assassination appears to be to plunder the inhabitants, may be so called. One letter, of the 21st, states, that the detachment sent out from Akyab were still in pursuit of the "Rob Roy" of Arrakan; but as he was too cowardly (probably too politic) to come to "open fight," they were obliged to follow him as he retreated into the interior. The last intelligence which had been received from the detachment, previously to the above date, was accompanied by two prisoners, and purported that the people in the hills had come forward to assist in the discovery of the haunts of the marauders. Several persons had been arrested in Akyab, on suspicion of being in alliance with the

robber-chief, and witnesses had come forward, offering to depose against them.

Another letter, of the 23d, mentions, that a detachment of two companies, with three officers, from Kyook-Phyon, were at Akyab, for the purpose of rendering any assistance which might become necessary; and it is further added, "we have no news from the jungles this morning, and we think the detachment may have come up with Keechyung and his gang, and, consequently, have no time for writing."

The small military force at Akyab has been repeatedly called upon to perform similar excursions in the interior; and, although they have been as often successful in breaking up the robber-bands, they have not yet succeeded in crushing their disorderly spirit. The robbers, besides being a great annoyance to, and often inflicting great cruelties upon, the inhabitants, very much interfere with the sources and amount of revenue, since these must necessarily be diminished where the security of life and property is frequently endangered. We think it quite probable, from the known character of the Arrakane, that the civil authorities at Akyab find it difficult to secure the aid of a faithful, active, and intelligent police; native officers, who, instead of conniving at the practices of disorderly persons till they begin to be carried to such an excess as to require a strong effort to put them down, would exercise a proper degree of vigilance and authority, and thus prevent these frequent conspiracies against the peaceable inhabitants.—*Englishman*, Mar. 10.

UNITED TWINS.

At the meeting of the Medical and Physical Society, on the 5th March, a very curious specimen of monstrosity, consisting of twin children, joined together by an anterior band, was presented to the Society by Dr. Gardner, on behalf of Mr. Galt, assistant-surgeon, 26th regt. N.I. The monster was born of a Mussulman woman, at Nursingpore, on the 15th December 1833. She had had several children before, in whom there was nothing extraordinary. The creature is stated to have lived for some hours after birth. It was formed of two children, apparently of the full age, who were extensively united, anteriorly, by the abdomen and thorax; the connection extended from the upper part of the sternum to the umbilicus. The heads, necks, buttocks, and extremities, were perfect in each half. The external organs of generation were complete in both divisions of the monster, who was of the female sex. The circumference of each head, round the forehead and vertex, 11 inches; length of the whole, from 15 to 16 inches; circumference of ditto, 11 to 12; circumference of the connecting

medium, from 9 to 10 inches; weight about 5lbs.

THE DHURMA SUBHA.

Symptoms of alarming insubordination have recently broken forth among some of the leading members of the Dhurma Subha: indeed, it is a wonder how a system, so repugnant to the best feelings of the heart, can have been kept in vigour so long. Some of the supporters of the society have sisters or daughters married to those who have been excommunicated for favouring the abolition of the suttee. These heterodox members of their own families they are not at liberty to invite to their feasts, their weddings, or the celebration of funeral obsequies. The occasion of the dispute, which now agitates this holy society, is this. Baboo Seeb Narayun Ghose, a man of independent fortune and great respectability, whose family were formerly members of the party of Raja Kalee Kissen Bahadoor, some time since broke off, and formed a separate party of his own. He has always been among the supporters of the Subha. He recently performed a great religious ceremony, and gave away his mother's weight in gold, silver, and other metals. To this festival he invited four bramhuns (Chuckerbuttees). These men had been turned out of Raja Kalee Kissen's party, for holding intercourse with the Sing Baboos, who have a powerful party of their own, and continue their former friendship with Kaleenath Roy Chowdree, of Takee, who presented the address of congratulation to Lord William Bentinck, when his lordship abolished suttees. Raja Kalee Kissen brought a charge against Baboo Seeb Narayun Ghose, of having violated that rule of this holy society, which ordains, that he who, setting at nought the orders of the chief of his party, goes into forbidden paths, shall be excommunicated, and that the fact of his expulsion shall be communicated to the Dhurma Subha; and that no other party shall be at liberty to receive him; he shall be excommunicated by all. Seeb Narayun replied, that these Chuckerbuttees belonged to his party, and were not guilty of any thing which could justify their expulsion from society. The correspondence which passed between the baboo and the rajah is distinguished by a want of urbanity, which shews that there are irritated feelings at the bottom of the dispute. Seeb Narayun refused to give any reply to Kalee Kissen's last letter; and the Subha have given him six days more to meet these charges. Here the matter rests for the present. It is somewhat singular that the ground of exclusion from orthodox society should be not any glaring crime, or even a departure from the strict rules of the *Shastras*, but simply the having partaken of food with one who has approved of the abolition

of female immolation, or the having received gifts from him. If to this high crime be added that of attending the Brumha Subha and hearing the *Vidax* read, the transgressor is considered incorrigible.

The subsequent proceedings of the Subha bear the same stamp. Baboo Ascootosh Deb informed the meeting, that he had turned two brahmins out of his party for inviting one of the excommunicated to a feast; that they had declared their ignorance of his having been tainted with this heresy, and would not offend again; and that they had performed the prescribed atonement for their former offence, that is, they had repeated the name of Vishnoo! He had accordingly received them back into society. The documents connected with this important affair were then placed in the archives of the Society.—*Friend of India*, Mar. 5.

THE BUDDIKS.

The *Friend to India* has disclosed the proceedings of a class of depredators called Buddiks, who pursue a species of Thuggee on the high road in the interior. Their numbers are said to be very great; they admit men of every class, and have emissaries in every district, in disguise. Some of the gang are to be found in every kind of government employ; they have among them men who are capital writers of Persian, Devanagree, and Hindee,—and, in fact, their system is perfect. They receive the most correct information of the steps to be taken against them, and have a thorough knowledge of the regulations of government, bearing upon them, in any way; and, long before they carry any plan into execution, have properly arranged every necessary precaution to avoid detection. They are by no means blood-thirsty; on the contrary, avoid it as much as possible, but fail not to carry their point at all hazards, where opposed. They do every thing with money, that money can effect, of which they are most liberal, as well to pay for protection and information, as to carry their points in the courts, should they at any time be caught; they expend large sums among the amlah of all the districts within their reach. Their dealings are marked by the strictest honesty; and when their funds run short, they readily procure loans from shroffs, to any amount, under the rose. The system of repayment is, that, let them keep the money ever so short a time, even for a single day, the return is two for one; and, although the lender may, at times, be out of his money for several years, he is sure of getting it back doubled, eventually;—in this they have never been found to fail. Interior robberies form, also, a part of the Buddik system, and most of the depredations committed on camps are by their hands. Some of their gang are to be

found at all stations, in the private employ of officers, as kitmutgars, syces, &c. Among their gang are men of all capacities, and each has his particular part to play. The party employed for the actual capture of any booty is quite distinct from the rest:—as soon as they have secured it, others are in readiness to receive it; and the operating party, always a small one, with a *corps de reserve*, disperse.

NEW EPIDEMIC.

An epidemic of a very fatal, and hitherto unknown character, has been raging at Flattras, throughout the entire cold weather. It still continues, though its virulence is considerably abated. It attacks under the form of a slight fever, which hangs about the patient for two or three days, and then terminates in death. So great has been the mortality, that there is scarcely a family in the district which has not lost one or more of its members. It raged equally among all classes, and so great a dread did it cause, that numbers of people migrated, to escape the pestilence. In one instance, out of nine respectable persons, from whom contracts for a supply of indigo-seed had been taken in August, for delivery in December, six had died in the latter month, and so heavy and unusual was the calamity, that the pundits pronounced it a visitation for something or other. In the present state of medical knowledge, and the means we possess for extending it to the natives, it is lamentable to see a disease raging with all the violence it would among a horde of Asiantees or Fetrees, though, to remove it effectually, the great cause, the poverty of the people, must be removed.—*Agra Ukhar*, March 5.

"GRANT V. BEATSON."

The case of *Grant v. Beatson*, for criminal conversation, has been finally adjuded. It appears that the prosecutor appealed from the decision of the Zillah Court to the Nizamut Adawlut, and obtained an order for a new trial. This induced the defendant to appeal to the full court, which apparently proved somewhat perplexing to the functionaries of Allahabad, who, in consequence of being divided in their sentiments, referred the matter for the consideration of the Bengal Court, which delivered an opinion in favour of the defendant, who is accordingly released from bail.—*Delhi Gaz.*, March 19.

DAK TRAVELLING.

While reviewing the post-office regulations, the attention of the committee would with advantage be directed to our system of dak travelling. As long as Government deny us a good passable road, which the great trunk one can scarcely be reckoned, it is a duty they owe to the public

to maintain a dak travelling establishment, without deriving any emolument from it: it is sufficient if they are remunerated. The present Government rate, for conveyance by dak is eight annas per mile, which, if properly disbursed, should leave a profit of upwards of thirty per cent., to which extent, under the present system, the public are taxed. The following computation, showing the exorbitance of the Government charges, is from the *Friend of India*. "The distance between Calcutta and Benares is 420 miles, or forty-five stages. A full dak includes ten men for the day stages, and twelve for the night; so that, upon the most accurate calculation, five hundred bearers are employed through the entire route. These men receive from Government at the rate of four annas a man, for each stage. The trip, therefore, for which the traveller pays Rs. 210, and costs the public treasury an actual outlay of Rs. 125, leaving a surplus of Rs. 85; out of this sum is to be provided the expense of two servants at each bungalow, and the dak writers and moonshes at the various stages. But the charge of these items can bear no proportion to the aggregate surplus." If we substitute five annas for four, and deduct the expense of the two bungalow servants, we shall have a correct statement of the cost of up-country dak travelling. At the principal up-country stations, the public are indeed in a great measure freed from the necessity of resorting to the expensive establishment of Government, from their being able to lay private daks, with all the regularity and punctuality of those of Government; but, in several cases, a resort to Government is unavoidable. Together with this reduction in the charges for dak travelling, there seems to exist a strong necessity for new routes in many cases, which the local experience of the postmasters can supply, if Government will only attend to, and act on their reports. While then it is the duty of Government to give the public a cheaper system of dak travelling, for the sake of humanity, they should endeavour to mitigate the miseries of the bearers, by a careful re-organization of their native establishments, the members of which usually add to their salaries by delaying payment, as well as by embezzling the hard-earned wages of that class. Encouragement and attention to the complaints of the bearers, would partially effect an improvement; but the true correction of the evil must be in the rigid scrutiny of the European manager into the conduct of his native subordinates, and a steady determination in punishing them when detected in such peculations.—*Agra Ukhar*, March 5.

SUPPOSED ASSASSINATION.

Mr. George Alexander Eaglestone, a young man about twenty-six years of age,

engaged his passage to England on the *Salthouse*, which has lately left this port. He joined the vessel at Calcutta, and remained on board till she grounded off Fulta, on her way down; he then left her, and came up to town, with an intention, as he said, of cashing a bill of exchange for sovereigns, or pound notes; this bill had been given to him by Baboo Muttylohl Seal, and was for £110, drawn upon Rawson, Morton, and Co. of London. Whether Mr. E. effected the change is not known; the probability is that he did not; for, on the evening of the day on which he again went down the river, he had not returned with the bills, and he was strongly advised not to do so. It appears that he went alone to one of the ghats, and hired a large paunchway (*panswaye*) on which he proceeded to join the *Salthouse*; that vessel, however, having passed Kedgerree, he called in there, and desired that if any letters came for him, they should be forwarded. During the time he was at Kedgerree, the boat people laid a complaint against Mr. Eaglestone to the postmaster, stating that Mr. E. had fired at one of them, and threatened not to pay them, to which resolution they believed he would adhere. The boat people were, however, persuaded to go back to the boat, and a letter did so. On the following day, a letter came to Mr. Eaglestone's address, and was sent after him; but the boat returned without finding him, or any trace either of him or the boat: next day, a large chest was picked up, floating by Kedgerree, and in it was found a fiddle-case, a backgammon board, two waistcoats, and a neck-cloth with Mr. Eaglestone's initials, G. A. E., on it, in his own hand-writing; the whole of which has been identified as his property. The master-attendant, Captain Hope, was applied to, and gave all the assistance in his power to find out what had become of the young man, but without success. Capt. Hope also wrote to the senior pilot, and ascertained that Mr. Eaglestone had not joined any of the outward bound ships, and the police could get no clue wherewith to make search after the boat: under all these circumstances, there can be no doubt that Mr. Eaglestone has either met his death accidentally, or been murdered by the boat people. No doubt whatever exists of this in the minds of his friends.—*Beng. Hurk.*, March 18.

THE MOFUSSIL PRESS.

The *Delhi Gazette* announces the retirement of the editor of that paper, in consequence of the violent and personal nature of the attacks of the *Agra Ukhar*. We think the tone of the Mofussil journals towards each other is very discreditable to the press, and highly prejudicial to its best interest. Nobody unwilling to "run amuck" should undertake the office of editor beyond the

HINDOO COLLEGE.

It is a most cheering sight to witness the struggles which the natives are now making, to emancipate themselves from the dark ignorance which has hitherto surrounded them; and they owe a deep debt of gratitude to the beneficence of the Government, which has afforded them such ample opportunities for educating themselves.—*Hurk., Mar. 25.*

THE KHOLS.

MOORSHEDABAD POLITICAL AGENCY.

ville holds but return to an appointment he did some years ago ; and it must be gratifying to the Nuwaub to have near him an experienced functionary of government, personally known and esteemed by him. The agency of the Governor-general at Moorsshedabad, and the charge of the Mysore Princes, have been remarked upon as *quasi* sinecures. Had they been really so, or had they been paid out of the Company's treasury, they were not very likely to escape the shears of our late Governor-general, who was almost as penurious of the public money, as he was lavish of his own. Circumstanced as they are, there seems no good reason for reducing the emoluments of either ; but as these are undoubtedly large, with reference to the duties to be performed, they afford opportunity to reward long service or particular merit, and to consult the respect due to fallen royalty, by placing only persons of a certain grade in official communication with the two families in question.—*Cour.*, Mar. 31.

EROSTATION.

For some hours previous to the time fixed for the ascent, the road from Cossipore to the spot at Garden Reach, where Mr. Robertson proposed taking leave of *terra firma*, was crowded with pedestrians, and kerachees, and a sprinkling of carriages and buggies. The river from the fort to the garden was covered with boats and yachts, and two steamers laden with curious passengers. In fact, the whole population of Calcutta and the suburbs poured into the Garden Reach-road, and for at least a mile to the north of the place of ascent, it was quite impervious to vehicles. On the river, the boats were so close to each other, that the remarks and conversation which passed in some of them could easily be overheard. "I happened," says our reporter, "to be near some large boats filled with Mahajuns from the Bura Bazar. They knew not what they were going to witness; it was some *Velachy tamashá*, of great wonder, and all they wished was to discover what it would be. Some had heard that a man was going to fly up to the skies; others that he would be carried up by some kind of steam-engine. But the majority thought all was a hoax, and were regretting the enormous hire they had paid for their conveyances. Indeed, to the generality of the native

Asiatic Intelligence.—*Calcutta.*

At five, the strings were cut, and in a few seconds the balloon shot up with extraordinary velocity. Mr. Robertson was seen in the car attired in a blue habit, and waving a flag, which he continued to do while the balloon was rising. At first, it took a northerly direction, and appeared to advance towards the Botanical Garden; but a little more and its direction was changed, evidently in consequence of an opposite current of air. It then proceeded towards the south, nearly passed over the spot from which it had ascended, and went off about a couple of miles in that direction. After ascending about 3000 feet, Mr. Robertson threw down the ballast that had been taken up, and the descent of the balloon was rapid.

Several fatal accidents occurred amongst the spectators. Mr. Charles Hunter (son of the late Dr. Hunter) having, in spite of remonstrance, seated himself on a chair, placed on a polished table on the deck of a boat, slipped off into the river, and was

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 21. No. 81.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

It is pretty generally mentioned in the military circles, that head-quarters will leave Calcutta at the conclusion of the rains, or perhaps earlier, in order that they may reach Allahabad by the end of October. It is supposed that Sir Henry Fane has decided on proceeding up the country thus early in the season, that he may extend his inspection to the large stations to the westward, without encroaching upon the hot weather of 1837. Another report says, that heads of offices, with their establishments, will leave before his Excellency, who will follow on one of the steamers at a more rapid pace than a fleet of country boats would be able to maintain.

—Englishman, March 28,

SINGLE JUDGES.

A petition has been presented to the Governor-general, signed by 145 inhabitants of Bengal, against the proposed Act which is to give a single judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut the power of reversing the district judges.

versing the district judges," the petitioners observe, "are selected with some adherence to the principle of indigence, from a very limited number of individuals endowed with no very varying amount of judicial qualification; so that superiority of fitness may as often be found on the side of the junior officers as that of the senior. It appears, therefore, very inexpedient that the chance of wrong judgments in the tribunal of last resort, and of the evils consequent thereon, should be thus needlessly multiplied. Speculative writers in Europe may possibly have preferred the presidency of single judges over tribunals of the last resort, to that of several: your petitioners will not here discuss whether this position may be just in any or what state of society, but submit that this doctrine is quite inapplicable to the existing condition of these provinces. Here, the eligibility to high administrative employ is limited to a few individuals, whom fortune has placed from their youth beyond the impulse of keen competition; and here are unfelt those salutary checks, which in popular governments tend to increase official efficiency. Your petitioners cannot believe that considerations of public economy have in any way influenced the intended law; for they naturally suppose that retrenchment would be first directed to those charges in the public revenue which have no relation to the benefit of the natives of India."

(B

THE CURRENCY.

The confusion about the currency is getting worse and worse every day. The new pice and the new rupee maintain their proper relative value; that is, they are equally depreciated with reference to the sicca rupee. As this becomes scarce, the demand for it enables the shroffs to gain an undue profit, by selling it at a high rate of batta. We know instances of three per cent. batta being taken in changing Bengal bank notes for sicca rupees, and of eight and ten pice being exacted in the bazaars a few miles out of Calcutta, as the difference in price in payment for provisions bought with the new coin. Why is this? The natives say it is because the value of the new coin, both silver and copper, has not been proclaimed by tom-tom in the villages. The poor ryots are at the mercy of the zemindars, and the latter still refuse to receive the new coin for the above reason. The consequence is, that work is at a stand in some places, while the coolies and their employers are wrangling about the coin. In the eyes of the natives, there is great virtue in the tom-tom, and we have no doubt the use of it in the present case will be sufficient. If not, then the increasing scarcity of the sicca rupee, producing for it a still increasing demand, may render it both expedient and justifiable to put the sicca rupee itself out of circulation, by fixing an early date, after which it shall no longer be a legal tender, and shall cease to be received in the public offices at the mint value, except in sums say of 100 rupees and upwards.—*Cour.*, Mar. 22.

The new coinage is still occasioning a great deal of confusion and annoyance. In some places we learn that eight pice have been demanded for exchanging a rupee. The truth is, that so long as the sicca rupee is extant, these annoyances will continue. The object of the money-changers is clear; they wish to force people to bring them sicca rupees, which are at a premium, and which they are quite ready therefore to exchange at the ordinary bazaar rate. To effect that object they have given out that the new rupee is not of the mint standard, but has been depreciated by a large infusion of alloy, and that it is to be called in, &c. The consequence is, that the poor are suffering great distress; and with a view to alleviate it, the Trade Association have determined that they will, at their own rooms, and at other places mentioned in a notice which will be found above, exchange the new rupee for sixty-four pice. This efficient measure for supporting the new currency, and relieving the humble classes from the heavy loss to which they were subjected in consequence of the combination of the shroffs and others to depreciate it, reflects great credit

on the Trade Association.—*Herald*, Mar. 27.

The Governor General paid a visit to the mint yesterday afternoon. His lordship was for some time mint master in England, and is therefore very conversant with mint affairs. We may fairly augur from this circumstance, that his measures will be taken with promptitude as well as sound discretion, when any question affecting the currency presents itself, for indecision in such cases always makes matters worse. There is one measure now that urgently claims the attention of government—the expediency of calling in the sicca rupee, with the least possible delay, and thereby putting it out of the power of zemindars and others to spread distrust and practise extortion, as they are now doing.—*Cour.*, April 1.

BORING FOR WATER.

The Boring Committee are proceeding in their labours in the fort. We now hear that the rods have been carried to the depth of 120 feet, with a bore of nine inches, and that the water rises in the tubes to fourteen feet six inches below the surface of the earth, the level of the water in a contiguous well being just four feet higher. No impediment of any consequence has yet occurred. A similar experiment is also making at Delhi; but how deep the borings have been carried, and with what results, we are not informed.—*Cut. Cour.*, March 23.

SIR CHARLES METCALFE.

The ceremony of investing Sir Charles Metcalfe with the order of the Bath, as grand cross, took place at the Government-house on the 14th March.

The Governor General having previously taken his seat on a chair of state at the upper end of the grand saloon, and the chief civil and military authorities being ranged on each side; Sir Charles, supported by the Commander-in-chief, being the only knight grand cross (with the exception of the Governor General) then present, and Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B., attended by the members of the several departments, preceded by the secretary in the political department, bearing on a velvet cushion the insignia of the order of the Bath, advanced through the centre door of the grand saloon in front of the chair of state.

Lord Auckland then rose, and holding the patent open in his hand, addressed Sir Charles as follows:

"Sir Charles Metcalfe, I hold in my hand the official notification of the King's commands, that I should invest you with the insignia of a knight grand cross of the most honourable military order of the Bath; and I am directed to do this in the

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most honourable and distinguished manner, and as shall appear to me most proper for shewing respect to the king's order, and as may at the same time most publicly mark his Majesty's just sense of the zeal and abilities which you have displayed in the service of your king and country.

"And the king further states to you, in his own hand-writing, that though he has not the advantage of your personal acquaintance, he is well informed upon your public conduct in India, that he holds your character in the highest estimation, and has great pleasure in conferring upon you this mark of distinction, a mark of distinction which will place you in the highest rank of the highest order of merit under the Crown.

"I can assure you, Sir Charles Metcalfe, that nothing more grateful could have occurred to me upon entering on my duties in India, than to have it in my power thus to exhibit for my king, and at the same time to declare for myself, as I feel that I may declare for every man connected with public life in England, as well as in India, the high station which you hold in the opinion of your countrymen. You are known to have resided for thirty-five years in India; you were soon distinguished, and at an early period were introduced to stations of high responsibility, of great political importance, and from station to station, by the same merit, you rose to that which is the highest in this empire. Throughout this long period, you have followed the dictates of a disposition benevolent, liberal, and kind; you have exerted all the energies and all the ability of a manly and powerful mind, and indefatigably and without remission, at once sustained the strength and confirmed the security of British India, and promoted the welfare of every class of its inhabitants; and you have proved how possible it is at once to support the power and the dignity of the British name, and to be the friend of peace, the friend of human improvement and of human happiness.

"I have been commanded, Sir, to conduct this ceremony in the manner most likely to do you honour. I invited no one to assist at it; but I opened my doors, and these ample halls are filled with those who honour and regard you. That should be the feeling of those who have lived with you, who have known you, who have watched your progress or have lived under your rule, must of itself be gratifying to you; and it must be gratifying also to all present to know that public character in India is well appreciated, and that by all, up to him who sits upon the throne and is the fountain of honour amongst Englishmen, your name is upheld and inseparably connected with the history of this country, to which so large a portion of

your life, your affections, and your best exertions have been devoted.

"More than this, Sir, I need not say. I beg you to accept my congratulations, and the expression of a wish as warm as it is sincere, that you may wear for many years in health and in happiness this mark of distinction. For myself, I can have no better object than that of endeavouring to emulate your example—no higher ambition than that, when I am called upon to leave the station which you have so lately quitted, I may be followed with a share of that general respect and general regard which are the just meed of your public and private virtues."

The delivery of this address, which was listened to with great attention, produced a universal feeling of respect, and was followed with a general burst of applause. It was spoken in a very audible tone, slowly, and in a very impressive manner. His lordship then placed the red ribbon over the shoulder of Sir Charles, and fixed the star upon his breast. After this ceremony, Sir Charles Metcalfe made a short, but very neat speech. He declared that he felt deeply the unexpected honour, and the highly flattering manner in which the King's commission had been executed by his representative; that for the distinction he had gained, he was chiefly indebted to the merits of the service with which he had been associated; that the high favour of his sovereign would make him more than ever devoted to the interests of his country; and he concluded with expressing his satisfaction in having been succeeded in the government of India by a nobleman, whose appointment was hailed with general satisfaction, and of whose beneficent and successful career he saw nothing but happy omens.

Sir Charles's speech was followed with much applause. He spoke slowly, as usual, and evidently from the heart. At the conclusion, Lord Auckland advanced to shake him cordially by the hand, in which cheerful ceremony he was followed by the Misses Eden.

At the conclusion of his lordship's address, and Sir Charles Metcalfe's reply to it, a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the ramparts of Fort William in honour of the occasion.

Sir Charles Metcalfe has accepted the office of lieutenant-governor of the western provinces. The Court of Directors, as a mark of their sense of his services, have sanctioned the continuance to him of the allowances of a governor of Agra. Sir Charles is to have two secretaries and the guidance of our relations with the frontier states. The Hon. Mr. Ross will, of course, come down to Calcutta.

The government of the western pro-

vinces will, we hear, be finally established at Agra, and Sir Charles will carry forward his head-quarters to that station during the rains.—*Beng. Hurk.*, Mar. 28.

Sir Charles Metcalfe will embark tomorrow afternoon for the western provinces, from his house in Garden-reach.—*Cal. Cour.*, April 1.

SUDDER AMEENS AND MOONSIFFS.

By an Act passed by the Governor-general of India in Council, on the 28th March 1836 (No. VIII. of 1836), it is enacted, that from the 21st day of March 1836, no persons whatever shall, by reason of descent, be incapable of being a principal sudder ameen, sudder ameen, or moonsiff, within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal; and that every British born subject of the king, or descendant of such British born subject, who shall be appointed a principal sudder ameen, sudder ameen, or moonsiff, shall in respect of all acts done by him as such principal sudder ameen, sudder ameen, or moonsiff, be liable to the same proceedings, as well criminal as civil, and shall be amenable to the jurisdiction of the same tribunals as if he were not of British birth or descent.

DISTURBANCES IN ARRACAN.

We are sorry to find, from very recent letters from Arracan, that the disturbances are still continuing in that part of the country. It appears that the rebels succeeded in getting the hill tribes of Limro to join them, and then the whole body of the insurgents made an attack on the old town of Arracan. On this occasion, they killed four or five individuals, wounded as many, and burnt upwards of 100 houses. They also carried away the arms from the thaana, and rescued a few men and women from the prison. After this, they attacked another large village, called Raing-Khieng, belonging to another hill-tribe, where they killed upwards of twenty individuals, besides wounded. Almost the whole strength of the 40th regt. has been brought to Akyab, and Capt. Dickenson, the commissioner, Col. Hewitt, Major Bunbury, Capt. White, the magistrate, and four other European officers, are all in the interior, endeavouring by their united efforts to subdue and seize the rebels.

On the 12th inst. the town of Akyab was thrown into a state of great excitement and alarm. A number of the principal Mugh inhabitants were apprehended and confined in the Akyab jail, on strong suspicion of their being connected with this rebellion; and the prisoners, taken in the disturbance, were also lodged there for security. On the above occasion, these prisoners suddenly rose and attacked the jail guard,

in order to effect their escape. Fortunately, they were overpowered by the guard and those who came to render seasonable assistance, and the ringleaders were secured and immediately put in irons, having both their hands and feet firmly secured. In the scuffle, however, they wounded very severely one of the burkundazes. By conducting themselves in this manner, before their trial, they have afforded a pretty strong presumption in reference to their connection with the present disturbances.

The hot and the sickly season in Akyab has already commenced; and we understand the peaceful inhabitants are rather anxious respecting the health of the regular troops now employed there in such harassing service at this advanced season of the year. As the 10th regiment is the only regular corps in the district, if sickness should thin their ranks or impair their efficiency, considerable fears might be entertained for the property and lives of the inhabitants in these troublous times. The province, we have been informed, stands much in need of more military, both to quell the turbulent spirits that are so ripe for mischief, and to restore confidence and security to the peaceful inhabitants. Numbers have fled from the interior, with their families and effects, to Akyab town, for safety from the rebels; and others have come in, stripped of their all by the insurgents.—*Friend of India*, March 31.

DR. HENDERSON.

We grieve that we have to announce the death of Dr. Henderson, at Loodianah, on the 12th of March.

The great exposure to which he had been subjected, on his late journey to the confines of Chinese Tartary, and to Cashmere, had laid the foundation of an illness of a very severe nature. Soon after his return to the Sutledge, fever attacked him, and though every aid was afforded to him, the hopes entertained of his ultimate recovery were far from sanguine. His sufferings from fever appear to have been latterly very severe, and even when free from febrile symptoms, his nervous system was found so terribly shaken, and the debility was so excessive, that nature could make no effort to rally, and exhaustion subsided into dissolution.

Though the last hour of this able and enterprising being was cheered by the friendship and attentions of Capt. Wade, and other Loodianah friends, it must have been humiliating to his high spirit to reflect, that the order for his continuance under military arrest, for crossing the frontier without leave, was still in force; and as a consciousness of a probable termination of life's fitful fever stole over the mind of the suffering patient, it must have been deprived of the satisfaction of reflecting that the fruits of his late enterprise and

dangers had not been secured to the public, for the preparation of his notes for the press had newly been commenced upon, and the state of the memoranda composed on his journey was feelingly remarked upon by himself, as such as to be unsusceptible of publication by any hand but his own. The journey, says Capt. Wade, which he had lately performed, would, had his life been spared, have enabled him to contribute a valuable store of information regarding a part of Asia almost entirely unknown to us; and when the Attock is as well known as the Ganges, it will not be forgotten that he was the first who followed the course of that river, from the confines of Yarkund to the plains of Peshawur, at the sacrifice of his valuable life.

During a residence in India, which cannot have fallen much short of twenty years, his active mind seems to have been ever devoted to objects of national interest, and for many years past, to have been unremittingly employed in introducing measures of direct public utility. It was at Calpee, we believe, that Dr. Henderson first engaged in mercantile speculations, and then prosecuted them keenly till the Bhurtpore war. Investments of ghee, catching elephants, supplies of horses, and banking, all occupied his attention; but the improvement of the cotton of Upper India was the more favourite scheme, and employed his pen in a correspondence with the talented Holt Mackenzie. He endeavoured, too, to introduce the spinning-jenny at Coel, but without success, and was, after much unsuccessful speculation in indigo and cotton, driven, in 1828, to Van Diemen's Land, with shattered health, and in embarrassed circumstances.

Since his return to India, Agra has been the chief scene of his labours. The Medical Retiring Fund, a medical library, the publication of an English, Persian, and Hindec newspaper, the remodelling of the Orphan School, the establishment of the Agra bank, the attempt to cause the existence of a branch horticultural society, the formation of the Agra public library, the erection of an extensive corn-mill, are all schemes which either emanated from his fertile brain, or were the objects of his anxious attention. His endeavours, in 1834, to erect a new town near Landour, created much sensation, and lent additional impulse to the awakening public spirit of Upper India. His journey to Little Thibet, Cashmere, and to the Indian Caucasus, would have filled up an important chasm in the geography of Central Asia, had that life been spared by disease, which had eluded the treachery of native chiefs, and the violence of highland robbers. Still he managed, amid all his difficulties and dangers, to insure the introduction of the silk-worm of Little Thibet on this side of

the Sutledge, and as yet with every prospect of success, by which a most important advantage will be conferred, alike on the manufactories of Lahore and Multan, which are at present supplied with silk from Bokhara, at a risk and expense of overland carriage for 700 miles.

Whatever were the talents of our deceased friend, and that they were of no common order all must admit, they were unremittingly devoted to the public good. His character was that of restless energy, which forms the chief element of a master mind. His thoughts flowed too quick upon him to allow him to think as soundly as he occasionally he said to want a regulator. A clog was required to retard the rapidity of movement on an inclined plane. He wanted but more caution and judgment, to have stood forth in the light of a public man of the highest character. He would not, however, have then sown the seeds of so much improvement; if he had perfected more, he would have laid the foundation of less; and it is, after all, of more lasting importance to the human race to facilitate and stimulate the progress of the mind, than to give birth to a few perfect measures of moderate utility.

The following extract from the last letter Dr. Henderson wrote to Agra, will be as interesting, as it is a characteristic notice of his travels:—

"You would hear from me—that I had again returned, or rather was on my return, to civilized society. I intended to have remained some short time, and to have opened a correspondence with you from Lahore; but news having reached that I was directed to be placed in arrest on crossing the frontier, I hastened to Lodeeanah, knowing well how anxious you would be to print my court-martial. Under various circumstances, I was enabled to make my way to Ludak, where circumstances compelled me to intimate to the rajah, my being an Englishman. Desirous of obviating an offensive and defensive treaty with our governor, the rajah foolishly thought, that by delaying me he would effect his object. In some measure aware of his plans, I attempted to make my escape, but was overtaken four marches from Ludak, where, refusing to surrender, I got first severely mauled, and, after being disarmed, I received several blows, and was only set at liberty by Zorour Sing, and was only set at liberty by Zorour Sing, and was only set at liberty by Zorour Sing. After a vain attempt to make my way to Andevain, the season being far advanced, I promy pecuniary resources expended, I proceeded to Little Thibet, where I was received with great kindness by Ahmedshah. Here I was again prevented from following the direct route towards Kuskar, by

THE IRAWADI.

“ Captain Hannay's last letter is dated from Tsen-bo (the Samba of the Map of the Burmese Empire, compiled in the Surveyor-general's Office in 1825), three stages above Baman. He must have reached Mogoung on the 5th instant. He speaks in the highest terms of the general appearance of the country, and estimates the population, particularly on the right bank of the Irawadi, to be much more numerous than I had imagined. At Baman he was much interested by the Chinese, who were inquisitive, but civil; and he estimates the breadth of the Irwadi at Baman to be full two miles during the rainy season! The Shweselee and other

“ I am writing to you in great haste. The cold at Ava this year is unusually great; the thermometer at this moment has fallen to 45°, and I am sitting in an open verandah without a fire, and shivering under a piercing northerly air, which seems to be coming directly from the snowy mountains.”—*Journ. As. Soc.*, Feb.

NATIVE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

We were gratified to observe so many native gentlemen present on this occasion; not only those of the liberal party, but those whose orthodoxy is recognized by the *Dharma Shashtra*. Science is of no sect and of no party, and he must be ignorant indeed, who cannot appreciate the importance of the healing art. We beg, however, to remind these gentlemen, that more is required of them than to countenance such institutions as the Medical College by their presence merely; it is their duty to give them practical support by founding scholarships, and by sending their children to be instructed. There are many who are blessed with wealth enough to endow such colleges, and who yet content themselves with tacit approbation of the exertions of the government, and of many philanthropic individuals to impart knowledge to their poorer countrymen. The truth is, that, with some few honourable exceptions, the wealthy natives entirely neglect their duty to the rising generation. They ought to be reminded of this, and if possible made ashamed of it. One mode of stimulating them to a better course would be, to confer honorary distinctions on those who manifested their

Asiatic Intelligence.—Calcutta.

philanthropy and intellectual advancement by their liberal support of institutions for the education of the people.—*Hurk., Mar. 18.*

CIVIL ANNUITY FUND.

After a great deal of desultory discussion,—during which Mr. H. T. Privsep took occasion to explain, that his minute about the necessity of having a man of ability as their secretary, had been interpreted unfairly to the prejudice of Mr. M'Clintock, whereas he merely meant to urge the propriety of availing themselves of the best talents they could get. and therefore he had voted for Mr. J. P. Grant,—the following resolution, moved by Mr. Morley, and seconded by Mr. Oakes, was put to the meeting :

An attempt was made to nullify this decision, by a motion of Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, to refer to the service at large a specific proposition, that Mr. Grant be appointed secretary, on the understanding that if he did not get a majority of three-fourths, the appointment already made by the managers should stand; but Mr. Mangles and others thought this very unfair, and the Chairman was supported by the meeting in the opinion that the appointment was now vacated by the vote passed upon Mr. Morley's resolution.

The following resolution was then moved by Mr. Mangles :

" That the managers having unanimously referred the matter of Mr. M'Clintock's appointment to the meeting, and having been proposed by Mr. J. Morley, and seconded by Mr. Oakes, that the appointment of Mr. M'Clintock be confirmed; and it appearing on a division

The *Hurkaru* of April 1st says: "The question regarding the secretaryship to the Civil Annuity Fund does not appear to have been settled by the recent election of Mr. J. P. Grant to that office. Mr. McClintock, who considers himself aggrieved by the construction given by the majority of the meeting, held on the 19th March, to the term 'control' in the 23d article of the regulations, and by the admission of upwards of sixty proxies, not addressed to the Chairman of the meeting, as required by the regulations, and the Court of Directors' orders of the 5th March, 1828, has addressed a Memorail to the Court on the subject."

NATIVE STATES.

One of the banking firms in Delhi has received a letter from Calcutta, stating that arrangements are in contemplation for establishing a board of revenue, with judicial powers, at Delhi, as before; and that Lord Auckland has brought out instructions for reverting to the former good old system! In this case, the Com-missionerships will be abolished, as well as the Sudder Courts at Allahabad!

His Majesty has accomplished a better understanding between his two sons, the princes Selim and Mirza Jehan Khosroo. Mr. Metcalfe has been occupied on the affairs of the lapsed territory of Jheand.

Lahore.—The Maharajah is anxious to entertain a body of cavalry, to be completely covered with armour. Sooltan Mohammed Khan, demanded leave to return to Peshawur, which was promised to be granted after celebration of the Hoollee; complaints were made of the damage done to the crops by the troops of Koonwur Now Nihal Singh, in the district of Dera Ishmael Khan. Mr. Harland was ordered to take charge

of the magazine and manufacture gunpowder. Some trouble appears to be experienced from a chief of Caband, called Payendah Khan. *Agra Ukhbar*, Nov. 5.

Just as we were going to press we heard that strong reports prevail in the city, of the death of Maharajah Runjeet Sing; and that an express, from one of our political authorities, to the north-west, to the address of the Lieut. governor's agent, passed through Delhi the night before last, in the direction of Ferozepore, where the agent now is.—*Delhi Gaz.*, March 23.

Ludakh.—Letters received from this province by the merchants of Lahore represent that Zomur Sing, the minister of the rajah of Jummoo, after a severe contest with the ruler of Ludakh, recently obtained a victory over him, which has terminated in the raj of Ludakh being comprised within the ellakah of the ruler of Jummoo. Looniah, the brother of the vanquished rajah, made a proposal to the Jummoo minister to be invested with the government of Ludakh, and agreed to pay regularly a tribute that may be stipulated upon, which was gladly accepted; for to maintain the authority of Jummoo with its own nab and officers, would have cost more than the revenues to be realized from the province. Thirty Cashmerians and Jauts, who had been inimical to his authority, were seized and despatched by the ministers to Jummoo, where they were fettered. The ruler of the province being quite overjoyed with this accession to his territories, ordered preparations to be made for capturing the district of Maunpore in the ellakah of the rajah of Chumpan. Rutun Panfar, the dewan of the rajah of Chumpan, determined to meet the troops of the invaders in the field; but the impetuosity of the Jummoo sirdars compelled him to retreat towards Chumpan, leaving Maunpore wholly defenceless; a circumstance which enabled the Jummoo minister to take possession of it without the least bloodshed. Rajah Gohab Sing, the ruler of Jummoo, issued a proclamation, stating, that whatever merchants shall in future proceed to Ludakh *via* Maunpore, for the purpose of purchasing shawl-goods or shawl-wools, should have a remission of duties as well as protection of property and person, and those that have no capital of their own to trade with, shall, on application, be provided with funds on loan; but those that shall proceed from Chumpan will not only have their goods seized, but their lives destroyed.—*Agra Ukhbar*.

Jeypore.—We learn that our troops at Islamnore have received instruction from

Major Alves, to march on the 25th inst. to their respective cantonments. Native reports say, that Sahewar has been abandoned, and that Chinnam Sing has fled, no one knows whither. Lutchmun Sing, it appears, opened on the fort a hot fire. After the place had been evacuated, the Jeypore "*fauj*" marched on towards Gohalla, a mud fort belonging to Chyn Sing of Jhoonoo, who, as well as his fort, are refractory. The result is not yet known: but that there will be some fun, after the *exodus* of our troops, seems likely enough, and Capt. Forster will have it all to himself.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Nov. 23.

MOHSELI NEWS.

Agra.—In the city there is now to be seen the novel sight of a native auction, at which the lovers of native auction sales and improvement can gratify their amiable feelings and supply their secular wants. The auctioneer is a sharp fellow, and belongs clearly to the great family of the Puff. He is fourth son of Durrumboss, the notorious dewan of the Agra custom-house and has been to Calcutta, from whence he returned lately with no capital, but a good stock of wit; after endeavouring some time to turn this to some account, he at last became an auctioneer, and now holds an auction every Sunday near the Phoolatee Bazaar. He commenced the trade by disposing of every particle of his private property, from his hooqu to his pen-case, and since then all classes, from the lowest to the most respectable, send him articles. He puts up every thing—from a village to an empty beer-bottle; his terms are one per cent. commission and ready-money. The auction is regularly crowded on Sundays, all the omrah of the courts, &c. &c. attending. His eloquence rivals that of Puff or Robins, and his "going, going, going," is perfect. The undertaking forms an epoch in the traffic of the country, to which it must communicate an impulse.—*Agra Ukhbar*, March 5.

Allahabad.—Another execution is to take place in this station this morning, and in the present case the criminals are men of wealth and influence. They are zemindars of their puttees in purgannah Arael, and the crime for which they are to suffer, arose from a feeling of vengeance towards their victims for having purchased a part of their landed property, which was put up for sale to pay their arrears of revenue. The names of the criminals are Purgun Singh and Madheo Singh,—those of the deceased were Moheep Singh and Juggernath Bukhs. Moheep Singh was the uncle of one of the assassins, Purgun Singh and the other victim was his son. Moheep was bathing, when his nephew and the other criminal endea-

voured to murder him. He ran homewards, and just as he reached the door, he received a sword-wound. The noise brought out his son Juggernath, who on coming to the door, had a spear thrust into his eye, and as he fell, from agony, to the ground, he was despatched by the swords of his assailants. Purgun Singh followed his uncle into the house, when, from the wound previously inflicted, the unfortunate man was unable to offer any resistance, and he was immediately butchered, in the presence of his sister, by his brutal nephew. It is said that large bribes were offered to the native officers of the courts to obtain the release of the prisoners.—*Central Free Press*, March 12.

The sessions judge tried, in last month, 12 prisoners, of whom 6 have been convicted, 5 acquitted, and 1 on account of a difference of opinion between the judge and the law-officer, referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.

The native amlah in the civil, criminal, and police departments are just now in a little fright, as an investigation is about to take place that will place their character for honesty in jeopardy. The disclosure was made in a petition presented to the commissioner during his visit to the jail by a civil prisoner, in which a charge of bribery was brought against the collector's serishtadar. The acting magistrate has been directed to enquire into the matter, and some accounts of Rajah Sheo Lal Dooby have been called for, which are supposed to contain sufficient proof to criminate the serishtadar and other amlah. Some mohajuns have also been summoned, but their unwillingness to speak the truth, and the trickery of those implicated, may screen a few of the offenders. There does not however appear to be any possibility that all should escape.—*Ibid.*, Nov. 19.

Meerut.—The station has been amused by the vagaries of a French lady, kindly passed up by obliging friends at Cawnpore, on a tour for her health.

A play at the station theatre is in actual prospect. Can faith be placed in such repeatedly broken promises?

As summer in England may be prognosticated by the arrival of swallows, so may it at Meerut, by the departure of beauty for the hills, preparations for which, we are sorry to notice in many families.

The weather has become warm in the middle of the day; notice was given that divine service would take place early in the morning; which, for European troops, would at all times be the most seasonable hour. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta proposes to arrive about the 29th, and will hold a confirmation during his stay. *Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 21. No. 81.

which, it is expected, may last nearly a fortnight.

A European married man of the 11th Dragoons, who was subject to frequent aberrations of mind, disappeared about three years ago, leaving his wife in great affliction and destitution. As he was in the habit of wandering about, on a skeleton being found in some fields, it was conjectured he had perished. In due time, his wife married again. Lately, a letter arrived from the supposed dead man, claiming his wife, stating he had deserted, contrived to reach Calcutta, and, after much suffering, had enlisted in the European regiment. The question is rather a difficult one. The man, a deserter, is liable to be tried for his life, and we hear the lady prefers the second husband to the first.—*Meerut Obs.*

Benares.—We learn that the Rajah of Coorg arrived with his camp at Benares a few days back, and is living at Secrole.

A correspondent at Benares informs us, that Government are building a school there, for the instruction of the natives in English literature. The foundation is being dug, and the building will be ready in all October next. The English teacher is Mr. G. Nichols.—*Delhi Gaz.*, March 16.

Sirdhanah.—We hear it has been estimated that the fortunate heir of her late highness the Begum Sombre, will receive no less a sum than 60 lacs of rupees in houses, jewels, property, &c., besides the 30 lacs invested in Company's paper:—we question, however, if he will be allowed undisturbed possession of this enormous sum, as we learn that the father, Col. Dyce, has filed a suit upon it in the civil court at Meerut.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 25.

MILITARY ITEMS.

The *Courier* of March 16th states, that "troops are out both from Saugor and Mhow, as the Scindia and Holkar countries are in a complete state of disorganization. Indore is, or was, full of armed men, and the towns and villages have been plundered in all directions."

The *Englishman* of April 1st publishes a letter, which declares that troops had been ordered on service, under the orders of the Governor-general's agent in the S. W. frontier, said to be to Cutrack.

We observe four more officers have been posted to the Gwalior Contingent, which is to be "reformed,"—and we understand, consist of one regiment of cavalry, one of infantry, and one company of artillery, with two pieces of cannon.—*Delhi Gaz.* March 16.

It is said that the general court-martial, (C)

ordered to assemble at Nusseerabad, is for the trial of Lieut.-Col. Dundas, of the artillery regiment, on some charge or charges preferred against him by Captain Rawlins, of the same regiment, connected with the drawing of mess allowance, for an artillery mess at Nusseerabad, where, it is asserted, no mess existed—but we know not the merits of the case, and merely tell the tale as it was told to us.—*Ibid.*

The rumour of a cantonment at Jeypoor appears to have been premature: we hear that Captain Downing is soon to leave that place for Ajmere, to organize the Joudhpoor legion, which is to be placed under his command, somewhere on the Sirohee frontier, which is in a disturbed state. Maun Singh has agreed to pay annually the sum of one lakh and about 20,000 rupees for the payment of this corps, which will be a most profitable commutation to John Company for his worthless contingent.—*Ibid.*

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSULMAN REFORMER.

The devout Moslems of Triplicane have, within the last few days, been greatly scandalized by the preachings of an itinerant moulee, from Caubul. If our informant has given us a correct version of the proceedings of this Oriental Knox, he appears to have brouched his doctrines no less boldly, than he has adhered to them with resolution and skill. We are told that, on Friday last, in the nabob's mosque, a day on which the people assemble to hear expositions of the *Koran* from their moulees; a venerable, long-bearded Musulman, recently arrived from the far country of Caubul, was in attendance, and, from his supposed sanctity, invited to hold forth on the occasion. To the astonishment and horror of all, the book from which he read proved to be no *Koran*, and the doctrine which he declared aloud, ascribed power and might to one only God, that worship and veneration should be addressed to this one great Being alone, and that all people should desist from the adoration of saints and prophets, for that they were even like unto every human creature of the earth. Great and vociferous was the cry that rose upward from the congregation; the moulees combated his arguments, but their voices were drowned in the tumult; a thousand sparkling eyes gleamed on the unshaken priest; a thousand tongues upbraided his faithlessness in uttering such sacrilege amongst them; while the demonstrative aid of uplifted hands significantly threaten-

ed the punishment that should follow the rash attempt; yet the sonorous voice pealed forth the reformer's doctrine, and an impassive and determined front was opposed to all the threatened danger. This every moment grew more imminent, until his Highness the Naib-i-Mooktar generously interposed, and led the undaunted moulee into a place of safety. Since then, we understand, the doctrinal controversies within the safeguard of the palace-walls have been frequent; but the stranger holds to his text, and resists all advice to escape in secret from amidst the ferment into which he has thrown the Prophet's followers in Triplicane. Here this curious affair at present rests, and, without vouching for the entire accuracy of this statement, we believe, from the respectability of our informant, that it gives a sufficiently correct idea of the actual occurrence. The book produced in the mosque appears, from all we can understand, to have been a Persian translation of passages from the Bible; and our informant adds, that, on searching the moulee's house, other similar works were found, as well as Greek and Italian books: these have all been consigned to destruction.—*Madras Herald*, March 2.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

In the First Annual Report of the Trichinopoly Auxiliary Temperance Society, it is stated, as a fact which demonstrates the urgent call for such institutions in India, that "one-sixth of the whole pay of the European troops finds its way back into the treasury, in the shape of money paid for spirit rations, issued from the government stores."

MADRAS CLUB.

A Report of the Committee of Management of the Madras Club, of receipts and disbursements from January to December 1835, announces the addition of eight sleeping rooms (making twenty-five in all), and that the club at present consists of 1,416 members, 1,270 of whom have paid their donations in full; 135 are entitled to the original privilege of payment by instalments, and the remaining eleven have been recently elected, and are required to pay donation in full within two months from the date of election. The estimate of receipts and disbursements for 1836 shews a balance of Rs. 55,846 in favour of the institution, of which Rs. 10,000 consists of stock of wine.

MILITARY FUND.

The following resolutions were adopted at a general meeting of subscribers to the Military Fund, at Trichinopoly, convened on the 2d February, for the purpose

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considering the new rules, recently submitted by the directors of the Fund to the subscribers; Lieut. Col. Marrett, 46th regt., in the chair:—

"That constantly accumulating the capital of the Military Fund extends and perpetuates Art. 31 and 32, sec. 7, of the printed Regulations, which Mr. Farren, in his report, dated 31st September 1830, deprecates as 'a perpetual monument of the folly of the subscribers;' and, concurring as we do, in the expressed opinion of that experienced and eminent actuary, we deem it our imperative duty, both in justice to ourselves and to the subscribers at large, to negative the new rules proposed by the directors, and to substitute for their consideration, and ultimate decision of the subscribers, the following propositions:

"That Art. 31 and 32, sec. 7, of the printed Regulations be abrogated.

"That the capital of the Military Fund be fixed at twenty-four lacs, its present amount; that sum being deemed adequate for the security of the Fund against immediate danger.

"That the donations of subscribers shall no longer be appropriated for the further augmentation of the capital.

"That whatever sums may remain surplus, after the annual expenses of the Fund have been defrayed, shall be retained, under the designation of "available capital."

"That the donation of subscribers, the Company's donation, the interest of the fixed capital, monthly subscriptions, and every other available profit, shall in future be appropriated for the current disbursements of the year.

"That in the event of the aggregate amount of the foregoing sums proving inadequate for the current expenses of the year, the subscribers shall be called upon to make good the deficiency by proportionate additional subscriptions, thus: married subscribers one-and-a-half, unmarried subscribers one day's pay, and garrison allowances of their respective ranks, or to such extent as may be requisite to make good the deficiency.

"That in the event of the capital, notwithstanding the foregoing additional subscriptions, being at any time reduced, such new rules be framed as the extent of the diminution, and exigency of the case, may demand, to restore the capital, and secure it from further deterioration.

"That no new rule shall have retrospective effect, under any circumstances whatever.

"That, previous to the adoption of any new rule, general meetings of subscribers shall be convened at divisional and head-quarters' stations, for the purpose of attentively considering the several propositions propounded by the direc-

tors; these general meetings to possess the power, through the agency of a delegated individual, of collecting the votes of regiments within their respective divisions, in order that votes, opinions, and propositions upon military fund subjects, may be transmitted to its secretary at Madras, in one condensed form.

"That the efficacy of propositions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, be experimentally ascertained, previous to the introduction of rules tending to diminish pensions to widows, &c., and annihilating every personal benefit to subscribers."

At a meeting at Bangalore, the answer to the circular conveyed the following opinion respecting proposition 9:—

"We conceive that it extends and perpetuates Articles 31 and 32, sec. 7, of the printed Regulations, the latter of which (the perpetually accumulating capital) Mr. Farren condemns as 'a perpetual monument of the folly of the subscribers,' and which report, the directors, on the present occasion, appear to have on the present occasion, of so lost sight of. With the opinion of so eminent an actuary before us, and to the bound, in justice to ourselves, and to the subscribers at large, to submit for the consideration of the directors, and the ultimate decision of the army, the following proposition.

"That Articles 31 and 32, sec. 7, of the printed Regulations, be rescinded, and the following substituted.

"The capital of the Fund having now amounted to twenty-four lacs of rupees, which is as large as can be required to secure it from ultimate failure, the whole of the donations of subscribers shall no longer go towards the formation, or rather the accumulation, of a capital, but only such portion as may be in excess of what is required, together with subscriptions, Company's donation, interest on the capital, and all other available profits, to meet the current expenses; provided always, that should the capital of the Fund be at any time reduced to twenty lacs, such new rules to be framed as the exigency of the case may require."

At a meeting at Vellore, it was resolved:—

"That we consider it our duty, not only to give our votes against the adoption of propositions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9, but to use all the means in our power to prevent their being established as regulations of the Fund."

THE MINT.

The *Madras Herald* speculates upon the prospect of the Madras mint being re-established, the abolition of which is condemned. (In this subject, the Bom-

bay Courier has the following observations:—

"The principal cause of complaint against the Supreme Government, in one instance at least, is their refusal to establish a bullion office at Madras in compliance with the wishes of the mercantile community of that place. The merits of the case appear to be as follows. The Madras merchants want a purchaser to take off their hands, without trouble and expense, all the bullion they may have to dispose of, which, by the bye, excepting the Bombay rupees so cleverly melted down a few months since, amounts to a mere trifle. They allege, or rather 'respectfully submit,' that it is the part of Government to become such a purchaser: or in other words, that Government is in duty bound to keep up a large establishment, and to go to all the expense and risk of a remittance from Madras to one of the public mints, simply to accommodate them. The weakness, not to say absurdity, of such an argument is obvious. The merchants of every other trading place of equal magnitude with Madras, and there are several such in the country, might use the same in their own behalf. But the Madras merchants unfortunately seem to look upon the opening of a bullion office as a boon conferred on Calcutta and Bombay, instead of being, as it really is, an arrangement intended simply for the convenience of Government. Hence their jealousy and discontent. They observe 'if the facility we solicit is denied us, the commerce of the presidency will be placed in a less favourable situation than that of either Bengal or Bombay.' Very true. But why not ask the establishment of wet docks upon the same principle? The disadvantages which Madras unfortunately labours under, have rendered her trade in bullion too small for the employment of a mint, and while that article can be procured in sufficient quantities at the spots where it is required, the establishment of another office for the purchase of bullion will be unnecessary, and therefore out of the province of Government."

GOOMSUR.

We have seen a letter from the Camp in Goomsur, as late as the 27th ult. The death of the old Rajah, and the voluntary submission of the son and two other chiefs, which we lately reported from the Madras papers, if all true, have not quite settled the business yet. None of the Chiefs have been taken, though all their fastnesses have been occupied. But so many parties of troops are out scouring the country in all directions, that the inhabitants are afraid to shew themselves with arms, and as all unarmed persons, who have presented themselves or have

been caught, are well treated, and encouraged to get the people to return to their villages, many have sued for mercy, and it is expected the campaign will soon be over. The letter speaks in high terms of the conduct and spirit of the troops employed in this harassing service, penetrating a very difficult and almost trackless country, exposed at every moment to the assault of a concealed enemy. But now the great difficulty is to find an enemy that has even the courage to fight from behind a screen. A grand simultaneous movement was made on the 10th of last month, in hopes of surprising some of their parties, but they seem to have had notice of it, and little execution was therefore done. A good granary has been established at a place called Gully, in the heart of the rebel quarters, in which the neighbourhood the females of the late Rajah's family are supposed to have taken refuge. It is spoken of as a delightful country, and likely to prove in the end a valuable acquisition.—*Cal. Courier*, Mar. 11.

The *Conservative* of March 18th gives the following particulars of an unfortunate affair with the Khonds of Goomsur. It appears that Ensign Gibbon, of the 14th N. I., having received information that a guard, which had lately left his post, had been cut to pieces, immediately started with 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 2 naigues, and 29 privates, towards Oodiggherry. On reaching it, he found the place threatened by large bodies of Khonds, and the officer in charge, fearing to weaken his own post, detained Ensign Gibbon's party till the following day, to escort some sick and some of the late Rajah's women to Nowgaum. The advanced guard was attacked by a large body of Khonds, upon whom they fired, and the rear-guard, under a native officer, becoming panic-struck, ran up to the front; upon which many threw down their arms, and ran for Durgurpursaw. Ensign Gibbon and Lieut. Bromley, of the artillery, tried all in their power, without effect, to prevail on the men to remain; it appears, when they were last seen, they were surrounded by Khonds, and were endeavouring to defend the women and themselves, but no sepoy was with them. Ensign Gibbon was the first who fell, and Bromley, who had seized a musket, kept the rebels away for some time; at length his foot slipped and he was sacrificed. The bodies of the two unfortunate officers were brought into camp and buried with military honours, side by side. It is a singular coincidence that they always had a great affection for each other, and were known, whilst at Addiscombe, under the name of the "Twin Brothers."

1836]

Asiatic Intelligence.—Madras.

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The following was the list, up to the 7th in killed or missing: 1 naigue, 12 sepoys; returned without arms, 1 havildar, 1 naigue, and 10 sepoys.

The *Fort St. George Gazette* briefly notices the death of the unfortunate young officers at Goomsur, as "killed in action;" no official details are given.

The *Madras Herald*, of March 23, says: "Intelligence from the seat of warfare was, we understand, received last evening, which promises an immediate termination to the harassing warfare. The chief firebrand, upon whose head a reward of 5000 rupees was set, has been taken, with several of the Rajah's family—or rather the late Rajah's, for the tales given by all who have fallen into our hands are uniform in alleging his death to have taken place."

We would take the liberty of pointing out the desirableness of offering rewards for the best treatise on the cultivation of cotton, tobacco, coffee, senna, dye, stuffs, &c.; and that Government should encourage, and that Government should encourage, by pecuniary assistance, either their own servants, or any other individuals who may be competent, by previous study and practical knowledge, to investigate the vast mineral resources of India. The instructions which have been furnished to Dr. Wight for his guidance, have been apparently drawn up with much care: and display a much better acquaintance with the general bearings of the different subjects touched upon, than it is usual to find in official documents.

Whilst on this subject, we cannot help expressing our confident expectations, that the loss of the China trade will prove to the Indian government, as losses often do to individuals, an ultimate gain; by pointing out to them the necessity for increased exertions, and the wisdom of depending on their own resources, instead of trusting to the assistance of others.—*Mad. Cour.* Mar. 9.

THE TINNEVELLY MISSION.

We understand that the great majority of the congregation in Tinnevely remain with the Church Missionary Society, and that the catechists who superintend them, are men approved even by Mr. Rhenius himself—while Mr. Rhenius's agents are not generally well spoken of. His Lordship's visit may have tended to strengthen some who were wavering, and to confirm the steadfast; but there is reason to fear that a great delusion has been sent abroad from the first, with regard to proceedings in Tinnevely. We shall recur to these subjects in our next. Meantime we cannot but remark, that Mr. Rhenius's return to Tinnevely was, according to his own showing, uncalled for upon

Christian principles, and has been, as might be expected, productive of great mischief to the cause of religion.—*Mad. Christ. Obs.* Feb.

It is with regret we perceive that the Madras papers still overflow with acrimonious discussions on subjects connected with Mr. Rhenius and his separation, the bitterness of which is the more to be regretted, because they are not wholly anonymous: the letters of a Rev. Mr. Pettit, we think, must attract notice at home.—*Ed. A. J.*

THE BREAKWATER.

We have been given to understand, that the Breakwater Committee met this morning at the Adyar, for the purpose of entering into a thorough examination of the progress of the works there; and we have much pleasure in being able to state, that they have expressed themselves highly satisfied with what has been already done; and that they are fully confident of being able to carry that great work into execution.—*Mad. Gaz.* Mar. 5.

CULTIVATION OF INDIAN PRODUCTS.

The *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 5th March, contains an announcement of the appointment of Surgeon R. Wight, M.D. 33d N. I., to inquire and report on the cultivation of cotton, tobacco, and generally of all Indian products; with an extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 17th Nov. 1835, which declares, that "the extraordinary disproportion, which has been long felt to exist, between the state of the trade and agriculture of the provinces under this presidency, as compared with the extent and fertility of the soil, and its adaptation for the successful cultivation of many of the most valuable productions, renders it of essential importance to the interests of the people and of Government, that advantage should be taken of the present favourable state of trade, for the effectual encouragement of improvement, in the quality and increase in the quantity of cotton, tobacco, and other articles, with which the British and Foreign markets might be advantageously supplied from these provinces." The voluminous reports of the revenue officers are to be supplied to Dr. Wight, and the order lays down some excellent rules for his guidance. It concludes: "The examination of these objects of immediate utility, will afford opportunities for the investigation of others of a more speculative character, but bearing more or less directly on questions of practical interest. It is only requisite to refer to the important additions to science, particularly to geographical botany, on which success

in experimental husbandry in a great measure depends, that will result from the examination, in detail, of the geological structure, and of the climate (as ascertained from meteorological observations, and an examination of the distribution of various families of plants), of a district of a moderate extent and well defined geographical limits; in which the transition from the vegetable forms characteristic of the plains of the Carnatic, to those found at great elevations, or in more temperate climates, can be conveniently observed. This information is the more desirable, as the state of the atmosphere and the specific effects of each variety of soil and climate, as modified by elevation or other local causes, on vegetation, and the productions that may be profitably raised on the hill ranges of the Peninsula, cannot be inferred from the observations made in those of Hindoostan, which from their higher latitude enjoy two seasons, during one of which, European, and during the other, tropical plants can be cultivated. The prosecution of these inquiries, however, is not to interfere with the earliest practicable completion of the examination and condensation of the important information contained in the reports of the revenue officers, and to be collected by a personal examination of the cotton districts of Tinnevely and Coimbatore."

NATH GRASS.

Dr. Wight, in an article in the *Mad. Lit. Journ.* for April 1835, has given a description of the *Nath* or *Nathoo* grass, which is considered a pest of the ceded districts, on account of its hold upon the soil. He found it to be undescribed, and of peculiar character, having wide-spreading perennial roots, or underground stems.

STEAM-COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Madras, convened by the sheriff, took place at the College Hall, on the 12th March, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning parliament, and pursuing such other measures as might be thought necessary, for the establishment of steam-communication between India and Europe. The Hon. Mr. Sullivan in the chair.

The Chairman observed, that it appeared to be of vital importance to the furtherance of the objects of the meeting that there should be unanimity in its proceedings; and he was sorry to see, from the publication of two separate sets of resolutions, to be offered to the meeting, that they were in the high road to collision. To avoid this, it had been

suggested that the meeting should be adjourned, and that the requisitionists should be requested to draw up a series of resolutions for the consideration of a meeting, to be assembled on a future day. He confessed, this suggestion met his approval; for, independent of the necessity of avoiding any thing like an appearance of conflict, it appeared to him that both sets of resolutions were defective, inasmuch as they did not go in any degree to meet the real difficulties which opposed the execution of the resolutions of the committee of the House of Commons, which declared it to be expedient that immediate measures should be taken for establishing steam-communication between India and England. The difficulties were of two kinds—financial and physical. The former appeared to him to be of a very formidable character, and he did not believe that any thing would be gained unless they could shew plausible grounds at least, for believing that the estimates, upon which the expense of effecting the undertaking had been made, were exaggerated, and that the profits to be derived from it had been underrated. It appeared to him that there were not only plausible, but solid grounds for offering both these propositions; and he had been led to this conclusion, partly from information which had recently been communicated to him, that an establishment had been actually formed for regular steam-communication between Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, and Alexandria; and from the positive assertion of Mr. Waghorn, that rails were in actual preparation for a road to be laid down by the Pasha of Egypt, between Suez and Cairo. If there was any truth in these reports, he could not but consider that they would very materially enhance the importance of the proposed steam-communication, and furnish, in a certain degree, the means of meeting the charges of the establishment; for it could not be but that an active commercial intercourse would spring up between continental Europe and India, and, with such facilities, the route by Suez and the Red Sea would be much frequented by passengers. He had also heard from the first authority, that in the essential article of fuel there had been a fall of price, which could not fail materially to affect the estimates. With respect to the physical difficulty of keeping up a communication by the Red Sea, during the whole year, he had been informed by Capt. Dalrymple, who had thoroughly considered the subject, that it was beyond a doubt that a steamer might, in every month of the year, pass from Point de Galle to Suez in less than a month.

The suggestion was adopted, a commit-

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

A meeting of inhabitants was held on the 16th March, Sir Charles Malcolm in the chair, at which it was unanimously resolved:

"That this meeting, being deeply impressed with the importance of taking prompt measures to attract the attention of the authorities at home to the present state of the question of steam-navigation between England and India, consider it most expedient to petition Parliament, as well as the Hon. the Court of Directors, for the adoption of further measures for the regular establishment of steam-navigation between the two countries.

"That though, after the experiments made, with a view to ascertain the most desirable route for the proposed communication, there can be no doubt in the opinion of this meeting as to which should be adopted, as well with regard to economy as despatch, yet, to divest the question of a local character, and to unite more cordially with the sister presidencies in the efforts they are making for the same object, it is not expedient at present to allude to that branch of the subject."

The petition to the House of Commons contains the following paragraphs:

"That the experiments which have hitherto been made, under the immediate auspices of the Bombay Government, have been attended with complete success, and the possibility of keeping up frequent and regular intercourse between the two countries by means of steam-vessels, has been fully proved.

"That, as no such undertaking can be expected to succeed in a country circumstanced as this is, unless the powerful support of Government be extended to it, at least for a considerable time to come, your petitioners have been much gratified to learn that the subject had been brought to the consideration of your hon. house, and that the committee appointed to inquire into it, had declared by their Report of the 14th July, 1834, that it was expedient that measures should be immediately taken for the establishment of steam communication by the Red Sea.

"That, after such a declaration, your petitioners deem it unnecessary to insist upon the importance of expediting, in every possible way, the accomplishment of the plans which have been suggested for the above purpose. Yet, with the prospect, which becomes daily more apparent, of a vast increase in the trade between the two countries, they may be permitted briefly to advert to a few of the many great advantages which may be

tee was appointed, and the meeting was adjourned till the 26th.

Certain resolutions were adopted by the committee, which were embodied in a petition to the House of Commons, of which the following are the material passages:

"That your petitioners, under the impression that the delay in carrying into effect the resolutions of the select committee of the House of Commons, has arisen from the large outlay which the undertaking was calculated to involve, have applied themselves to an examination of the estimates which were submitted to the committee of your honourable house, and find that the price of coals in India therein mentioned is greatly overrated, inasmuch as they are rated to be from 80s. to 140s. per ton; whereas the price of coals has been at Madras, during the past five years upon an average less than 30s. per ton, and this price your petitioners are assured is more likely to fall than to rise.

"That your petitioners submit that, owing to the reduction in the consumption of fuel and other advantages, resulting from improvements in steam machinery, there are solid grounds for believing that, by proper arrangements, the expense attending the establishment of periodical steam communication may be reduced greatly below the estimates, with reference to which the resolutions of the select committee of your honourable house were framed.

"That with a view of covering a portion of that expense, your petitioners submit that it will be proper, so soon as monthly steam-packets shall be established, that legislative enactments should be passed, prohibiting, subject to certain necessary limitations for the purposes of trade, the transmission of letters or parcels, below a certain weight, by any other conveyance than those packets.

"That your petitioners believe that Point de Galle, in the island of Ceylon, is the most eligible place for the arrival and departure of steam-vessels to and from the Red Sea, as, independently of its central position, a voyage between that port and the Red Sea is more practicable throughout the year, than between the Red Sea and any other port in India; but your petitioners, with the greatest confidence, submit all detail to the wisdom of your honourable House, his Majesty's ministers, and the East-India Company, confining themselves to the humble but earnest prayer, that your honourable house will be pleased to adopt such measures as will be requisite for carrying into effect the said resolutions of the select committee of your honourable house."

expected to flow from such a measure. Depending, as the trade of India chiefly does, on British vessels for the means of transport, the importance of early intelligence, in regulating the required supply, as well as for affording information of the state of the European markets, cannot, it will be obvious, be too highly estimated: and the present year, in which the increase of the staple commodity, cotton, has been so remarkable, may be cited as a striking instance of the benefit which, in a commercial point of view, it could not fail to produce.

"That the political, no less than the commercial interests of both countries would be thereby promoted; and, above all, it would materially advance the great end which England has in view in retaining her dominion over India, of extending the blessings of civilization among the numerous population of this great empire—while it would likewise contribute, in no small degree, to the comfort and happiness of that large class of his Majesty's subjects, whose avocations condemn them to a long sojourn in this country, with the consequent pain of separation from their friends and connexions in England.

"Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray, that such further measures may be taken for improving and establishing the means of rapid communication between India and England by steam, as to the wisdom of your hon. house may seem most expedient."

A despatch, with the petition, was forwarded on the 18th, by the *Hugh Lindsay* steamer, with "the strongest expression of the Governor in council, and concurrence in its prayer."

THE SENAI BRAHMIN.

In the village of Sada, a person of the Senai Bramin caste had, some years ago, deserted his house; but about three months back, a gang of Byrgees came to that place, when the parents and father-in-law were by some means led to suppose that one of the Byrgees was the deserting person. They communicated the circumstance to the people of one or two villages, and obtaining their consent, they afterwards received him into their family, on performing the necessary *Prayachit*, as also the ceremony of *Ful-shobun*. Some adjacent villages, however, were against the person being received, and were beginning to enquire more particularly about him; when he decamped, after having staid only about three months there. The people of the villages which had given their consent to receive the man, and who had come in contact with the family, have been since pronounced polluted by their Swamy, to whose notice the case has been brought. Shapoor is one of the places: and none will now re-

ceive water from the Shapoor people, until they are cleansed by the Swamy, who has come now to Belgam. The result, it is supposed, will be, that one family only will be kept out, and the rest received into caste.—*Durpun*, March 11.

PIRACY.

The *Lady Grant* (opium-ship) was attacked on the 2d February, by no less than five praos, off Pulo Jarra. The praos were observed standing out from the Sambelongs, and as the wind fell light, they lowered their sails, and pulled towards the *Lady Grant*. On observing their approach, Capt. Jeffrey fired at them, when they hoisted the black flag, and redoubled their exertions to get to the schooner. She, however, taking advantage of a light breeze, glided away. The moon soon rose, when the wind died away, and left the clipper again to the defensive resources of her crew. These were not found wanting. The commander came to an anchor, with a spring on his cable. The praos were observed right a-head, pulling eagerly for the schooner. A small piece on the fore-castle was immediately fired at them, at which they yelled, beat their tom-toms, and continued pulling towards the schooner. Capt. Jeffrey brought the *Lady Grant's* broadside to bear on them, and kept up a constant fire, the guns being ably served by the officers, and six or seven British seamen, shipped as seacunnies. The rest of the crew were Bengalee and Chuttagoman lascars, of whom some showed fight, and some did not show themselves at all on the occasion. The sailing is said to have lifted up his hands, and exclaimed, "Oh! we are done for, now there are five of them." The largest prao came on in advance; this vessel was nearly as large as the *Lady Grant*, and so full of men, that it is supposed it was the intention of the pirates to carry the clipper by a *coup de main*, by boarding. They had in this instance miscalculated, for being now within pistol-shot, the round of grape and canister from the *Lady Grant* drove them from their sweeps, to take shelter below, and their vessel was allowed to drift away with the tide. Before daylight, the *Lady Grant* had weighed, and made sail to an increasing breeze, and nothing more was seen of the pirates.—*Bom. Gaz.*, March 12.

CONDUCT OF VILLAGE TULLATEES.

The experiment, which was tried some time since in the Conkan and Deccan, of investing the Deshmookhs and Deshpandays with a sort of superintendence over Tullatees and Shekh-dars, has succeeded very well. The plan, which does great credit to the revenue commissioner, is, that instructions have been sent to all the

above-mentioned state-pensioners, to report from time to time on the conduct of the village Tullatees, and bring to the notice of Government any instance of their fraud or dishonesty that may come within their observation. Another point on which they are required to correspond with the Mamul-dars, and other government officers, is their opinion on the best means of bringing the waste lands in cultivation, and of recovering the government revenue, wherever it may be withheld by the connivance of the village officer, or some other cause. As far as we have any means of ascertaining, the duty seems to be performed, generally, with credit to the zamindars; and as the penalty held forth for a failure in its discharge or dishonesty, is sequestration of the *Vuttun*, the case cannot be otherwise.—*Durpun*, Mar. 18.

FIRE AT SURAT.

A fire broke out at Surat on the 6th inst., near Seyd Poorce. It is said 300 houses, as far as Rance's Tank, were burned to ashes; the value of the property destroyed by the burning element being estimated at about 200,000 rupees.—*Ibid*.

THE "CHARLES EATON."

The E. I. C. brig-of-war, *Tigris*, commander W. Iggleaden, proceeded on Saturday last, on her voyage to Torres Straits, to look after the passengers of the *Charles Eaton*, said to be now in a state of slavery there.—*Gaz.*, March 9.

PARGUD.

Our Belgam correspondent writes, on the 26th ult., as follows:—"Five or six days ago, two companies of the 10th Regt., N. I., and about fifteen artillery soldiers, with a gun, went from this to repress a revolt made by the Gudkurees of Pargud, who, it is reported, were displeased with the conduct of the carcoon, who had been appointed over them by the Government; it is also said, that they applied, by repeated petitions, for these three or four years, to the civil authorities, about the reduction of their pay, and begged to be restored to their hereditary rights, which they formerly enjoyed; but, as they obtain no redress, they have taken this step. They have, it is said, sent their families to other places, and are themselves in the Gud, and no strangers are allowed to enter the place. This is the general talk; other particulars are not yet known. These Gudkurees were posted by Government in various places, and some were in this town; but they have all deserted their posts, and are gone to join their people at the Gud.

"Since writing the above, news has reached here, that Pargud has been taken *Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 21. No. 81.

without a single gun being fired. The people, it is said, gave up all their arms to the English. The fate of the Gud, with one or two others, it is supposed, will be the same as Mohadave Gud.—*Durpun*, March 11.

ABOLITION OF APPEAL FROM THE MOFUSSIL COURTS.

The *Bombay Gazette*, of February 20, with reference to the draft of an Act repealing the 107 sec. of the Act 53d Geo. III. c. 155 (so strongly condemned by Mr. Thackeray*), offers the following very fair defence of the measure:

"We cannot well understand what all the clamour is about. If the Company's Courts are considered good enough for the native population, and it is also assumed that they distribute justice in the exercise of their vocations, how is it that our fears take the alarm when we hear of the rights of the European population being about to be subjected to their jurisdiction? Besides, we do not see how Europeans, who may choose to locate themselves in the provinces, can object to the Mofussil Courts, or the laws by which they are governed. It is one of the evils attending a migratory life, that the evils attending a migratory life, that a man cannot carry all the comforts and safeguards of his home and his country along with him,—he must take places and persons as they come, not is it for him to say, 'I shall have this dispute or that demand governed by the laws of the country from whence I came. But these inconveniences every man is, or ought to be, prepared for, and make up his mind to. With what hope of success could a traveller on the continent of Europe, or in America, or even in any of the British colonies, object to be judged by the laws of either in which he happened to be, and of insist on the volume of the statutes of his own country being opened, and he thereby judged? But may it not be asked, upon what grounds we would attempt to draw a distinction between the two classes of people—European and Native? So far as the natives are concerned, the Mofussil Courts are allowed to work well; but the moment it is suggested to give them a jurisdiction over Europeans, then they are taunted with youth, inexperience, and a number of other very formidable defects. Of the qualifications of the Mofussil Bench we know little or nothing, and therefore cannot pretend to say whether their duties are conducted properly or not; but we are certainly of opinion, that if they are fit (as is contended) to judge of matters in which Europeans are concerned, they are equally unfit to judge of matters which affect the interests of the natives. Instead, therefore, of attempting to les-

* See last vol. p. 214.

(D)

sen the Mofussil Courts in public estimation, by sweeping assertions, attention should be directed to the merits and demerits of the individuals who compose them, and such as are found to be unfit, whether from inexperience, or other cause, let them be removed; but so long as they occupy the places they do, and give satisfaction among the native population, the alarm about the rights of Europeans being compromised, seems as little called for, as the assertion of the incapacity of those judges to judge of such rights, in absence of any thing like sufficient proof, is gratuitous. To comment on the present absurd rule, which allows an appeal to the Supreme Court from a Mofussil Court, would be unnecessary; but, as we shall take for granted that the Udawlut judges are sufficiently experienced, and are men of integrity, and are well skilled in their duties, we must consider that a change for the better, which throws the appeal into their court, where the same laws prevail as do in the court where the case was originally instituted, and by which the judgment appealed against was governed, while, by throwing the case into the Supreme Court, a different law is applied, and the case is judged and disposed of by a different standard. If the Mofussil Courts and Courts of Udawlut are not to be depended on, and the constituent members are so inexperienced and useless as is alleged, why retain them an hour longer? Or if they must exist, why not effect a radical change in their constitution, that the subject, whether European or Native, may have a well grounded confidence in them."

THE INDUS.

The following are extracts from letters from Lieut. Wood, of the I. N., now engaged in surveying the Indus:—

"I have but two days returned from my fifth examination of the Indus, betwixt Hyderabad and the Hujamree (the sea), and though many of the difficulties that beset us in the little steamer, have disappeared with a more minute acquaintance with the stream, still the Indus is a most foul and perplexing river. Most of the difficulties we encountered in our first ascent are to be attributed to the vessel. With a more powerful steamer, able to propel against the strength of the stream, it would have been different.

"With regard to the Indus, a vessel requiring nine or perhaps twelve feet of water, if once upon the river, could reach Hyderabad, when the river is at its lowest. Every where I have taken sectional soundings: I invariably found, in some part of the line, 2 or 2½ fathoms; but, though I found this depth, I would not say that the Indus is navigable id

the months to a vessel whose draft is equal to the above, as it might lead to disappointment.

"Many of the officers who have been in Sind speak of the river as being a mile wide. They could never have measured it, as my own eyes and actual measurement soon told me. This loose way of estimating distances has given rise to expectations that the reality did not bear out; but Dr. Heddlie and myself can attest the fidelity with which Lieut. Burnes has delineated the river in his map. I have measured the river at some of the places where he gives its breadth—at Tatta he makes it 670 yards; I make it 660, but I think he overrates the quantity of water discharged; but this, of course, varies at different seasons.

"By a paper published in the *Bombay Courier*, of the 26th December, which has just reached me, I think, from one of the paragraphs in that article, that I may have been necessary in magnifying the difficulties which obstructed navigation at the mouth of the Indus; but I looked upon the Indus as a seaman. Most people with whom I have conversed have imbibed a more favourable idea of the river Indus than has been given by Lieut. Burnes in his work.—I considered the best account that I could give of it to the superintendent of the Indian Navy was to repeat what Lieut. Burnes has said on it, the Delta excepted, which has more sand-banks in it than he believes.

"The Indus has already begun to rise, I though the natives do not remark it. I trust soon to have the question of the discharge finally set at rest. No one who has seen the river can doubt the large volume of water that it discharges; but, I conceive the point in which the public are most interested to be, not so much its amount as the manner in which this discharge is effected, and whether it is advantageous, or otherwise, to navigation." *Bomb. Cour.*, Feb. 9.

Penang.

The pirates have again renewed their depredations in our harbour; six prows attacked a fishing-boat, opposite Battu Pringhi, containing seven men, one of whom was brought dead yesterday to the police office in George Town, and another was so severely wounded that he is not likely to live.

The crops of paddy this season, both on this island and Province Wellesley, have been, we are concerned to say, almost total failures, to the serious detriment of our poorer class of cultivators; owing to excessive and continued rains at the season of planting, and again to the extreme drought about the period of the

grain acquiring ear, hardly one half of the usual quantity of paddy will be reaped this year.—*Penang Gaz.*, Feb. 13.

Mauritius.

The Mauritius Government has published an ordonnance, establishing a general commission of public instruction, composed of thirteen members, including among them the colonial secretary, who is to preside, the heads of the Catholic and Protestant churches, and the attorney general. Of the other nine, three are to be annually nominated by the governor, and six elected by the assembly of notables, who elect the assessors of the Court. To this Commission is entrusted, not only the direction of all public schools, but also a general supervision over all private ones; and we observe that no schools of any kind are to be allowed without a license from the governor: and any one who shall set up as a teacher without such license, will be liable to a fine not exceeding £20., besides having his school shut up. The commission is to take cognizance of every prospectus of a school, and also of the details of education and discipline, and even of the terms. But its more particular superintendence will be devoted to the royal college, for the support of which the ordonnance assigns £1,500 a-year out of the colonial chest.

This college is to be furnished with professors nominated by the governor on the recommendation of the commission. The punishments to which the pupils will be liable for misconduct are, confinement not exceeding three days, which term, however, may be extended to ten days, by special order of the commission—and expulsion by the same authority. If the parents object to the infliction of the punishments incurred, they may remove their children, but cannot replace them in the College.

Dutch India.

The *Sachem* touched at Padang in November, on her way to Batavia; and we learn that the Dutch had collected a large force there,—about 2,000 men, it is said,—who had proceeded up to Ayer Boongy. It would appear from this that our persevering neighbours are still determined on the conquest of Sumatra, *malgré* the numerous defeats they have experienced from their inveterate enemies the Padries.—*Sing. Free Press*, Feb. 11.

We learn by private accounts, lately received from Batavia, that an eruption of Gunong Apie (one of the Banda Isles) took place in October or November last, attended by a violent earthquake, which

not only destroyed the barracks at Ambouyna (built at a considerable expense), but caused the destruction of a number of lives. The walls of the several forts on the islands, it is said, are much injured by the concussion and Great Banda, where the principal clove-plantations are, has suffered considerably.—*Ibid.*

The *Java Journal*, March 12, contains a proclamation of the Governor General Baud, dated Feb. 29, transferring the Government of Dutch India to the Deputy Governor General, General de Eereus, (formerly minister of the war department at the Hague), in consequence of a royal order of 1834.

The Indian ship *Jadul Karim*, with 309 passengers, among whom were a detachment of troops under the command of Capt. Figueimont, bound from Sourabaya to Ambouyna, was wrecked on a rock 25 miles from the Island of Kangraes, on the 8th of January: 63 persons, including Capt. Figueimont, escaped on a raft. Three government schooners were immediately despatched to look after the other.

The *Java Journal*, of the 6th of April, contains the following:—"An iron steam-boat, lately built at Rotterdam, on account of the Dutch government, has been brought to Batavia by the *King of the Netherlands*, and another was expected. These two boats are to be put together at Sourabaya, and commanded by Lieuts. Velsberg and Van Vloten, who saw to the building of the boat in the manufactory of the Dutch Steam Navigation Company, and therefore are perfectly acquainted with the manner of putting them together. The Government steam-boat *William I.* is already on service."

By a Government ordonnance, the export of sugar and coffee is prohibited, except in Dutch ships bound for Holland.

China.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Irruption into the City.—The following account of a forcible entry into the city, from a *quorum pars*, appears in the *Canton Register*:

"Having assembled at Mr. Gibbs, to the number of fifty and upwards, we started at a rapid pace for the Tsing-hae-mun. There was scarce a soldier left to guard it, and the first barrier was carried without a struggle. Seeing it so very easy to get inside the city, about half a dozen of the most riotous of the party fell upon the guards, who attempted to shut the inner wicket, and, at the first flourish of their cudgels, put them to flight. The way was now clear, and fully two score of the noisy fan-queis were in undisputed

possession of part of the celestial city. We now bent our steps to the Leang-kwang-yamun (palace of the viceroy); but, as none of the party knew the way, we soon fell into disorder. We rallied our forces in the front of a small joss-house, called Tien-how-kung (the hall of the queen of heaven), and it was proposed by some of the party to take possession of the holy place, and there wait the result of our petition; this, however, was objected to, and a Parsee gentleman volunteered to lead us to a better place. So we followed him to the Kwang-hee-chin ts'en-tsun (the Qwong-heep's archery-ground). An effort was made by the garrison to barricade the door, and make good their position; but our brave Parsee general forced his way in, and, at his appearance, about half-a-dozen of the Qwong-heep's left division took to their heels. The English were now undisputed masters of the Qwong-heep's archery-ground, and wandered about *ad libitum*. But, in a few minutes, the Chinese rallied their forces, and two mandarins, one with an opaque white button, the other with a gilt button, returned with about half a hundred of the left division, dressed in their war-jackets, but unarmed. A scene of violent altercation now ensued. The English wished to deliver the petition from the Qwong-heep's camp; but this was objected to, as being contrary to law and reason. The fellow of the gilt-button was exceedingly saucy, the other abounded in 'sweet words.' At length, we agreed to give up the point, and retreat with all the honours of war to our proper position within the two wickets. We had scarcely arrived there, when an elderly and rather mean-looking personage, having his cap, however, surmounted by a flowered coral globe, and a handsome peacock's feather dangling behind, made his appearance, and claimed to be the Qwong-heep, the very man into whose hands we should deliver our petition. It was, however, objected to by the knowing ones, who maintained that this knob was an impostor, and had merely been decked out to quell the 'stupid and disorder-making barbarians.' The old gentleman was used very cavalierly (all of which he bore with the greatest patience), and dismissed with the assurance that the petition could not be given to such a vulgar, shabby-looking fellow. Off trudged the red-button, and in about an hour a sedan-chair appeared, with lictors, torturers, and others of that ilk, and every one was now certain, that the real Simon Pure was forthcoming; when, to the amazement of the whole party, and to the mystification of the knowing ones, out stepped our old friend of the coral knob, dressed in a new silk gown, and (the coarseness of his hands apart), really looking very respectable.

Still we were hard of faith; we could not believe that this was, in very deed, the Qwong-heep. The poor man was scolded, hulled, and quizzed, all of which he bore with great good nature. While busy discussing the important subject of entrusting him with the petition, three hearty cheers announced the arrival of tiffin, which made the Qwong-heep start from his chair, and the guard, which now mustered very strong, recover their arms. The principal part of the Chinese soldiers had laid aside their swords for long pointed hop-poles, which, although a less deadly weapon, still, from the activity with which the Chinamen can at times use them (as one who has received a bellyfull of drubbing at their hands can testify), I could observe some of the English look rather wistfully at them, no doubt praying inside, that *Fykee* would lay down his hop-pole and take up his sword again, which, the truth is, he dare not use.

"At this stage of the business, some of the party having hustled the fat gate-keeper, his pride took fire and he returned the compliment. *Shilleach* was turned the word!—and a regular set-to now commenced. The Chinaman's hop-pole rattled on the Englishman's cudgel, while the hong-merchants, linguists, and Parsees, being non-combatants, were thrust into the middle of the *mêlée*. The exertions of the Qwong-heep and the respectability of the foreigners, at length, resulted in order; which was very well for us, as, in the short skirmish, the Chinese had evidently the advantage. The English were too close packed to use their cudgels with effect, while *Fykee* showed himself quite a master of his weapon. Indeed, had it not been that a matting on top intercepted several of the Chinamen's downstrokes, I am of opinion that some of our party would have had bloody pates, by way of remembrance. As it was, our casualties amounted to one gentleman's fingers *hors de combat*, one captain's head swelled up by a side stroke, and one whose eye was all but put out by a proficient in the pike exercise. One Chinese soldier had a smart rap on the crown, which even his military cap did not render quite agreeable, for he skulked away, no doubt perfectly satisfied. Peace being restored, although both parties continued to eye each other with deadly hatred, it was at last agreed to deliver the petition to the Qwong-heep on the following terms: 1st. That the Qwong-heep should order his soldiers to fall back, as we were determined not to give up the petition under threats or any means of intimidation. 2dly. That the Qwong-heep should bring us some proof that he really had delivered the petition to the fooyuen. These terms being sealed and

ratified, the good-natured old man disappeared the second time. Upwards of an hour elapsed, when he returned in company with two other mandarins; one the Chung-heep, with a transparent blue button, and the other that terror of evil-doers, our friend the Nam-hoy (Nan hac-hien). The former was a mild and most gentleman-like old man, with a long beard; the Nam-hoy was fat and puffy, and really seemed too good-tempered to discharge the unpleasant duties of his office. These gentlemen assured us that the fooyuen had received our petition very graciously, and that the most immediate and strongest measures would be taken to give effect to its prayer; we assured the mandarins of the unfeigned interest which we took in the fate of our fellow-countrymen, and fixed three days as the term allowed, within the which, if the prisoner were not forthcoming, we should again storm the city-gate, and come better prepared to give the soldiers a full satisfaction."

Fall of Snow in Canton.—On the morning of the 8th of February 1836, the natives of Canton were surprised with what must be called in this city a phenomenon. The roofs of the houses and the "bald-pate woods" were periwigged with the snow which had fallen during the night. The severity of the winter in Canton is in some years extreme, and ice is not uncommon, but we do not remember having seen snow in Canton before. The snow lay yesterday morning two inches deep. For two or three previous days, the weather had changed from an unusual and unseasonable degree of heat to the temperature of the month. This change occurred on the 5th inst., which was the Chinese Leihchun, "commencement of spring" term. The natives consider this fall of snow as a most extraordinary event, and, in general, they cannot distinguish ice from snow. The last fall of snow which occurred in Canton was forty-six years ago, in the fifty-fifth years of K'een-lung. This is remembered by a white headed old native, who reports that the fall was not so heavy as that of yesterday.—*Canton Reg.*

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, March 17. Wighton v. Howe.—This was an action for libel, brought against the defendant, as printer and publisher of the *Sydney Gazette*. The damages were laid at £2,000. The plaintiff was a magistrate, and chairman of an association for the prevention of cattle-stealing, and bringing offenders to justice, and in an article published in the

Sydney Gazette, signed "a Resident at Williams's River," he was called a Sabbath-breaker—a peace-breaker—and a clandestine vendor of grog.

A variety of witnesses, in support of the plea of justification, spoke directly and positively to the fact of their purchasing spirits from the plaintiff "on the sly." On the other hand, evidence was given that the charge was wholly false, and the result of conspiracy.

After a trial of three days, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £500.

At the close of the trial, Judge Dowling ordered four of the witnesses into custody, to take their trial for wilful and corrupt perjury.

April 11.—Rex v. Jack Congo Burrell.—In giving judgment in this case (in which the prisoner, an aborigine, had been indicted for the murder of another native*), the Chief Justice remarked, that a demurrer had been filed, denying the jurisdiction of the Court, which must be overruled, as the Court had jurisdiction in the case. On a former occasion of this kind, his Majesty's Attorney General had put it to the Court whether he should bring such a case before the Court, and whether it was the description of crime which would be recognized by the laws of England; the judges had then stated that it was for him to use his sound discretion in the case; but on that occasion no discussion took place as to the authority of the Court—no opinion was given as to its jurisdiction. Judge Burton had put together an opinion, in which the whole Bench coincided; he (Judge B.) would read it to them.

His honour remarked—1st, That although it might be granted that, on the first taking possession of the colony, the aborigines were entitled to be recognized as free and independent, yet they were not in such a position with regard to strength as to be considered free and independent tribes. They had no sovereignty.

2d. The Government proclamation laid down the boundary of the colony, within which the offence of which prisoner was charged had been committed; the boundaries were Cape York in 10° 37' S. Wilkes's promontory, in 39° 12' S., including all the land to the eastward and the islands adjacent.

3d. The British Government had entered and exercised rights over this country for a long period—9 Geo. IV. c. 93.

4th. Offences committed in the colony against a party were liable to punishment, as a protection to the civil rights of that party. If a similar offence had been committed at home, he would have been liable to the Court of King's Bench.

5th If the offence had been committed on a white, that he would be answerable, was acknowledged on all hands; but the Court could see no distinction between that case and where the offence had been committed upon one of his own tribe. Serious effects might arise if these people were allowed to murder one another with impunity; our laws would be no sanctuary to them. For these reasons, the Court had jurisdiction in the case. Demurrer allowed.

A rule *nisi* has been obtained, calling upon Mr. Wighton to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for tampering with witnesses, thereby obstructing the course of justice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Petition to the King.—A petition to the King, described as from the Members of Council, Magistrates, Clergy, Landholders, and other free inhabitants, praying for "such an inquiry into the present state and condition of the colony, in relation to its eligibility as a place for the transportation of criminals, and for carrying into effect an efficient system of secondary punishment; its resources and capabilities as a free settlement, together with the most effectual means, by emigration or otherwise, of raising its moral character; and to what extent, or under what modifications, it may be wise and expedient to confer upon this community the free institutions of Great Britain, as (setting aside crude and dangerous innovations) may ensure the adoption of maturely considered and well devised measures," contains the following paragraphs:

"That, although the colony exhibits the marks of agricultural, commercial, and financial prosperity, to an extraordinary and unexampled degree, this flourishing condition of its affairs is unhappily counterbalanced by a lamentable depravity of manners, and the fearful prevalence of crime, arising, amongst other causes, from the increased and increasing difficulty, as the towns become more populous, and the community extends over a wider surface, of keeping up an effective system of police, for the prevention or punishment of crime, and the consequent relaxation of discipline amongst the convict population; from the inadequacy of the means of religious and moral instruction; and more than all, from the continual influx of transported criminals, without a sufficient number of free emigrants of virtuous and industrious habits, to check the contaminating influence, and infuse a better tone into society.

"That your petitioners have witnessed with unfeigned sorrow, the proposed application of a large proportion of the funds

other purposes than the encouragement of emigration, notwithstanding the faith of government was virtually pledged that the revenue arising from this source should be exclusively devoted to that important object; and your petitioners would, with great deference, submit to your Majesty, that the expenditure of these funds in the labouring classes presents the most obvious and powerful means of rescuing the colony from its present state of moral debasement.

"That the legislative council, as at present constituted, is in a great measure inoperative, from a majority of its members being government officers, from its debates not being open to the public, from the members not having the power to originate laws, and from the presence of the governor as president, which, your petitioners would humbly submit, tends to obstruct the free expression of opinion.

"That by the provisions of the Colonial Jury Law, individuals having undergone sentence of transportation for their crimes, or other ignominious punishments, as well as persons of bad repute and low standing in society, have been placed as jurors upon the same footing with magistrates and men of unblemished reputation; a measure which, your petitioners were informed, was attempted merely as an experiment, and the failure of which, they have reason to believe, is now universally admitted; and that if they could contemplate the possibility of such a law being not only continued, but extended upon the same principles, and rendered imperative in the formation of all juries, both civil and criminal, as well as in the exercise of the other important functions of a representative government, their minds would be harassed and borne down by the most gloomy forebodings.

"Fully appreciating, as they ever must, those institutions and privileges, which are the soul and essence of the Government of England, your petitioners cannot forget, that in England they are based upon the sure foundation of religion and morality; and that to attempt to carry them into operation, by means at variance with these principles, appears to your petitioners to be anomalous and contradictory, and must, they apprehend, be productive of the most dangerous and lamentable consequences. Greatly, therefore, as they desire to be placed upon the same footing as their fellow-subjects, they would humbly submit, that it is still matter of question whether the colony is prepared to enjoy the free institutions of Great Britain; and that many experienced persons are of opinion, that that much-wished for period has not yet arrived."

was held, Sir John Jamieson in the chair, at which a counter-petition to the House of Commons, proposed by Mr. W. C. Wentworth, was unanimously adopted. It subjoins a copy of the other petition, in which it concurs as regards the application of the proceeds of the sale of crown lands exclusively to purposes of immigration; it admits the defects of the Legislative Council, but considers the only safe and effectual remedy consists in the establishment of a Representative Legislature upon a wide and liberal basis; it denies the alleged "alarming increase of crime," and insists that there has been a positive decrease, as compared with the increase of population; it disputes the position in the printed petition respecting the alleged want of discipline amongst the convicts, the operation of the jury system, and the power of dismissing justices of the peace; in allusion "to this and to other insidious attacks in the printed petitions, levelled against Sir Richard Bourke," it records the petitioners' "entire and cordial approval of the wise, disinterested, liberal, just, paternal, and constitutional policy, which has marked his government;" and it concludes: "That in the opinion of your petitioners, the aforesaid printed petitions have been got up by a small illiberal party, who have long displayed their unbending hostility to the best interests of the colony, for the purpose of inducing his Majesty's ministers and your honourable house still further to delay the granting of these free institutions from which we have already been too long debarred—under the hope that something may in the meanwhile occur to further their views."

The Chief Justice.—Chief Justice Forbes left Sydney for England on the 15th April. Addresses were presented to him by various classes, and a number of the most respectable inhabitants attended him to the place of embarkation.

Port Philip.—A curious question will in all likelihood be at issue shortly, betwixt the subject and the Crown, in respect of what constitutes a title to certain tracts of waste land not many hundred miles from hence. We allude to the settlement now making by British subjects on that part of the continent of New Holland, known as Port Philip, and bounded on the southward by Bass's Straits, without any authority from the Crown, nay, in the very teeth of the prohibition of Governor Bourke, notified by his proclamation some months ago.

A Mr. Batman is spoken of as a principal in the Port Philip scheme; but he is generally thought, and not improbably, merely to be the cat's-paw of Lieut. Governor Arthur, in that business. Two other individuals of known

wealth and respectable standing in society, at Hobart Town, are likewise ostensibly connected with it as leaders. The residue seem to be made up of different private adventurers, intent on locating themselves in any way advantageously. It is not individuals, however, we are to regard in this affair, but it is the novel principle upon which those concerned in it have set out. Titles to land have been heretofore derived from one or other of these sources—either from right by immemorial possession, or purchase—by prescription, or conquest. Under the two former, the present Port Philip settlers claim to hold the vast tracts they assume a right to possess. The two last-mentioned constitute the major part of European titles. Upon the major part of the course of last landing at Port Philip in the course of last year, it appears, this Mr. Batman met with an aboriginal chief, who, for a few blankets and slops, some tobacco and trinkets, sold him his whole territory, and ratified the bargain in presence of his whole tribe, by tattooing the parchment deed of transfer prepared for that especial purpose, and following up the act with many uncouth ceremonies significant of its validity. Similar wholesale bargains were effected by others—and they sold by piecemeal to others again, at about ten thousand per cent. advance. Thus the thing went on, to the speculators' entire content. The first lucky adventurers have got possessed of millions of acres of the best arable and pasture lands within many miles, for a mere song; and they are ready to share out their respective bargains with any who may come after, at a handsome profit. In a short time, at this rate, there will not be an acre left unclaimed, and we shall have the whole territory north, east, west—south of Yass, and down to Bass's Straits, and from Cape Howe to Port Philip, in the hands of some score or two of private adventurers.—*Sydney Gaz.*, Mar. 17.

The *Launceston Advertiser* (V. D. Land paper), of the 10th March, takes a more favourable view of the matter, and considers that government, desirous of advancing the colony, will not interfere at present. It observes: "The land is good—this is stated upon undoubted authority—and many respectable individuals have gone over, taking with them considerable quantities of live stock. It is not to be denied that in the system of self-appropriation there is field for much discord; and justice, difficult enough to be had where law exists, is not likely to be overmuch heeded where there is none. It is possible, however, that self-interest—in general a good regulator of society—may point out the expediency of mutual accommodation, and so supply any presumable deficiency of the better principle. This then being the case, there would seem to be thus far a

rational probability of success. The natives have not yet been troublesome; and we make little doubt, that it will rest with the whites themselves whether they ever become so. We look upon 'squattling'—notwithstanding the ridicule attached to the term,—to be the only good method of colonization. It reverses the Swan River scheme—plenty of land and plenty of colonists, but nothing to eat! It begins by stocking the land; and then, when well stocked, will be time enough for government to interpose its authority in the resumption of lands."

Sales of Crown Lands.—In the week ending the 13th of March, sales of crown lands to the extent of 38,900 acres, took place, realizing £13,978, which, according to the *Gazette*, had "found its way into the Secretary of State's crucible, from the pockets of the colonists." The average price obtained per acre was 6s. 11d.; the highest being 23s. 6d., the lowest 3s.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Outrage on Natives.—The following official notice appears in the Tasmanian papers:

"The Lieut.-governor has directed the publication of a letter addressed by Mr. J. H. Wedge to the colonial secretary, dated the 15th inst. from Port Philip, notifying a flagrant outrage committed upon the natives at Western Port by a party of men employed in collecting mimosa bark; and his Excellency cannot express in terms sufficiently strong his regret and abhorrence of such inhumanity perpetrated upon a harmless and unoffending race, who, it is reported, have evinced the most earnest desire to maintain a friendly understanding with his Majesty's subjects."

"Although the occupation of the lands on the southern coast of N.S. Wales, for pastoral and other purposes, or for collecting bark, has not, so far as is known to this government, been sanctioned by any competent authority, yet, the coast adjacent to Port Philip and Western Port is within the jurisdiction of N. S. Wales; and in republishing the proclamation of his Exc. Sir Richard Bourke, promulgating that fact, Governor Arthur is desirous that all persons migrating from Van Diemen's Land to the territory in question should distinctly understand, that they are subject to the laws of England, and of New South Wales; and that an assurance has been received from his Exc. Sir Rich. Bourke, that measures will be promptly taken to bring to trial before the Supreme Court at Sydney, any offender committing outrages on the natives."

The letter referred to from Mr. Sur-

voyor Wedge is dated Bearport, Port Philip, 15th March, 1836, and is as follows:

"Since my late arrival at this place, I have learned that a flagrant outrage has been committed upon the natives at Western Port by a party of men employed in collecting mimosa bark; the details of which I feel myself called upon, as one of the parties associated for their protection, to communicate to you for the information of the Lieut.-governor, in the hope that his Excellency will recommend to the Governor-in-chief to take such steps as he may deem necessary to prevent a repetition of such acts of aggression on a harmless and unoffending race of men, who evinced the most earnest desire since our intercourse with them (upwards of nine months) to maintain the friendly understanding that has been established."

"A few weeks since, William Buckley heard that the men employed in collecting bark had attacked the natives and wounded several of them; but doubts being entertained by some of the correctness of the report, Buckley despatched messengers to request that the wounded natives might be brought to this place, and on the 11th inst. the families arrived, and, on visiting their huts, I found that four individuals had received gunshot wounds. It appears that the natives were fired upon, soon after sunrise, while lying in their huts, and one young girl, about thirteen years of age, was wounded in both her thighs, the ball passing through one into the other, grazing the bone in its passage, which has so far disabled her at the present moment, that her parents were obliged to carry her on their backs from Western Port to this place, a distance of about thirty miles, and it is apprehended that she will not recover the use of her legs. To rescue this poor girl, the men took her in her arms, and in carrying her away was fired at, and wounded in her arm and shoulder with buckshot. Notwithstanding this inhuman attack, the natives persisted in removing the girl, and two more of them, a girl and a boy, also received wounds. About a year and a half ago, a similar attack was made upon the natives, and four of their women were taken from them; and it is to be lamented, that the like outrages have been committed upon the aborigines at Port land bay and other whaling stations, and unless some measures be adopted to protect the natives, a spirit of hostility will be created against the whites, which, in all probability, will lead to a state of warfare between them and the aborigines, which will only terminate when the black man will cease to exist."

Calutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Proclamation.—*Council Chamber, Fort William, March 4, 1836.*—Whereas the Right Hon. George Lord Auckland, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, hath been appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, to be Governor-general of India, and Governor of Fort William in Bengal, upon and from the time of his arrival at Fort William in Bengal, or upon and from the time of his joining the major part of the Supreme Council of India; and whereas Gen. Sir Henry Fane, G. C. B., Commander-in-chief of India, hath been appointed to be an extraordinary member of the Council of India; and Alexander Ross, Esq., Lieut.-col. William Morrison, C. B., and Henry Shakespear, Esq., have been respectively appointed to be the first, second, and third ordinary members of the said Supreme Council of India; and the said Supreme Council of Directors have declared and confirmed Thomas Babington Macaulay, Esq., to be and to continue the fourth ordinary member of the said Council; and whereas the said Right Hon. George Lord Auckland, G. C. B., hath on the day and date hereof arrived in Calcutta, and assumed the said offices of Governor-general of India and Governor of Bengal: the above recited appointments are hereby notified, and it is further proclaimed, that the said Geo. Lord Auckland, Governor-general of India, hath this day taken the usual oaths and his seat in the Supreme Council of India, and the Hon. Alexander Ross, Esq., first member of the said Council, at this time absent at Agra, the said Lieut.-col. William Morrison, H. Shakespear, and Thomas Babington Macaulay, Esqrs., have respectively taken their seats in the said Council.

The Governor-general notifies the following appointments:

J. R. Colvin, Esq., to be private secretary to the Governor-general.

Ens. the Hon. W. Godolphin Osborne, of H. M. 36th regt., to be military secretary to the Governor-general.

Capt. J. Byrne, H. M. 31st regt.; Lieut. F. G. J. Champneys, 23d N. I.; Lieut. George H. Macgregor, Bengal artillery; and Ens. the Hon. W. Godolphin Osborne, H. M. 36th regt., to be aides-de-camp to the Governor-general.

CONDUCT OF COL. SIR E. K. WILLIAMS, AND LIEUT.-COL. E. PURDON.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 7, 1836.—1. His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Journ. N.S. Vol. 21, No. 81.

chief, has received a despatch from the Right Hon. Lord Hill, commanding in chief the British army, making reference to the general courts-martial held in the years 1834 and 1835, first on Lieut.-col. E. Purdon, at the instance of Col. Sir E. Keynton Williams; and afterwards on Col. Sir E. K. Williams, at the instance of Lieut.-col. E. Purdon; and to the general conduct of H. M.'s 41st regiment at that period, reported on by Gen. the Right Hon. Lord W. C. Bentinck.

2. Lord Hill says, that "he considers it a duty imperative upon him to notice the state of that corps, and to take active measures to rescue it from its present condition; which he cannot but regard as highly disgraceful to the character of His Majesty's service."

He remarks "that in the short space of six and a-half years, twelve officers of this regiment have been arraigned before general courts-martial; and in proof of the extent to which the behaviour of the officer influences that of the soldier, he is informed, that the catalogue of crime exhibited amongst the men is equally deplorable, and that murder, wounding with the bayonet, and the menace of life, figure amongst the offences which they have committed."

That "in February 1831," his Lordship "had occasion to animadvert upon the conduct of the officers of the 41st regiment." That "the admonition appears to have been disregarded; and therefore he now feels it incumbent upon him to desire that the Commander-in-chief in India will signify to Col. Sir E. Keynton Williams, and Lieut.-col. E. Purdon, that his Lordship can no longer incur the responsibility of allowing them to continue in a regiment, which under their superintendence and command has arrived at its present degrading condition."

That his Lordship "does not cast from his recollection the previous services of these officers, nor the fact that Sir Edward Williams was acquitted of the charges which were preferred against him; but at the same time that he bears these circumstances in mind, he keeps in view also the concluding observations of the court which tried Lieut.-col. Purdon."

These circumstances lead his Lordship to declare, that "he cannot do more either for Col. Sir E. K. Williams or Col. E. Purdon, than give them the option of retiring upon half-pay, or from the service by the sale of their commissions."

3. His Exc. the Commander-in-chief of the Madras army will call upon these (E)

two officers to report, for the information of His Exc. the Commander-in-chief in India, which of the alternatives (antecedently mentioned) they may respectively adopt; and after he shall have made such report, he will grant them immediate leave of absence to return to England.

4. In communicating to the army in India these very deplorable consequences of discord and want of good feeling between the officers of a regiment, His Exc. the Commander-in-chief desires to point the attention of the officers of H. M.'s 41st regiment to the discreditable position in which they have placed themselves, by the conduct which his Lordship commanding-in-chief has detailed, not only amongst their brother officers in India, but in the eyes of the whole British army; and he prays of them to let those feelings of mortification, which they cannot but deeply experience, operate as a stimulus to every practicable exertion, to recover the good name of their corps, and to re-establish the high character which His Majesty's 41st regiment formerly enjoyed.

5. His Exc. the Commander-in-chief has addressed this order to the army in India generally, instead of confining it to the King's troops; because he regrets to be obliged to remark, that recent circumstances and official reports, have made him cognizant of discord and disunion existing in some other corps, (not His Majesty's) to a degree that is highly detrimental to the service. He therefore places thus prominently before them the consequences of such conduct; and as he is flattered and gratified to the highest degree by the attention which he feels the army have paid to such advice as he has heretofore offered to them, so he is willing to believe that they will be equally attentive to the circumstances to which he now calls their observation; and that they will make such beneficial reflections on the same, as cannot fail to produce advantageous results.

DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 12, 1836.
—With reference to the rules laid down in a letter from the secretary to the Government of India in the military department, under date the 7th instant, it is made known to the medical officers of the army, for their future guidance, that when a medical officer is appointed by the Commander-in-chief to a charge combining both military and civil duties, the former ought to be considered the primary office, entitling him to his military pay and allowances, whilst the latter is only a collateral charge, for which the regulations authorize an established allowance; but when a medical officer is nominated by Government to officiate at a civil station, that becomes his substantive appointment, enti-

tling him to civil allowances; and for any military charge incidental thereto, he will receive the regulated head-money, or other allowance, recognized by the regulations of the service.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Political Department, March 28, 1836.
—The Governor-general of India in Council has been pleased to appoint Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., G. C. B., to be lieutenant-governor of the north-western provinces, to be ordinarily stationed at Agra.

In his capacity of lieutenant-governor, Sir Charles Metcalfe will exercise all the powers and duties, and within the same limits, as were assigned to him as governor of Agra, under the orders of the Governor-general in Council, dated the 14th and 22nd of Nov. 1834; and the secretaries to the government of Agra will be secretaries to the lieutenant-governor in their respective departments.

In modification of the orders of the last-mentioned date, the right hon. the Governor-general in Council has been pleased to resolve, that from the date on which Sir Charles Metcalfe may assume the duties of lieutenant-governor, the agent to the Governor-general for the states of Rajpootana, and the resident at Gwalior, shall correspond with, and receive their instructions in the first instance from, the lieutenant-governor.

The rank and complimentary honours of the lieutenant-governor, within the sphere of his superintendence, are to be the same as those of the late governor.

On being relieved by Sir Charles Metcalfe at Allahabad, the hon. Mr. Ross will be pleased to return to the Presidency, for the purpose of resuming his seat in the Supreme Council.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Feb. 22. Mr. F. Stainforth to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Ghazepore.

March 1. The Hon. J. C. Erskine to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 18th or Jessore division.

Mr. H. C. Halkett to be an assistant under ditto ditto of 14th or Moorshedabad division.

Mr. J. M. Hay to be an assistant under ditto ditto of 18th or Dacca division.

Mr. R. B. W. Ramsay to be an assistant under ditto ditto of 18th or Cuttack division.

The Hon. J. C. Erskine to officiate as commissioner in Soonderbuns, during absence of Mr. C. Grant.

Mr. G. U. Yule to exercise powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in Allahabad.

Capt. N. Lewis, assistant to general superintendent of operations for suppression of Thuggee, to exercise powers of a joint magistrate in Allahabad, Bhawalpore, Malda, Rajshahy, Moorshedabad, Beerbhoom, and Burdwan.

8. Mr. F. Skipwith to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 14th or Moor-

shed division, but will continue to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allahabad.

Mr. J. H. Young to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 18th or Jessore division.

10. Mr. Charles Garstin to officiate, until further orders, as additional judge in Allahabad.

21. Mr. H. S. Oldfield to officiate, until further orders, as civil and session judge of Moorshedabad.

Mr. F. Stainforth to officiate, until further orders, as collector of Calcutta and the 24-pergunnahs, in room of Mr. Oldfield.

Political Department.

Feb. 29. Lieut. T. Lysaght, left wing European Regt., placed under orders of resident at Hyderabad.

March 14. Capt. T. A. Duke, left wing Madras European regiment, to command escort of resident at Nagpore, and to be superintendent of bazars.

Financial Department.

March 16. Mr. T. C. Smith to be senior member of Hon. Company's financial agency at Canton, in room of Mr. J. N. Daniell, who has proceeded to England on furlough.

Mr. John Jackson to be second member of ditto ditto ditto.

Mr. J. H. Astell to be third member of ditto, and to officiate as second member during Mr. Jackson's absence.

Mr. H. M. Clarke to officiate as third member and secretary to Hon. Company's financial agents at Canton, v. Mr. Astell.

General Department.

March 2. Assist. Surg. J. Baker to be superintendent of Bulloosh salt chokies under Act IX. of 1835; date 6th Jan.

29. Mr. F. Campbell to be superintendent of salt chokies at Midnapore under Act IX. of 1836.

Law Department.

March 14. Mr. J. H. Swinhoe to officiate as attorney to Hon. Company, v. Mr. H. Paulin dec.

Mr. H. J. Middleton has been permitted to return to England in order to retire upon an annuity of the year 1836.

Mr. F. S. Head, recently arrived, has been permitted to proceed to Pooree, and prosecute his study of the Oriental languages at that station.

The following gentlemen have reported their return to this presidency: viz.—The Hon. J. C. Erskine, from sea, on 1st March; Mr. T. H. Maddock, from furlough, on 19th March.

Col. D. McLeod, nominated to officiate as agent to the Governor-general at Moorshedabad, received charge of that office from Col. Caulfield, c.b., on the 8th March.

Furloughs, &c.—March 9. Mr. T. P. Woodcock, to sea, for twelve months, for health.—22. Mr. A. Cumming, to Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months, for health.

BY THE AGRA GOVERNMENT.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Feb. 24. Mr. R. Cathcart to officiate as civil and session judge of Moradabad, during absence of Mr. Smith, on leave to the hills.

29. Mr. W. B. Jackson re-appointed to officiate as additional judge at Ghazepore.

Mr. W. H. Benson to officiate as civil and session judge of Jaunpore.

Mr. G. Lindsay ditto as additional judge of Goruckpore.

March 7. Mr. F. P. Buller to officiate as magistrate and collector of Shahjehanpore, during absence of Mr. J. S. Clarke on leave to the hills.

Lieut. C. E. Mills (assistant to general superintendent of operations for suppression of Thuggee) to be vested with powers of joint magistrate in several districts comprised in 1st or Meerut division, and in Dehlee territory, as well as in those under political agent at Amballah.

Lieut. J. Sicman, assistant to do. do., to be

vested with do. do. in several districts comprised in 5th or Benares division.

12. Mr. W. P. Masson to be an assistant under commissioner of 34 or Bareilly division.

19. Mr. C. M. Caldecott to be magistrate and collector of Bareilly. Mr. Caldecott to continue in his present office of magistrate of Cawnpore until further orders.

Mr. W. J. Conolly to be magistrate and collector of Seharunpore. Mr. Conolly to make over charge of office of magistrate and collector of Bareilly to Mr. S. G. Smith, who will officiate in those capacities until further orders.

Mr. T. Louis to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bareilly.

Mr. W. Hunter ditto ditto of Shahjehanpore.

Political Department.

Feb. 20. Mr. S. Fraser to be agent to governor in Bundelkhand.

March 2. Lieut. Col. H. T. Tapp, 1st N.I., to be political agent at Subathoo and commandant of Nusseeree battalion, v. Major C. P. Kennedy resigned.

5. Lieut. Col. G. E. Gowan, of artillery, to be commissioner of Kumaon.

Lieut. W. H. R. Boland, 7th N.I., to be assistant to agent to governor and to commissioner in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Lieut. Arthur Wheatley, 5th L.C., to be ditto ditto.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, March 1, 1836.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Col. J. A. P. Macgregor (military auditor-general), from 61st to 29th N.I.; Col. C. W. Hamilton, lately prom., to 61st do.; Lieut. Col. H. Caldwell (on furl.), lately prom., to 61st do.

March 2.—Capt. L. Thornton, 13th N.I., to act as major of brigade, Nusseerabad district, as a temp. arrangement; date 1st Dec. 1835.

7th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. L. Revell to be adj., v. Lieut. and Adj. W. H. R. Boland placed at disposal of Agra government.

March 3.—Lieut. J. A. Kirby to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 54th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. G. D. Dawes; date 11th Feb.

March 4.—67th N.I. Lieut. H. Cotton to be adj., v. Lieut. J. W. Hicks prom.

Lieut. C. Wyndham, 35th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 7th L.C.

March 8.—Lieut. Col. W. G. Mackenzie removed from 15th N.I. to left wing European regt., and D. Presgrave from latter to former corps.

Assist. Surg. C. Garbett removed from 29th to 66th N.I., and to continue in charge of military and civil establishments at Seonee.

Fort William, March 7, 1836.—Cadets of Infantry George Baillie, Wm. C. Forrest, Wm. R. Hillersdon, and Henry Stein, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

March 14.—5th L.C. Capt. T. M. Taylor to be major, Lieut. Glass Kennaway to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet Arthur Hill to be lieut., from 1st March 1836, in suc. to Maj. Wm. Warde retired.

Supernum. Cornet F. W. S. Chapman brought on effective strength of cavalry.

13th L.C. Lieut. D. G. A. F. H. Mellish to be capt. of a troop, from 17th Feb. 1836, v. Capt. G. L. Trafford dec. (this cancels recent prom. of Lieut. Wingfield); and Cornet George Baist to be lieut., v. Mellish prom.; date of rank to be adjusted hereafter, with reference to retirement from service of Lieut. W. Wingfield.

Supernum. Cornet E. W. C. Plowden brought on effective strength of cavalry.

Cadets of Infantry Stephen Beaufort, T. B. Hamilton, John Inglis, M. W. Tytler, Charles Gordon, and G. S. Mackenzie, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. Alex. Stewart, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

The services of Assist. Surg. H. R. Bond, offi-

ciating at civil station of Furruckpore, at his own request, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Allahabad, March 1, 1836.—Asst. Surg. Alex. Beattie, surg. to Hon. the Governor of Agra, to officiate as assistant garrison surgeon at Allahabad till further orders, v. Asst. Surg. R. J. Brassy, who has been permitted, at his own request, to resign that appointment.

Asst. Surg. Wm. Gordon, m.d., appointed to medical duties of civil station of Mirzapore.

Asst. Surg. R. J. Brassy appointed to medical duties of civil station of Jounpore.

Head-Quarters, March 9.—The following young officers to do duty with corps, and directed to join:—Ensigns G. Baillie and H. Stiel, with 4th N.I., at Berhampore; W. R. Hillierdon with 24th do., at Midnapore.

March 12.—The following regimental orders confirmed:—Capt. J. W. Hicks to act as adj. to 67th N.I., until further orders; date 24 March. —Cornet J. A. D. Ferguson (doing duty) to act as adj. to 6th L.C., during indisposition of Lieut. and Adj. Burt; date 9th Feb.

20th N.I. Lieut. T. Martin to be adjutant, v. Craigie prom.

21st Lieut. A. W. Hawkins (late brought on effective strength of regt.) posted to 4th co. 3d brig. horse artillery.

March 14.—Brev. Capt. and Adj. J. Woodburn, 44th N.I., to act as staff to a detachment consisting of 44th N.I., a squadron of 6th L.C., a detachment of horse artillery, and three companies of 38th N.I., under orders for service in district of Jabboah; date 25th Feb.

March 15.—Lieut. E. R. Lyons, 37th N.I. (doing duty) to act as second in command to Sythet E. Du P. Townsend; date 9th Feb.

5th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. C. Heeven to be adj., v. Mitchell app. to a staff situation.

March 16.—The following station and district orders confirmed:—Asst. Surg. M. McN. Hind, 68th N.I., to have medical charge of a detachment consisting of a brigade of guns from horse artillery, a squadron of 6th L.C., and three companies of 18th N.I., proceeding on service under command of Lieut. Col. J. Holbrow, of 44th regt.; date 23d Feb. —Asst. Surg. F. Hartt, 40th N.I., to afford medical aid to troops and establishments at Akyah, and Asst. Surg. J. H. W. Waugh, on his arrival at Kyouk Phyou, to assume medical charge of troops at that post; date 4th Feb.

The following young officers to do duty with corps, and directed to join:—Ensigns W. C. Forrest, with 10th N.I. at Barrackpore; S. Benoufort, 94th do. at Midnapore; T. B. Hamilton, 4th do. at Berhampore; J. Inglis, 41st do. at Barrackpore; M. W. Tytler, 43d do. at Barrackpore; C. Gordon, 50th do. at Dacca; G. S. Mackenzie, 41st do. at Barrackpore.

March 18.—2d Lieut. H. A. Carleton to act as adj. and qu. mast. to detachment of 8th bat. artillery proceeding to Cawnpore; date 8th March.

Capt. R. S. Phillips, inv. estab., permitted to reside in vicinity of Patna, and draw his allowances from Benares pay office.

Capt. R. P. Field, inv. estab., permitted to reside and draw his allowances at presidency.

Fort William, March 21.—Surg. A. K. Lindesay to be garrison surgeon of Chunar, v. Surg. James Clarke.

March 22.—Asst. Surg. John Davidson to be surgeon, from 12th March 1836, v. Surg. John Henderson dec.

Lieut. W. M. Ramsay, 82d N.I., to be capt. by brevet, from 21st March 1836.

The services of Capt. R. W. Wilson, 68th N.I., placed at disposal of Hon. the Lieut. Governor of the Western Provinces for appointment to command of Palace Guard at Delhi, vacated by the prom. of Capt. Denby to a regimental majority.

Head-Quarters, March 19.—The following removals and postings of medical officers ordered:—Surgeons Wm. Pitt Muston on furl. to 36th N.I.; T. Drever, m.d. (unattached) to 35th do. at Lucknow; C. B. Francis from 11th to 43d do. at Barrackpore. —Asst. Surgeons R. Shaw, from 1st to

5th do. at Benares; W. Bogie, m.d., from 10th to 57th do. at Benares; Charles Griffiths (on furl.) to 45th do.; W. P. Andrew, m.d. (on furl.) to 45th do.; A. Keir, m.d. (unattached) to 9th L.C. at Nusseerabad; James Esdalle, m.d. (on furl.) to 4th N.I.; A. Reid (unattached) to 4th L.C. at Kurnaul; D. W. Nash (on furl.) to 4th N.I.; H. R. Bond (unattached) to proceed to Benares, and place himself under orders of superint. surgeon of that circle.

March 21.—Asst. Surg. S. Winboldt, 8th N.I., to take medical charge of detachment of 9th L.C. at Nusseerabad, v. Lovell; date 2d March.

Lieut. Wm. MacGeorge, who was appointed a deputy judge adv. gen. in orders of 11th Jan. last, posted to Saugor division, from that date, but will continue to do duty at Cawnpore, during absence, on leave, of Capt. C. Rogers.

March 23 and 24.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Capt. E. T. Milner, 30th N.I., to act as major of brigade at Meerut, on departure of Capt. R. D. White, 68th N.I., with his regt.; date 1st Jan. —Lieut. W. C. Campbell, 30th N.I., to act as adj. to left wing of corps, during its employment at Sirdanah; date 31st Jan. —Asst. Surg. G. E. Christopher, 2d L.C., to afford medical aid to detachments of convalescents proceeding from Meerut to Landour; date 1st March. —Ensign Scott, 27th N.I., to act as station staff at Hana; date 20th Feb. —Lieut. J. C. Plowden to act as adj. to 17th N.I. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. F. W. Burroughs; date 2d March. —Asst. Surg. W. Hydon to relieve Surg. W. Steele from medical charge of Major Tronam's detachment of H.M. troops proceeding to Meerut; date 9th March.

March 26.—Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. H. T. Tapp removed from 1st to 15th N.I., and Lieut. Col. D. Pregrave from 15th to 1st do.

Ena. J. B. Conolly removed from 42d to 90th N.I. at Delhi.

1st Lieut. A. Fitzgerald removed from 4th tr. 3d brig. to 1st tr. 2d brig. horse artillery.

March 28.—Lieut. H. Halden to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 7th L.C., as a temp. arrangement; date 26th Jan.

Asst. Surg. R. W. Wrightson to proceed to Arracan, and do duty with 40th N.I.

Permitted to Retire from Service of Hon. Company. —March 7. Major Wm. Warde, 5th L.C., on pension of his rank.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—March 7. Capt. James Gouldhawke, inv. estab. —Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Wm. Wue, 80th N.I. —Lieut. Wm. Freeth, 55th N.I. —14. Maj. W. C. Ortel, 92d N.I. —Capt. W. A. Ludlow, 12th N.I. —Lieut. and Brev. Capt. John Bartleman, 44th N.I. —Lieut. W. A. Butler, 22d N.I. —Surg. C. B. Francis. —Asst. Surg. Richard Shaw. —21. Capt. H. Carter, 73d N.I. —28. Capt. T. E. A. Napleton, 10th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—March 14. Lieut. James Grissell, 46th N.I., on private affairs. —21. Lieut. J. M. Drake, 40th N.I., on ditto. —28. Lieut. George Reid, 1st L.C., on ditto. —2d Lieut. Thos. Bacon, regt. of artillery, for one year, without pay, on ditto.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—March 2. Lieut. Intarp. and Qu. Mast. G. D. Dawes, 64th N.I.

To New South Wales.—March 14. Lieut. N. Vicary, 4th N.I., for two years, for health.

To Singapore.—March 21. Asst. Surg. Thos. Chapman, m.d., for six months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—March 14. Lieut. Col. W. G. Mackenzie, left wing European Regt., for two years, for health. —28. Lieut. Col. C. P. King, 10th L.C., ditto ditto.

His Majesty's Forces.

To Europe.—Capt. G. F. Ellis, for health. —Lieut. G. Ewart, 62d Foot, for health. —Capt. G. Butcher, 11th L. Drago, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.
MARCH 6. *Jupiter*, Galbreath, from Greenock; *Arcturion*, Canning, from Bombay; *Isadora*, Stock-

son, from Madras. —7. H.M.S. *Andromache*, Chads, from Madras; Catherine, Rose, from London; Concord, Thomson, from Boston. —13. *Eclipse*, Perry, from Salem. —14. *John Hepburne*, Lambert, from Penang and Rangoon. —17. *Edmond Castle*, Fleming, from Mauritius and Madras. —18. *Castor*, Michel, from Bourbon and Mauritius. —19. *Comala*, McNeil, from Liverpool; Hindustan, Redman, from London, Madras, and Visagapatam. —20. *Edward Barnett*, Hindmarsh, from Moulmein. —28. *Golt*, Barthez, from Bordeaux and Bourbon; *Str John Rae Reid*, Wooden, from Mauritius. —29. *Red Rover*, Wright, from China; *Str Herbert Taylor*, Wemyss, from Mauritius; *Mona*, Gill, from Liverpool. —30. *Edmonstone*, McDiougall, from Bombay and Cannanore; *Charles Wharton*, Dolby, from Philadelphia and Madras. —31. *Monarch*, Brown, from Singapore; H.M.S. *Rose*, Barrow, from Penang.

Departures from Calcutta.

MARCH 27. *Florence*, Russell, for Boston. —28. *LeEgide*, Peltier, for Mauritius and Bourbon. —29. *Tapley*, Tapley, for London.

Sailed from Saugor.

MARCH 5. *Virginia*, Hullock, for Bombay. —7. *William Harris*, Terry, for Sydney. —8. *Montrose*, Wall, for London; *Tartar*, Rough, for Straits. —10. *Frasquita*, Harvictor, for Nantz; *Dauntless*, Pinder, for London. —13. *Carnatic*, Proodfoot, for Mauritius. —15. *Roberts*, Wake, for London. —16. *Benilton*, Poole, for Liverpool; *Emily Jane*, Rendle, for China. —17. *Mary*, Simpson, and *Vandal*, Taylor, both for Sydney. —18. *Joanna*, Dennison, for London. —20. *Somerset*, Hermann, for Batavia. —21. *Maria*, Morris, for Moulmein. —22. H.M.S. *Andromache*, Chads, for Singapore and China; *Forth*, Landers, for ditto ditto. —23. *Isadora*, Hodson, for Madras. —24. *Haidee*, Messiter, for Mauritius; *Treecott*, Lindsay, for New York; *Mary Dugdale*, Worthington, for Liverpool. —26. *Message des Indes*, Versplicker, for Bourbon; *Indian Oak*, Worthington, for Mauritius. —27. H.M.S. *Hyacinth*. —APRIL 6. *Larkins*, Ingram, for London.

Freight to London (April 2).—Sugar and salt-petre, £5. 10s. to £6.; rice, £5. 10s. to £6. 10s.; linseed, £8. to £8. 15s.; indigo, £6. to £7. 10s.; silk and cotton, £6. to £6. 10s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 18. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Richardson, artillery, of a daughter.
Feb. 4. At sea, on board the *Hibernia*, the wife of Capt. Barthez, 44th N.I., of a son.
9. At Allahabad, the lady of H. B. Harington, Esq., C.S., of a son.
25. At Baitool, the lady of M. C. Ommanney, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
27. At Allahabad, the lady of G. F. Harvey, Esq., of twins, daughters, one still-born.
29. Near Cawnpore, the lady of Paymaster Carew, H.M. 13th regt., of a son.
March 5. Mrs. J. R. Howatson, of a daughter (since dead).
— Mrs. Josiah Rowe, of a daughter.
— At Benares, Mrs. Wm. Bryant, of a daughter.
6. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. Lomer, 21st N.I., of a daughter.
8. Mrs. C. W. Lewis, jun., of a son.
— Mrs. Perkins, Infant's School, of a son.
— At Meerut, Mrs. C. Billings, of a son.
— At Meerut, the lady of R. B. Pennington, Esq., of a son.
— At Allypore, Mrs. Connor, jun., a daughter.
9. At Cawnpore, the lady of Geo. Larkins, Esq., horse artillery, of a son.
14. At Cuttack, the lady of Lieut. Ralph Smyth, artillery, of a son.
15. At Ghazepore, the lady of A. Matthews, Esq., of a daughter.
16. On the Ganges, near Buxar, the lady of J. H. Matthews, H.M. 31st regt., of a daughter.
17. Mrs. Johanna Rebeiro, of a still-born son.
18. At Sylhet, Mrs. R. Martin, of a daughter.
21. Mrs. J. M. Cantopher, of a son.
22. At Cawnpore, the lady of J. S. Toke, Esq., surgeon 1st N.I., of a son.

22. Mrs. John Gray, of a daughter.
— Mrs. Mabert, of a son.
24. Mrs. M. Kenyon, of a daughter.
25. At Hidgelee, the lady of R. W. Skinner, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
— Mrs. Henry Smith, of a son.
26. At Calcutta, the lady of W. R. Young, Esq., of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. C. J. Pittar, of a son.
27. At Bhaugulpore, the lady of Charles Steer, Esq., C.S., of a son.
28. At Serampore, Mrs. Gantzer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 13. At Calcutta, Mr. Nicholas John Jebb to Miss Emilia Botelho.
20. At Chinsurah, Wm. Hollan, Esq., to Miss Lawrence Henique Filliard, of Chandernagore.
25. At Delhi, Thomas Hutton, Esq., Lieut. 37th N.I., to Miss Georgiana Fortescue, third daughter of the late John Browne, Esq., of the Medical Board.
28. At Calcutta, Edward Meany Clark, Esq., to Mrs. Mary Daunt.
March 10. At Allahabad, H. St. G. Tucker, Esq., of the civil service, to Julia, eldest daughter of Col. J. G. P. Tucker, of His Majesty's service.
15. At Mhow, Ensign Geo. P. Whish, 60th regt., son of Colonel Whish, horse artillery, to Maria, only daughter of Lieut. Col. Tullion, 60th regt.
24. At Calcutta, Mr. John Leech to Mrs. Mary Crawford.
25. At Bandel, Capt. C. McNeil to Miss Catherine Bason.
— At Bandel, Peter Palmer, Esq., to Mrs. Mary Ann Paternoster, widow of the late Mr. John Paternoster, of Monghyr.

DEATHS.

Jan. 27. On his passage from the Mauritius to Calcutta, R. T. Wright, Esq., of the firm of Wil-son, Frith, and Co., of Calcutta.
Feb. 1. At Dinapore, Frances Lucy, wife of Capt. G. C. Marshall, H.M. 31st regt., aged 21.
3. At Agra, suddenly, of inflammation of the lungs, Mr. J. Rickaby.
March 4. At Calcutta, aged 52, Mr. Chas. Buckland, late assistant to Messrs. Smithson and Co.
8. Miss Emma Poole, aged 18.
10. In Fort William, the lady of Capt. Arthur Horn, H.M. 44th regt., aged 29.
12. At Loodcecanah, John Henderson, Esq., surgeon on the Company's medical establishment.
16. Mr. B. Gardiner, aged 48.
17. At Monghyr, Lieut. G. Dwyer, of the invalid establishment.
19. At Agra, Octavius Wray, Esq., surgeon, European Regiment.
26. At Calcutta, Caroline Matilda, wife of James Rostan, Esq., sen., aged 36.
28. At Calcutta, Thomas Bowen, Esq., late indigo planter, aged 38.
— At Calcutta, Mary Ann Clermont, widow of the late Mr. John Clermont, aged 48.
29. Mrs. Joanna D'Rosario, aged 70.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

LOSS OF COMMAND MONEY.

Fort St. George, Feb. 16, 1836.—The provisions of G. O. G., No. 283 of 1835, are not intended to disturb the regulation which requires applications for compensation for loss of command-money to be specially submitted, through the channel of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, for the decision of Government, as observed in other charges of a contingent nature; but conveys authority for full batta (less house-rent) being drawn in addition to compensation when the latter may be sanctioned.

Surg. T. B. Conran to be a superintendent

Surg. B. Williams to be garrison surgeon of Trichinopoly, from 1st March 1836, v. T. Williams resigned.

Off Barkham, in consequence of the death of

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unfortunate officer committed suicide by hanging himself on the road from Bellary to Madras.

TOUR OF INSPECTION

Off-Rackonings.—In consequence of the death of Lieut. Gen. Robert Mackay, of the infantry, the

whom he received over the charge of it. And here the Commander-in-chief can not refrain from repeating the regret he feels at the approaching departure of Brigadier Russell (compelled to return to Europe for a time by ill health,) to whom his Excellency's best thanks are due for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of commandant of artillery during the last eighteen months that he (Sir John Keane) has held the command of the Bombay army.

EXAMINATION OF JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

Notification.—Bombay Castle, Feb. 16, 1836.—The resolution of Government, dated the 16th of Sept. 1824, declaring that every writer should pass an examination in the Mahrattce or Guzeratte language, in addition to the Hindoostanee, before his promotion to the second step, in any line, having of late, been to some extent, overlooked in the promotion of the junior civil servants, the Governor in Council is now pleased to publish that resolution for general information, and to declare that, in future, the rule will be strictly enforced.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, is further pleased to notify, that, by having passed in a second language (that is, one beside Hindoostanee,) a civil servant will only be entitled to promotion in a province, within which, such second language is generally spoken. In other words, the having passed an examination in Guzeratte, will not entitle to promotion in the Mahratta country, and *vice versa*.

The vernacular language of the Carnatic, or of the principal portions of the zilla of Dharwar, being the Canarese, and the Government having decided on the gradual adoption of that language, as the medium for transacting all public business in that province, the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that civil servants (commencing with the writers of 1830) will not in future be considered as entitled to promotion in that zillah, unless they shall have previously passed an examination in the Canarese as well as in the Mahratta language.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that, in future, the examinations in the Guzeratte, and Mahrattce languages, shall be held before the committee of examination at the presidency.

It is accordingly hereby notified, for the information of all those concerned, that no one will be considered in future as entitled to promotion to a first or second assistantship without having first passed an examination at the presidency, in the vernacular language of the country, in which his promotion is to take place.

Such parts of this notification as extend to the acquisition of the Canarese lan-

guage, will not be enforced until the 1st of January next; and the examinations in Canarese will be held at such times and places, as the Governor in Council may fix, under a committee to be specially appointed for the purpose.

In the event of any emergency occurring, which, with a view to the interests of the public service, shall imperatively require a relaxation of any of the rules here published, the Governor in Council reserves to himself the liberty of relaxing such rule, so far as may be necessary; but the case shall never be considered or referred to, as a precedent.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, March 2, 1836.—The Hon. James Farish, Esq., appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to be a member of this Government, has this day taken the oaths and his seat in the Council of Bombay under the usual salute.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. W. LONG.

Head Quarters, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1836.—At a general court-martial re-assembled at Poona, on the 28th Dec. 1835, and of which Lieut. Col. J. Scott, of H. M. 4th Regt. L. Drags, is president, Lieut. W. Long, of the 8th Regt. N. I. was tried on the following charges, *viz.*

1st Charge.—For highly unofficer-like conduct in the following instances:

1st. In refusing to receive an official letter addressed to him on the 16th June 1835, by Lieut. Hunter, commanding the Poona Police corps, relative to a certain claim against him by Subedar Motee Ram, and other official business connected with the period during which he, Lieut. Long, had previously held command of the said corps, at the same time telling the man who presented the letter to him, to throw it away.

2d. In withholding all explanation on the above circumstances, when applied to on the subject, by Lieut. Hunter, in a note dated 19th June 1835, to which he, Lieut. Long, returned no reply.

2d. Charge.—For highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in falsely stating in a letter addressed to the adjutant of the Regt. N. I., dated Bombay, 8th July 1835, that he knew nothing about the letter alluded to by Lieut. Hunter, in his letter to the principal collector of Poona, dated the 20th June 1835, as having been returned to him unopened, and that it must have been returned by mistake on the part of the orderly who brought it; he, Lieut. Long, well knowing that the letter in question was that addressed to him by Lieut. Hunter, on the 16th June 1835, which he

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refused to receive, and desired the man who presented it to throw it away.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Revised Finding.—The court having taken into their mature consideration the remarks of His Ex. the Comm.-in-chief, contained in the military secretary's letter, see reason to annul their former award, and came to the following decision, *viz.*—

That the prisoner Lieut. W. Long, 8th Regt. N. I., is guilty of the 1st instance of the 1st charge, excepting that Lieut. Long did not tell the man who presented the letter to him, to throw it away.

Guilty of the 2nd instance of the 1st charge.

Guilty of the 2d charge, excepting having directed the man who presented the letter, to throw it away.

That Lieut. Long is guilty of all and every other part of the charges preferred against him.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty, as above specified, do sentence him, the said Lieut. W. Long, 8th Regt. N. I., to lose one step of his regimental rank as a Lieut. in the 8th N. I. which will place him immediately below Lieut. A. S. Hawkins, and above Lieut. H. C. Morse, and that his commission as Lieut. in the Army, and in the mission as Lieut. in the 8th N. I., shall bear date and have effect one day after the date of Lieut. A. S. Hawkins, and further, to be severely and publicly reprimanded at such time and place as His Ex. the Commander-in-chief, may be pleased to direct.

(Signed) J. SCOTT, Lieut. Col. and President.

I approve of the above revised finding, but cannot confirm the sentence.

(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut. Gen. Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by the Commander-in-chief.

Lieut. Long being found guilty, not only of unofficerlike conduct in the instances alleged to in the 1st charge, but also of highly disgraceful conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, the character of an officer and a gentleman, in making false assertions in an official letter, as stated in the second; dismissal from the service was the proper and the only punishment the court could award, by the express declaration of the Articles of War.

The court have not stated any circumstances of an extenuating nature, which may have led them to regard Lieut. Long's conduct, as falling short of the full extent of the Articles of War; nor after an attentive perusal of their proceedings, have I been able to discover any such grounds for the very lenient sentence they have awarded after such a finding.

It is unnecessary to comment on the conduct of Lieut. Long, as exhibited in

the occurrences which gave rise to this trial. The publicly recorded opinion of so many of his brother officers, after deliberate enquiry, must be to him a heavier punishment than the penalty they have adjudged, were it even to be inflicted.

I can only hope that the lenity shown to Lieut. Long on this occasion, and the narrow escape he has had from absolute ruin, will not be without their effect; but that in the career still left open to him, he will endeavour to efface the stigma of his past misconduct, and regain the good opinion of his brother officers, and the authorities under whom he serves, by more rigidly adhering to the rules of gentlemanlike propriety, and restraining that intemperate and reckless spirit, to the indulgence of which his present discreditable position may be entirely ascribed.

Lieut. Long is released from arrest, and directed to join his regiment.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department.—Revenue.

Feb. 25. Mr. R. Keays to act as second assistant to principal collector of Surat.

Mr. F. Sims to act as third assistant to principal collector of Surat.

Mr. J. Rose to act as fourth assistant to principal collector of Poona.

March 1. Mr. W. C. Bruce to be collector of customs and town duties, reporter-general on external commerce, and collector of land revenue, Bombay.

Territorial Department.—Finance.

March 15. Assist. Surg. S. Fraser to act, pro tempore, as deputy assay-master of mint.

Judicial Department.

Feb. 24. Spencer Compton, Esq., to be clerk to Hon. the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, from 1st Feb.

March 1. The Hon. James Sutherland, Esq., to be judge and session judge of Surat, and agent for Right Hon. the Governor, at that station.

The Hon. Edward Franks, Esq., to be chief judge of courts of sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut.

General Department.

March 1. Bazett Doveton, Esq., to be civil auditor and mint master.

17. Mr. H. Brown to act as civil auditor and mint-master from 5th March, until return of Mr. Doveton to presidency.

Mr. J. Buchanan was examined in the printed regulations of government, on the 27th Jan., by a committee assembled for that purpose, and was found quite competent to enter on the transaction of public business.

Furloughs, &c.—Feb. 27. Mr. Wm. Richardson, to Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Feb. 19. The Rev. James Jackson, M.A., to be chaplain of Bhoji, and to visit Rajore four times in the year, spending two Sabbaths there at each visit.

March 16. The Rev. J. Jackson, M.A., chaplain of Bhoji, to be acting chaplain of Byculia and Tannah, during absence of the Rev. W. K. Fletcher on sick cert.

Leave of Absence.—Feb. 27. The Rev. W. K. Fletcher, A.M., to Neelgherry Hills, for one year, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 22, 1836.—Lieut. Kinner to be acting executive engineer at Deesa, during absence of Lieut. Harris.

3d Lt. Lieut. M. H. Daniel, having retired on 27th March 1835, prior to his prom. on 12th Oct. 1835, his commission to lieut. to be cancelled, and date of rank 12th Oct. 1835.

Cadet of Cavalry F. Ashworth admitted on es. Henry Wood admitted on ditto, and prom. to 2d. on ditto, and prom. to ensign.

Lieut. F. Mayor, 6th N.I., to take charge of engineer department at Surat, from 24th Jan., and absence on leave to presidency.

Feb. 25.—Lieut. Nash, of engineers, permitted to proceed to presidency, on duty.

Feb. 29.—Capt. E. Stanton to act as commissary of stores at Belgaum, during absence of Capt. G. W. Gibson.

The following officers, cadets of 1830, to have brevet rank of captain, from dates specified:—

—Lieut. J. Beck, 9th N.I., from 4th Jan. 1836, her, 4th do.; and T. Candy, 20th do.; all from 15th Feb. 1836.—Lieut. D. Castairs, 6th N.I., Feb. 1836.—Lieut. A. R. Wilson, 14th N.I., Feb. 1836.—Lieut. T. Mitchell, 15th N.I.; A. V. J. Littlewood, 9th do.; J. K. Gloag, 2d do.; R. all from 21st Feb. 1836.

March 2.—Col. Sullivan, of H.M. 6th or Royal Warwickshire Regt., to be a brigadier of 2d class, while exercising command of garrison of Bombay.

March 8.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. H. W. Freedy, 25th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Woodburn, on sick cert. to Decatur.—Lieut. E. W. Agar, 3d N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., grave to act as adj. to details of 15th N.I. at Tanproceeding to Dhoolah.—Lieut. R. J. N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., from date of departure of Lieut. Echalez to presidency.—Capt. J. D. Brown, 10th N.I., to act as interp. to that regt. from 20th Feb.—Lieut. and Adj. T. Jackson, 2d N.I., to act as adj. to that regt. from 14th Feb.

25th N.I. Ens. G. H. Robertson to be interp. in Marhata language; date 10th Feb. 1836.

March 11.—Capt. H. Pelham, 10th N.I., transferred to invalid establishment.

Lieut. C. Walker, of engineers, to be an assistant superintendent of roads, tanks, &c., v. Lieut. T. M. B. Turner.

March 16.—2d Lieut. P. L. Hart, of engineers, to be an assistant to inspecting engineer of southern division of army.

March 17.—1st Lt. Lieut. C. A. Echalez to be qu. m. st. and interp. in Hindoostanee language; date 15th Feb. 1836.

Ens. Evans, 9th N.I., to be line adj. to field detachment in Mysore Kaunta, under command of Capt. D. Forbes.

Consequent on departure of Capt. T. B. Jervis to England, Capt. Waddington to resume his appointment of superintending engineer at presidency.

(The situation of inspecting engineer, southern division of army, will continue vacant, pending reference made to the Court of Directors.)

March 21.—Surg. J. P. Riach permitted to remain in Persia, for purpose of being employed on personal staff of His Majesty the King of Persia.

Capt. W. Ogilvie assumed charge of duties of pay office, Poona division of army, on 10th Feb.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Feb. 22, Capt.

G. Boyd, 2d Gr. N.I.—Lieut. G. L. Jacob, ditto.—Lieut. R. Farquhar, 6th N.I.—2d. Ens. J. W. Auld, 20th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 22. Assist. Surg. M. Stovell, 9th N.I., for health.—23. Lieut. J. Beck, 9th N.I., for health.—Lieut. E. Andrews, 7th N.I., for health.—29. Capt. T. B. Jervis, superintending engineer at presidency.—March 8. Capt. W. Maubrell, 6th N.I., for health.—15. Lieut. G. Fisher, 12th N.I., for health.

To Natcherry Hills.—Feb. 20. Lieut. Ramsay, 24th N.I., for twelve months, for health.—March 8. Brigadier G. A. Litchfield, commanding at Sholapore, ditto ditto.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 22. Capt. G. W. Gibson, regt. of artillery, for two years, for health.—23. Assist. Surg. J. J. Cunningham, ditto ditto.—March 8. Capt. T. Myloe, 1st I.C., ditto ditto.—14. Capt. W. Harris, executive engineer of N. D.A., ditto ditto.—15. Brev. Col. C. Garraway, 14th N.I., ditto ditto (eventually to Europe).

Cancelled.—Feb. 29. The furlough to Europe granted to Capt. E. Walter, 3d Lt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Wilson resumed charge of offices of controller of dock yards, boat master, and agent for transports, on 17th February.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MARCH 3. H.C. schooner Cyrene, Gurnell, from Persian Gulf and Muscat.—4. *Adelphi*, Steele, from Calcutta.—17. H.M.S. *Victor*, Crozier, from Calcutta, Madras, and Mangalore.—19. H.M. slop of war *Elephantine*, Low, from Bussandore and Muscat.—21. *Swordsw*, Adam, from Calcutta, &c.—24. *Alaerie*, Clarke, from Calcutta and Aleppo.

Departures.

MARCH 17. *Triton*, Ducent, for Malabar coast and Bordeaux; *Agar*, Nicol, for Madras.—18. H.C. armed steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Rowband, for Suez.—28. *Indra*, Andrews, for Malabar coast, for Salem; *Quind*, King, for Salem; H.M.S. *Winchester*, Spatscott, to sea.—28. *Trinobulo*, Hesse, for Liverpool; *John Campbell*, Cleland, for Clyde.

To Sail.—Gorenapada, for Liverpool, on 29th March; Richard Walker, for ditto, 10th April; Palmyra, for London, 10th April.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 29. At Rajkot, the lady of Conrad Owen, Esq., 1st Lt. C., of a daughter.

—At Malligaum, the lady of Captain George Smith, 28th N.I., of a son.

Feb. 5. Mrs. G. Scales, of a son.

7. At Poona, the lady of Capt. Mignan, Bombay Europ. Regt., of a daughter.

21. At Bombay, the lady of Henry Willis, Esq., of a son.

March 2. At Bombay, Mrs. Edgecumbe W. Edwards, of a daughter.

3. At Gurgaum, the lady of Lieut. Thornbury, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 22. At Byculla, Mr. George S. Collett to Miss A. U. Hackney.

March 25. At Bombay, Ens. Lambert Scott, 20th regt. N.I., to Jane Mary, second daughter of Saville Marriott, Esq.

DEATH.

March 25. At Bombay, aged 19, W. O. Russell, Esq., of the civil service, eldest son of the late Sir Wm. O. Russell, chief justice of Bengal.

Ceylon.

GENERAL ORDERS.—MILITARY REDUCTIONS AND ALTERATIONS.

Head-Quarters, Colombo, Dec. 26, 1835. No. 1. The subject of the Colonial Military Expenditure having been under the consideration of the Right Hon. the Governor and Council, the following reductions and alterations have been resolved upon.

2. The appointments of commandant at Koenagalle, Matura, Ruauwelle, Matelle and Fort McDonald, those of staff officer at Badoolla and Koenagalle, and that of medical attendant on His Exc. the Governor, will cease to be borne on the military schedules from the 1st proximo.

3. The command allowance at Kandy will be fixed at £25, and that at Trincomalee at £30 per mensem, also from the 1st proximo.

4. The allowances at present paid to the situations abolished by No. 2 General Order, as well as the difference between the present and rates of command allowance at Kandy and Trincomalee, will be continued to the officers now holding the several appointments for six months, from the 1st proximo, as a contingent charge, unless these officers should, during that period, be appointed to other situations.

5. The corp of armed Lascarens is to be disbanded, with as little delay as possible, in conformity to instructions which will be issued by the deputy adjutant general.

6. The officer commanding the armed Lascarens will continue to draw his present allowances for six months, from the 1st proximo, upon the same condition with the other officers whose appointments are abolished.

7. The native officers of the above corps will be pensioned according to their respective claims.

8. The non-commissioned officers and privates will receive a gratuity equal to six months pay from the end of the month in which they are respectively discharged.

9. The men of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment enlisted since the 16th Aug. 1830, as well as those who may hereafter enlist in that corps, will receive 2d. each per diem in addition to their present pay of 6d. from the 1st proximo; which charge is to be brought to account in the unfixed contingent abstract of the Ceylon regiment.

10. The Major-general trusts that this act of consideration and liberality on the part of His Exc. and the Council will be felt and appreciated as it ought to be by the men of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, and that they will shew that it is so by a continuance of good and soldier-like conduct, which, while it is the best return a soldier can make for any favour the government under which he serves may confer upon him, constitutes at the same time his

strongest claim to the benefit of its future protection.

11. The officers at present holding the situation of commandant at Koenagalle, Matura, Ruauwelle, Matelle, and Fort McDonald, will, notwithstanding the reduction of the command allowances, continue in charge of those posts as heretofore, until further orders.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—March 7. *Valleyfield*, from London.—8. *Merman*, from London, Madeira, and Cape, and sailed 11th for Bombay.

BIRTH.

March 7. At Kandy, the lady of W. H. Whiting, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

Singapore.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 29. The lady of the Rev. Ira Tracy, American missionary, of a son.

Feb. 5. The lady of Lieut. Begbie, Madras artillery, of a daughter.

DEATH.

Dec. 27, 1835. Emily Jane, wife of Lieut. George Rowlandson, Madras artillery, aged 29.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—March 8. *Formidable*, from Liverpool.—26. *Lotta*, *Layton*, and *Royal Son* reign, all from N.S. Wales.—*Mulwin*, from London.

New South Wales.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—March 10. *Protector*, from Mauritius.—15. *North Briton*, from Leith.—16. *Hind*, from Launceston; *William Inglis*, from London, Dantzic, and Batavia.—17. *Moran Watson*, from London.—20. *Jane Gaudier*, from Mauritius; *Ulysses*, from Hobart Town.—21. *Starling Castle*, from do.—22. *Margaret Graham*, and *Asia*, both from do.—24. *Alce*, from Liverpool.—28. *William*, from Launceston; *Siron*, from Hobart Town.—29. *Janet*, from Greenock; *Chalcedony*, from New Zealand.—April 3. *Demosden*, from London and Hobart Town.—4. *New York Packet*, from Valparaiso; *Elizabeth*, from Launceston.—17. *Black Warrior*, from Hobart Town; *Alcedon*, from Calcutta; *Lady of the Lake*, from China.

Departures.—March 17. *Yanantart*, for Hobart Town.—18. *Pyrrus Freeling*, for ditto.—22. *Integrity*, for Hobart Town and Calcutta; *Henry Wollendy*, for Batavia.—23. *Ellen*, for Batavia.—April 16. *Richard Reynolds*, for Java.

Van Diemen's Land.

SHIPPING.

Arrival at Hobart Town.—March 30. *Egyptian*, from London.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—March 25. *Helen*, from Cape.—26. *Blakely*, from Liverpool.—April 6. *Channon*, from London; *Lema*, from Marseilles.—15. *Colbert Monro*, from Bordeaux.—26. *Africa*, from London.

Departures.—April 7. *Isabella*, for Sydney.—8. *Helen*, for Madras; *Blackley*, for Calcutta.

Cape of Good Hope.

COMMANDANTSHIPS.

The Commander-in-chief and Governor, with the authority of the Noble Lord the Secretary for the Colonial Department, has established four commandant-ships: viz.—Graham's Town, Lieut. Col. Somerset, K.H.; Cape Town, Col. Hare, 27th Foot; Port Elizabeth, Capt. Ewart; and Robber's Island, Capt. Wolfe, 98th regiment.—*London Paper*.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—May 12. *Helen Mar*, from Rio de Janeiro.—27. *Hortensia*, from Liverpool.—29. *Cheerful*, from Liverpool.—31. *Olivia*, from Rio de Janeiro.—June 1. *Strath Edin*, from London.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 25.

Slavery in India.—Mr. Norton inquired of the President of the Board of Control, whether any and what steps had been taken in India for abolishing slavery.

Sir J. Hobhouse replied, that it had not been the intention of the E. I. Charter Act to abolish what was called "Slavery" in India, which would interfere with the social condition of the people, and open a door to many evils. The matter had been, therefore, left in the hands of the local authorities, with directions to devise plans and regulations for the amelioration of slavery in India, which were to be submitted to the home authorities. None had yet been received.

Mr. Norton said, his impression and that of the country had been, that, by the Charter Act, slavery was to be abolished in India.

Sir J. Hobhouse referred to the 88th clause, which showed that the framers of the act considered that the existing state of society in India, rendered interference with domestic slavery most difficult and dangerous. (*Hear*).

August 12.

Duties in Java.—Mr. P. Stewart moved that a petition from Glasgow, presented on the 27th June, complaining of the duties imposed in Java on the importation of British manufactures, as contrary to the treaty of 1824, be taken into consideration.

Lord Palmerston admitted that this was a serious grievance, and that the Dutch government had, for a series of years, violated a solemn treaty with this country.

By that treaty, all articles imported into Java by British subjects, and in British ships, were liable to double the duty paid on imports by Dutch subjects in Dutch ships; whereas, far higher duties had been imposed. The matter had been long a subject of representation to the government of Holland, and he believed it was now disposed to do justice; for an order had been issued to reduce the duties to their proper proportion. One point of difference remained to be settled; the Dutch government insisted that the nationality of the article should be the criterion of the duty, whereas we insisted that it should be that of merchant and ship. He hoped and expected that the negotiation would terminate satisfactorily; if not, his Majesty would be compelled to call upon Parliament for measures to enforce our rights, and oblige the government of Holland to do justice.

The motion was withdrawn.

August 5.

Emigration of Females to Australia.—Mr. Walter (on the motion for going into a Committee of Supply) made some statements respecting female emigration to Australia. He read a letter from a respectable person in Van Diemen's Land, dated "Hobart Town, Oct. 26," in which the writer stated: "Out of 268 who came out with me, I verily believe that there are not more than twenty who have any claim to a good name, being driven to the most wretched and loathsome debauchery; and out of these twenty, I have been the only means of saving and placing many of the poor creatures. They have been glad to lie on my bare floors, and partake of such scanty food as I could spare from my large

BIRTHS.

March 22. Mrs. Rice Jones, of a daughter.
April 4. At Helvidero, Kynsna, the lady of T. B. Duthie, Esq., of a son.
10. Mrs. Twyross, of a son.
24. At Cuyler Manor, Uitenhage, Mrs. W. Armstrong, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 11. At Cape Town, Wm. Homewood, Esq., to Magdalena Sophia Carolina, only daughter of H. G. Reeve, Esq.
13. At Cape Town, the Rev. Jean Eugene Cassin to Miss Sarah Jane Dyke.
May 10. At Cape Town, H. C. Reeve, Esq., to Ellen, fifth daughter of the Rev. Dr. Oke.

DEATHS.

April 7. Mr. Frederick Hyller, chief officer of the *Koradell*, aged 34.
10. Suddenly, Johannes Henricus Ham, Esq., 29. Capt. Joseph Atherton, aged 43.
May 2. Mr. James Stewart, aged 30.

family. Here is neither credit nor pity for strangers. Whether the murder and extermination of the aborigines, or the exportation of defenceless females, be more horrid to contemplate, is a question." Now all this (continued Mr. Walter) was independent of the accounts he had himself received and communicated to the house. But the public papers teemed with narratives of this dreadful kind, and censured the Emigration Committee in London for having put forth statements, that the most satisfactory accounts of the emigrants had been received both from Sydney and Hobart Town. One good effect of his former motion on this subject had been, that the transportation of more females to Sydney was now stopped. The committee had transmitted a formal notification to the Colonial-office to that effect, assigning the extreme immorality of the colony as the motive of their determination.* Sydney, however, which was now to be abandoned, was, till very lately, the subject of as much praise as Van Diemen's Land; and a great number of females had been recently sent thither, notwithstanding the shocking account of its condition given last year by the chief criminal judge, who publicly stated that the commission of crime, and the punishment of it, seemed to be the main business of the colony. The committee, however, still pressed the emigration of females to Van Diemen's Land, where, as they said, a very different state of society prevailed, and the entire state of the community was more moral and religious. He (Mr. Walter) utterly denied that this statement. He must repeat, that it was only last year the committee declared their accounts from Sydney were as satisfactory as they now confessed them to be the reverse. With respect to Van Die-

* Extract of a letter from Mr. Edward Forster, Chairman of the Emigration Committee, to Sir G. Grey, Bart., dated Emigration Committee-room, 22d July, 1836.

"At a meeting of the Emigration Committee, held yesterday, the state of society at Sydney was the subject of their serious consideration; and from the facts established before them of the extreme immorality of that place, of the open and profligate disregard of the obligations of religion which prevails there, the committee deemed it to be their duty to pass the enclosed resolution, which, at their desire, I now beg leave to transmit to you for the information of the Secretary of State. The committee wish me to observe, that this resolution is confined entirely to New South Wales; in Van Diemen's Land, a very different state of society prevails, and the entire state of that community is much more moral and religious."

"Emigration Committee-room, July 21, 1836."
"At a meeting of the Emigration Committee held this day, it was unanimously resolved,—That, advertising to the information imparted to the committee, both collectively and individually, of the excessive immorality stated to prevail in certain districts of New South Wales, the committee have formed the opinion that they cannot conscientiously recommend to the Government to encourage the further emigration of single females (however well selected), unprotected by parents or near relatives, to Sydney."—*Parl. Papers*, 4th August.

men's Land, the picture of that settlement was now fairly before the house. A ship-load of the victims of these speculations was announced for sailing the 22d of next month. Whether the charge of trafficking in human life and morals rested upon the Government, or the committee, or both, was immaterial. Whatever their motives might be, it was very clear, from their own acknowledgment, that they had done much mischief. The ladies' committee at Van Diemen's Land entreated them to send out no more females under seventeen or eighteen years of age; and they complied with this injunction by directly advertising for girls of fifteen, spreading at the same time the most false accounts of the Elysian fields to which they were to be conveyed. A captain of an East-Indianman, who was just returned to England, had told him that great numbers of these poor creatures had even got to Calcutta, where they infested the streets. Having said thus much, he should forbear animadverting further, in the hope that from this discussion the exportation of young females would be henceforward stopped.

Sir G. Grey said, that the occasion on which the hon. member had chosen to make his statement on the question, namely, that the Speaker do leave the chair, was so extremely inconvenient, that he should abstain from making a single observation on it. (*Hear, hear, and cries of oh!*) The matter here dropped.

Parliament was prorogued by the King in person on the 20th August.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN BANK.

Amongst the projects started by capitalists is that of a bank in India, upon so large a scale as to supersede the government treasuries and financial agencies in India and China, the bank undertaking to receive and distribute the revenues and transact all financial concerns connected with the government, and to liquidate the whole disbursements of the country at a fixed rate of exchange.

The projectors propose that the Indian Government should possess a power of superintendence over the operations of the bank.

The prospectus is signed by more than a hundred respectable firms in London and the outports.

The proposed capital of the bank is five millions sterling, and application has been made to Government for a charter of incorporation, limiting the responsibility of shareholders to the amount of their subscriptions.

The Board of Control, it is said, have so far countenanced the project as to refer the proposition to the Indian Govern-

ment: the Court of Directors are said to be "quiescent."

To us it appears that the scheme is open to the strongest objections. Although the projectors disclaim (perhaps sincerely) the idea of a monopoly, the plan must have the effect of creating one, for they avow that the object is to abolish all the existing banking establishments at Calcutta and in the interior. The evils of allowing a body of private traders to have the fingering of the whole capital of India, public and private, territorial and mercantile (perhaps to the extent of twenty millions annually), subject to a responsibility only to the extent of their respective subscriptions, the nominal capital being five millions, are obvious and alarming.

HOME LEGISLATION FOR INDIA.

It is worthy of remark, as a proof either of the perfection of the law as applicable to our Indian possessions, or an evidence of the little attention paid to these possessions at home, that of the ninety-six notices of motions for next session, standing on the votes of the House of Commons, not one relates to Indian topics, unless we include in that category one by Mr. Mark Philips, for the repeal of the duty on raw cotton, and another by Mr. Robinson for a bill to explain the act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85, so far as it applies to maritime officers of the East-India service excluded from compensation.

EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.

The following is copy of a despatch from Col. Chesney, R.A., in command of the Euphrates expedition, to the President of the Board of Control, and published in the *London Gazette*:

"Euphrates steamer, Anna, May 28, 1836.
"Sir,—It is with feelings of the deepest regret that I do myself the honour of informing you, that the *Tigris* steamer was totally lost during a hurricane of indescribable violence, which, after the short struggle of about eight minutes, sent a fine vessel to the bottom in five fathoms water, and deprived his Majesty of fifteen valuable men, with five natives in addition.

"My reports up to the 17th inst., at Deir, will have informed you that all was going on as successfully as the most sanguine could possibly desire. We found the Arabs well disposed, and quite ready to form depots for us of wood, charcoal, bitumen, and lignite coal, all met in abundance, and tried with complete success. In addition to these marked advantages, the survey has been carried 500 miles down the Great River, which seemed in all respects to be the last depth sounded; and we have since found three and a-half fathoms on one side of the spot, and five on the other.

spects favourable; in short, all was continued prosperity, up to the afternoon of the 21st, when it pleased God to send the calamitous event of which it is now my duty to give a feeble sketch.

"A little after 1 p.m., on that melancholy day, the flat-boats being a little ahead, and the *Tigris* leading the *Euphrates*, a storm appeared, bringing with it, high in the air, clouds of sand from the west-north-west quarter. At this moment we were passing over the rocks of Is Geria (deeply covered) and immediately after we made a signal for the *Euphrates* to choose a berth and make fast; which was done more as a matter of precaution, on account of the difficulty of seeing our way through the sand, than from apprehension that the squall would be so terrific. The *Tigris* was immediately directed towards the bank, against which she struck without injury, but with so much violence, as to recoil a distance of about eight yards, leaving two men on the bank, who had jumped out to make fast. The wind then suddenly veered round, drove her bow off, and thus rendered it quite impossible to secure the vessel to the bank, along which she was blown rapidly by the heavy gusts, her head falling off into the stream as she passed close by the *Euphrates*, which vessel had been backed opportunely to avoid the concussion. The engines were working at full power, and every endeavour made to turn the vessel's bow to the bank. One anchor was let go, but the heel of the vessel made it impossible to get the other out, and she was then nearly broadside to the wind, with the engines almost powerless, and the waves, rising to four or five feet, forcing their way in at the windows. Lieut. Cockburn, the Messrs. Staunton, and some of the men, made ineffectual attempts to keep out the water, for the fate of the vessel was already decided; and the fore part of the deck being under water, Lieut. Lynch came to report that the *Tigris* was sinking, and the word was immediately passed for all to save themselves. At this very instant, a momentary gleam of light faintly showed the bank at the apparent distance of eight or ten yards; and as there appeared every probability that the stern would touch it before she went down, Lieut. Lynch encouraged the people to remain steady until they reached the land. All were on deck at this critical moment, some clinging to the ropes of the awning, the paddle-boards, and funnel; but the majority were close to the tiller, and all behaving with the most exemplary obedience, until the vessel went down all at once, and probably within half a minute after we had seen the bank for an instant.

"Lieut. Lynch, who was at my elbow, dived out underneath the starboard ridge

rope, at the moment when there was about four feet water on the deck, and I had the good fortune to get clear in the same way through the larboard side, and also to take a direction which brought me to the land, without having seen any thing whatever to guide me through a darkness worse than that of night. When it cleared a little, I found around me Lieut. Lynch and Mr. Eden (both greatly exhausted). Mr. Thompson, the Messrs. Staunton, and several of the men. The hurricane was already abating rapidly; and as the distance from the vessel to the shore was very short, we indulged the hope that the rest of our brave companions had reached the bank lower down. For an instant, I saw the keel of the *Tigris* uppermost, near the stern. She went down bow foremost, and having struck the bottom in that position, she probably turned round on the bow as a pivot, and thus showed part of her keel for an instant at the other extremity; but her paddle-beams, floats, and parts of the sides, were already broken up, and actually floated ashore; so speedily and terrific had been the work of destruction. From the moment of striking the bank until the *Tigris* went down, it scarcely exceeded eight minutes, while the operation of sinking itself did not consume more than three: indeed, the gale was so violent, that I doubt whether the most powerful vessel, such as a frigate, could have resisted it, unless she were already secured to the bank; and for this there was, in our case, little or no time, as it was barely possible, in the position of our consort, to make fast and save the vessel.

"I had little, or rather no hope, but the *Euphrates* could have escaped, but the intrepid skill of Lieut. Cleaveland and Mr. Charlewood enabled them to get out two anchors in the very nick of time; and by the united means of two hawsers, and the engines working at full power, the vessel maintained her position at the bank until the storm abated; and as it required all the powers of a fifty-horse power engine, in the case of the *Euphrates*, to keep her hawsers from snapping, I infer that the twenty horses of the *Tigris* would not have been sufficient to enable her to keep the position at the bank, even if the officers had succeeded in securing her along-side of it.

"Lieut. Lynch and Mr. Eden continued cool and collected until the last moment, nor were any efforts wanting that skill or presence of mind could suggest to save the vessel in the first instance, and the lives in the second, when the former had failed; nor could any thing be more exemplary than their conduct, and that of all on board; scarcely a word was spoken, not a murmur was heard, and death was met with that exemplary degree of intrepidity and resignation

which have been displayed by every individual throughout the arduous and trying service in which we have been engaged since January, 1835.

"Having already given a faithful account of the short but eventful period of about twelve minutes occupied by the beginning, the progress, and termination of the hurricane, I will conclude the painful part of my task, by referring you to the enclosed return of the names of the valuable men who have been lost to his Majesty and their country for ever. Very different was the result when a similar, but less violent gale, sent my little vessel to the bottom of this river in 1831; for I had not then the misery of deploring the loss of a single life, and my little schooner was afloat and continuing the descent in less than twelve hours; whereas, all our efforts as yet have failed even to find the remains of the vessel, not a ripple, or the slightest trace of the unfortunate *Tigris*, marks the spot where she went down; but our search has not yet terminated, and if she should be found without having been dashed to pieces, I shall take measures to recover her with the assistance of the diving-bell, and other means; especially as there are many valuable instruments on board, in addition to the hull and machinery, and particularly as the Arabs here are well disposed.

"I am happy to say that the survivors of the expedition remain as much unshaken as ever in their confidence regarding the final success of this undertaking, as well as the manifest advantages, facilities, and cheapness of this line of communication. The hurricane has been, it is true, a most trying and calamitous event; but I believe as having no more to do with the navigation of the *Euphrates* in other respects than the loss of a packet in the Irish Channel, which might retard, but could not put an end to, the intercourse between England and Ireland.

"We are therefore continuing our descent and survey to Bussora, hoping, not only to bring up the mail from India within the specified time, but also, if it pleases God to spare us, to demonstrate the speed, economy, and commercial advantages of the river *Euphrates*, provided the decision of ministers shall be in the true spirit of Englishmen—to give it a fair trial, rather than abandon the original purpose, in consequence of an unforeseen, and, as it proved, an unavoidable calamity. and, as it proved, an unavoidable calamity. and, as it proved, an unavoidable calamity.

"I have the honour to be, &c.
"F. R. CHESNEY, Colonel, commanding the Expedition."

Return of officers and men belonging to the Euphrates expedition, who were lost on the river Euphrates, near Wordie, by the sinking of the *Tigris* steamer, during a violent hurricane, on the 21st inst.
Lieut. R. B. Lynch, 26th Reg. Bengal N.I.
(G)

William Wilde, Esq., to be chief justice at St. Helena; date July 12, 1836.

Coyon Rifle Regt. 2d Lieut. J. M. Macdonald
to be 1st Lieut. by purch., v. Braybrooke who re-
tires; T. H. Burgh to be 2d Lieut. by purch., v.
Macdonald (both 29 July 36).

Animals.
 JULY 29. Trinulo, Hesse, from Bombay 28th March; off Liverpool, Hesse, from Bombay 28th N.S. Wales 23d March; off Kinnear, Millard, from Currie, from Madras 6th March; off Ireland, —30, Grontes, May; off Port Madras 6th March, and Cape 8th March; Madras 10th March.—Duke of Athol, Bristol, Lynher, Kerwail, March, and Cape 14th May; and 1st month.—William, Althouse, Snipe, from Bentish 17th Feb.; and Mutinda, Wardle, from Maurichell, from Feb.; both at Liverpool.—Morven, Mit- Jean Graham, from Cape 9th May.—Cork.—Aug. 1. 17th Feb.; Margate, Singapore, Lock, from Singapore 17th Feb.; Monroba, Wall, from Bengal 8th March; Todd, from Bombay 13th Feb., and Cape 12th May; and Falkstone, Bliss, from South Sea;

[illegible]

Per Kinnear, from New South Wales: Dr. Morgan Price, R.N.; Dr. Burnie, R.N.; Mr. Roberts, midshipman, from the African station.

Per Hero, from Batavia: Mr. Williams; Mr. Brockman; Mr. Livingstone.

54 PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST. [SEPT.

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 mound is equal to 102 lb. 2 oz. 2 dr., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sir. Rupers B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Sir. Rupers F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746 1/2 lb. The Pecul is equal to 133 1/2 lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, March 24, 1836.

Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchora	12 8	19 0	19 0
Bottles	100 8 12	9 4	9 4
Coals	100 8 12	9 4	9 4
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 ..	F. md. 34 8	34 14	34 14
Brassiers'	do. 34 2	34 8	34 8
Thick sheets	do. 33 1	33 5	33 5
Old Groes	do. 33 4	33 10	33 10
Bolt	do. 31 10	32 12	32 12
Tile	do. 31 0	36 0	36 0
Nails, assort.	do. 29 12	31 6	31 6
Peru Slab	Sa. Rs. do.		
Russia	do. 2 8	2 10	2 10
Coppers	do. 1 1	13 0	13 0
Cottons, chintz	do. 5 10 10A. & P.C.		
Muslins, assort.	do. 12 A.	27A.	27A.
Yarn 16 to 170	do. 25 D.	26D.	26D.
Cutlery, fine	do. 15 to 45A. & P.C.		
Glass	do. 15 to 32 D. & P.C.		
Hardware			
Hosiery, cotton			
Ditto, silk			
Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md.		
flat	do. 5 0	5 2	5 2
English, sq.	do. 2 6	2 8	2 8
flat	do. 2 5	2 7	2 7
Bolt	do. 2 8	2 10	2 10
Sheet	do. 4 8	5 4	5 4
Nails	cwt. 11 0	15 8	15 8
Hoops	F. md. 5 0	5 5	5 5
Kentledge	cwt. 1 2	1 3	1 3
Lead, Pig	F. md. 6 1	6 3	6 3
unstampd.	do. 5 13	5 15	5 15
Millinery	do. 5 10 25 D. & P.C.		
Shot, patent	bag 2 5	3 2	3 2
Spelter	do. 7 0	7 1	7 1
Stationery	Cl. Rs. F. md.		
Steel, English	do. 5 14	6 2	6 2
Swedish	Cl. Rs. F. md.		
Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box 14 0	14 8	14 8
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 5 0	9 8	9 8
coarse and middling ..	1 0	4 0	4 0
Flannel fine	1 0	1 8	1 8

MADRAS, March 16, 1836.

Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100 12	14	14
Copper, Sheathing	candy 265		
Old	do. 230	240	240
Nails, assort.	do. 350	370	370
Cottons, Chintz	piece 4	5	5
Ginghams	do. 2	3	3
Longcloth, fine	do. 9	14	14
Cutlery, coarse	do. 15A.	20A.	20A.
Glass and Earthenware	do. 10A.	25A.	25A.
Hardware	do. 10A.	30A.	30A.
Hosiery	candy 40	50	50
Iron, Swedish	do. 25A.	30A.	30A.
English bar	do. 16	17	17
Flat and bolt	do. 16	17	17
Iron Hoops	candy 16	17	17
Nails	do. 110	115	115
Lead, Pig	do. 42	45	45
Sheet	do. 38	40	40
Millinery	do. 20A.	25A.	25A.
Shot, patent	bag 3	45	45
Spelter	candy 40	45	45
Stationery	do. 15A.	20A.	20A.
Steel, English	candy 50	55	55
Swedish	do. 70	75	75
Tin Plates	box 17	18	18
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 10A.	15A.	15A.
coarse	Wanted		
Flannel, fine	12 to 14 Ans. pr. yd.		
Ditto, coarse	8 to 10 Ans. do.		

BOMBAY, March 26, 1836.

Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Anchora	cwt. 12	14	14
Bottles	do. 14		
Coals	do. 10	12	12
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 ..	cwt. 52		
Thick sheets	do. 55		
Plate bottoms	do. 55		
Tile	do. 44	44.8	44.8
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	do. 44		
Longcloth	do. 44		
Muslins	do. 44		
Other goods	do. 44		
Yarn, Nos. 20 to 100	lb. 0.11	1.12	1.12
Cutlery, table	do. 10A.	20D.	20D.
Glass and Earthenware	do. 10 D.	P. C.	P. C.
Hardware	do. 10 D.	P. C.	P. C.
Hosiery, half hose	do. P. C.		
Iron, Swedish	St. candy 52	@	@
English	do. 24.8		
Hoops	cwt. 5	13	13
Nails	do. 5.12		
Sheet	do. 24	25	25
Rod for bolts	St. candy 28	30	30
Lead, Pig	cwt. 10.4		
Sheet	do. 10.4		
Millinery	do. 10 D.		
Shot, patent	cwt. 10	12	12
Spelter	do. 7.4		
Stationery	P. C.		
Steel, Swedish	do. 14		
Tin Plates	box 15		
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 4	7	7
coarse	1.12	7	7
Flannel, fine	1.8	2	2

CANTON, March 8, 1836.

Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece 3	@ 44	@ 44
Longcloth	do. 3	10	10
Cambrics, 20 yds.	do. 3	10	10
Bandannoes	do. 5	9	9
Yarn, Nos. 16 to 30	do. 1.25	1.45	1.45
Iron, Bar	do. 2.25	46	46
Rod	do. 3.50	3.75	3.75
Lead, Pig	do. 5.30		
Smalts	do. 3.75	1.40	1.40
Steel, Swedish	yd. 1.30	2.75	2.75
Woollens, Broad cloth	yd. 2.50	2.75	2.75
Cambrics at Lintin	pre. 28	30	30
Do. Dutch	do. 36	38	38
Long Ella	do. 9	9	9
Tin, Straits	pecul 16		
Tin Plates	do. 7		

1836.] Prices of European Goods in the East. SINGAPORE, March 19, 1836.

Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Anchora	pecul 6	@ 7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Bottles	do. 100		
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..	pecul 36		
Cottons, Madapolams, 24 yd. by 36 in.	2	24	24
Imit. Irish	24	34-36 do.	2
Longcloths 38 to 40	34-36 do.	44	5
do. do.	40-44 do.	5	5
do. do.	44-54 do.	5	9
do. do.	54 do.		
Prints, 7-8 single colours	do. 2	24	24
Cambric, 12 yds. by 45 to 50 in.	do. 24	24	24
Jaconet, 20	do. 2	24	24
Lappets, 10	do. 1	12	12
Chintz, fancy colours	do. 3	54	54
Cotton Hkfs. Imit. Battick, dble.	do. 24	@ 4	@ 4
do. do. Pullicat	do. 14	@ 2	@ 2
Twist, 30 to 40	pecul 55	@ 57	@ 57
Hardware, and coarse Cutlery ..	do. 34	@ 38	@ 38
Iron, Swedish	do. 28	@ 31	@ 31
English	do. 3	@ 31	@ 31
Nail, rod	do. 5	@ 54	@ 54
Lead, Pig	do. 5	@ 54	@ 54
Sheet	do. 5	@ 54	@ 54
Shot, patent	bag		
Spelter	pecul 54	@ 54	@ 54
Steel, Swedish	do. 44	@ 44	@ 44
English	do. 10		
Woollens, Long Ella	do. 25	@ 30	@ 30
Cambrics	do. 25	@ 30	@ 30
Ladies' cloth	yd. 1	@ 2	@ 2

REMARKS.

Calcutta, March 24, 1836.—The market for Piece Goods generally has not undergone any material alteration since our last. Book Muslins have continued in ready demand for the Burmese markets. Long cloths, of the lower qualities, may be quoted at better rates. Jaconets and Lappets maintain last week's currency. In coloured Cottons there has been a moderate business doing; but buyers do not evince much eagerness. We are unable to report any improvement in Yarn; indeed, the sales quoted indicate further depression. The general opinion is, that this condition of things is more to be attributed to plan amongst the principal dealers, than to the natural state of the bazaar.—Copper, although the reported sales do not show any rise in prices, the bearing of the market, on the whole, is improved; holders of the principal advanced offers. The sales of Iron show a slightly advanced offers. Spelter continues to be firmly held at our quotations. Lead, Steel, and Tin Plates, without change.—Price Cur.

Madras, March 16, 1836.—There is very little doing in almost every description of Europe articles.—Freight to London, dead weight, £4; light goods, £6 10s. to £7 per ton.

Bombay, March 26, 1836.—Long cloths and Pine Prints are in demand, the latter being required for the Gulf. A quantity of Swedish Iron has been sold at Rs. 52 1/2 per candy. Copper-sheathing, 120 cwt., has been sold at Rs. 52.

Singapore, March 19, 1836.—During the week our demand for Cotton Piece Goods has been very

active, chiefly for the Siam market, and rather extensive sales have been effected.—Woollens: we have no transactions to notice since our last. Cambrics and Lady's Cloth are in rather better enquiry at our quotations. The present stock of Long-Ells, which does not exceed 1,200 pieces, will most likely be long purchased by the Cochinchina-Chinese.—Cotton Twist: Grey Mule continues in steady enquiry, and only 150 peculs at market. In coloured Twist we are without any transactions to report; but Turkey and Imperial Red, and Dark Blue, Nos. 36 to 46, will we expect ere long be in good enquiry. The taste for Orange Twist has been much decreased, and at present the article is unsaleable.—Sales of Bar Iron have been made since our last of 300 peculs at 24s. 25 per pecul, but an advance is fully anticipated should we be Rod iron of assorted small sizes is at present wanted. Swedish Bar Iron, the market well supplied. Spelter and Pig Lead continue to be much wanted at our quotations. Steel in partial demand.

Penang, Jan. 4, 1836.—Our market continues bare of produce, and much in activity in the demand for Europe manufactures.

Canton, March 1, 1836.—Cotton Piece Goods in Canton, March 1, 1836.—Cotton Yarn still very dull of sale. good demand. Cotton Yarn still very dull of sale. Long Ella have declined a little in price.—March 8. No alteration in the prices of Cotton Piece Goods. Cotton Yarn, no improvement; late imports, portions have been considerable. Woollens, Broad-cloth, dull. Cambrics, in demand. Iron Rod has advanced a little in price. Tin Plates are still declining.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, March 24, 1836.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.	Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 15 8 Six per cent. Remittable 15 0 Prem.	
Prem. 1 2 Second 5 per cent.	3 4
2 12 Third 5 per cent.	2 8 Prem.
Disc. 1 7 Four per cent. Loan.	1 10 Disc.

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (10,000)	Sa. Rs. 5,550 a 5,600
Union Bank .. (2,500)	700 to 750 prem.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	7 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 0 do.	
Interest on loans on govt. paper	5 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London and Liverpool, six months' sight, to buy, 2s. 2d.; to sell, 2s. 3d. per Sa. Rupee.	
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Madras, March 16, 1836.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, six per cent.—14 per ct. prem.	
Ditto ditto of 18th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—2 prem.—2 disc.	
Ditto ditto 1st five per cent.—2 prem.	
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—4 disc.	
Ditto ditto New four per cent.—4 disc.	

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months, — to buy, 2s. per Madras Rupee.	
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Bombay, March 26, 1836.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0 1/2 to 2s. 1d. per Rupee.	
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 107.12 to 108.4 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 102.8 to 103 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 125 to 125.4 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23, according to the period of discharge, 109 to 108.4 per ditto.	
Ditto of 1825-26, 109 to 111.12 per ditto.	
Ditto of 1829-30, 111.12 to 112 per ditto.	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 106.4 to 106.8 per ditto.	

Singapore, March 19, 1836.

Exchanges.

On London, 3 to 6 mo. sight, 4s. 3 1/4 d. to 4s. 6d. per dollar.	
On Bengal. gov. bills 206 Sa. Rs. per 100 dollars.	

Canton, March 8, 1836.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 10d per Sp. Dol.	
E. I. Co's Agents for advances on consignments, 4s. 9 1/4 d. sales.	
On Bengal. — Private Bills. 212 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Company's ditto, 30 days, 210 Sa. Rs.	
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 220 to 222 per ditto.	
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 3 1/4 to 4 per cent. prem.	

[illegible]

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, April 30.

Estate of Fergusson and Co.—A special court was held before Mr. Justice Malin, for the hearing argument on the rule nisi, relative to a claim of the Bank of Bengal to prove upon the estate of Fergusson and Co. for about six lacs of rupees, the amount of one-third of a sum guaranteed jointly by Fergusson and Co., Mackintosh and Co., and Cruttenden and Co., to the Bank, for advances made by the Bank to Alexander and Co. Mr. Clarke appeared for the estate, and Messrs. Prinsep and Pearson for the Bank. The commissioner declared himself perfectly satisfied with the arguments of the latter gentlemen; but, as the case was important, he took time to consider, before he made the order prayed for.

Estate of Palmer and Co.—Mr. Prinsep presented a petition on behalf of Messrs. G. A. Prinsep, Wm. Prinsep, and Mr. C. B. Palmer, the surviving members of the late firm of Palmer and Co., praying that the court would either proceed to a hearing on their petition of insolvency, on the 25th June next, or some earlier date, and then regularly adjudicate the case, or dismiss their petition from the court. The commissioner made an order accordingly for the 25th June, and directed the insolvents to hold themselves prepared for examination on that day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPEALS FROM MOFUSSIL COURTS.

The reply from the government to the memorial against the repeal of sec. 107, cap. 155, of 53 Geo. III., is as follows:—

"You state, 'that the proposed rescission of the 107th sec. of stat. 53 Geo. III. cap. 155, being made without any restriction or qualification whatever, it will necessarily follow, that suits, or actions, or criminal trials, wherein British-born subjects are plaintiffs or defendants, will be tried by laws to which they are total strangers.' I am directed, however, to remind you, in the first place, that neither the 107th sec. of the Charter Act of 1813, nor the draft now under the consideration of his Lordship in Council, has any reference whatever to criminal trials, both relating exclusively to civil suits; that, in the second place, the rescinding of the 107th clause of the Charter Act of 1813, cannot in any way affect the situation of any British-born subject, who may be a plaintiff, as all the privileges which that clause gives to British-born subjects are strictly con-

fin'd to cases in which such subjects are defendants; and that, in the third place, the rescinding of that clause makes no change whatever in the law by which actions will be tried.

“ Your argument appears to rest on the supposition, that the Supreme Court, when sitting on appeals from the Mofussil, under the authority of the Charter Act of 1813, is at liberty to proceed on principles different from those to which the Mofussil courts are bound to conform. You say, ‘ that you are not asking too much, if you require, in your own case, an appeal from Hindoo or Mahomedan law, or the law of the Hon. Company’s Regulations, to the laws of your own country,’ and you affirm, that your right to such an appeal has already been recognized and confirmed by Act of Parliament. His Lordship in Council directs me to inform you, that you are mistaken in supposing that you ever possessed such an appeal. A judicial appeal is, by its own nature, an appeal, not from one law to another law, but from one tribunal to another tribunal. The Charter Act of 1813 gave, indeed, an appeal, in certain cases, from the Mofussil courts to the Supreme Court; but it gave no appeal from the Mofussil law to the English law. In every case in which the Hindoo law, the Mahomedan law, or the law of the Company’s Regulations, is binding on the Mofussil judge, the Hindoo law, the Mahomedan law, or the law of the Regulations, is equally binding on the Supreme Court, in its character of a court of appeal. The Charter Act of 1813 expressly provides, that the Supreme Court, when engaged in trying appeals from the Mofussil, shall be guided by the rules of the Company’s courts; it provides that, on such appeals, the Supreme Court shall have such powers as the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut would have had, and shall make rules of practice for the conduct of such appeals, ‘ conforming in substance and effect, as nearly as possible, to the course of procedure in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.’ You will, therefore, perceive that the question is not between one law and another, but merely between one tribunal and another; not between the law of England and the law of the Mofussil, but between the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and the Supreme Court, bound to act exactly as if it were the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

der Dewanny Adawlut.
 "His Lordship in Council is sensible that there are defects in the Indian systems of jurisprudence. He concurs with you, in hoping that it will be in the power of the government, aided by the law commission, to remove many of them; and he
 (H)

also thinks, with you, that a considerable time must elapse, before that great work can be brought to a completion: but, until the existing laws shall be reformed, the Supreme Court, on appeal from the Mofussil, is bound to act according to those laws.

"It appears, from many passages in the memorial, to be your opinion, that the Act of Parliament of 1813 gave to British-born subjects an appeal, in all cases, from the Company's courts to the King's courts; but you do not seem to have adverted to the important limitation by which that privilege is restricted. The appeal to the Supreme Court was given to defendants, who are British-born subjects, only in cases in which a party, who was not a British-born subject, would have an appeal to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. It was left to the Indian authorities to determine in what cases natives should have an appeal to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. It was consequently left to the Indian authorities to determine in what cases British-born subjects should have an appeal to the Supreme Court. Before the passing of the late Charter Act, the government of every presidency of India had the power of enlarging or narrowing the extent of that privilege. Nor was this power suffered to be dormant. It was exercised, and exercised without calling forth a single complaint. By Regulation IV. of 1827, of the Bengal Code, the Supreme Court was indirectly deprived of its appellate jurisdiction, in a large class of cases, in which British-born subjects were concerned. This Regulation, which continued in force several years, was productive of any evil, or that it gave rise to any murmurs. In fact, earnest prayer of a respectable body of English merchants and indigo-planters settled in the Mofussil.

"The rescinding of the 107th clause of the Charter Act of 1813 will make no change in the rights of British subjects. Its effect will be merely this, that what has hitherto been done by the Supreme Court will be done by the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. The substantive law remains the same. The law of procedure remains the same. The individual judges only will be different.

"His Lordship in Council entertains the highest respect for the talents, learning, and integrity of the eminent persons who now preside in the Supreme Court. He is convinced that, since the institution of that body, there never was a time at which it might more safely have been endued with great powers and wide jurisdiction. But when his Lordship in Council looks back to the history of the last sixty years, he can find no reason to believe that the judges of the Sudder De-

wanny Adawlut are likely, on an average, to be less upright, less diligent, or less able, than the judges of the Supreme Court. The judges of the Sudder Court are, like the judges of the Supreme Court, English gentlemen of liberal education. They are as free as even the judges of the Supreme Court from any imputation of personal corruption, and they are selected by the government from a body which abounds in men as honourable and as intelligent as ever were employed in the service of any state. The law according to which the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut will decide appeals from the Mofussil, will, as has already been said, be exactly the same law according to which the Supreme Court is now bound to decide them. In a great majority of cases, the judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut will probably be better acquainted with that law than the judges of the Supreme Court can possibly be. Points may doubtless arise, which cannot be properly decided without a knowledge of the English law; but it does not appear to his Lordship in Council, that it will be more difficult for a judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, on such an occasion, to learn what the English law is, than it is for a judge of the Supreme Court to obtain information touching the Hindoo or Mahomedan law. As respects the mode of procedure, the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut has a clear advantage over the Supreme Court. The Charter Act of 1813 directs the Supreme Court to conform, on appeals from the Mofussil, to the practice of the Sudder, with that practice, the judges of the Sudder must necessarily be quite familiar; the judges of the Supreme Court have to learn it.

"You state, that venality prevails to a great extent in the Mofussil courts, and that on this account an appeal to the Supreme Court is desirable. His Lordship in Council directs me to observe, that if this imputation be well grounded, it constitutes an additional reason for giving the appellate jurisdiction to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. That court is generally composed of gentlemen who have themselves administered justice in the Mofussil, who know the forms which corruption ordinarily takes in this country, and who must necessarily be better acquainted with the abuses of the native courts, than any man can possibly be, whose life has been chiefly passed in England, and whose Indian experience is confined to Calcutta.

"On the whole, his Lordship in Council sees no reason to doubt the expediency of passing the law in question. The information which he has received from the other presidencies induces him, indeed, to think that the extension of its provisions to the whole of the territories of British India is advisable; and he trusts that he may have succeeded in answering, to your

Payments in anticipation of Dividends	2,647
Life Insurance Premiums	45,578
Contribution on Shares in Ganges Insurance Office	7,500
Charges on account Parties indebted, to be received back	6,908
Law Charges	7,295
Establishment and Charges	3,880
Postages and Petty Charges	393
Assessment and Charges on Landed Property	957
Balance in Union Bank	4,31,012
Balance of Cash in hand	2,453
	4,33,364

Sa. Rs. 11,57,073

Receipts.

Balance of 1st Dec. 1835	5,374
Realised from Debtors	66,642
Landed Property sold	61,112
Indigo Factories, sold	38,766
Part Proceeds of Ship Curative	2,070
Indigo sold	6,98,214
Less paid other Proprietors	27,452
	8,62,786
Commission received	41,557
Rent realised	7,600
Less paid Purchaser of Landed Property	1,067
	6,533
Received Godown Rent and Charges on Indigo	2,761
Money received on Suspense Account, to be refunded	22,972
Recovered in part of Money advanced	1,136
Drawn Balance in hands of Bank of Bengal	42,900
	11,57,073

Sa. Rs. 11,57,073

Miscellaneous.

Cash, &c., as above	4,33,364
Acceptances	4,99,159
	9,32,523

Sa. Rs. 9,32,523

CIVIL ANNUITY FUND.

We hear that twenty-three applications have been received for pensions on the Civil Annuity Fund, under the modified rules prescribed by the court. The number of pensions unclaimed in past years is 485, so that at the above rate the unclaimed list would be all disposed of in little more than three years, including the nine new pensions of every year. The Court's letter, however, directs that one-third of the unappropriated annuities shall permanently lapse to the Fund, in order to secure its stability under the new system, which moreover is established only for three years experimentally. So it seems highly probable that the advantage of purchasing retiring pensions with subscriptions limited to one quarter of the value of such pensions, at the period of taking them, will not extend beyond the experimental period indicated by the Court. But the application of the new provisions introduced by their other orders, and especially the question of precedence in applying the surplus to the reduction of fines, or to a provision for invalids who are obliged to quit the country before their full time of service is out, appears to be involved in a good deal of obscurity.

for there is a pamphlet now in circulation among the subscribers, containing 'Minutes of Messrs. Prinsep and Dorin, with drafts of Rules prepared to give effect to the despatch of the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 27th May, 1835,' in which we find very opposite opinions as to the intentions of the Court, held by two gentlemen perhaps better acquainted with the affairs of this Fund than any other member of the service. As the pamphlet will be in the hands of every civilian, we think it unnecessary to take further notice of its contents, which would be of little interest to persons not in the service, except merely to mention that we observe the estimate of appropriated funds, (on which there are forty-one annuitants,) to the 30th instant, amounts to Sa. Rs. 32,02,062, and the estimate of unappropriated funds at the same date to Sa. Rs. 64,99,718; being together Sa. Rs. 97,01,780.—*Cal. Court., April 21.*

LIVE-STOCK OF SHUMSOODEN KHAN.

The *Dellhi Gazette* contains a catalogue, published by the auctioneers, of the live-stock appertaining to the estate of the late Nawab Shumsooden Khan. It is curious as shewing the style of life adopted by natives of rank in the interior, and as conveying some idea of their wealth and notions of luxury.

12 splendid hunting, riding, and fighting elephants, the best in this part of the country.

Upwards of 70 of the best bred Arab, Kaitewar, and Persian *Khojastas*.

About 300 *Rissalah* horses, all strong and serviceable animals, and most of them well bred.

14 well-bred *Rissalah* mares.

7 well broken, and bred carriage or *buggy* mares.

9 pairs of very superior nags—are well matched and go remarkably well in single and double harness.

50 brood blood mares.

12 fillies, nine of which are of a good breed.

2 handsome colts.

6 serviceable trotters.

2 mares.

105 carriage camels.

10 dromedaries.

10 Nagore cows, with calves.

10 ditto ditto, without ditto.

10 heifers.

110 picked milk cows.

5 one and two years old bullocks.

172 draft bullocks.

11 pair of very handsome and large *Ruth* bullocks.

12 Puckat bullocks.

4 garden ditto.

25 young subroked ditto.

2 N. horse and four country bulls.

5 large well-grown.

15 milk bullocks.

4 male ditto.

90 goats.

74 singing and fancy birds.

150 game-cocks and hens.

375 fancy pigeons.

A pair of very large royal tigers.

22 highly-bred sporting dogs.

RENUCINATION OF HINDUISM.

Two young baboos, students of the Medical College (named Dwarkanath

Banergia and Gopul Chunder Mitter), have declared their renunciation of Hinduism, and their separation from their families and friends, in consequence of the persecution to which they were subjected. Baboo Chundy Churn Ady, "school-friend" of the renouncers, in a letter published in the *Reformer*, approves the step, and invites others to follow their example. Others impute the separation from their families to motives not consistent with purity of principle, and the *Reformer* states:—"Were we to credit report, conveyed to us by authority on which we can place much reliance, as being that of one who may be considered as the chief instrument of Hindoo regeneration, we should come to the conclusion, that sufficient cause was not given to force these young men to the abandonment of their families." The editor of that paper (a Hindu) denies that it is necessary to abjure Hinduism in order to worship the Deity as he should be worshipped; and he maintains, that "the ancient and pure Hinduism requires neither the worship of idols, nor the abstraction of one's self from the affections, &c., which have been implanted in us by nature."

Chundy Churn Chitty, however, denies that Hinduism consists in the worship of one God; because the qualifications necessary (according to the *Veds*) to worship one God, are what no man can ever possess. "A man must be a *rishi* or devotee, before he can worship the great He; he must have no passions, no worldly desires; he must, in short, be absorbed in the Divinity. Now, I say that requisites like these are beyond the attainment of a human being: ergo, the direct inference is, that the Hindus must, if they have faith in their Slasters, continue idolators." Speaking of the regret expressed that these young men, having renounced Hinduism, have not become Christians, he says: "Whether they will embrace Christianity or not, is a question which I cannot answer; but that is no reason why they should not free themselves from the absurd superstitions of their countrymen. If I recollect right, the observation of my Lord Bacon, 'It is better,' says he, 'to have no opinion of God at all, than to have a bad opinion of him;' instead, therefore, of lamenting, the Christians, or any body, should rejoice, at their public renouncement of the absurdities of Hinduism. The conduct of these young men has been as it should be. They are not like most of the educated Hindus, who do not in the least degree scruple to play the hypocrite in their houses, and to sacrifice worldly ease and comfort for the sake of those temptations which lead to the sacrifice of principles. Let the example set by Dwarkanath Banergia be followed by

those sons of Bramius, who have imbibed reformed notions. Let them, as he has done, cast off their bramminical thread, that emblem of the baneful distinction of caste. The human mind is fond of ease; but we must not expect to achieve glorious deeds lying on the bed of roses. We must have resolution to encounter difficulties, and overcome obstacles. Now, if the whole body of the educated Hindus, amounting to some thousands, I can dare say, were resolved unanimously to act up to their principles, who cannot anticipate the result?"

DISTURBANCES IN ARRACAN.

We are happy to hear that the commotions in Arracan are nearly at a close. Our last intelligence was that the rebels were losing ground very fast, although small parties are still attacking the defenceless inhabitants of the interior, and committing serious depredations. On the 9th inst., three small parties of stragglers, amounting altogether to about forty men, made an attack on a circle of villages called Chang-hrying, situated in the interior, about one mile from Akyah, and after plundering the inhabitants, and setting fire to their houses, betook themselves again to the jungles. Fortunately, none of the poor people in the villages were either killed or severely wounded, but they have lost their little all.

We are delighted to find that a race of bold Highlanders, who inhabit the mountains very far in the interior of Arracan, have formed a treaty with the British, and with their rude, valorous warriors, have united with our troops in repelling the Mugh rebels. The Arrying savages, who had never before seen an European face, came down their mountains with their chiefs, and had an interview with the commissioner at the foot of their hills. The result was, that they formed an alliance with our Government, and furnished a large body of fighting men to assist in quelling the insurgents. Lieut. Rainey heart of the jungle, marched with their fighting men, for five days together, and received from them the greatest kindness and assistance. The inhabitants of these mountains, we understand, are far more numerous than all the Mugh population throughout the whole province of Arracan. They of course pay not a single cowrie of revenue to the Government, but range the mountains around them with perfect freedom, and look upon these hills as their own peculiar property and abode; and having never had any connection with civilized life, they are of course sunk in barbarism and ignorance. The appearance of such a hill-tribe, at this critical juncture,

satisfaction, the principal objections urged in your memorial. Of his legal competence: in this matter, his Lordship in Council entertains no doubt; and he deems it altogether unnecessary, on the present occasion, to enter into any discussion of that topic."

An amended draft of the Act, published in the *Gazette*, is to be brought up for reconsideration at the first meeting of the Council after the 8th of May. The amendment is the extension of the Act to the three presidencies, instead of confining its provisions to Bengal, as in the original draft.

DISAPPEARANCE OF SIGNATURES ON BANK NOTES.

A curious case of a number of Bank notes, without signature, presented for change, is now under consideration of the Directors of the Bengal Bank. These notes, we understand, were presented *bona fide*, by a native, who stated them to have been kept for some time in a copper box; but how they came to have no signature, and no indication of ever having been signed, he was unable to explain, except that he declared his belief, that they bore the usual signature when he put them into his box. No part of the printing appeared defective, and there were several native endorsements upon the notes in Bengalee ink, but no English writing whatever. The Bank registers shewed that notes of corresponding numbers and amounts had been regularly issued, and were still in circulation when these came in; but the secretary very properly demurred to pay them, without special authority of the directors. They requested the opinion of the assay-master of the mint, whether the signatures might not have disappeared of themselves, through damp or otherwise, expecting that he would be able to prove, by some chemical test, the pre-existence of the writing, if the notes had really been issued signed. Hearing that they had been kept in a copper box, Mr. James Prinsep placed a piece of paper, written upon with common ink, between two pieces of copper, and after a short time, upon examination, found the ink entirely obliterated by a chemical action of the copper. This fact sufficiently accounts for the absence of signature on the notes in question, and we conclude there will no longer be any demur to the payment of them in the Bank.—*Cal. Cour.*, May 3.

JUDICIAL ASSES.

At a time when the controversy respecting the comparative inferiority of the Supreme and Mofussil Courts is carried on with spirit, it may not prove uninteresting information that, in some of the latter courts, there is retained a Government

jackass; and the employment of this animal in judicial affairs is thus accounted for. In India, the offence of perjury is unhappily frequent; a portion of its punishment is exposure on a donkey, head to tail. In some districts, the convictions for this offence are so frequent, that it has been found more economical to purchase a jackass for the service of the court, than to hire one as occasion required for "the ride of degradation." And so a donkey was sanctioned as part and parcel of the court's establishment, and the *circular gudda* is borne on the returns of the officers of the court as a sort of Nazir's assistant! Cat-o'-nine-tails are supplied on indent by the Commissariat—Jackasses are purchased by the Judges.—*Harkara*, May 3.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE BHEELS.

Nemutch.—The troops* employed in the campaign against the Bheels are still in the field, but will return here immediately. The cause of this campaign arose out of an attempt by the Arab and Mokurannee mercenaries, who have of late years acquired a footing in Malwa, to depose the legitimate Raja of Jabooah, and place on the gудdee his uncle, a person more congenial to their tempers and taste. His capture, which was effected lately, has fixed the lawful raja in quiet possession of the raj, and the force is now employed in clearing the country of the uncle's Arab and Mokurannee supporters. The ejection of these hordes is, it is stated, enjoined by Government.

A correspondent, in connection with this subject, has the following forcible remarks:—"the state of Malwa does not improve, and it is fast approaching, under our own eyes, a state of complete anarchy and ruin. Sir Charles Metcalfe may be a man wise in his generation, but the reports of his local agents, be either foolishly mis-trusted or wilfully neglected; and in reply to all the representations which have been made to him, of the increasing anarchy of the native states, and the incapability of their rulers to govern them, has always affected to disbelieve that the non-interference policy did otherwise than 'work well.' He may be blamed, and justly, for the many hundreds of lives that have been lost by cold-blooded murder, and the many, many thousands of individuals who have been ruined and beggared, and rendered miserable in the extreme, by his unfeeling obstinacy. He and Lord William must both suffer in the opinions of every one who witnesses the evil effects of this pernicious system of policy, introduced by the one in obedience to the dictates of the Leadenhall senate, and persisted in by the other from indifference."—*Agra Ukhar*, April 28.

* The force is formed of the 44th Regt., three Companies of the 68th, a squadron of cavalry, and two Horse Artillery Guns.

forward and seized him by the legs. In the struggle that ensued, the tiger was victorious, and succeeded in carrying off his victim into the jungle. We are assured of the truth of this story, and we trust that some of our sporting friends will profit by the intelligence.—*Englishman*, April 5.

The *Oriental Observer*, of March 12, gives the following account, furnished by Lieut. Marshall, of an attack by one of these ferocious animals on a vessel in one of the channels of the Sunderbunds:

"I send you an account of what took place on board the *Experimental Flat*, when at anchor astern of the *Diana* steamer, three hundred yards from the shore, in the river Artpungasseer (Sunderbunds), on the night of the 8th.

"I turned in at ten o'clock, and about three-quarters of an hour after, was awake by a disturbance on deck, which, from the men rushing backwards and forwards, appeared to me to be an attack on the vessel by dacoits. I immediately jumped out of bed, drew my sword, and was rushing up the hatchway, when I received a tremendous blow on the head and neck; at the same time my clothes were torn from my back, I was knocked down the hatchway, and found myself instantly covered with blood. Seeing a dark object hanging over the hatchway, and from the blow, I was confirmed in the idea that we were attacked; and the scuffle and disturbance still continuing, I thought we were in a very fair way of losing the treasure and our lives. About a minute afterwards, when I had in some measure recovered the stunning effects of the blow, I heard Capt. Linquist, commander of the steamer, calling me as loud as he could. I then made a second rush, and, on arriving on deck, saw by the assistance of the torches the men had by that time procured, the body of my unfortunate brother, lying along the starboard side of the hatchway, horribly mangled by a tiger. The animal had seized him, while sitting smoking his bubble-bubble, near the two sepoys, who were likewise sitting fishing by the starboard after-gangway. The unfortunate man was perfectly dead, having had his neck completely bit through and through, besides a severe wound on the right breast. The animal had first got on the dingy belonging to the steamer, which was fastened alongside the starboard after-gangway, and from thence on the flat. One of the men belonging to the dingy, and who was then in her, was in such a fright, that he followed the tiger up, and in passing him got a severe wound under the right arm, and some scratches on the back. On examining my own hurts, I found that they were two scratches on the right side of my neck, one down the right ear, one down the head, one over the right eye, and my face terribly bruised. The ani-

mal had left the print of his right paw, with the blood of the unfortunate man, on the back of my shirt, as he tore it off. Had I been one step higher up the hatchway, I must have been killed, as he had, in making the blow, cut the top step the eighth of an inch deep about two inches and a half from the edge, with one of his nails. Fearing that, from having tasted blood, it was more than probable he would pay us another visit, should we remain, we weighed anchor, and steamed up five miles, where we anchored for the remainder of the night."

THE VALLEY OF KASHMIR.

The following paper, by the Baron Hugel, was read before the Asiatic Society, on the 6th April:—

Kashmir, in a political and financial point of view, has been much overrated; not in a picturesque one. The valley in its length, from N. W. by W. to S. E. by E. is little more than 80 miles long; the breadth, crossing the former line, varying from 30 to 6. I speak of the actual plains; from the eternal snow of the Pir Panjahl to the Tibet Panjahl are 50 to 60 miles: both ranges run nearly parallel in the first direction, with a great number of peaks. The height of the passes from Binbar to Kashmir, and that from Kashmir to Iscardo is the same, 15,000 feet; the highest point of the Pir Panjahl, 15,000 feet by the boiling point. The city of Kashmir 6,300 feet*; Kashmir town, Delawar Khán Bagh, on the 19th November, gave meridional altitude 72° 1' artificial horizon, which shews its northern latitude to be 34° 35'.

Population.—Four years ago, about 300,000; now not exceeding 200,000. The valley is divided in 36 pergunnahs, containing ten towns and 2,200 villages. Kashmir town contains still 40,000 inhabitants; Chupinian, 3,000; Islamabad and Pampur, 2,000. It was not the bad administration of the Sikhs, but a famine brought on by frost at the time the rice was in flower, and cholera in consequence of it, that reduced the population to one-fourth of the former number, by death and emigration; many villages are entirely deserted. Chirar town contains now 2,000 houses and only 150 inhabitants!

Revenue.—Last year very nearly nothing. Runjeet Singh wishing that the country should recover: this year (1836) he asks 23 lakhs from the Governor Mohan Singh, which the country cannot give. The emigration has brought to the Panjab and Hindustán many shawl manufacturers, and what it did a few years ago. Núrpur, Lodhiána, and many other places, can bring to the market shawls cheaper than Kash-

* Three thermometers brought it very near to the same height.

mir, where every article of food is dearer than in the Panjab and Hindustán.

Twelve passes, pansahl in the Kashmir language (from which Pir Panjahl of the Musalmans) now exist; three to Tibet (Iscardo and Ladak); eight to the Panjab; one to the west. In former times there were only seven, the defence of which was entrusted to mulliks with hereditary appointment: four passes are open the whole year, one to Ladak, the western pass (Baramulla), and two to the south. Wular lake is 30 miles from E. to W.

Brahmins, the only Hindús in Kashmir, 25,000 in 2,000 families; they are Vishnuvates and Sivaites, divided into three divisions, who all intermarry; they are darker than the other inhabitants, owing to a colony sent for from the Dekhan about 800 years ago, after the aboriginal Brahman race was nearly extinguished by the persecution of the Mohammedans.

There is not in the valley the slightest appearance of its having been drained: the pass through which the Jhelum found its way is one of the most beautiful of the world: its bed 1,000—1,500 feet deep: I do not believe more in the traditions of the Kashmirian Brahmins, than in the fables of Manethon.

All the remaining temples are Bauidha, of a different shape from any I have ever seen; only one small one reminds me of the caves of Ellora: I have observed no the Korán Pandan, near Islamabad, dagoba. Anantnagh of old, is not only the largest ruin of Kashmir, but one of the splendid ruins of the world:—noble proportions—material, black marble. I was nearly led into error at first, thinking its form Grecian. The building had nothing, on a closer examination, which could justify such a hypothesis. Very few temples remain in Kashmir in tolerable preservation, having mostly been destroyed by a fanatic Musalman,* whose zeal did not succeed in overturning them all.

The only trace of fossil remains in the valley is in a limestone, which contains small shells.

Nature has done much for Kashmir, art more. The whole valley is like a nobleman's park: the villages being surrounded with fruit trees; and having in their centre immense plane and poplar trees, form large masses, having between them one sheet of cultivation, through which the noble river winds itself in elegant sweeps.

The botany of Kashmir is not rich, and is very nearly allied to that of the Himálaya, between Massuri and Simlah: in the valley itself not a plant is to be seen of an indigenous origin: the northern declivity of the mountains is rich in vegetation, the southern steep and barren. The Chutiar is the *Platanus Orientalis*, which, so far from being a native of Kashmir, is so far from being a native of Kashmir,

* Sikandar Bhutshikan, A.D. 1395.

does there produce no germinating seeds, and is multiplied by cuttings, which, since the Moghul Emperor, have not been kept up. It is a very extraordinary phenomenon to witness the *Nimbum speciosum* growing where the orange-tree is destroyed by frost. Misri yaleb is not a native of Kashmir.

I made a remark on the Pir Panjahl, which I afterwards had occasion to observe several times, and which is new to me: that the freezing point on the thermometer advances at great elevation, in a similar proportion as the boiling point retrocedes: thus the water boiling, for instance, with 191, the sun with 44 degrees Fahr., did not make any impression upon a piece of ice lying on a black soil, the latter not being moistened.† This must be the case, although I do not recollect to have seen it mentioned: at a certain height above the surface of the globe, the freezing point and the boiling point must meet;‡ heat and cold being phenomena belonging exclusively to our globe. My observations led me to believe that this may be at 84,100 feet above the surface of the sea, or in other words, that there finishes our atmosphere.

The burning gases at Jawalamukhi are of a very extraordinary nature, nothing of sulphur or naphtha in them. They have a most delicious smell, something like a French perfume with ambergris. The flames, about ten in number, come out of a dark grey sandstone on perpendicular places: temples are built over them. I attributed the effect to priestcraft, until in one of the temples, called Ghulka Debi, I was allowed to try experiments, and remained alone: I blew out the flame, which did not re-ignite from itself: there is nothing particular on the places where the flame came out: no change in the colour or substance of the stone, or its hardness. Water in small quantities is formed in little reservoirs under the flames, being the produce of them; this water takes fire too from time to time, when enough inflammable matter is collected on the surface. I took a bottle of it for you, which Capt. Wade will be so kind as to forward to you for examination;§ it has however now undergone a terrible alteration by putrefaction, and I am afraid that you will not be able to analyse it. The taste of it, when fresh, can distinguish nothing of its composition: it is not unpleasant to drink, and of a milky-greenish colour. No traces of volcanic matter near it.

† The explanation of this circumstance should rather be sought in the dryness of the air at such an elevation, and the consequent rapid evaporation which carried off the ice as it melted. Ice itself, with it is well known, wholly evaporate in a vacuum.—Ed.

‡ By Dalton's Tables, the aqueous tension of freezing water is 0.20 inch: therefore water will boil and freeze together at a height of 10,560 feet, or about 25 miles.—Ed.

§ This had not yet reached us: nor the coins, which we desire much to see.—Ed.

I have picked up many coins, which appear to me new; of some I am certain: those of the Kashmirian kings, of the Bauddha time, found near the town Bij Bahara (no doubt a corruption of *Vidya vihara*, Temple of Wisdom, if my Sanscrit does not forsake me): I intended sending them to you, but they found their way in which, and for this reason do not open them: whenever I come to them I shall send you them, or their exact likeness.

REFORMATION IN THE DHURMA SHUBBA.

We beg to call the particular attention of our readers to the following extract from the proceedings of the Dhurma Shubba:—

"At the first meeting of the year, which took place yesterday evening, Raja Kali-krishna Bahadur was elected President. Baboo Ramcomul Sen laid before the meeting an extract of a letter from Professor H. H. Wilson to his address, in which the importance was urged of encouraging the Agriculture of India, as being the surest source of prosperity to its inhabitants. The Baboo again moved, that the proceedings entirely connected with our religion or caste, should not henceforward be published in the *Chundrika*, which, instead of seeking to effect good to the people, only creates party feelings amongst us, that in the end will very likely break up the Society; and proposed that, as unanimity would be impossible were every class of people that have access here, to discuss political subjects, a branch society should be immediately formed, where matters affecting the welfare, such as Zemindari and Agricultural disquisitions, should be treated of, instead of those limited dull questions which now occupy the Society's attention.

"The President approved of the proposition, and suggested that there should be a separate place for the meetings of the branch Society, and some appropriate designation be given to it; and further, that invitations from a select committee be sent to the Zemindars, Talukdars, and Patani Holders, residing in Calcutta and its vicinity. This proposition was well received; but the Banarjee Secretary (the editor of the *Chundrika*) raised sundry objections to such an association, founded on apprehensions that a mixture of different classes in it would be productive of evil—which, however, not being supported, it was agreed that a special meeting should be held to consider the expediency of establishing a branch society for the purpose suggested."

We hail with joy the era which has carried reformation even into the very bosom of superstition and idolatry. Too much praise cannot be given to Baboo Ramcomul Sen and Rajah Kalikishen Bahadur, for

having endeavoured to turn the course of this Society's operations to a useful channel, from that unhallowed path which has been marked by so many acts of spiritual tyranny and moral degradation. We hail the day on which the flood of reform has broken down the barriers that prejudice had raised to retard its onward course! We congratulate our countrymen on the triumph of reason in the very citadel of superstition, and beg of them to lose no time in following up the example of the worthy gentlemen who wish to turn this Indian court of inquisition into an useful political institution, the benefits and advantages of which, at this juncture, would be incalculable.—*Reformer*, April 30.

AFFAIRS OF BARRETTO AND SONS.

As it is some time since any thing has appeared before the public relative to the affairs of Barretto and Sons, we have taken occasion to enquire of Mr. E. Macnaghten, who was appointed receiver by the Court, how matters stand, and are glad to report that the liquidation of the estate is going on satisfactorily. The wife of the docks for 2,04,000 rupees, which there was at one time an idea of cancelling for want of the required security, has been rendered effective, and the instalments are in progress of realization during the ensuing assignees, dividends have been received to the amount of about 48,000 rupees; and as dividend of ten per cent. next year, there may, with interest and dock-rent arrears, be about three lacs in hand a twelvemonth hence. At present, all the receipts are paid into Court, to wait the issue of two equity suits, which, however, will probably be determined by that time.—*Cour.*, May 3.

CAPTAIN FORD.

Calcutta.—A considerable sensation has been excited in the society of this station, by the arrest of Capt. Ford, paymaster of H. M. 16th Foot, under a charge of being a defaulter to the amount of Rs. 50,000.—*Agra Ukhar*, April 30.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Legislative Department, 25th April, 1836. —The following extract from the proceedings of the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council, in the Legislative Department, is published for general information:—

By the abolition of the transit duties throughout the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, a considerable amount of public relief to commerce and to the people, arising from the abolition of these duties, would remain very incomplete, were the levy of

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town duties, under the provision of Reg. X. of 1810, to be maintained, the Governor-general in Council has directed that the levy of town duties also shall cease within the territories subject to the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, from the 1st May next. It might, without injustice, be required that the external trade of the presidency, on which the burthen of the relinquished duties has so largely fallen, should contribute to the financial necessities of the state, an amount of taxation equivalent to that which has been abandoned: an easy and efficient mode of collection being substituted for the system of sea-customs hitherto established. But the Governor-general in Council feels it to be an object of the highest importance to the interests of both Great Britain and of India, to reduce, as far as possible, from raising the duties levied on the commerce of either country. He is willing to trust largely to the indirect benefits of low taxation, and to the impulse which will be given to the industry of India by the removal of the onerous and vexatious exactions. Under these considerations, he has resolved not to impose upon the maritime commerce of Bengal, an amount of duties which shall be estimated to raise more than half the sum of direct revenue, which was derived from the transit and town duties of that presidency. In framing a new tariff upon this principle, he has also kept in view the object of extending to the other presidencies, as soon as the state of the public revenue, and other circumstances, shall admit of it, the great boon which has been conferred upon Bengal; and he has endeavoured to adopt such a scale of duties as may be best suited to the ultimate establishment of free trade between the several presidencies, and to the introduction of a system, as nearly uniform as practicable, for the sea-customs collections in all parts of the empire. He has likewise thought it desirable to revise the rates of duties, which have heretofore been levied on various branches of the trade of the Bengal presidency, with a view to the reduction and equalization of such duties. The following draft of a proposed Act is accordingly notified for general information.

Then follows the draft Act, which is to the following effect:—
From the 1st June, all regulations imposing transit on inland custom duties, or town duties, or duties on imports and exports by sea at the presidency are repealed, except as regards salt, the produce of Western India; instead of which, duties on imports and exports by sea are substituted. A variety of rules and regulations are prescribed, to be enforced by the customs officers.

The following are the Schedules of Duties:—

Schedule A.

Rates of Duty to be charged on Goods imported by Sea into any Port of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal:—

Goods.	On British Bottoms.	On Foreign Bottoms.
Bullion and Coin, Precious Stones and Pearls, Grain and Pulse, Horses and other living animals, Ice.	Free	Free.
Books, printed in the United Kingdom, or in any British Possession.	Ditto	3 per Ct.
Foreign Books.	3 per Ct.	6 per Ct.
Marine Stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession.	3 per Ct.	5 per Ct.
Do. do., the produce or manufacture of any other place or country.	6 per Ct.	12 per Ct.
Metals, wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession.	3 per Ct.	6 per Ct.
Metals, do. do., the produce or manufacture of any other place.	6 per Ct.	12 per Ct.
Woolens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or any British possession.	2 per Ct.	4 per Ct.
Do., the produce of any other place or country.	4 per Ct.	8 per Ct.
Cotton Peco-Goods, Twist, and Yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession.	3 1/2 per Ct.	7 per Ct.
Do., the produce of any other place.	7 per Ct.	12 per Ct.
Opium.	Rs. 24 p. Sr. of 80 tolas	Rs. 24 p. sr. of 80 tolas
Salt.	Rs. 3-4 per md. of 80 tolas	Rs. 3-4 p. md. of 80 tolas p. sr.
Tea.	10 p. sr.	20 per Ct.
Coffee.	5 per Ct.	10 per Ct.
Wines and Liquors.	10 per Ct.	20 per Ct.
Spirits, Compound.	As, 9 per imperial gallon.	As, 16 per imperial gallon.
And the Duty on Spirits shall be calculated on the strength of London proof, and rateably increased or diminished as the strength may exceed or fall short of London proof.		
All articles not included in above enumeration.	3 1/2 per Ct.	7 per Ct.

Per La Belle Alliance, from Madras: Mrs. Street; Mrs. Clark and two children: Dr. Williams Ellis, H.M. 62d regt.; Capt. Clark; Capt. Strutt; Mr. Bell; two servants. — From the Cape: Baron Ludwig; three Misses and Master Ludwig; Miss Armstrong and servant.

Per Larbins, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Steadman; Misses Owen and Gurling; Maj. W. Ward, 5th Grissel, 49th N.I.; Lieut. J. M. Drake, 46th Jo.; Lieut. George Reid, 1st L.C.; Lieut. G. Forbes, 24th N.I.; James Mackillop, Esq.; S. Gurling, Esq.; H. W. Rowen, Esq.; Mr. Barrow; Master Ward.

Per Severn, from China and Cape: Mrs. Maj. J. S. Ward; Mrs. A. Thomson and family; Mr. Ward and family; Messrs. Hamilton.

Per Dryden, from New South Wales: Miss Lockitt; Mr. James Mudge; Mr. Benj. Burdett.

Per Buckinghamshire, from Bombay: Mrs. Jerrell; Capt. T. B. Davis, engineers; Capt. W. Wade, European regt.; Mr. Joliffe, R.N. — From Madras N.I.: Capt. E. C. Archbold, 4th L.C.; Lieut. Wright, 25th B.N.I.; Misses Sicker and Fisher; Master Fisher. — The following were Capt. W. Harris, engineers; Capt. T. Mylne, 1st Surg. J. J. Cunningham; Mrs. Jameson. — (Lieut. Col. Garraway, 14th N.I., died at sea).

Expected.

Per Commodore, from Bengal: Mrs. Stuart; Middleton, Esq., C.S.; Miss Colville; H. J. 51st N.I.; Lieut. Col. Cutance, H. M. 9th regt.; Capt. Barlow, brigade major; Capt. Butcher, and Foulton, H. M. 11th L. Drags.; Capt. 27th N.I.; W. Colville, Esq.; Capt. A. Gerard, Misses Colville, Reid, and Presgrave; Master Presgrave.

Per Telair, from Bengal (expected at Madras): Mrs. Morrell; N. C. Hale, Esq.; G. H. Gordon, Esq.; C. Morrell, Esq.

Per Brothers, from Sydney: Chief Justice Forbes; Mrs. Forbes; Mrs. Towns; D. Machin, Esq.; Dr. Willie; Capt. Lyall, and crew jun.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Windsor, for Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Somerville; Mr. and Mrs. Bracken; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander; Miss Siddons; Dr. Colvin; Mr. Savers; Mr. Ravenshaw; Mr. Basie; Mr. Deery.

Per Bangalore, for Cape and Bengal: Mrs. Wells; Mrs. Campbell; Mrs. Stanton; Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright; Mr. and Mrs. Travers; Mr. On-Locker; Mr. Wright.

Per Cornwall, for Bengal: Mrs. Perrott; Miss Carberry; Mr. and Mrs. Brown; Mr. Protheroe; Mr. Tritton; the children of Mrs. Walker, &c.

Per Duke of Buccleugh, for Bengal: Col. Rodie and lady; Miss Collins; Mr. Holday; Mr. Hall; Mr. Thornhill.

Per Wellington, for Madras: Mrs. Thomas; Mrs. Dyce; Miss Linton; Miss Phelan; J. Thomas, Esq., C.S.; Major Dyce, 4th N.I.; Capt. Maitland; Capt. Maitland; Lieut. Pigott; Lieut. Thompson; Rev. J. Thomas; Mr. Spiers; Mr. Harvey; Mr. Tower; Mr. Wainhouse; Mr. Eldon. — For the Cape and St. Helena: Judge Wilde and lady.

Per Duke of Northumberland, for Bengal: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Orchard; Capt. and Mrs. Hyde; Dr. and Mrs. Funnell; Mrs. Pigou; Mrs. Walters; two Misses Thompson; J. F. Cathcart, Esq.; C.S.; Dr. R. Fullerton; Messrs. Beaton, Young, Montgomery, Peters, Walters, and Daunt.

Per Robert Smith, for Bengal: Mr. Fitz Gerald and family; Capt. Wilson; two Lieuts. Broadwell; Dr. Carruthers; Mr. Dampier; Dr. Mackinnon; Lieut. Holmes; Dr. and Mrs. Clarrick; Mrs. Smith; Mr. M. Bar.

Per Bolton, for Bengal: Col. Denys; Capt. Mackinnon; Lieut. Holmes; Dr. and Mrs. Clarrick; Mrs. Smith; Mr. M. Bar.

Per Herefordshire, for Bombay: Col. and Mrs. Gordon; Major and Mrs. Groundwater; Capt. Jones; Rev. Mr. Burnell; Mr. Aked.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

The *Edinburgh*, Lyall, from New South Wales to Liverpool, was burnt at sea, 30th March, in lat 44 S., long. 153 E., in consequence of the crew, with which she was loaded, igniting. Crew and passengers saved.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 6. At Lenwood, near Bideford, the lady of Major Wren, Madras army, of a son.

July 23. At Barrow Cottage, near Rothsay, the lady of Major H. D. Robertson, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

31. At Feltham-hill, Middle ex., the lady of William Selby, Esq., late of the Madras civil service, of a son.

Aug. 2. At Brighton, the lady of Philip Stewart, Esq., Bombay civil service, of a son.

4. At St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury, the lady of the Rev. Professor Holmes, M.A., late of Bishop's College, Calcutta, of a son.

— At Taunton, the lady of Capt. Pinchard, of the 3d Regt. Madras L. Inf., of a son.

14. In Cecil-street, the lady of Capt. Cowper Rochford, of the Indian army, of a son.

15. At Carshalton, Surrey, the lady of Capt. E. M. Daniell, Hon. Company's service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 27. At the Palace, Corfu, Lieut.-Colonel Francis H. Dawkins, military secretary to the commander of the forces, son of Henry Dawkins, Esq., of Sangate, Kent, to Anne, eldest daughter of Maj. Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, lord high commissioner of, and commanding the troops, in the Ionian Islands.

July 16. At Bristol, David William Nash, Esq., of the Bengal medical service, to Helen Frances, youngest daughter of William Fowler, Esq., of Berkeley Square, Bristol.

25. At St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, Wilhelm Henry Baron Von Dornp, of Woeblin, in Westphalia, to Harriet, second daughter of the late Arthur Hogue, Esq., of Calcutta.

26. At St. James's Church, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Charles Grey, M.P., second son of Earl Grey, to Caroline Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas H. Farquhar, Bart.

28. At St. Mark's, Kennington, Mr. Charles Pridgen, of Bankside, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. John Ward, late of the Bengal Native Infantry.

Aug. 2. At Brighton, James Thomas Esq., of the Madras civil service, to Julia Charlotte, daughter of H. Barret, Esq.

6. At Kensington Church, Capt. Charles Davinier, of the Madras army, to Harriet, youngest daughter of J. Nash Esq., of Kensington.

8. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Thomas Hart Davies, Esq., late president of the medical board, Madras, to Anne, daughter of the late J. Niven, Esq., of Glenarm, Kircubright, North Britain.

— At Hampstead Church, Capt. Henry Gribble, of the late service of the Hon. East-India Company, to Harriet, daughter of Edward Toller, Esq., of Hampstead Heath.

— At Exeter, Mr. Joseph Myers Jackson, eldest surviving son of the late Col. Gregory J. A. Jackson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Willis, of Southernhay, Exeter.

11. At All-Souls, Langham-place, having been previously married according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, John Bennett, Esq., of Great Portland street, to Isabella Rickards, only surviving daughter of the late E. M. Hargrave, Esq., late of the Hon. East-India Company's service, and widow of the late R. Rickards, Esq., also of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

11. At St. John's, West Hackney, Captain T. H. Zouch, of the Madras army, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Col. Zouch, of his Majesty's service.

9. At Dalkeith, G. J. Waters, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, to Clarissa Robina Alves, daughter of the late Brigadier Major Wilson, of the Madras Army.

13. At St. Pancras, R. Davies, surgeon, of York-street, Portman-square, eldest son of the late R. Davies, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Julia, fourth daughter of the late J. Stratford, Esq.

22. At Burnside, near St. Andrews, Mr. John Miller, of the Hon. E. I. Company's late sea service, to Jessie, second daughter of Alexander Adamson, Esq., of Burnside.

Latest. In Belfast, the Rev. W. Campbell, to Maria, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Campbell, 5th Bengal N.I.

— At Edinburgh, Capt. R. D. Weir, Madras European Regt., to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Simpson, teller, Royal Bank.

DEATHS.

June 2. On his passage home from Australia, Mr. William Pantton, late shawl manufacturer in Edinburgh.

17. Deeply and sincerely lamented, Delia Montague, lady of Major Wren, younger daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Barton, of Borough, in the county of Devon, and of Dixfield, Exeter.

July 3. At Alexandria, in Egypt, Delia Montague, lady of Major Wren, younger daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Barton, of Borough, in the county of Devon, and of Dixfield, Exeter. This young man devoted his great talents and energies in the service of the Pacha of Egypt, and as his chief engineer, for the last twelve years, and as a reward for these services, two years ago, he received the above distinction. He only left England in February last, for the purpose of carrying into effect the gigantic work of directing the execution of the railroad from Cairo to Suez, for which he

came to this country to make all the arrangements on behalf of the Pacha, with his father and brothers. His decease was caused by a liver complaint, occasioned by the climate. The railroad will still be carried into effect, and the executing of it will now devolve upon the Bey's brothers, two of whom are in Alexandria. — *London Paper*.

27. At sea, on board the *Roberts*, on the passage from Bengal, of a paralytic stroke, Lieut.-Colonel T. A. Cobbe, of the 37th Regt. N.I., late agent to the governor-general at Moorshedabad.

28. At Frankfurt, Nathan Mayer Rothschild, Esq., in the 90th year of his age.

Aug. 4. In London, aged 46, Capt. Jas. Taylor Webb, late of the Madras army.

9. At Ham, in Picardy, George Saunders, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, in the 331 year of his age.

17. At Bayswater, suddenly, Eliza, wife of Geo. Adam, Esq., late of Bombay, and eldest daughter of Alexander Reid, Esq., of Dorset-square, in her 31st year.

21. At his house, at Datchet, Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, K.C.B., G.C.H.

Latest. In London, Greville Ewing Greig, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and Mr. Henry Thomas Greig, sons of the late Rev. Geo. Greig, B.D., of London, and cousins of T. B. Macaulay, Esq., the late M.P. for Leeds, and now member of the council in Bengal.

— At sea, on board the *Buckinghamshire*, on the passage from India, Lieut.-Col. C. Garraway, of the 14th Regt. Bombay N.I.

— At Alexandria, Maryetta, wife of Henry Crichton Agnew, Esq., of a gastric fever, aged 21.

— On his passage to England, Charles Maggs, Esq., R.N., of His Majesty's Dock-yard, at the Cape of Good Hope.

— Aged 28, Henry Edwards, Esq., of Prospect-place, Wrexham, youngest brother of Capt. Wm. Edwards, Bengal Native Infantry.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from July 26 to August 2, 1836

July.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. 3 Pr. Ct. 3 Pr. Ct.	New 3 Pr. Ct.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bill.
26	212 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	258 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
27	212 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	259 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
28	212 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	259 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
29	212 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	259 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
30	213	91 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	259 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
Sept.								
1	212 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	259 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
2	213	91 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	259 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
3	213	91 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	259 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
4	213	91 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	259 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
5	213	91 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	259 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
6	213 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	259 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
8	213 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	259 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
9	213 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	259 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
10	213 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	259 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
11	213 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	259 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
12	212 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	259 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
13	213	91 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	259 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
15	213	91 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	259 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
16	212 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	259 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
17	212 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	259 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
18	212 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	259 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
19	212 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	259 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
20	212 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	259 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
22	211 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	259 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
23	211 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	259 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
24	211 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	259 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2
25	211 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	15 1/2	259 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birch Lane, Cornhill.

And when the duty is declared to be *ad valorem*, it shall be levied on the market value without deduction.

And upon the re-export of goods imported by sea, excepting opium and salt, provided the re-export be made within two years of the date of import, and the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, there shall be retained one-eighth of the amount of duty levied, and the remainder shall be repaid as drawback. And if goods be re-exported in the same ship without being landed (always excepting opium and salt, in regard to which the special rules in force shall continue to apply), there shall be no import duty levied thereon.

Schedule B.

Rates of Duty to be charged upon Goods exported by Sea from any Port or Place in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Goods.	On British Bottoms.	On Foreign Bottoms.
Bullion and Coin, Precious Stones & Pearls, Bones and living animals, and Opium purchased at government sales in Calcutta.	Free.	Free.
Cotton Wool exported to Europe, the United States of America, or any British possession in America.	Free.	As 1/2 p. md. of 100 tolas to seer.
Do. do. exported to places other than above.	As 1/2 p. md. of 100 tolas p. seer.	As 1/2 p. md. of 100 tolas to seer.
Grain and Pulse of all sorts, and all preparations thereof in a dry state.	1 per Ct.	2 per Ct.
Indigo.	Rs. 3 p. md. of 100 tolas to the seer.	Rs. 6 p. md. of 100 tolas to the seer.
Lac-dye & Shell-lac.	4 per Ct.	8 per Ct.
Saltpetre.	5 per Ct.	10 per Ct.
Silk, raw filature.	As 3/5 p. sr. of 100 tolas.	As 7 p. sr. of 100 tolas.
Silk, Beng. wound.	As 3 p. sr. of 100 tolas.	As 6 p. sr. of 100 tolas.
Tobacco.	As 4 p. md.	As 8 p. md.
All country articles not enumerated or named above.	3 per Ct.	6 per Ct.

And when the duty is declared to be *ad valorem*, the same shall be levied on the market value of the article at the place of export, without deduction.

And in settling for the duties on exports by sea, credit shall be given for payment of inland customs duty, and drawback shall be allowed of any excess of duty paid, upon production of Ruwanas, under the following conditions, until the 1st April, 1837:—

First. That the goods shall be identified, and destination to the port of export proved in the usual manner.

Second. That the Ruwanas shall bear date before the first April, and the goods

shall not have been protected thereby, or by the original thereof, more than two years.

And after the said 1st April, 1837, credit shall not be given, nor shall drawback be allowed of any inland customs or land frontier duty paid at any custom-house or chokee of the Jamma Frontier Line, or of Benares, except only upon the article of cotton-wool, covered by Ruwanas taken out of the custom-houses of the western provinces, and proved to have been destined for export by sea, when passed out of those provinces.

The Legislative Council will perhaps be surprised to learn that the new tariff, instead of being productive of an increase of revenue, will cause a heavy loss, which loss will require to be made up by the trade with Great Britain alone, and which, we fear, will not accomplish it. The loss to which we allude will be on foreign imports on B.B. and F.B. The loss in revenue between the old or present, and the new Tariff, will amount to upwards of 2 lakhs of rupees.—*Hurk., May 3.*

The new tariff regulation, or Act of 1836, whatever benefit may be anticipated from it in the consumers of produce,—with which question we do not mean to trouble our readers at present,—is, at all events, calculated to produce great benefits to the gentlemen of the long robe, and the practitioners of the Supreme Court. The Act is intended, no doubt, as a sort of set-off, to make up for the losses accruing, or likely to accrue, to the lawyers, in consequence of the repeal, rescinding proposed Act—a sort of *amende honorable*, by the fourth ordinary member, to his brother barristers;—a sop to lawyers to procure a suspension of hostilities, and a little breathing time, to look round him, and poke into Acts of Parliament, and gather himself up for future legislative exploits.

On looking into the 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 54, s. 22, we find: “And be it further enacted, that if any goods be imported, exported, or carried coastwise, contrary to the law of navigation, all such goods shall be forfeited, and the master of such ship shall forfeit £100.” Now, our readers are to learn, that these forfeitures and penalties, which, under the new tariff enactment, will occur in great numbers, are to be recovered according to the provisions of the Act of 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 53, against smugglings, that is, by action, information, &c. &c. in the Courts of King's Bench and Exchequer at home; and, by analogy, we presume, in the Supreme Court here.—*Englishman, May 4.*

CABOOL.

Dost Mahumud Khan has detected a younger brother in conveying to Runjeet

Singh a couple of Eeran horses, and in consequence imprisoned him. The brother was instigated to this proceeding by another brother, the deposed chief of Peshawar, who is endeavouring to conciliate the favour of Runjeet, by making whatever concession the treacherous Sikh exacts. The settlement of Peshawar is proceeding under the management of Mons. Ventura, who is introducing into it a mixed system of eastern despotism with western justice. Runjeet is at present at Mahadeo, a small town to the S. E. of Lahore.

SCHOOL-BOOK SOCIETY.

At the triennial meeting of the School-Book Society, on the 3d May, Sir E. Ryan in the chair, the report of the Committee was read, which gave an encouraging view of the progress of the Society. It has not declined for want of funds or literary exertion. “Some advance has been made towards the consummation of their wishes, and some obstacles have been removed out of their way; while wide and extensive fields of usefulness continue to open before them and invite cultivation.” The demand for English works has greatly augmented. “It may be gratifying to know,” says the Report, “the extent to which the Society is now called upon to supply English books. Our language has taken deep root in the seats of the four Presidencies, Calcutta, Allahabad, Madras, Bombay; and in the following places, viz. Ludiāna, Merut, Agra, in Hindustān, viz. Ludiāna, Merut, Agra, Delhi, Kotah, Futehpur, Luknow, Gwalior, Bareilly, Patna, Benhampur, ruckpur, Banāras, and several other stations, gong, Muniput, and several other stations. It is now also beginning to spread in some parts of Ceylon, Orisā, Burmah, and Asām. In all these places English books, to a greater or less extent, are now required, and in all probability, the demand for them will continue to increase; so that, as the great object of the Society is to aid the efforts of the Friends of Education, a greater portion of its funds will be devoted to the supplying of books in English, than in any other language.”

From January 1835, books in different languages, as by the following list, were issued from the Depository:

English	32,640
Anglo-Asiatic	4,525
Sanskrit	16
Bengali	5,754
Hindui	4,171
Urdu	834
Arabic	36
Persian	1,454
Hindustani	3,384
Reports	420

Making a grand total of 32,243

The receipts of the Society shewed a sum of Rs. 40,626, of which the amount realized by the sale of books was Rs. 18,287.

After the report had been read, Mr. W.

Adam moved its adoption. After expatiating upon the pleasing and encouraging progress it brought to notice, he dwelt upon the really trifling effect as yet realized upon the country at large. In the course of his extensive journey, he had not found one of the Society's publications used or even known in any of the numerous indigenous schools he had visited;—where even they did exist, they were not used, but regarded rather as objects of curiosity. Some measure was required for bringing the Committee into immediate communication with these village seminaries, and by degrees providing them with better materials of education than they now possessed. He thought the Society did not make the most of native talent in compiling class-books in their own languages—he had met with many Pundits in charge of schools, who had compiled works of considerable merit and labour—one indeed had composed some 40,000 slokas of moral and grammatical edification for his pupils: with a little encouragement and a new direction to their labours, the Pundits would be found most useful auxiliaries to the Society.

Mr. Lacroix drew the Society's attention to the primary object of encouraging the study of the vernacular languages. He had had frequent opportunities of remarking, that the students of our English Colleges were ill versed in, or wholly ignorant of, their own tongue, and consequently unfitted for the transfer of any of the knowledge they had acquired to their countrymen.

“Whenever (says the report in the *Courier*) allusion was made to vernacular instruction, we remarked the assent of the meeting betokened by knocking the table, &c.”

Mr. Jas. Prinsep, in seconding one of the resolutions, took occasion to make the following remarks:—

“To some of the gentlemen present, who are doubtless aware that it was my misfortune to be obliged to retire from an institution closely connected with the School Book Society, (the Education Committee) at the very moment of Sir Edward Ryan's joining it, there may appear an inconsistency in my supporting his measures here, while I opposed them, or rather opposed the system of his party, there. But the circumstances are totally different. Sir Edward, if I mistake not, entered the Education Committee pledged to the reform which a late Right Hon. Governor-General had suddenly conceived it advisable to introduce in the education of the natives of India, counter to the opinion of the majority of the then committee. Neither he nor any other of the half-dozen new members introduced by Lord William Bentinck, took part in the discussions which at that moment divided us—but their votes necessarily bore us down, and

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rendered any continuance of our opposition to what has been termed the *Anglomani*—the system of giving instruction to the natives of this vast country exclusively in English—altogether useless, and injurious to the cause of education, by its interruption of the business of the Committee. We therefore retired—I say we, for I am proud to think that my companion on that occasion was one conspicuous for his sound judgment and his extensive acquaintance with the habits and feelings of the natives—Mr. W. H. Macnaghten. We retired, anticipating a return to our seats on some future day, when the views of the English party should be modified by the experience of a few years' longer residence in the country. I trust nothing I have said will lead you to suppose that I underrate English instruction, or that I would thwart the progress of the student in the vast field, which his knowledge of our language throws open to him. On the contrary, the efforts of the old Committee originated these very studies in our Indian Colleges; while, at the same time, they fostered and encouraged the indigenous literature, in hopes of engrafting on it gradually a portion of the rich fruits of our own advanced knowledge, which are more sure of being reared and preserved by amalgamation with the deep-rooted healthy plants of the country, than by wholesale transplantation into a foreign and uncongenial soil.

Sir E. Ryan explained that the question before the Education Committee, which had been, not whether English should be exclusively taught, but how the extremely limited funds at their disposal could be turned to the best purpose. The objects of the School-Book Society were totally distinct—its duty and rule were to supply books in all languages for which there might be a demand.

It was stated that a gentleman (Mr. Muir, of the Civil Service), in the Upper Provinces, had offered 1,000 rupees (subsequently increased to 1,500), 700 for the production of a book of not less than 200 pages, in English, and 300 for the translation of it into Hindi: the book to consist, 1st, of a brief and simple account of the Earth; 2dly, of Commerce, its extent and advantages; 3dly, of the manufactures of England; 4thly, of the Agriculture of England and India contrasted; 5thly, of the Enterprise constantly at work in the best countries of Europe; and 6thly, of the frequent elevation in society of meritorious individuals of obscure birth. This proposal reaching the ears of Mr. B. H. Hodgson, resident at Nipal, that gentleman tendered Rs. 500 in augmentation of Mr. Muir's donation. In a letter which accompanies the tender, Mr. Hodgson expresses an opinion that the premium is still too low. "But," he adds, "if nothing

more be subscribed, and my tender be accepted, I would suggest that the original donation be awarded to the English work, and mine to the translation. A translation into the Hindee language and Nagri character, is what I understand to be required; and is certainly that which would most effectually tend to the wide diffusion of the information conveyed by the English work. Nor will talent inferior to that requisite for the English compilation suffice to do justice to such a mass of novel ideas in the language of the Hindoos."

These liberal acts, which do so much honour to the individuals, will, it is expected, give a strong impulse to literary efforts amongst the natives.

SPORTING.

At length we have the pleasure of making public the prospectus for the Meerut Races for 1837. We understand many of the Sweepstakes have several subscribers. The public money, about 3,200 Rupees, is appropriated with care, though we will not deny, that some complaints of a preponderance in favour of Arabs have reached our ears. The amount of some of the purses have been decreased, and some increased, while for the criterion, we observe 3lb more has been established in favour of the Arab. However, it is impossible to please all; and were the general voice obtainable, we suspect it would be in favour of the Arab blood, in preference to country bred, or Cape. The country bred, we are sorry to hear, are sadly on the decline, nor has the stud of the Company yet produced any thing to contest the palm for blood, bone, or beauty, with those bred some years ago, at the celebrated establishments of several private individuals.

The remnant of the Meerut pack is on its way to the Hills; but several very good purchases of fresh imported hounds have been effected in Calcutta, and the dogs are on their road to Meerut. It is only to be hoped final success may attend the perseverance of the Society of the Station. The race horses are all out of work, and the course the favourite and fashionable resort for the morning ride.

Report says several fine and promising Cape horses have reached Cawnpore, indeed, from all sides we hear accounts which induce the hope that the turf is on the improvement. The Arab dealers must have found it so, as many fine horses were sold at remunerating prices.—*Meerut Obs.*, Mar. 24.

In most pursuits, the mind and body being continually turned intensely on them, it is but natural to suppose that some portion of their elasticity and warmth, in the pursuit, will be lost; but in that of all field sports (the most comprehensive term I can use) there must be an exception

claimed to the rule. The mind never wears or blunts, or the body either, for a moment, in the prosecution of them. How exquisite their out-door pursuit!—the merriment at the covert side—the beating up the heavy partridge jungles—the working up the skirts for the out-liers—the first step into the lively jell, and the first 'scape' that greets the ear—the fine open quail—shooting to dogs—the lag and following up of the heavy-flighted florken—and the sharp snap-shot at the timid hare, as she darts between the open peeps of jungle,—all, all, keep fresh and untired, from their commencement to their end, on the mind of the sportsman!—*Cal. Sport. Mag.*

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, April 20.

Emanuel Daviot, Edwin Simonds Allen, Jacobus Fuze, Domingo Antonio De Rozario, Gregory Lopes, James Cornelius Nestor, Carolus Pereira (otherwise called Jacobus), Domingo De Roza, Deo Gracio, Shumsheen, Hyder Ally, Abdool Ally, and Attoo, were placed upon their trial for felony and piracy. The indictment charged, that the prisoners, and one James Boyle Connell, who was in the hospital in a dangerous state of health, and therefore not arraigned, on the 2d December 1835, on the high seas, within the admiralty jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, on board the bark *Skimmer*, belonging to John Richard Gillon, and of which he was master, did make a revolt in the ship. The prisoners pleaded Not Guilty.

The *Advocate General*, on the part of the prosecution, stated, that the prisoners were indicted under the 11 & 12 Will. III. c. 8, and that the object of the Government was that the whole affair should be investigated.

John Richard Gillon deposed, that he built the bark in 1833, and commanded her. He lived principally at Calcutta; his family at Chandernagore. He went to Penang in April 1835, and took in Allen there, as second officer. He took in Daviot as chief officer at Negapatam, where he shipped most of the other prisoners; others came on board at Nicobar island. At Trincomalee, a petition was presented to the judge by the crew, who wanted their arrears of wages. From Trincomalee he went to Nancowry harbour, on the 1st of October, for coco-nuts, beche de mer, and betel-nut: D'Acunyah came on board there for service. Stores were delivered to the Danish Government. All was under his (witness's) authority. He put D'Acunyah in irons. In December, witness complained to Allen, that owing to the state of the rigging, which

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 21. No. 82.

was entrusted to him, the vessel was not in a sea-worthy condition. Witness told him to leave it to him. Daviot had orders to get every thing ready on shore. Witness set Fuze (a passenger), Hyder Ali, Abdool, and Shumsheen, about the rigging; Allen wanted to interfere. Daviot and Allen were in illegal conversation on the larboard-side. Witness called Daviot away, and told him to have the sails bent, and the ship watered, so as to be ready to start in a few days. The witness continued:—"Daviot said, 'the jib guys are not set up,' I said, 'it is of no consequence;' he said it was, speaking loud; I said, 'Mr. Daviot, speak slow; I am not accustomed to have officers speak to me in that way; I said he knew nothing about seamanship; he should obey my orders.' He said, 'you promised me the command, but you have not given it to me; I will stop no longer.' He then said, 'give me a boat, and I will go on shore.' I refused, but said he might go next morning. He again asked in a violent tone for a boat; I said, 'do not think by going on shore you will leave me in distress for carrying on the duty, I can easily dispense with your services:—you wanted to go on shore at Trincomalee, now you shall go.' Daviot then said he would go. Allen heard all that passed; I heard them speaking loud, and returned from the cabin. I saw Jacobus, Jacob, and Domingo seated on the windlass. Mr. Daviot came up to me, and shook his finger close to my nose, and said, 'I am ready to meet you at any time.' Allen heard this; all heard it; D'Acunyah, who was in irons, heard it. I said to Mr. Daviot; 'I consider you no more than a vilot; I consider you no more than a passenger; you have discharged yourself; if you were an officer, I would confine you to your cabin; you are taking advantage of my age; I will meet any man of my size.' I said, 'what will you meet me with?' He said, 'with pistols, as a gentleman.' I said, 'pistols are dangerous weapons; see, here are two cutlasses that will settle our dispute; take your choice.' Daviot said he would not fight on board. Allen said, 'take up one, if you won't, I will fight the rascal. I then took up both swords, and went into the cuddy, and threw them on the table. I called the gunner to put them away. I lighted a cigar and went out; Daviot ran up to me, and seized me with both his hands, and said I was his prisoner. I thought he was joking; I said, 'are you a bailiff? the ship is my own; how can you make me a prisoner?' Allen seized me, by taking a hold of my neck and hair, and gave me a shove. They said, 'you rascal, we will show you what we are going to do with you.' I turned round, and said, 'Allen, you.' I turned round, and said, 'Allen, you have always stuck by me; why do you use such language now?' He said,

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'when you used good treatment. I was for you; when you began to ill-treat me, then I have done this.' In a moment, I was at the gangway. Daviot said, 'come here.' Those three persons, who were on the windlass, flew on me like lions. Daviot spoke to those who were on the windlass; every other body was asleep. Domingo took my shoulders, and pressed me down; Jacobus seized both my heels, and gave them a pull; I fell on my back. Allen let me go; Daviot still held me, when I sat up; Daviot pressed his knees on my back, and held my arms; Jacobus held my thighs and legs. Daviot cried out, 'bring the rascal, and put him in irons; I will be answerable for the whole.' Allen cried out for Attoo, the carpenter. Attoo came, and he was desired to take the irons from the Malay man, and put them on me. Attoo brought the irons. The men Gregory Lopus, Nestor, and Abdalla brought the irons, Gregory, Abdalla, and Nestor, fixed them on my feet, and the carpenter clenched them. I told Daviot I was much tortured, and begged him to ease me: he said he would not; he made use of beastly language in English. I stopped quiet; the tears were flying from my eyes. I addressed the crew; and said, 'I am an old man, you are treating me in a cruel way; one of them took the cheroot out of my mouth, and Daviot called out for hand-cuffs. That is the bar that was used (identifies the bar). The key of the hand-cuffs was in my cabin; the butler made himself busy, and took the key; I saw them taken off the other man; Allen did it; Allen and Jacob covered them with rag and twine, and fitted them on; my hands were fastened behind. Daviot went with Allen to the starboard side; they then ordered Shum-cobus, Hyder Ally, Nestor, Domingo, Jacobus, and Pereira to carry me into my orders to carry that rascal into the cabin, hurt my feet. I begged them to take the irons off, and I would walk. Allen asked Daviot if he should, and Daviot ordered feet, and I walked in with a drawn cutlass on each side; Jacob and Jacobus had each a cutlass. Allen went with me; the locker was high, so they took me up and threw me like an animal on the bed. They put on the irons, and laid the bar across the cabin, at an angle of 45° with the horizon; my feet rested on it; the shackles were put on my feet; I was left in that state, with two sentries, three days and nights. In that torture I was fed by Jacob and Nestor. Daviot, on one occasion, said, 'stuff him;' and they poked the yams down my throat. I said to Daviot, 'spare my life, and put me on shore, and

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give me a suit of clothes; I will give my solemn oath, in writing, I will give up my ship and all.' I was crying. He said he would put my hands before, but he could not loose me; the crew would not let him. Allen came and took the irons off from behind. Connell came and unlocked the irons, and I fainted away. I then asked for some water; they gave it to me; Jacob, Allen, Connell, and Nestor were there. I was put in irons, and put on the bed the first night. Daviot, Allen, with Nestor, Jacobus, Jacob, and Domingo and Hyder Ally, came in with a lantern. Daviot and Allen demanded my watch; I refused to give it. They said, 'where is it?' I would not tell them. Daviot asked the butler, Bulkscho, where it was kept, and he said, 'under his pillow.' Allen then took the watch, and gave it to Daviot. I sung out, 'they rob me now.' Daviot asked the butler, and he gave them the keys; Daviot opened the liquor-case, and took out the brandy, and he and Allen took a glass, and drank each other's health. I saw this through the venetian. I heard Allen give orders to call all hands. When the people were assembled, Daviot said, 'I am the captain of the ship; every one shall obey me; I shall see and have all the arrears of wages paid by the sail of the ship: I shall sail from here in three days, and deliver this rascal to the admiral at Trincomalee.' I heard the fiddler and gunner say, 'we will obey you, if you will get our salary.' Daviot said, 'I will feed you better than that rascal did;' and gave orders that they should have a glass of grog a-piece. The store-room keys were on the panels, and Daviot opened it. I saw all this. I remained on the bed thirty-seven days. For fifteen days I did not go to the quarter-gallery; afterwards I was allowed to go there, but no where else. I left Nancowry Island on the 1st January. I had my prayer-book all the time, and knew it was N. E. I asked Domingo, and he said it was, and told me the course the ship was sailing. I opened my large chart, and told him we were going to Pondicherry, and not to Trincomalee. The next day they took away my chart. The vessel lay at anchor at night, and I knew nothing about the cargo. Allen kept the log. On the 1st January, the wind N. E., steering N. W. Trincomalee is almost E. S. W. of Nicobars. The wind was far from Trincomalee and Pondicherry. That book is Daviot's son's writing. Daviot, on one occasion, said, 'this fellow is in our way.' Allen said, 'it is easy to give this fellow a launch overboard.' Daviot said, 'we have a jolly crew on our side, but I am afraid the Danish sepoys will blow the gaff upon us.'

this was a day or two before Christmas. At Pondicherry, Captain Patton, of the *Zoroaster*, came on board, and I was liberated by the master-attendant, who brought a guard of sepoys on board; I was then taken on shore. Allen, after our arrival, came in, and wanted to shave me at night."

Cross examined:—I was born in Dacca. I sailed from Calcutta in December 1834. The *Skimmer* is registered as a bark; she was originally built as a schooner; she was carried to Calcutta as a schooner. I am sole owner of her: I assigned the vessel by way of mortgage to Mr. Manuk, of Calcutta. I have received notice to produce the register and ship's articles; I do not produce any register; the register is with the ship, and she is at Tranquebar. There are no ship's articles; no one signed any ship's articles; on board every ship, where the crew are shipped, their names are entered in the log. After I arrived at Trincomalee, a general complaint was made against me by the crew. The magistrate, said "some of these days I will come on board and enquire." I got under weigh about midnight. I did not wait for the magistrate to come on board. The gunner was the first man who was flogged after I sailed. He was punished for improper conduct. The prisoner Attoo was also concerned, I brought out my cutlass, and put both of them in irons. The apprentice was flogged for writing the petition. The butler was flogged for disobedience of orders. I never took the command of the Island. I did not live in the Government House. I never got the natives to swear allegiance. I never went on shore once the whole time I was at Nancowry. D'Acunyah is here: he was a common dush. I never loaded a musket to shoot him or any body else. D'Acunyah was not the assistant to the governor that was dead. I did not demand the keys of the Government House from D'Acunyah; after I had engaged from D'Acunyah I ordered him to get the Government House prepared. I was in charge of Government stores, and was consequently justified in so doing. The Government House is very small, only one room. D'Acunyah paid the natives for the repairs done to the Government House at my instance. D'Acunyah was so employed till Capt. Snowball came there. D'Acunyah and Abdoolah were sent out by me to dive for oysters in one fathom water. I sent Nicolarians to see if there were any gold and silver mines. D'Acunyah was put in irons by my orders. His hands were in front. His hands were not handcuffed behind; the lashings were taken off the following day; there were no lashings upon his arms next day, or ever since. D'Acunyah was a month confined. He was confined for an attempt upon my life. When the irons were taken

off D'Acunyah to be put upon me. D'Acunyah was able to walk. He was kept on the deck in the day-time, under a shed. I went on shore twice at night; I did not take any liquor with me at night. I never insulted the natives of the island: I did not cut at Mr. Daviot with a sword. I never brought out a musket or threatened to shoot any person. I do not remember that I even held a loaded musket in my hand. I brought out an empty musket, and presented it at D'Acunyah when he was pushing off from the ship, and abusing me. D'Acunyah said it was Capt. Snowball who had instigated him to the act, and provided him with a creese. The gunner and Abdoolah had the watch. D'Acunyah was on deck at the time I was put in irons; it was not dark. I do not know whether there were sepoys on board at the time. I did not tell either Mr. Daviot or Mr. Allen that they would commit an act of barratry, if they did not proceed to Pondicherry and land the cargo there. I never represented myself to be a Frenchman. I was put in prison at Pondicherry, at six pence per day. I would rather have applied to the Turkish flag than to the French. A part of the cargo brought from the Nicobar was delivered, to defend the case brought against me by the crew for wages: the decision of the court was against me, and I appealed. I was sent under drawn swords to the Danish government; every person that insulted me, that spat in my face and treated me with indignity, was rewarded with grog and tobacco.

Re-examined:—I am not now under any investigation or charge of the Danish government. Mr. Daviot was in chains at Tranquebar, for flogging two sepoys. I have no knowledge of these prisoners before they came to me. Daviot's father was in the court at Pondicherry, and I heard Daviot say his father was a person of so much consequence, that the governor could not do without him. I heard clothes tearing in the next cabin. D'Acunyah was put in irons about a month before this; there was often angry words between Mr. Daviot and me; the apprentice is 18 or 19 years old; he complained of nothing about himself.

John Taylor, passenger from Nancowry, heard a noise one night—came on deck; there was a crowd of sailors, after Gillon had irons on his hands and irons on his legs: his food was sent to him previously to the 1st and 2d officers taking their meals. Hyder Ally was flogged for stealing tobacco: Buddoo was flogged; the butler was struck with a large thick rope, by Captain Gillon. Mr. Daviot said "as this man has done such a thing, we must take him and deliver him up to the admiral: previously to Captain Gillon's being put in

irons, the men fed on salt and rice, and afterwards on beef, pork, and fowl.

Cross-examined:—Capt. Gillon was 13 or 14 days in command. When I entered on board, I saw D'Acunyah in irons; he had irons on his legs, and both hands were ironed behind him; there were lashings on his arms, the lashings were on during the whole time; he was very near dying; his legs and arms were sore; during the day he was kept in the fore-castle, and at night he was kept in the waist. Daviot used to help the captain's provisions with his own hands. If the Captain wanted more, he used to ask and it was given him. He had coffee in the morning; at his breakfast, dinner, and supper, the irons were taken off and a spoon given to him at meal times. He was not allowed any knife or fork. He used to go to the quarter-gallery; I saw him go with my own eyes two or three times.

John Jacobs was a sailor on board the *Skimmer*. Gillon went inside the cabin, took a sword and pulled it out: saw it was not sharp, and threw it down under the table. Then he took hold of two other swords, and came out; he threw one of them on deck, and pulled the other from the scabbard, and said to Mr. Daviot, "Do you think I am a coward? I have been to the Rangoon war;" and then he said, "come let us fight." Mr. Daviot said, "I did not come on board your ship to fight, but to serve." Afterwards, Gillon went in and came out of his hand; one sword was lying on the deck. Mr. Daviot said, "this man, who came to kill me, we can put him in irons;" then the irons were taken off D'Acunyah, and put upon the Captain. I saw on that occasion, Gregory and Abdullah; Mr. Allen was behind Mr. Gillon, standing still. Afterwards Mr. Daviot said to the crew, "you must tell the Admiral exactly what you now saw."

Cross-examined:—There was a petition to the Admiral. Capt. Gillon set sail the same night. He flogged the apprentice and flogged the cook, saying, "you took my paper, my ink, and wrote against me." On one occasion, the Captain desired the gunner to be seized. He ran forward; Captain Gillon went into the cabin, brought out a sword; the Captain came sword-in-hand to stab the gunner. The gunner opened his shirt about his breast, and said "stab me." The Captain went into the cabin and loaded a gun; he brought out a cartridge and loaded the gun in my presence, and said he would shoot the gunner: the butler was flogged every day. On one occasion, the Captain dragged him out by the hair, and beat and kicked him; and upon this treatment he was very

sick and not able to work. We went into the Nicobars under Danish colours. D'Acunyah's both arms were fettered and lashed. He had an abscess under each arm, the flesh was rotten; the flesh in his wrists was raw. On one occasion, Capt. Gillon returned on board from shore at one o'clock at night. He was very drunk, not able to walk. Next day, some Nicobarians came off, well armed with lances, six or seven in a boat, in several boats. This might be ten or eleven days before Capt. Gillon was put in irons.

Re-examined:—There were six or seven armed men in the boats: the boats also brought cargo; there were about 20 on board among the crew: they left their arms in the boat, and came on board; I never saw them do any harm to any body.

Buddo examined:—I went before the Captain, and danced in women's clothes. First I danced on the deck, and then before the Captain. This was on Christmas-day.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Minchin, for the prisoners, submitted, first, that Rozario, Fuze, and Pereira, having been passengers, did not come under the meaning of the act; 2dly, that the native prisoners and Mr. Daviot, being foreigners, could not be brought to trial in the Supreme Court under any statute of Great Britain, inasmuch as they, when not within British jurisdiction, were liable to their own laws or to the laws of the places they may be at, where the offence is charged to have been committed; the charter of the Supreme Court being confined to persons amenable to the court in its ordinary jurisdiction; 3dly, that no evidence, other than the ship's articles, can be produced to show that the prisoners were mariners; and 4thly, that the indictment ought to have averred that the prisoners are British subjects and amenable to the Admiralty jurisdiction of the Court.

The Chief Justice thought the objection on behalf of Rozario, Fuze, and Pereira, valid. The act did not extend to passengers, and these prisoners were entitled to their acquittal; there was no evidence against Attoo, and consequently he would have the same benefit as to the other points. He thought it was not necessary to produce the ship's articles, that the Supreme Court had jurisdiction to try the prisoners, and that the case ought to go to the jury.

The prisoners now put in the following written defence:—

"Our defence to this charge is based on the imperative necessity that we, for the preservation of the ship, the ship's company, passengers, and our own lives, should take upon ourselves the very great responsibility of depriving the prosecutor of the command of his ship, till we could

bring him before an authority competent to decide on the question of the propriety or impropriety of our actions, and, gentlemen, we freely admit, that no trivial occurrence would have justified us in so doing; but when we show to you the conduct of Captain Gillon, on every occasion since we had the misfortune to join the vessel under his command, we are confident that your verdict will not only exonerate us from this charge, but will fully exculpate us from all criminality whatever on the subject.

"On the 10th September last, shortly after we had joined the ship, we arrived at Trincomalee, with a naig and several sepoys in the service of the Danish Government, destined to the Danish settlement in the Nicobar islands. Capt. Gillon had also in his charge about 800 rupees and certain stores for the Governor of the settlement; at Trincomalee we took on board 400 peculs of ebony, on freight for Singapore, Capt. Gillon receiving the whole freight in advance. Shortly after our arrival at Trincomalee, a petition was sent to the Admiral from several of the crew, stating that their wages had not been paid; upon which, coming to Capt. Gillon's knowledge, he weighed from Trincomalee in the middle of the night, and stood towards the Nicobar islands. Two days after leaving Trincomalee, he commenced a series of arbitrary treatment against those of the ship's company who had presented the petition to the Admiral; among these were the gunner and carpenter, against the former of whom he ran with a drawn sword, and would have cut him down but for the interference of the Danish havildar; he afterwards loaded a musket and presented it at the gunner, when he was prevented by the second officer, Mr. Allen.

"In a few days afterwards, we reached the Nicobars, and on entering Nancowry harbour, the Danish settlement there, Capt. Gillon ascertained that the former Governor was dead: upon which he determined to proclaim himself Governor in his stead. He accordingly directed that a red flag with a yellow cross, which is used as No. 7 in Marryatt's Code of signals, to be hoisted at the gaff peak, which bears a strong similarity to the Danish National Flag. He desired the people of the settlement to cause the Government House to be repaired for him, and appointed a time for the inhabitants to swear allegiance to him; and upon D'Acunyah, the assistant to the former Governor, remonstrating with him, a quarrel ensued between them, during which Capt. Gillon threatened to shoot D'Acunyah, and actually loaded a musket for the purpose, and afterwards caused D'Acunyah to be placed in irons, in such a way as to cause him the greatest tor-

ture, in which position he remained till Capt. Gillon was himself confined.

"In the mean time, the schooner *Bassein Merchant* arrived at Nancowry harbour, upon which Capt. Gillon directed the British ensign to be hoisted; Capt. Snowball, the master of the schooner, coming on board the *Skimmer*. Capt. Gillon informed him he was Governor of the settlement, and offered to freight Capt. Snowball's vessel, and pay him from the funds of the Danish Government entrusted to him, and from which he had already taken the sum of 100 Rs.; but Capt. Snowball refused to have any thing to say to him, and cautioned him as to his conduct towards the natives, as if he offended them they would surely cut off the vessel.

"After the departure of the *Bassein Merchant*, Capt. Gillon again hoisted the same red flag, and continued to act as if he were the Governor; but from the circumstance of his having used the British ensign while the schooner was in harbour, the natives became distrustful of him, and refused to have any thing further to say to him, although he had advanced goods in exchange for copra and betel-nut, and coco-nut; the more especially, as when any of the natives did come on board, he treated them in the roughest manner, and frequently threatened to put them in irons: so that at last they refused to furnish us with any provisions at all, and the officers and crews were reduced to use rice and salt-fish.

"About 11 at night of the 29th of November, Capt. Gillon, who at the time was quite intoxicated, ordered the boat to go on shore, to drink with the natives; and accordingly, accompanied by Mr. Allen, who went with him at the request of Mr. Daviot, the chief officer, for his protection, he went on shore, taking with him a considerable quantity of liquor. When he got on shore, he commenced knocking at the doors of the native houses, and requesting them to drink; and drinking himself at the same time, till he got excessively intoxicated; he then commenced using indecent familiarities towards the native women, which so irritated the natives, that they would have murdered him, and one actually took a spear for the purpose, but was prevented by Mr. Allen, who, after great difficulty, got him on board the ship. The natives were so much incensed at the general conduct of Capt. Gillon, that they vowed they would be revenged on him; of which he was aware, as, on the following day, he gave Mr. Allen a spear, telling him he knew how to use it, in the event of the rascals, meaning the people of the island, making an attempt on his life.

"On the night of the 2d December, Capt. Gillon went up to Mr. Daviot and

commenced abusing him about the rigging of the ship, and upon his remonstrating, Capt. Gillon called Mr. Daviot a coward, and made use of other abusive language. Mr. Daviot replied, 'I am not a coward, but I do not wish to make any disturbance on board the ship.' Capt. Gillon then ran into the cuddy, and brought out two swords, one of which he threw down on the deck, calling upon Mr. Daviot to take it up and defend himself, and upon Mr. Daviot retreating, he rushed at him and struck at him with the sword, which Mr. Daviot avoided by running forward among the crew; after some time, Capt. Gillon returned into the cuddy, but shortly afterwards again came out, with one of the swords in his hand, looking for the scabbard which he had thrown away. Mr. Daviot was, at the time, standing near the gangway; upon Capt. Gillon seeing him, he again flew at him, and would have cut him down, but Mr. Allen drew him out of the way. Mr. Daviot, in his own defence, then, with the assistance of the crew, disarmed Capt. Gillon, who was exceedingly violent, so much so, that it was necessary to confine him in irons to prevent him having recourse to similar conduct.

"On the following morning, one or two of the people of the island came on board, and upon ascertaining that Capt. Gillon was confined, stated that it was very fortunate, as the natives had determined, if he pursued the same conduct towards them, that they would cut off the ship and murder every person on board.

"In the course of the morning, we held a consultation as to what was to be done, at which the whole crew declared that, if Capt. Gillon was set at liberty, their lives would be in danger, and that they would desert the ship; upon which we determined, under all the circumstances of the case, that we would continue Capt. Gillon in confinement, and sail to Trincomalee, and deliver him up to the Admiral, to be dealt with according to law, which we considered the only course we should be justified in adopting. In order, however, to shew that we were not actuated by any spirit of hostility towards Capt. Gillon, we determined, before leaving the Nicobar islands, to collect the cargo which he had purchased there, which we accordingly did, and during all the time he was in confinement, we supplied him with the best food that could be obtained, taking care that he should be served before we ate ourselves, and making his confinement as easy to him as possible; and to shew that we had no idea of concealing what we had done, we caused the circumstances attendant on Capt. Gillon's confinement to be entered on the log of the ship.

"Upon Capt. Gillon understanding

that we were about to sail to Trincomalee, he declared it would be an act of barratry, as he had cargo on board for Pondicherry; we therefore, on the 1st of January 1836, sailed for that port, intending to land the cargo there, and afterwards proceed to Trincomalee; but on our arrival at Pondicherry, and on reporting the circumstances to the French Government, Capt. Gillon was taken on shore."

Capt. Snowball examined:—I am captain of the *Bassin Merchant*; I went to the Nicobars; there was there the bark *Shimmer*, Capt. Gillon. I remained at the island 8 or 10 days. Capt. Gillon said he had come there as Governor. The natives came on board my ship and told me (here witness was interrupted and informed, what the natives told him was no evidence)—I did not communicate to Capt. Gillon what the natives had told me. I did not give Capt. Gillon any advice.

D'Aennyah examined:—I am the second Governor (of the Nicobars), watching nutmeg-trees. The Governor was dead. Witness went into a long statement of Capt. Gillon's doings at the Nicobars; witness was in irons, and in a dreadful state of suffering; saw the acts which led to Capt. Gillon's confinement, and spoke to his violent conduct. The natives would not give him assistance; but when he was put in irons, they supplied the ship with every thing.

Jacob Hughes stated the whole of the facts: that Capt. Gillon once went ashore accompanied by witness; that he was in a state of intoxication; that he attempted to take indecent familiarities with the wife of a native, who took down a spear and was on the point of thrusting it through Capt. Gillon's body, when he was saved by the interference of Mr. Allen; that he was taken on board in a state of utter inebriety; that he flourished his sword at Mr. Daviot, and returned with a sword in one hand and a cigar in his mouth; that the crew had wretched treatment and food during the time he was at large, and the natives refused to assist the ship, and that, when the captain was in irons, the natives came and brought with them abundance of every thing the crew could want—and they had abundance of good and fresh provisions.

John A. Arbutnot, Esq. stated, that he had some knowledge of Mr. Daviot, and knew him to have been in command of ships himself—ships that have been consigned to the firm of Messrs. Arbutnot and Co.; witness never heard any thing against Mr. Daviot.

J. Rodgers, Esq. stated, he knew Mr. Daviot from the year 1819, as commander of vessels, never as mate. Mr. Daviot is a humane and altogether well-meaning man.

Mr. Allen said he was a perfect stranger at Madras, and it was therefore not in his power to offer evidence of character.

This was the case for the defence.

The Chief Justice went through the whole of the evidence.

The Jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

The prisoners were thereupon immediately discharged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOOMSUR.

Our intelligence from Goomsur continues far more satisfactory, although we have every now and then a rumour of a termination of hostilities. We regret to announce that Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. Gompertz, of the 44th N.I., has fallen a victim to fever.—*Madras Gaz.*, April 20.

Our accounts from Goomsur are still far from favourable, and we regret much having again to record a victim to its climate in Lieut.-Col. Muriel, a very able and distinguished officer, the loss of whose valuable services will be severely felt by the force; while, to the officers of the 8th Regt. which he so long commanded, deeper sentiments of regret remain for the death of one they so much respected and esteemed.—*Madras Herald*, April 20.

The last accounts from Goomsur state that the troops were fast falling victims to the climate; 1,400 men were in hospital with fever.—*Bengal Herald*, May 1.

We have just received a letter from Vizianagram, by which it appears that the most favourable accounts have been received of the conduct of the men in poor Ensign Gibbon's detachment, with the exception of the jemadar and two or three sepoy, whose conduct is now under investigation; but of twenty-five men, thirteen were killed, and seven wounded; and most of the men are represented as ready to die fighting like brave men. It is a matter of deep regret, that, notwithstanding the personal valour of the officers, they were so young and inexperienced.—*Conservative*, Mar. 25.

RAIL-ROADS.

We are glad to learn that there is every probability of rail-roads being soon laid down both to the Mount and to the Red Hills. The *Conservative* says an order to that effect has already passed Council; another report states, that it has received the approval of the Military Board, and waits the confirmation of Sir Frederick Adam; but we believe there is no doubt of the fact, that the estimates of both lines of road have been given in, and

approved of by the authorities, and that they will be immediately carried into execution.—*Herald*.

DUTY ON COTTON-WOOL.

We have much pleasure in being able to announce that Government have abolished the duty on cotton-wool, shipped at the subordinate ports and manifested as consigned to other ports under this presidency, by which means all persons engaged in this most important branch of trade will be able to forward cotton to the final shipping ports, without the trouble and annoyances, to say nothing of the occasional losses, attending the payment of duty, receiving the drawback.—*Ibid*.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OPPOSITION TO MISSIONARIES IN THE DECCAN.

The *Missionary Register* (of the Church Missionary Society) contains an account of a combined systematic opposition to the Missionaries by Hindoos and Mahomedans at Nassuck, communicated by the Rev. Mr. Farrer.

The opposition is conducted and directed by a Dhurma Subba, or Court of Caste, composed of three classes, namely, learned Hindoos, the most influential of the native community; the Gungapoitra, or priests of the Ganges, who record the names of those who bathe in the sacred river, and who are described as active, artful men, "disliked by all, yet worshipped by all;" and, lastly, the Brahmin commonalty. When the active co-operation of the Sudras is necessary, the heads of the various castes are summoned to the consultation.

All classes were enjoined to shun intercourse with the missionaries; and the Subba threatened to exclude the pundojees, or native teachers, from caste, if they taught singing in the missionary schools. On the 28th August last, every Brahmin connected with the mission establishment was summoned before the Dhurma Subba, at which were present about sixty of the most influential Nassuck Brahmins, and underwent a distinct examination as to the minutiae of his daily employment, its purpose and tendency. "Searching inquiries also, both of an open and covert description, were put, in order to elicit the views and motives of the Missionaries themselves. In conclusion, they were all warned strictly to adhere to the rules of caste; and were threatened, that if they in any respect subverted any of those rules, Nassuck should be made too hot to hold them. One individual, who was deemed an offender, from having

once sung with the children during Service, was ordered to do penance by performing *Shashtang Namaskar* (prostration of the body) to each one of the assembly. This Dhurma Subha (Mr. Farrar adds), owing to the sanctity of Nassuck, possesses considerable influence and authority, and its decrees would be submitted to throughout the kingdom. The examiners assume naturally the tone and manner of despots; and the examined, that of abject slaves waiting the absolute decrees of their masters." A few days after, the mission pundits were summoned before an assembly of the Shastrees (about twenty in number), when they were required to repeat their former communications. Immediately after, the Nassuck schools for Mahratta, and the Dhurmadhikarees, or heads of caste, went about, first privately, then from house to house, to obtain the signatures of the Brahmins to an agreement not to send their children to the English school: "The Brahmins unitedly declare, that the heading of the declaration is, that to the individual visiting the Padre, or sending his children to the mission schools, there is expulsion from caste."

The Mussulman Cadjee was summoned to the Dhurma Subha; when the Brahmins, having explained to him the plans they were embodying for counteracting missionary exertions, proceeded to urge the necessity of the Mussulmans joining the combination, and adopting similar measures. The Cadjee assented to their observations; and told them, that, when they had completed their work, he would take care that none of his people should have any intercourse with us.

The mission puntojees consented to relinquish the teaching of singing; the Subha then required that they should either relinquish their situations altogether, or be declared out of caste, remise. The men came to Mr. Farrar for advice, and to learn how far he was disposed to support them, in the event of their abiding this last painful trial. He says: "I gave them every needful assurance, that nothing would be wanting on my part; and advised them explicitly to inform the Subha, that, rather than resign their situations, they were quite ready to remain without its pale. I have made arrangements which I think will secure them a residence, when warned to quit their present abode."

Thus stands the affair, except that a later account of November 5, states that the meetings of the Subha are now carried on with more intermission, and there are symptoms of disunion among its members; the bigotted and head-

strong, however, continue to denounce threatenings of utter extirpation against the mission."

Archdeacon Carr (now bishop of Bombay) has written to the missionaries on this subject. He observes: "I can enter into your feelings of anxiety respecting the proceedings of the Dhurma Subha; yet am assured that those very proceedings are evidence of a state of things upon which you are to be congratulated. It is plain that the influence of your labours has been felt too among themselves; and I should think the alarm of the Brahmins shows, that, from discussions among themselves, they felt that there was danger of their losing their hold upon the minds of the people. The agitation and discussion now going on among them will draw more attention to the subjects of your ministry, and cannot but tend to undermine their principles. New ideas will inevitably be acquired upon the subject of religion, in direct opposition to their idolatrous system, which will work in their minds like leaven in the meal. It appears to me, that your course is, to pursue such labours as you can during the period of excitement. It would be well to avoid going to those places where any tumult would be likely to be raised; but on no account allow the Brahmins to think you intimidated, or that you have an idea of leaving the field of labour; as this would only have the effect of emboldening them."

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

The *Oriental Christian Spectator*, in noticing the election of Manackjee Cursetjee, of Bombay, as a non-resident member of the Royal Asiatic Society, observes: "We understand, that, in return for the kindness shown to the natives, on this and other occasions, and which we wish to see greatly extended, some of them bearing the titles of justices of the peace and grand jurors, lately attempted, *mirabile dictu*, to exclude all the pure-blooded sons of Europeans from the Elphinstone College. This specimen of their gratitude is calculated to inspire us with great veneration for their generosity and honesty, and to excite within us an unquenchable zeal for their interests and honours in the time to come. When we receive our next packet of degrees from the Sabha of Benares, we shall certainly confer a few of them on some of their body, and particularly upon those who may persevere in the desire to obtain such honourable distinctions, and who may value them more than those which the Legislature of England, and the Government of Bombay, have lately dispensed."

This observation called forth a variety

of remarks from various quarters. The *Jami Jamsheed*, Parsi-Gujarathi newspaper, condemns the exclusion. The writer says:—"It is certainly an injustice. When European gentlemen, who exert themselves in promoting the welfare of the natives, and in extending their liberties, view such return made for the obligations they have conferred upon the native gentlemen, their zeal in the cause of the natives will be, no doubt, abated, notwithstanding that this injustice is, as we have heard, attributable to the opinion of only two individuals. This conduct, on their part, might have been perhaps justifiable, had there been in the college the attendance of an adequate number of natives procured. But alas! the operations of the college have altogether ceased for one whole month, and a lock is attached to the college-room, owing to the want of native students. Although several boys of the higher classes of the Parsis are qualified to receive education in that seminary; and though even they have no obstacle of any more important task to prevent their attendance there, yet they have evinced no desire of profiting themselves, by going there. In consequence of this, a Parsi gentleman, of distinguished talents, circulated a card among his higher Parsi friends, admonishing them at least to devote one hour in a day, out of their time of amusements, for attending the college; and several gentlemen acknowledged on the circular to accede to it, but none complied with the desired object."

The Parsi gentleman here referred to, is Manickjee Cursetjee himself.

In a note addressed to the Editor of the *Spectator*, a native writer remarks, that the managing Committee of the college being composed of Europeans as legatees being natives, the act must have received the concurrence and sanction of the former.

The Editor of the *Spectator* on this observes, "how far our countrymen merit the odium which the native gentlemen wish them to share with them, we cannot exactly state. We are of opinion, however, that, on observing some demerit among the natives, as to the admission of European students, they may have left the prejudice to commit a *felo de se*. How far they acted rightly in yielding in the case, we are uncertain."

FEMALE POETS IN THE DECCAN.

The following notices of learned females is from the work of Cavelly Venkata Ramaswami, on the lives of the Deccan Poets:

"Avayar. This poetess was the daughter of a Brahman named Bhagavan, by a woman named Adi, of a low tribe. Avayar excelled all her brothers. *Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 21. No. 82.

and sisters in learning, although she was brought up by a panakar (or servile caste) songster. She was contemporary with Kamban, the author of the *Tamul Ramayana*; and she employed her elegant pen on various subjects, such as astronomy, medicine, and geography: her works of the latter description are much admired. Avayar remained a virgin all her life; and died much admired for her talents in poetry, and arts and sciences.

"Uppaga. This poetess, and the two following, were sisters to Avayar. She was born at Utakadu in the Arcot district, and was brought up by a washer-woman. She wrote a work on morality, entitled *Niti Patal*.

"Murega was born at Kaveripatam, in the Chola country. She was reared up by a toddy-woman, and wrote a few poems on miscellaneous subjects.

"Vally was born on the hill country, and was adopted and brought up by the people of the Karawar tribe. She wrote numerous poems."—*Or. Chr. Spec. Nov.*

EDUCATION OF NATIVES.

The *Chabuk*, Gujarathi paper, in noticing the establishment of a new school, connected with the Scottish mission, observes: "We would not let this opportunity pass without adverting to the subject of the education of the rising generation. We have a partial knowledge of the discipline to be given in that school, and the learned gentlemen who have the charge of superintending it; and we would most strongly recommend our countrymen to commit their children to the seminary in question. It is, of course, a fact, that much from the Christian religious books will be instructed there, but this should not form any objection, since our object is only to acquire knowledge, be it from whatever source. When the children, after reading the books, comprehend its foundation, and become acquainted with moral precepts, and thrive in their intellectual powers, they will discriminate the right from wrong, and true religion from false. Books on Christianity will be inculcated for the mere purpose of convincing of the truth of that religion; but we are sure that no compulsion can be used for propagating that religion. The children of our countrymen formerly attended the central school, situated in Bhaikala; but we know of no compulsive measure adopted there for the religious persuasion of the boys, though books on Christianity were given to be read. On the other hand we declare that most of the boys educated there, have obtained good situations in life, and none of them have embraced Christianity. We are rejoiced to say that we may also be reckoned among their number. As in other schools, spelling

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books and historical works are used for the school-boys; so the books which treat on Christianity, which are very plain and easy to be comprehended by native children, are taught in the missionary schools. Some of our readers and countrymen do suspect, that whoever shall go to the missionary schools, will be converted to Christianity. But their suspicion is groundless and unimportant. We ourselves attended such schools, as said before, for upwards of five years, and did not observe in one single instance that violence was used to lead to a change of one's faith. We are warranted to say, that whatever children shall attend such institutions, will soon embrace the best way of morality and the proper knowledge of God (whether it be through our own religion or that of others), and they will speedily be possessed of a meek and quiet disposition. Moreover, when they have made a sufficient progress in learning, they will, of course, obtain situations of credit, through the recommendation of the gentlemen concerned in such schools.

China.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL REPORT ON THE FOREIGN TRADE.

Canton, 1st Feb. 1836. In our general circular of the 1st April last year, we exhibited a series of averages of three years for the whole foreign trade of Canton for the preceding nine years; showing a progressive increase in the imports, and that time; and a general average of drs. 24,332,000 imports, and drs. 19,404,000 exports; the balance of payment being made by an increased export of the precious metals over the imports, and by bills of exchange, of which the supply was large and the rate of negotiation high.

We proposed to have continued these series annually; but the statement of the British trade for last season, drawn up by H. M. superintendents of trade, is so inaccurate, that we cannot rely upon it even as an approximation; and we have no other, having trusted to the superintendents, who have the necessary official documents.

It is probable, however, that the imports of 1834-5 did not exceed the above general average of preceding years; whilst those of the current season have hitherto rather fallen short of that standard. The exports of 1834-5 were, on the other hand, very large; as they included teas, which have usually come into the export of the following season as winter teas: the exports of the present season have diminished for the same reason; although the money value may probably prove to be high, owing to the unprecedented high

prices of tea and raw silk, the principal items. The particulars will be found under their respective heads.

Exchanges.—The rate on England has been steady throughout the season, at 4. 6. a 8d. for Government paper at thirty days' sight, and 4. 9 a 4. 10 for private bills at six months. The E. I. Company's agents' thirty-day bills remained at 206 until the 22d August, when they were raised to 210; and the Court of Directors' sixty-day bills, following the others, have negotiated at 208 a 212. The Court's sixty-day bills on Bombay, have been passed at 218 a 224; and private bills at thirty days, at about the same rates. Bills on Madras negotiate with difficulty at 230 a 232. Sycee has fluctuated from 3 a 4½ per cent. premium, the average being 4, its present rate; and gold from drs. 23. 50. per tael to drs. 23. 20, its present price.

We surmised last year, that the rate of exchange might have been kept up by the discredit on private paper, owing to the commercial difficulties in India and America. Those causes have ceased to operate; and the difficulty at present of negotiating Government paper at adequate rates compared with private bills, shows that credit has revived. We state also as another probable reason, the scarcity of the Spanish dollar, our circulating medium. About 800,000 dollars, chiefly Republican, were imported in 1834-5, and more perhaps this season; whilst the exports in the former season were over a million, and of Sycees about drs. 2,368,000, and gold, 554,000. Republican dollars have continued throughout the season at 4 to 6 per cent. discount; but they are gradually getting into circulation—an operation which will be hastened, perhaps, by a new coinage of the Queen's government in Spain, which will not pass current with the Chinese for a long while. There is now nearly the same difference between the value of the Carolus or "old head" dollar and the Ferdinand's, as between the latter and the Republican. If these causes do not account for the continuance of a high rate of exchange above the average of the preceding ten years, about 4-3, we must look for it perhaps in the difference of the exports and imports, or in the large advances made by the E. I. Company's agents, which have certainly contributed to render the rate less fluctuating during the last two seasons.

Woolens.—Broad-cloth. Although, for the reasons above, we are unable to give the amount of imports last season, they were, we know, very short of the average of several preceding years; and during the past season, up to this time, they do not exceed 40,000 pieces, against upwards of 70,000 in the season 1833-4. Under

circumstances, it is difficult to account for the low price and want of demand which have prevailed for so long a period in the markets in the interior. Nor is there any indication of the improvement so long anticipated; and of which some of the largest holders are still very sanguine, after the approaching Chinese holidays, as the dealers are without any stocks. Ends of the usual Spanish stripe quality have ranged from drs. 1-50 a 1-20 per yard; and those costing from 6d. a 9d. per yard more, from drs. 1-75 a 50. Our present quotations are drs. 1-25 a 35 for the former, and drs. 1-50 for the latter. In an assortment of 100 pieces, the colours now recommended are, thirty purple, twenty-five dark blue, ten black, fifteen scarlet, five dark brown, and fifteen light blue; the last should be a deep bright colour. The packing similar to the Company's for ordinary Spanish stripes, but in better cloths; handsome tilots, and the name in gold on the end of the cloth, will be found to repay the additional expense: and great care should be taken in the getting up; as in several instances we have seen cloths of the same fabric selling at a difference of 10 a 15 cents., from the face of one being cut too bare, which gives it a poor appearance. They should not be less than sixty or sixty-two inches within the list, and eighteen yards long, in bales of six or ten pieces.

Long-ells. The importation hitherto does not exceed 100,000 pieces, against about 140,000 last year, and 196,000 the previous one; and yet the market has been throughout the season without animation, and our previous remarks on broadcloth apply equally to them. Holders are generally firm; but we understand contracts were made in England, on American account, for long ells deliverable in September last; we fear their arrival by the two or three American ships, shortly expected, may still further check any advance. The average price has been about drs. 9½, and several sales were effected at drs. 10; but they have receded lately to our present quotations of drs. 9½ for scarlets, and drs. 9½ for assorted colours. In 100 pieces the colours should be, thirty dark blue, twenty-five purple, twenty-five scarlet, five light blue, five black, five dark brown, and five green, not less than twenty-four yards long and thirty inches wide, in bales of twenty each. The Company's mode of packing is still preferred; and many shippers have adopted it, retaining the same kind of tilots, and the two stamps on the tag, and this greatly facilitates the sale.

Camlets have been in fair demand throughout the season; selling in Canton at from drs. 29 a 31, which latter is the present quotation. There has been no reduction in the heavy duty of drs. 16

per piece; but the price has been supported by the supply being limited, and the Mandarins are very active against smuggling. The price at Lintin is rather under the Canton price. The assortment of 100 pieces, of D. 20, S 40, SS. 40, should consist of thirty purple, thirty dark blue, twenty scarlet, ten light-blue, five black, three dark brown, and two ash; fifty-five yards by thirty inches, and ten in a bale. Many of the importations, this season, were inferior; and few contained any of first quality. Several small parcels of Dutch camlets have been sold at drs. 3½ a drs. 36 per piece; but they are not now quoted higher than drs. 32, being found inferior to what were formerly shipped by the Dutch Company. We have also seen two or three importations of mohair camlet, manufactured in imitation of the Dutch, and forty yards by twenty-eight inches; but they are not appreciated by the Chinese, who at first paid drs. 27 per piece, the duty of drs. 16 included, and they are now quoted at drs. 25 only, though the cost, we understand, is fully as much as the finest camlets.

Woolen yarn.—Very little has been imported; twenty piculs of white, were disposed of lately, Nos. 22 a 38, at drs. 130 per picul; and small parcels have been sold during the season, Nos. 28 a 48, at drs. 140, and Nos. 18 a 26, at drs. 110; and a moderate supply of white yarn, Nos. 28 a 48, would meet a sale just now at the above price; in 300lb. bales, 10lb. bundles in double papers; but the consumption is very limited.

Cotton goods.—Bleached long-cloths. The importation has, we consider, been fully an average one; but as the market has been very gradually supplied, the demand has been steady without much fluctuation in the price. Good strong cloths Nos. 72 a 76, costing from 30s. a 32s., have been selling from drs. 10½ in double pieces; and this is the most suitable description. Finer goods occasionally sell favourably; but the demand is limited. An assortment should consist of 1-5 fine, 3-5 similar to the above, and 1-5 of a coarser kind, costing 2 to 3s. less; thirty-six inches wide, and twenty-five pieces in a bale; without dressing. They are generally now imported in double pieces, of seventy-eight to eighty yards, with the view of saving half the duty; and although it may be as well to continue the practice, particularly for the finer goods, we fear they will not henceforward be passed except at the double duty.

First quality pay about 90; seconds 50; and coarse cloths 12 cents. per piece; but the officers are very arbitrary in levying the duty on cloths; seconds and thirds being frequently rated as firsts and second; and all width gold-ends pay the highest duty, without reference to quality.

Asiatic Intelligence.—China.

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regularity in payment is at the risk of the shipper, except where a guarantee commission is charged.

The system of bonding is so little acknowledged here, that all goods landed must pay the full duty; and no re-export is allowed without a very heavy additional duty, amounting frequently to double the import duty. This militates very strongly, as has been experienced on several occasions, against the introduction of goods for experiment. Transshipments at Whampoa are subject to the same charges; but by connivance of the officers, they can generally be arranged for much less.

We have further strongly to recommend, that all goods should be shipped deliverable at Whampoa, and within a stated period; great delay, inconvenience, and frequently loss of market, arising from goods being shipped for Lintin only, or by vessels remaining an unreasonable time there to fill up. The difference in freight should not be a consideration, as equal to drs. 7 per ton, and even more, has been a common charge from Lintin to Whampoa.

Tea.—For information on this article, we beg to refer you to the accompanying report from our broker; which, with the statements annexed, will put you in full possession of the operations of the present season. We shall merely add, that, by the ships now loading, and to be despatched during the present month, the quantity exported to Great Britain will be increased to about forty millions of pounds; after which there cannot remain much available for shipment. There are several American vessels loading, and cargoes provided for others; so that, from the high prices of teas, their export in value, if not in quantity, will be fully equal to that of the continent of Europe; as the markets there are likely to get supplied to better advantage from England, and for the same reason, probably, there has been no vessel to British North America.

Silk.—At the close of last season, Taysam was quoted drs. 400 a 410, and reported to be abundant. Prices began to decline; until accounts were received of the favourable markets in Europe, when Taysam have continued gradually to advance to our present quotation of drs. 475 for fine, and drs. 445 per picul for cargo coarse, was not so much in demand; but the export up to this date is about 9,500 bales Taysam, and 2,000 Taysam, of which 500 have been shipped to Bombay. It is estimated there will be upwards of 1,000 bales more; and the export to

England may therefore be safely taken at 10,000 bales.

Rhubarb.—The export was very moderate last year, and it will be equally so during the present, very little having been brought down, in consequence of the short demand, for the last two or three seasons. It is quoted at drs. 60: Dutch cut, drs. 110 per picul.

Camphor.—The supply is very short, and a parcel lately arrived, of about 1,000 piculs, was taken at drs. 35 per picul.

Cassia.—The government have reduced the duty of about 2½ per picul, but this is not sufficient to put a stop to smuggling; the price at Canton being drs. 10½, while it has been procurable at Lintin at drs. 9 a 9½ per picul.

There are some peculiarities in the export system, to which we beg to call your attention.

When more goods than a ship can carry are sent down to Whampoa, they cannot be transhipped to another vessel without double duty being paid on them, and even then not without trouble. No ship is allowed to receive more than 100 piculs of silk, raw or manufactured. The consequence is, that it must frequently be sent out by different vessels and transhipped at Lintin, for which drs. 3 per bale, and sometimes more, is charged. It is thus exposed to great delay and inconvenience; for if, by mistake, the vessel intended to receive it from Lintin, fills up at Whampoa sooner than was expected, the silk must wait another opportunity; and this has happened not unfrequently with consignees and commanders unaccustomed to tea cargoes.

Shipping.—There has been, as anticipated, a large amount of shipping this season; and several vessels have been obliged to seek cargoes elsewhere. The register tonnage of the 55 ships that have already sailed to Great Britain is 27,597 tons; all with tea and silk. One vessel is now loading with drugs, &c. The rate of freight has been from £5.10 to £4.10.

EFFECT OF THE EMPEROR'S FIERY.

The Peking Gazette contains an imperial announcement respecting the delay in the fall of snow:—"11th moon, 8th day (Dec. 27, 1835). Now, (says the Emperor) the time for the year to enter into the winter season has arrived, yet snow has not yet fallen in Peking: this is an affair of the deepest concern. I order that from the priests of the Tao sect, of the brightly splendid palace, some be chosen to go to the eminently lofty palace, and there erect an altar, and pray with day of the moon, spread the altar, and I, the emperor, will myself go and burn incense."

The names of eight Tartar officers are then given, who are to relieve each other, two and two, in watching, and all night burning incense; and Chang-lang is to continue constantly there. On the 18th of the moon, another edict was issued, the contents of which were as follows:—

On the 11th of the moon, I, the Emperor, was myself burning incense on the altar of the eminently lofty palace, praying with a pure and fervent spirit, hoping, and trusting in the merciful love of heaven, and when help came down from above, and the snow and rain immediately descended, and continued gently during the night: thus I may happily hope for fully saturating falls. I am deeply affected and sincerely thankful for this favour. I order to immediately remove the altar; and I direct Tun tsin-wang (his brother) to go to the eminently lofty palace, and return to heaven's favour, let the Tao-se chant their hymns. And I order the Tartar servants of the imperial household to reward them according to law. Respect this."

TEA.

Quantity of TEA exported to England since the expiration of the Company's Charter, 24th April 1834, to the present time.

	24th April to 31st Oct. 1834	1st Oct. 1834 to 1st Oct. 1835	1st Oct. 1835 to 1st Apr. 1836	Total.
Black Tea.				
Bohea Canton	13,749,999	13,749,999	13,749,999	41,249,997
Bohea Fokien	7,777,777	7,777,777	7,777,777	23,333,333
Bohea Canton	5,454,545	5,454,545	5,454,545	16,363,635
Bohea Fokien	2,121,212	2,121,212	2,121,212	6,363,635
Campul	1,313,131	1,313,131	1,313,131	3,939,393
Souchong	2,121,212	2,121,212	2,121,212	6,363,635
Hung mui	1,313,131	1,313,131	1,313,131	3,939,393
Pekoe	1,313,131	1,313,131	1,313,131	3,939,393
Anko	1,313,131	1,313,131	1,313,131	3,939,393
Orange Pekoe	1,313,131	1,313,131	1,313,131	3,939,393
Caper	1,313,131	1,313,131	1,313,131	3,939,393
Green Tea.				
Tsankay	3,034,128	3,034,128	3,034,128	9,102,384
Twankay	98,400	98,400	98,400	295,200
Hyson	46,000	46,000	46,000	138,000
Young Hyson	121,466	121,466	121,466	364,400
Imperial	32,133	32,133	32,133	96,400
Guspowder	32,133	32,133	32,133	96,400
lbs.	3,388,563	47,677,961	43,039,663	94,115,787

The Canton Price Current, of April 12, has the following remarks upon this statement:—

"Without attributing any motive to the framer of this table, we must remark that it seems calculated to convey the impression, to one ignorant of the Tea-mar-

ket, that the quantity of Teas, in the column headed 'from the 1st of Oct. 1834, to the 1st Oct. 1835,' is the produce of the crop of the year 1834; but such would be a very erroneous conclusion. Not less than 130,000 chests of black Teas, averaging net weight per chest 75 lbs. = 9,750,000 lbs. (exclusive of several chops of green Teas of various descriptions) of the Teas of 1833, were exported to Great Britain during that period. From this quantity, 6,966,933 lbs. were made into Canton Bohea, with an addition of one-third of Woping, say 2,328,977 + 9,750,000 = 12,078,977, which, deducted from the total amount exported from the 24th April 1834 to the 1st of October 1835, viz. 51,066,124 lbs., leaves 38,987,147 lbs., for the produce of the Tea crop of the year 1834 which was exported to Great Britain; but this quantity of 39 millions is more than the exact produce of the Tea crop of 1834, inasmuch as the Green Teas of 1833, which remained over, are included in it. The quantities of Teas exported to Great Britain, between the 31st of March and 30th of September 1835, were 7,438,000 lbs.; which, deducted from the yearly export from 31st March 1835 to 31st March 1836, viz. 50,477,466, leaves 43,039,466 lbs.; to which add the cargo of the Vansittart, 1,379,733 lbs., and Teas now remaining in the market (according to the writer in the Canton Press), 3,000,000 lbs. = 4,379,733; the part produce of the Tea crop of the year 1835, which has been or may be exported to Great Britain, will appear to be 47,419,199 lbs., showing an excess in 1835 of 8,432,052 lbs. over 1834: and a further undefined excess (see remark above on the Green Teas).

"We have supposed that the 'table' has been framed from the published Tea statements, with the simple alteration of a different arrangement of the dates; but on glancing again at it, we are inclined to think that the writer has framed his table from his own data; for surely he could never have made the mere clerical error of giving 43,039,663 lbs. for the quantity of Tea exported from Oct. 1835 to April 1836; the Secretary's statement being from March 1835 to March 1836, 50,477,466 lbs., of which 7,438,000 were shipped off between March and Oct., leaving 43,039,466 for the quantity exported between Oct. and April.

"There cannot be any mistake as to the mixture of the crops of 1834-35; for, in August 1835, the market was entirely bare of Teas; consequently, the exports since the commencement of the present season have been entirely composed of the Teas of 1835; unless merchants may have had Teas remaining over in their own possession; if this has been the case, the quantity could be easily ascertained."

Estimate of Quantity, Average Price, and Total Value, of India Opium consumed in China, during the last Nine Years.

Season	Patna.		Benares.		Malwa.		Total.	
	Chests.	Amount.	Chests.	Amount.	Chests.	Amount.	Chests.	Amount.
1827-28	4,006	4,019,330	1,128	1,106,805	4,401	5,299,920	9,535	10,425,075
1828-29	4,031	4,574,650	1,130	1,029,585	7,171	6,938,880	13,132	12,533,105
1829-30	5,564	4,830,448	1,379	1,390,129	6,857	5,907,580	14,000	12,057,157
1830-31	5,085	4,454,809	1,575	1,335,395	12,100	7,114,059	18,760	12,904,283
1831-32	4,442	4,234,815	1,518	1,446,194	8,265	8,618,574	14,225	11,301,584
1832-33	6,410	5,115,126	1,880	1,455,603	15,403	8,781,700	23,693	15,359,429
1833-34	7,823	5,023,175	1,612	1,066,439	11,715	7,016,971	21,150	14,006,605
1834-35	7,558	4,308,245	1,427	1,427,604	9,982	5,962,930	20,089	11,758,779
1835-36	9,011	6,713,195	2,005	1,407,510	15,002	8,986,198	26,013	17,106,903

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Sang-ting-ching, the new Governor, is said to be extremely severe. He daily exercises the military officers of all ranks, and those who "miss the mark" are degraded. He is also very strict in looking after gamblers. In all private houses, inside and outside the city, there is no one who now dares open a gambling shop; within these few days many men have been seized. He has also investigated some cases of extortion and oppression which, when in Peking, he had heard had been committed by an assistant to a public officer in Heun-tih hien, named Tsang-lau-san, who had first decade of the present month, these men seized. On their arrival in Nan and Pwan hien, with strict injunctions to severely examine and heavily

Asia Intelligence.—Australia.

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punish them: this proceeding has caused great joy in the district of Heun-tih.—Canton Reg., April 5.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES

MISCELLANEOUS.

House of Assembly.—To all declaimers against the present "ripeness," as they choose to call it, of the colony, for "a House of Assembly," we need only oppose two simple facts:—One is, that the proceeds of internal revenue, during the current twelve months, ending this very day, do not fall far, if at all, short of £300,000! The other is, that the exports from the New South Wales, during the same period, actually average above double that amount; or will probably be found to average, during the current twelve months, beginning with the 1st of January last, and taking in the wool ships of the present season, the sum of £700,000—sums, in both instances, which we question if England herself paralleled when Magna Charta was granted to John.—Sydney Gaz., Mar. 31.

Temperance, New Zealand.—Some few months since, it was gravely announced, that a meeting had been convened at Hokianga, at which the most influential native chiefs of New Zealand attended, to prohibit the importation of ardent spirits and other intoxicating fermented liquors into that country. Upon the occasion, several casks of old Jamaica and genuine Cognac were consigned, as upon a recent occasion here, to the deep, for the benefit of the fishes. So laudable an example was justly held up as deserving of imitation, at the time, but since then, no authentic account as to the progress of temperance among these moral savages has hitherto reached us. The constancy of uncivilized man is not much to be depended on, when the sacrifice of his enjoyments of sense or appetite becomes its price. The attempt on the part of Mr. Bushy, the British resident, to restrain these appetites, was, no doubt, as politic, as it was charitable—but alas! it was also as futile. A gentleman recently arrived from New Zealand informs us, that no restriction whatever, as to the use and importation of ardent spirits, now exists there; that the temperance convocation alluded to was certainly held at Hokianga, but took cognizance of that place only, in preparing that the whole affair, at present, is forgotten, or ridiculed when remembered; and that the New Zealanders take their 'drops,' with as great a zeal as any civilized tippler in the United Kingdom.—Ibid., April 2.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Port Philip.—It is now the great subject of consideration, what will be the result of the Port Philip "occupation?" We apprehend the utmost to which the discussion of this question by the Tasmanian Press can properly extend is, "what will be its result as to Tasmania?" for as to what it may be in respect to the "occupiers" of the New Country, as that question affects themselves alone, none else have a right to interfere with it. It is but justice to them, however, to state, that they have excellent authority for their proceedings—that they have indeed, pursued a much more correct and honourable course, than the British Government has adopted in its "occupation" of these colonies. Mr. Gellibrand's colony has proceeded upon the correct principle, of dealing with the rightful possessors. Like he now noble province of Pennsylvania, it is held by treaty, and comes within the character described in "the books," by virtue of the word "ceded." What Britain, therefore, can have to do with it any more than it would have, had the emperor of Russia ceded to Mr. Gellibrand and his colleagues a portion of Kamtskatka, we are quite at a loss to understand; unless, indeed, by the Buccaneers' power which, ever since Britain obtained a maritime superiority, has, as every nation on the earth has complained, distinguished its course. Britain has "Buccaneered" the aborigines of that part of the great continent of New Holland called New South Wales, and this island, as a sort of cabbage-garden, to boot; but surely it cannot pretend to justify another Buccaneering, upon the ground of its having perpetrated a former one. The "ceded" territory, now forming Mr. Gellibrand's colony, is held by an infinitely more rightful tenure than Britain holds these colonies; and we apprehend the Port Philip colonists could, consistent with the law of nations, declare themselves a free and independent state, upon much more justifiable grounds than those upon which Britain assumes sovereignty over New South Wales. To be sure, there is one thing to be considered. If the Philipians were to be assailed by British force, no matter how rightful they would be traitors, and suffer death and "confiscation," by a supreme court, or by a bayonet, as some Attorney General might insist to some judge was "the law."—Tasmanian, Mar. 15.

Agriculture.—In the Free Colonist, of April 22, is a letter addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, signed by Mr. Gilbert Robertson, the proprietor, Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 21, No. 82.

in which he points out the following as the leading causes which have operated in producing the neglect of agriculture in this Colony:—

First.—The granting of large tracts of valuable land to Government officers, and other improper persons, who never attempted to cultivate, or in any way improve it, but immediately sold it to the rich graziers, when it was doomed to remain for ever as a sheep pasture in its natural state. Second.—The sale of lands by Government, for ready-money only. This has driven the industrious farmer, who arrived since the government ceased to grant land, from being a possessor or cultivator of land, and compelled him with his family to swell the numbers of the useless, idle population of Hobart Town; or if any of this class was so foolish as to lay out his money in the purchase of a lot of Crown land, and thereby divest himself of the means of cultivating it, he soon found his means pass through the hands of the Sheriff, and himself and family penniless, and without a home. Third.—The uncertainty of title to land, arising from the ignorance or carelessness of the persons employed in the survey department—no man being safe in trusting to the definition of his boundaries as laid down even in his grant, there being instances of frequent occurrence, where men have been deprived of the land measured to them by the Government surveyors, after they had fenced and cultivated it and occupied it for years. A Fourth cause which has too much impeded the advance of agriculture, is the right the Government exercises of removing at pleasure the convicts from the service of any settler, and refusing to assign them to persons who have given personal offence to any member of the Government.

The Aborigines.—The Sydney Colonist, in commenting upon an article in the Hobart Town Courier of March 25, relative to the aborigines of this island, who are now reduced to 118 souls, and located by Mr. Robinson, by orders from Government, on Flinders, or Great Island, in Bass's Straits, observes:—"In thirty years, the period which it required under the iron rod of Spain to exterminate all the native inhabitants of Hispaniola, the four numerous tribes or nations, into which the aborigines of Van Diemen's Land were divided, have been reduced, under the mild sway of Britain, to 118 souls, imprisoned in an island in Bass's Straits! May the Lord long preserve this miserable remnant of a race so nearly extinct! And in the mild spirit of Christian charity, may they forget the wrongs of their nation, and exemplify in their own persons and character the triumphs of Christianity!"

(M)

The Chief Justice.—Chief Justice Pedder has resigned his seat in the Council, which is given to Captain Forster, the chief police magistrate. The *Colonial Times* assigns reasons for thinking that the judge was "ordered to be removed" from the executive council; but the official notification states that he had "tendered his resignation."

State of the Colony.—Colonel Arthur's Legislative Council meets in a day or two, when he, the representative of good King William, no doubt, will again insult, as he frequently has done, the whole community, by telling them they are prosperous, when, in fact, they are starving! If there be any member of his Council present possessing one spark of nobility, he will at once tell his Excellency he has been deceived by others, or has willingly deceived himself, and that nothing but misery is most apparent. Look at the people rushing away from this miserable colony—look at the frightful lists of insolvents, and let his Excellency say whether the colonists therein named are prosperous? Look even among some of the favourites he has chosen—look at the circumstances of all, save his own men for whom he ruined the colony! In the years 1827, 28, 29, and 30, large South Wales from Van Diemen's Land; but the infamous, the disgraceful immorality, and the infamous tyranny of law, destroyed this happy settlement, and has well nigh brought the once rich and wealthy Tasmania to be but "a gaol on a large scale;" and a gaol too, of such a description, that not even convicts can be forwarded to the ruined—the sacrificed colony!—*Colonial Times*, April 26.

The Council.—The Legislative Council met on the 27th April. A warm discussion is said to have taken place on the Court of Requests Extension Bill, which gave the court jurisdiction in £30 cases, and lessened *pro tanto* that of the Supreme Court. The bill was carried by a majority of three; the chief justice and the attorney-general (Stephen) voting in the minority. The *Tasmanian* states: "so soon as the decision was announced, it was of course received by the popular members with the same cheerings as burst forth on similar occasions in the House of Commons. We are informed that Mr. Stephen stated that it mattered not; for justice never be registered by the chief justice. This called forth his Excellency, who stated, that he considered it necessary to state, "that if the Council passed the bill, called for as it was by the unanimous voice of the whole country, he should take it upon himself to cause it to be registered upon his own responsibility."

Society Islands.

Extract of a Letter, dated Huahine, January 19, 1836:—

"During the last year, ardent spirits have been abolished on all the Leeward Islands, but Bora-bora. It is a spontaneous act of the chiefs themselves, from a sense of the many evils arising from it. Numbers have died on Huahine, through taking an exorbitant quantity at once. Muman, a chief, drank three bottles at once, without diluting, and never spoke after. Pato took seven bottles at one sitting, and was seized with an apoplectic fit, and died in two days. One Baetere had been drunk for more than a week at once, when he was seized with *delirium tremens*, of which he died. Many of the chiefs brought themselves to the brink of the grave, but mercifully recovered and took the alarm, and were urgent to abolish the use of it, observing that, if it existed, they must have it; but if it was abolished, they should forget it. It is now twelve months since it was abolished on Huahine, and I have not heard one regret the loss of it."—*Sydney Herald*.

Persian Gulf.

The H. C. ship *Elphinstone* has brought accounts from the Persian Gulf. The following is an extract of a letter by her from Bassadore:—

"Reports from the coast are not so pleasing as could be wished. The Chief of the Wahabees, it seems, is brewing mischief again. He has summoned all the chiefs on the Arabian side of the Gulf to meet him, and, it is understood, intends some general confederacy for piratical as well as other purposes. If this be, the conspiracy will probably commence again about April, when the Indian trade with the Gulf opens."—*Bomb. Cour.*, Mar. 22.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter, dated 29th ult., received by the *Elphinstone* from the Gulf:—

"I think the Gulf (Arabian side) promises anything but peace. The whole population is now in a state of the greatest agitation, from the top to the bottom of the Gulf; we are just as likely to have a turn-out in one week as six hence."—*Bomb. Gaz.*, Mar. 23.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, April 18.

Res, on pros. Hurloll Tagore v. Ashootas Day. This was a prosecution for perjury, before a special jury. It created much interest.

The Advocate-General, for the prosecution, stated the facts as follows: In 1833, Laldymohun Tagore, an opulent Hindoo, died, leaving two sons, Shamlohl and Hurloll, heirs and executors. Laldymohun had had occasion to owe considerable sums, and to have considerable sums owing to him; and at his death his creditors became rather troublesome to his successors. Shamlohl was at that time engaged as *dewan* to the salt-agency at Tumlook. Hurloll was, for a considerable time, afflicted with illness, in consequence of which he never applied to business, was ignorant of the ways of the world, and easily guided by the advice of others. Shortly after the death of Laldymohun, Shamlohl had occasion to go to Tumlook, but before he went, being aware how little difficulties of life, he introduced him to Mr. Swinhoe, whom he recommended as a gentleman well qualified to give advice. In the course of events, Mr. Swinhoe had cautioned Hurloll against his own relations, Dwarkanauth and Prosonocoomar Tagore. Being thus put upon his guard, Hurloll sought other friends, and became acquainted with a person named Mudden Bysack; this man had been a long time in the employ of Mr. Swinhoe, and was the head native assistant in the office of that gentleman; in addition to which employment he took upon himself to be the adviser of Hurloll. This man introduced Hurloll to Radakissen Mitter, a brother-in-law of the defendant, a confidant of him in all passages of this business, and present on all occasions when Ashootas Day was present himself. Sometime after this, Shamlohl returned from Tumlook, and the two brothers agreed to sell half of a talook, together with three indigo-factories, to Prosonocoomar Tagore a relation, descended from another branch of the family, and at that time in possession of the other half of the talook. Prosonocoomar agreed to purchase for Rs. 2,50,000. The arrangements for the bargain were completed; but Hurloll having communicated with Mudden Bysack and Radakissen Mitter, Mudden Bysack not to ratify it, or if it they advised him not to ratify it, Hurloll was ratified, to get it dissolved. Hurloll

coomar and requested the bargain might be annulled; the latter complied, and the contract was dissolved. The next step Hurloll was induced to adopt, was to entertain some suspicions of the intentions of his brother Shamlohl, and subsequently he applied to him for a partition of the father's property; this was also complied with, and the half talook, the three indigo factories, and a garden at Chitpore, fell to the share of Hurloll. He then applied to Dwarkanauth Tagore, who agreed to lend him Rs. 3,00,000 on the whole property, including the garden at Chitpore, in order that the debts of the father might be liquidated, and the estate put on a proper footing. The terms of this mortgage were again communicated to Mudden Bysack and Radakissen Mitter: they again advised Hurloll to rescind the agreement, and he consequently applied to Dwarkanauth, who agreed to cancel the mortgage and enter up satisfaction on the judgment bond. Prosonocoomar Tagore had offered Rupees 2,50,000 for the property without the Chitpore garden, and Dwarkanauth Tagore agreed to lend three lacs of rupees on the whole property. The last-mentioned offer was communicated to Radakissen Mitter and Mudden Bysack, and the latter was consulted by Hurloll, who looked upon him as his particular friend. On the 21st of July, they introduced Hurloll to the Defendant and his brother, at the house of the Day. Hurloll went to this house, and staid there till a very late hour, and on this occasion it was suggested by Radakissen Mitter that he should make a *benami* sale of his property, to be held by the Days, and to be restored to him after his father's debts were paid. His intent was not to wrong his father's creditors, but merely to delay the payment of their debts. Hurloll knew there were large sums due to his father's estate; he knew that these debts would be sufficient to pay all he owed, in which case he considered he should have his estate to himself. After some time, various circumstances occurred which excited apprehensions in the mind of Hurloll: he began to fear it was the intention of the Days to defraud his estate from him, and, accordingly, he filed a bill in equity to obtain its restoration. To this bill no answer was put in; a compromise took place, and the Days restored the estate, but they kept the garden told that he had parted with his garden without any consideration, and that by the laws of every civilized part of the world, it might be set aside in a court of justice. Hurloll again filed a bill, and in the

then set up that the sale by Hurloll was in good faith, and the property was really their own. The injunction having been obtained, some time elapsed, and a very curious affair took place. Hurloll applied for the restoration of his property, or rather, on the 5th of September last, he employed Mr. Judge to write to the Days for that purpose, and to this, on the 7th of that month, the Days replied by referring Mr. Judge to their attorney, Mr. Swinhoe. Now one would think, if the Days had made a *bona fide* purchase of this property, that their answer to the letter from Mr. Judge would have contained some expressions of surprise at the demand for its restoration. But no, they simply write two days afterwards, referring to delay: Mr. Judge writes to Mr. Swinhoe on the same day—he receives no answer; but still no answer. At length, on the 16th of September, Mr. Swinhoe writes, denying that the transaction was *benami*, and desiring to enter into particulars until the Days were ready to file their answer. Mr. Swinhoe was an excellent man of business, one who was not very likely to sleep over his client's business or over his own. He would have given an answer if he could have obtained instructions for that purpose. A compromise was made, the Days restoring the property, with the exception of the garden at Chitpore. It had already been stated, that Hurloll commenced a suit for the recovery of this property, and not on the equity side of this court, for the production of some documents admitted in the defendant's answer. This application was opposed, and an affidavit was put in, setting forth that the documents were of too much importance to part with out of the possession of their legal adviser. However, the documents were directed to be brought in, and an attachment having issued, Mr. Swinhoe swore, that it would be injurious to the interests of his clients were Hurloll permitted to inspect them. But they must be produced on this trial, and he, in his reply, would have an opportunity of commenting on them.

Hurloll Tagore was then examined, and cross-examined at great length. In his examination in chief, he supported the statement of the Advocate-General. The other witnesses examined for the prosecution, were Gopenath Roy, a servant also in the service of Hurloll, Gudha, Hurloll's burkaru, Shamlohl Tagore, Mr. George Higgins, Mr. A. D. Kemp, late clerk of Mr. Wodsworth, who is dead, Mr. J. S. Judge, attorney for Hurloll, Hurrochund Tagore, Dwarkanath Tagore, Prosonocoomar Tagore, John Baptiste, and

in his examination in chief, deposed to facts, which were at variance with the case for the prosecution. He stated also: "From my knowledge, and from seeing his answer to the Day's bill, and in his evidence in Parbutty's case, he (Hurloll) told the most abominable falsehoods. As to matters which I knew could not have occurred, he swore positively that they had. From my knowledge of Hurloll's affairs, I would not believe him on his oath."

When the case for the prosecution closed, the jury retired to take some refreshment, and on re-entering the court, their foreman addressed the Chief Justice, stating that they were unanimously of opinion that any further proceedings would be a waste of time; that they did not believe the case for the prosecution. Verdict of not guilty was recorded.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, April 23.

Partners of Insolvent Firm.—This day, Mr. J. Young, Mr. J. C. Sutherland, and Mr. J. G. Gordon, were finally discharged. The applications on behalf of Mr. W. W. Prinsep and Mr. G. A. Prinsep were suspended, in order that the parties might have an opportunity of making their election, whether they would come in and make explanation of certain entries on their schedule, under the head of Estates and Trusts, or have the decision of the learned judge, which, he intimated, would be against the application, and appeal to the Supreme Court. Sir Benjamin Malkin drew a distinction, in the different proceedings before the court, in the matters of Alexander and Co., Mackintosh and Co., and Palmer and Co. The first of these had gone through all the forms prescribed by the Act, and had been declared by the court to have acted fairly and honestly. In the case of Mackintosh and Co., two forms had been gone through, sufficient, in the learned judge's opinion, to enable the court to infer that they had acted fairly and honestly, and therefore, though he refused the application as regarded Mr. Storm, on account of that gentleman's absence, he thought he would not be justified in withholding the discharge of Mr. Gordon. But the members of the firm of Palmer and Co. had not been declared entitled to the benefit of the act, and, therefore, as there were entries on their schedule, in the legal sense, appeared fraudulent,—not mean to say that they might not admit of a very easy explanation,—he thought that he ought not to make an order for a final discharge, which he had not the power to rescind, should circumstances render that course desirable. The learned judge intimated that he had doubts as to the correctness of the construction he had put

to the Supreme Court, and as the parties might have hereafter an opportunity of explaining the entries to which he alluded on the schedule, he thought the proper course was to suspend the order, to afford them an opportunity to make their election. Mr. C. R. Prinsep explained, that the order, declaring Messrs. Palmer and Co. entitled to the benefit of the act, had been withheld by the former commissioners of the court, in consequence of the practice not having been settled, and this being the first insolvency to a large amount that came before them. The learned counsel stated that the case of Palmer and Co. did not differ from that of the members of the other insolvent firms, on whose schedules there appeared similar entries, and he would therefore apply at once for the order, on the absence of which the learned judge based his objection. Sir Benjamin Malkin, however, intimated, in the event of that course being taken, he should still feel it necessary to call for explanation as to those particular entries on the schedule; therefore the insolvents would be in the same position as at present. The order in the matters of Mr. Ballard and Mr. N. Alexander was suspended, pending their absence from Calcutta, or the appeal to the Supreme Court in the matter of Mr. Storm.—*Oriental Obs.*, April 23.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRIAL BY JURY.

A public meeting was held on the 13th April, in the Town-hall, convened by the sheriff in compliance with a requisition, to take into consideration the expediency of petitioning the Governor-general in council, for various reforms in the administration of civil and criminal justice in this city. About two hundred gentlemen were present.

The sheriff (Mr. R. H. Cockerell) took the chair.

Mr. L. Clarke moved the first resolution. He justified his taking part in this question, though a professional man. On the subject of trial by jury in civil cases, he referred to the opinion of the present chief justice in 1829, and read a letter from Sir J. P. Grant, in which he stated: "My opinions of the convenience and expediency of introducing jury trial in civil causes in the supreme courts of the King in India, are already known to the public of Calcutta, and my experience as a judge of the supreme court at Calcutta has only strengthened and confirmed them." Another reform proposed was the extension of the jury-list, by extending the limits of the city beyond the Mahratta Ditch. "Here there were two persons of the same parentage, the same country, in precisely the same situation, with this exception, that one lives beyond

the limits of Calcutta, and the other within them. Within the limits of Calcutta, one had English law, and English judges; but across the Mahratta Ditch, the difference of a few yards, he had Mahomedan law, administered in a foreign language, of which he knew nothing, and of which the English judges who administer it did not know much. What then was the result? The suitor is carried into a verandah, while the proceedings are taken down in Persian by a moonshee, who writes whatever he pleases, or perhaps whatever he is paid for, and no more." He mentioned the following case, which illustrated the question; with which he was professionally acquainted. "It was an extensive fraud, practised by a young East-Indian, holding a lucrative situation in a public office, and living a few yards outside of the Mahratta Ditch. This individual had contracted a large debt, and he gave this plain answer to his creditor, 'I owe you Rs. 2,000; I am willing to pay you Rs. 2,000 for a full discharge. If you do not accept for these terms, you must sue me in the Mofussil courts; I will fight you there, and the probability is, as my witnesses will outswear yours, that it will be twelve years before you can obtain a decree against me. Take your chance.' This was the proposal, and so convinced was he (Mr. Clarke) it was not ill-considered, that he advised his client to take the Rs. 2,000, and the debt was compromised." Another point was, that the act of the 9th Geo. IV. gave to the inhabitants a right of appeal against the summary convictions of the justices, to a court of quarter sessions; but through their inattention, they had lost their right of appeal, and they could not now claim it. With respect to the police, he might appeal to the first magistrate of the town, the sheriff, and ask him what was the state of police; he might appeal to newspapers, containing continued complaints on the state of the conservancy department; he might refer to the poisonous state of the drains, the stench, the dust, rendering this unwholesome, some climate still more unwholesome, and ask the reason in this state. "The reason was evident; the head magistrate had it in their power, either to reward or to punish; and the magistrate well knew, that if he did not consult the interest of government, the latter would not consult the interest of the magistrate, but remove him to some inferior office." Mr. Wyborn spoke against the introduction of juries in civil cases here, pointing out the gross ignorance and absurd vanity of jurymen, in taking upon themselves to decide upon questions not before them, at home. It was often difficult

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answer to that bill, the defendant alleged those facts which constitute the perjury with which he is now charged: "That he, the said Ashootas Day, denied that the recitals in the last-mentioned indenture were altogether or at all false, or that no contract or agreement for the absolute sale or purchase of the said two parcels of real estate, for the price in the said bill mentioned, was ever made between the said complainant and these defendants. That he denied that the said bill of sale or transfer in the said indenture of release recited was *benami* or in trust for the said complainant. That he denied that no part of the said price had ever been paid to the said complainant. That the said complainant, on the 22d of July 1833, received from one Rammohun Moorkajee, in the presence of Tarrakinker Chatterjee and others, the sum of 11,346 old gold mohurs, and nine rupees and two annas in cash. That the said complainant, then paid over to these defendants, and placed in deposit with them, 11,261 old gold mohurs, part of the sum paid to the complainant, amounting to Sa. Rs. 1,98,492. 12, and received the balance, being gold mohurs eighty-five and Rs. 9-2, taking from these defendants a certain acknowledgment, as follows:—

"Sri Sri Doorgah.—To the high in dignity Srijoot Baboo Hurry Loll Tagore, of Daib and Sri Promothanath Daib, execute this instrument purporting as follows:—your own share within the zillah of Rungpore, consisting of the pargunnah of Putillodoh, and the kishmut of Putillodoh, and the indigo-factories of Muluchur, and so forth, together with their requisites, and the garden that once appertained to the late Geeree Pootee, in the Mouzah of Chitpore, in Dhee Panchanogram, you have sold unto us for the consideration of two lacs of Sa. Rs., have received on account of the said consideration-money, 11,347 old gold mohurs, at the rate of 17-10 each, make Sa. Rs. 1,99,990. 14 annas, and in cash, Sa. Rs. 9-2, in all two lacs of Sa. Rs. in full, and executed and delivered to us bills of sale, *et cetera*, for the same. For your emergent expenses, you have taken out of the said amount of the consideration-money 85 old gold mohurs, at the rate of 17-10, being Rs. 1,498-2, and in cash Sa. Rs. 9-2, in all Rs. 1,507-4; the remaining 11,262 old gold mohurs, making at the rate of 17-10 Sa. Rs. 1,98,492-12, you have, for our assurance, left in deposit with us under the following stipulations: that upon your giving us possession of our above-mentioned talooks, *et cetera*, and causing our names to be used on the records of the collectorship, we will pay over the said sum to you; and whatever delay intervenes in giving possession and causing abstraction and entry to be made thereon, we will not be answerable for it."

interest, for that period quarterly; that is at the end of every three months, at the rate of five rupees per cent., per annum. To this purport we execute and deliver this receipt only, year 1240, date 8th Srabun, English year 1833, 22d July." This was their own statement of their own conduct. Conduct, indeed, very becoming in men of fortune! It is said that Hurloll took eighty-five old gold mohurs to pay some pressing debts. That assertion it would be proved was untrue. The jury knew sufficient of the manner in which business was conducted in Calcutta to know that when a sale not *bona fide* takes place, it is usual to make up the sum in gold mohurs or rupees; because the transaction could not be traced, as it could be, were the amount stated to have been paid in Company's paper or Bank-notes. This, however, was not all. This transaction was said to have taken place on the third floor of the house of the Days;—that they gave Hurloll a check on their cashier;—that he went to the cashier below, and returned with the coin. Prasonocowar, a relative, offered Rs. 2,50,000 for the half talook, without the garden; Dwarkanauth, another relative, was willing to lend three lacs on the whole property, and yet, here they were told, that Hurloll agreed to sell for two lacs to a perfect stranger. He would now go back a little way. On the night of the 21st of July, a bill of sale was signed, and at eight o'clock in the morning, Hurloll again present, an agreement or undertaking to sell was executed; but this, in order to give a colouring to the transaction, was antedated, to the 19th of July. To continue the deception, Hurloll, being at the house of the Days, was sent down to the Boitakanah, accompanied by the defendant's brother, where he was directed to take some boxes, which it will be proved were empty, in order to give a colouring to this transaction of the gold mohurs; for at that time the idea of a deposit had never entered the mind of the defendant. These boxes were placed in Hurloll's carriage, and Hurloll returned them to the Days when he arrived at home. This transaction soon became talked of; but the creditors of Ladlymohun were not to be so easily satisfied, and on the 3d of August, Juggomohun Moorkerjee filed a bill in equity to set aside the agreement for sale, and in three days afterwards Bustomdoss Mullick filed a similar bill, in which he made not only this young man a party, but the two Days also. What was to be done on this occasion? It was suggested that there would be a difficulty in satisfying the world as to what had become of so large a sum as two lacs; it was supposed that his father's creditors would have gone to Hurloll, and said "you had two lacs of rupees, show how you have

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be seen," said his advisers, "that there is a *benami* sale, if you do not account for this money; therefore, as in the joint books there is a *benami* entry, stating you are indebted to your mother Rs. 1,50,000,—say you have paid her that sum, and the remaining Rs. 50,000 will be easily accounted for. Hurloll did as he was directed: he instructed Mr. Wodsworth, the attorney, to draw up a release for that sum, and to attend him at the signature, and a receipt for the sum in old gold mohurs was drawn up, to give the affair a still greater plausibility. This was drawn up by a confidential servant of the defendant and witnessed by Tarrachand Chatterjee, who was in a situation of great confidence under the defendant. These transactions would shew that there had been no deposit; for the mother, as she did not receive the money, would not part with the receipt, but kept it. A thought of a deposit at this time had not entered the mind of the parties; but it was thought fit to state a receipt was given for the whole money at the time. Here, then, there were three points:—first, if the transaction was *benami*; secondly, if deposit was not made; and thirdly, if a consideration was not given. They had heard that two bills in equity were filed to prevent the sale being carried into execution, and in the mean time an injunction was applied for to stop the sale. On that occasion Mr. Swinhoe wrote to Hurloll, saying, that if he did not put in his answer, it would seem as if the sale to the Days was not all right; so that it appeared Mr. Swinhoe had been somewhat influenced by what had gone abroad. Mr. Swinhoe at the same time pressed for an advance. Hurloll sent to the Days; they then lent him eighty-five gold mohurs; so the former receipt is a forgery, for it is dated 22d July, whereas the date of Mr. Swinhoe's letter is the 13th August. According to the defendant's statement, Hurloll wanted this to meet small demands, for which creditors were pressing him; yet he does not use a gold mohur of the money up to the 13th of August, when he sent fifty-seven gold mohurs to Mr. Swinhoe, in reply to that gentleman's letter requesting an advance. The letter of Hurloll would speak for itself:—

"In reply to your note of yesterday, I am sorry to say that I will be quite unable to attend you personally to give you any information or instruction on my behalf that should be required by you in the above causes, the cause of which you are fully aware; more I can say is my illness; therefore, my friend and manager on my behalf, Baboo Ramchund Mookerjee, the bearer hereof, will attend you to give you any information and instructions that you should require about the causes to which I

be pleased to do the necessary things, first advising with him. And about the advance you wrote, you know my present circumstances, and I have not any other money in my hand at present but the remaining part of the gold mohurs, the proceeds of the sale of the zemindary and garden which I got back from my mother after satisfying her demand, and which I determined to appropriate towards my father's creditors. However, now I can only pay you out of the said gold mohurs sicca rupees one thousand in gold mohurs, at the rate of 17.10 per gold mohur, on account of the above two several suits as an advance, and I hope you will not press me for further advance until after answers put in by me. If you agree to this, then let me know either by writing or through my manager Baboo Ramchund Mookerjee. I will send you the gold mohurs for 1,000, rupees at the rate aforesaid; and I am further to say, that the suit which I intended to commence for my infant son, need not to proceed now; therefore you will be pleased to cancel and return the warrant to sue, signed by the mother of the infant, to me, through Ramchund Mookerjee, and you will favour me to expedite to oppose the rule *nisi*, if you think advisable to do so, on Friday next.—HURLOLL TAGORE."

"14th August, 1833."

In this letter, Hurloll introduced Ramchund Mookerjee as his manager; this man, the servant of the Days, dictated the letter, so that it is clear, at this time Mr. Swinhoe, the Days, or Hurloll himself, had not the slightest idea of a deposit. To shew Mr. Swinhoe's ignorance of a deposit, he would refer to a letter written by that gentleman to Mr. Higgins, the attorney for Bustomdoss Mullick, in which he stated that the money had actually been paid to Hurloll's mother,—a statement which he, the Advocate-general, need hardly say he was sure that Mr. Swinhoe would have never made, if a doubt of its truth had suggested itself to his mind. During this time, the suit of Bustomdoss Mullick was proceeding; and an order *nisi* for an injunction having been obtained, it became necessary, that an affidavit should be prepared for Hurloll, to prevent the order *nisi* being made absolute. The affidavit was prepared, but to it Hurloll would not swear, and the injunction was made to prevent the sale of Hurloll's property to the Days. Now the Days were a party to this suit of Bustomdoss Mullick: they were enjoined by the injunction, not to complete the purchase. Now, if the Days' statement were true,—if they had lent their money, would they not have protected their property, and come in and opposed this injunction? Would they not have shown cause why they should not have been deprived of their pro-

and jewels; and as long as they are not decorated from head to toe with all the ornaments of the country, their greedy desires and vexatious requests are unsated. They are always wrapt in black or red bordered saris, usually of ten cubits long, and have nothing to do with trousers, sashes, gowns, or bonnets. Whenever they have to go to any of their relation's houses, they are sure to be attired in the finest clothes of Dacca, whose gorgeous trimmings loosely flow in the air, while they move all veiled with measured steps. Very few of them are to be found to possess sociability; their flashes of wit degenerate into levity; and the jokes which they crack with each other border in most instances on indecorum and indecency. Those who are capable of reading their vernacular language amuse themselves sometimes with the voluptuous poems of Kudda-soonder and Chunder-kant; but those who have no knowledge even of their own alphabets, sadly spend their days and nights with gabbling and gambling.

"When any girl of a respectable family reaches years of puberty, how hearty are the cheers and congratulations of her parents and relations! *Gaumdās* of the are being prepared; the women of the house give up themselves to revelry and merriment, and dirty each other's clothes with this disagreeable stuff; messengers *alah*, and other accompaniments of a festive nature, to all the gentlemen invite them to witness the celebration of this felicitous event; and the girl who is instantly put into a sequestered room, in the middle of four split bamboos, two cubits long, placed upon lumps of clay, with slips of dry palm leaves stuck on the tops, and a fine long thread flinging around. A glimmering taper flings before her; the face of a man she is never permitted to see; and should she chance to do so while in this state, the life of him who is thus seen is sure to be shortened. The meal which is allowed her to consist of a little quantity of the refuse of rice boiled with milk and jaggery. The sprightliness of youth takes leave of her features, and 'confined and festered up a frail and feverish being.'

"But when the fifth comes, who does not exclaim, 'welcome song and welcome jest?' An entertainment takes place, when hundreds of the invited ladies—white, black, and grey, with all their trumpery, and clinquant and glittering with magnificent diamonds, emeralds, and rubies, pour in, in an endless succession, to partake of

* Made of lac dye, sapan-wood, and cotton.

all the conviviality usual on this joyous occasion. Couches and chairs are placed for them in a large canopied compound, and as soon as they are all seated, a dozen or two of female songsters and tom-tom-batters are desired to display their proficiency, when these votaries of music become so animated and enthusiastic for fame and glory, that they torment their very throats and hands with excessive bawling and beating. They are generally divided into two parties, each trying to excel the other by the dint of indecent dancing and *cobies*, replete with abominable vulgarity, all of which is perhaps considered as the food of love. After this *tamasha* is over, the nearest relations of the imprisoned girls perform a dramatic piece. A representation of a tank is made, near which one of them sits, 'high on a throne of royal state' while the others, as her aide-de-camp, and constables wait around. But the play becomes a dull monotonous thing, and appears more like a colloquial twaddle than any thing else. There is no procession or cavalcade; no march of soldiers, no flourish of trumpets, no battle of heroes, no sacking of towns, nor the assassination of kings. These lovely amateurs are not fond of such theatrical charms as these. What tickles their fancy the most is, to spurn the dim horizon of probability at once, and wander unconfined on the regions of delusion. They assume that the girl, in commemoration of whose maturity the feast is given, is 'as ladies love to be who love their lords.' They here bawl out a rigmarole, 'full of sound and fury, signifying nothing,' and bringing before them a thick piece of stone (*Nora*), they simultaneously raise a cry 'lo! here appears the wished-for son!' One of them then plays the part of a midwife, while the female songsters resume their songs, and the whole stage rings with joy and benediction. The hour of entertainment then draws on apace, and the facetious invited ladies, sitting cross-legged on the floor, regulate themselves at last with a variety of sweetmeats. But as the day steepes itself in the soft shades of twilight, the throng disperses; all the pomp and the parade fade in a total evanescence, and the place, which was but half-an-hour ago the receptacle of beings 'breathing' such divine, enchanting, ravishment, grows dark, and looks like a cloudy sky bereft of its stars. In the course of a few days, a very important ceremony is performed. The happy girl and her husband are taken to an open place of the lower part of the inner department, where a barber is desired to cut the nails and adorn the feet of the young lady with the red streaks of *alta*. They then beautify their persons with the powdered turmeric and oil, and after bathing in a little spot surrounded

with four plantain trees, get themselves dressed in *bhalees* of deep crimson hue. The young gentleman puts on his head a light white hat of conical shape (*topore*), and stands encircling with his hand the breast of his 'bosom friend,' whose veil glitters with a quadrangular ornament of *sola*, and is suffered to descend, as a mark of modesty, no less than two cubits long. Such a spectacle as this never fails to draw near it a concourse of men and women; among whom the matrons of the house come forward before these tender objects of their affection, and wish them joy and prosperity, by a variety of contortions of their hands, and shaking before them every now and then, a brass-plate of diversified cones, formed of pounded rice, lamp-black, and red lead. After an observance of these rites, the happy pair are conducted to an adjoining room, where a couple of family brahmins (*roorohits*) seat themselves on pieces of *ahsomes*, and having before them flowers, grass, grain, *pootees*, and *bosas* and *bosees*,—the implements of religious warfare,—commence chanting lots of *mantras* to requite this young girl and young esquire with the ties of marriage. The ceremony is hence denominated *poonobibaho*, or marriage celebrated again, and has originated from a notion, that, when a girl attains to womanhood, she is no longer immaculate, and must be a different being from what she was.

But let us come to the epilogue of this farce. As soon as the chattering of the brahmins is over, and the flowers with sandal are flung around, the happy pair stand close to each other in the midst of a number of spectators. Here the young gentleman performs the part of a lover; but not by 'sighing like furnace with a woeful ballad, made to his mistress' eyebrow.' In obedience to the injunction of the holy shaster, he partially undresses his beloved wife, and placing his hand with a golden ring upon her abdomen for a few moments, heroically throws it on the ground. Should this ring fall on the right side, it would be a sure prognostication of their having a son as their first issue; but if on the left, a daughter. When the celebration of this *poonobibaho* comes to a close, their wearing apparel is tied together; a number of statues made of pounded rice are held before them as their to be progeny, and, as they go up stairs, the wife throws away all her fictitious sons one by one, while the husband, regardless of these serious losses, busily saves them from being crushed to death. They then come and sit down on a musnud, and spend a little time at playing of *bawries*; but when night advances on her ebony car, and the sky all serene and blue, 'seems like an

ocean hugh on high,' how rapturous must be the emotions of this happy pair!"

ASSAM AND ITS CAPABILITIES.

ASSAM is surrounded with mountains and hills on every side; for even where it merges in the great plain of Bengal, its noble river has to force its way through clusters of hills, the offshoots from its principal ranges. These mountains embrace nearly every variety both of the primary and secondary formations. They afford every variety too of elevation, slope, exposure and soil; so that there is no species of cultivation, perhaps, that has ever been practised, which may not be introduced into this single province. It might be presumed, without inquiry, that such a geological tract must abound in mineral riches. It is impossible it should be otherwise: and if it does, Government cannot with justice to the country leave them unexplored. From time immemorial, gold has been found in the sands of at least a dozen of the rivers of Assam, both on the north and the south side of the Brumhapootra. The smelting of iron has always been the chief branch of industry amongst several of the hill tribes. Silver and lead most probably will be found within our own frontier; as they are beyond it, by the subjects of Ava. But there are more common mineral products, of which we may have still more need—especially lime, coal and salt. Beyond a half-ruined temple, here and there, and a magazine godown, or something of the kind, there is not a pukka building to be seen in all Assam; and no wonder, when, to this time, all lime has had to be brought from Sylhet, by a navigation of about 400 miles to Gowahattee alone. Yet there cannot be a doubt that there is as good, and probably as much lime in Assam as in Sylhet. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that different portions of the same formation exist in both. At least, it is known that very excellent bituminous coal, very much resembling that of Cherrapoonjee, exists like it in connection with shell limestone, both on the Jumooa in Dhurmpoor, and in the Morung on the Dhunsiri. It has also been ascertained, that there is a large deposit of tufaceous limestone in the district of Durrung, which lies to the north of the Brumhapootra, and eastward from Gowahattee; and this deposit is very probably connected with mountain limestone in the lower ranges of the Bootan hills. If Assam is to become the scene of tea cultivation, under European superintendence, coal will be required most probably for the steam-navigation of the river, and for the steam-navigation of the river, and likewise through the introduction of steam-engines for various purposes connected with the manufacture. And if these

However true it may be, that the mighty fabric of ignorance, which had reared itself from time immemorial in this ill-fated land, has begun to dissolve, and the effects of mental illumination are visible in some parts, yet those who have accurately observed the characteristics of the Hindu women, must admit that their condition has been little ameliorated,

“First, then, with regard to the unmarried women. It is perhaps known to many, that the Hindu society consists of several castes, almost all of whom have made it a point to get their daughters married before they arrive at the age of puberty; and it in any instance the rule is violated, the Shaster teaches that the fourteen successive ancestors of the parents of the girl, whose marriage is thus neglected, shall have to feel hereafter the horrors of hell, and receive a condign punishment for their crime. The Coolie brahmins do not pay much attention to this ordinance, though it is by their race that it has been fabricated and ushered into the world. In such matters as these, they are more disposed to observe their family distinctions of *kool*, and honour their religious precepts. They would rather suffer their women to remain unmarried till they are grey with the hoar of years, than submit to marry them to men who are not distinguished Coolies. The happiness of —*kool* being the goal of their ambition and glory. I have been told by some persons, that in these cases, where healthy men for bridegrooms have not been found, the sick and the dying have been selected for the purpose, and many a girl blooming with beauty, and bursting with the flushes of joyous youth, has been dragged to the dreadful verge of the *Shurhan*, and there with such as were preparing to go to that ‘hourne whence no traveller returns.’ It is, however, a happy thing that the other castes do not follow this hideous practice. They marry their females at their odd years, and always consider the ninth and the eleventh as the marriageable age. But

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* A fragrant stuff for the hair.

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should not be required for the tea-trade, they will be for sugar-factories; which will, in all likelihood, accompany the tea-plantations, seeing the adaptation of vast portions of the soil of Assam to the growth of the cane has only to come under the notice of European capitalists, for them to avail themselves of it, on the expected equalization of the East and West-India sugar duties. Now, the existence of coal has been ascertained not only in the two localities before specified, but also at Borhaut in Upper Assam, and near Beesa in the Singpho country—the latter perhaps of the nature of Lignite coal have likewise been noticed in other quarters: but the whole field requires careful investigation, and the more because of nearly as much importance, as the existence of the mineral at all.—*Friend of India, April 14.*

PILGRIM TAX.

A correspondent informs us that there is a rock, in the vicinity of Goorgaon, consecrated to Sitlajee, the Hindoo divinity that kills or cures in all cases of small-pox. The number of pilgrims that annually repair, from all parts of India, to propitiate this idol, is estimated at two lacs, and the revenue which the late Begum Sombre derived, from this source of Goorgaon has lapsed to the Government. As we hope soon to learn that this abominable tax on the credulity of the superstitious is put a stop to, and that no portion of it is supposed to profane the public treasury. The rock might be easily examined by a party of the sappers and miners; but if superstition have hallowed it, and the measure savours of intolerance, ought, at any rate, to be applied to some public purpose, and we think the most appropriate would be, the maintenance of a body of native vaccinators—who would save more lives in a day, than Sitlajee has done during her long dominion over the minds of her votaries.—*Delhi Gazette, April 6.*

DISTURBANCES AT AMBALLAH.

"Amballah.—The disturbance here has caused (or rather is causing) great sensation amongst the commandants and others at Kurnaul and Loodianah. Mr. Edgeworth, who was sent out on deputation from this, fancied that the Zemindars were about to commence hostilities against him, in consequence of which, he made the best of his way to Loodianah, where he requested Col. Faithful to send out troops, and also three guns, as the insur-

gents had taken possession of the fortress, and assembled in great numbers. This Col. Faithful would not do, until he heard from the general. Mr. Clerk immediately sent off from this, an express to the commissioner at Delhi, and the Brigadier General, on hearing it, has sent off to Delhi for a breaching battery. It has caused the greatest consternation, and at Kurnaul they are in momentary expectation of being ordered out, cavalry, infantry and guns. The Zemindars of the place (Bullooahale) did seize on the fort, by surprising the thannah, and Mr. E. on going there, was told he could do no good, as the fort was in their possession, and he was advised to be off, which he did; a Suwar who was with him was wounded. After Mr. E.'s departure, they cut his tents to pieces, which, together with his officer, they burned. The Zemindars appear to have taken the fort on account of the granaries that were in it, containing an immense quantity of grain, nearly two lacs of rupees' worth; but it is supposed that they were instigated to this by some Seiks, who have been some time among them, of the Akhali tribe. The detachment was sent from this the day before yesterday, and will be joined by Mr. Clerk, on the 31st, at Kislah; he supposes that about a regiment will be required, as there are several thousand people assembled."

"Loodianah.—The march of the Kurnaul troops has been countermanded. But the 62d N.I. and Horse Artillery marched from this on the 2d. Mr. Clerk was to join them with 500 Seik horse; but it is expected, on hearing of the march of the force, the people will abandon the fort, and make off across the Sutledge."—*Meerut Obs., April 13.*

We are enabled to give the following account of the troops who marched from Loodianah, for the grand enterprize of securing Golab Sing, and investing the village of Balooowalee:—

A detachment, consisting of the 62d N.I. and the 4th troop 2d B.H.A., marched from Loodianah on the 2d inst. under Lieut.-col. Wild, in progress towards Balooowalee. At Raeesur, the 3d March, Mr. Clerk, the political agent, joined the camp at Umballah, and on the 5th encamped at Mhow, from whence, in consequence of information gleaned from various sources, a detachment was pushed on to invest the village of Balooowalee, distant about twenty kos. Three companies of the 62d N.I., accompanied by contingents, furnished by the protected Seikh chieftains (Major Watkins in command of the party, attended by the assist-

ant political agent), about midnight reached Balooowalee, which was immediately invested, to prevent the escape of the garrison. Patrols were pushed on into the town, which was found unoccupied, as well as the fort. A party of sepoys were placed in the fort, and arrangements were made to bring back the refractory zemindars. The leader of the insurgents, Golab Sing, of the Jat tribe, appears to have received good intelligence of the movements of the force; as he left the fort only a few hours previous to the arrival of Major Watkins's party, attended by a small body of horsemen, and took refuge in one of the places pertaining to the Lahore state. It is a source of great disappointment that this fellow has escaped, particularly to the political agent and the commanding officer, whose judicious arrangements have thus been rendered nugatory. The main body of the detachment following Major Watkins's route on the morning of the 6th, halted at Rampoor, a village five miles from Balooowalee, owing to intelligence of the evacuation of the latter place, which reached them on the line of march. The fort is of some strength, of brick, with round bastions, near thirty feet high, loop-holed, and armed with a number of long jingals; but Golab Sing was right in escaping from it, as it could not have been maintained for many hours against the force and means in preparation to reduce it. The detachment marched towards cantonments on the 8th, after halting one day at Rampoor, leaving two companies at Balooowalee until the fort is razed, and the zemindars settled again in the village. A considerable force had been ordered in readiness for this service; but General Duncan very properly countermanded the greater portion, on receiving intelligence regarding the nature of the service to be effected.—*Meerut Observer, April 14.*

NATIVE LIBERALITY.

The friends of medical education will be very glad to hear, that Dwarkanath Tagore, with a liberality which we sincerely hope may be imitated in other quarters, has presented the New Medical College with the sum of 2,000 rupees for three successive years, to be laid out in prizes for those medical students who may acquit themselves with the greatest credit. It is added, that the officers of the college, or the Committee of Public Instruction, propose to divide the sum into money-prizes, instead of laying it out in medals, books, or instruments, as by such an appropriation they furnish those young men with the means of continuing in the college, who would otherwise be obliged to abandon their studies in order

to enter upon a profitable career of life.—*Englishman, April 19.*

NATIVE TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

We learn with great pleasure, from the native papers of this presidency, that the cause of temperance is beginning to attract the attention of the respectable members of the native community. It is well known that the ruinous practice of smoking ganja and other intoxicating drugs has long been prevalent among the people of this country. It appears, however, that for the last twenty years this degrading vice has been greatly on the increase in Calcutta and the places adjacent; and the persons who have been ruined as to their property, and character, and minds, by this foul practice, cannot be numbered. In addition to this destructive vice, it is now very generally known that the vice of intemperance is becoming prevalent among the natives of the country. A correspondent in the *Durpan*, who appears to be well acquainted with what is going on in native society, informs us, that "by means of ganja some ruin themselves, and others are enriched; but by means of spirituous liquors all the good qualities of the people of this country are being rendered useless, to a greater degree than by any other bad practice." No doubt, there is a little of the hyperbole in this mode of writing; still there appears to be some truth in the fact, that even respectable Hindoos are beginning to indulge themselves in this novel, unlawful, and most destructive vice, and are thereby incurring the guilt of a *muhapatok*, which renders a person infamous in the highest degree.—*Friend of India, April 21.*

MR. MORDAUNT RICKETTS.

Investigation is being prosecuted on the subject of the conduct of the late resident at Lucknow, Mr. Ricketts; nothing has further transpired.—*Meerut Obs., April 14.*

INSURRECTIONARY BHEELS.

The force lately sent from Mhow to quiet some insurrectionary Arabs or Bheels, was engaged in a slight skirmish on the 21st ult. A small reconnoitring party consisting of three officers, twenty troopers and a dozen sepoys, had pushed forward towards one of the mountain passes, which they found beset by a considerable body of Bheels, headed by a Moosulman named Ahmed. An express was sent to the main body of the force, a couple of kos in the rear, for assistance, which however, did not arrive until the Bheel leader had been killed; an event, which was followed by the flight of his party. Two sepoys,

two syccs, and three horses were killed on the side of the British, and one sepoy wounded.—*Beng. Herald*, April 24.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF IDOLATRY.

The *Friend of India* has the following reflexions upon the firing a royal salute from the battlements of Fort St. George, in honour of the Buckreed, a Mohammedan festival.

"In examining this subject it must be borne in mind that the firing a royal salute in celebration of a heathen festival by a Christian Government, though perhaps more repugnant to our English feelings than any of the numerous concessions made to the genius of superstition by the Madras rulers, is only a part of one great system, by which our national honour is tarnished, and the British character is exhibited in intimate connexion with the degrading rites of idolatry. It is the whole system which demands public execration, and only partial good can be expected from attaching some of its most disgusting branches. We have to eradicate from the minds of the natives in that presidency the idea, that, in our public capacity, we treat as divine that which we are known as individuals to regard with contempt. It is laudable that we should feel keenly the insult that is offered to the British nation when the honours reserved for royalty are conferred on a filthy idol; but we must not forget that the disbursement of money from the funds of government to perform the worship of the 'Belly God,' however insignificant it may appear, produces an equally false and pernicious impression on the minds of the natives. For the preservation of our national and our Christian dignity, the system of affording public patronage to idolatry must be entirely demolished; and the British government must wash their hands from every pollution of this nature.

"A great deal has been said about regarding all India as one country, enjoying a community of interests, and subject to the operation of the same laws. Here is a noble opportunity of reducing this maxim to practice. Let the plan be adopted of assimilating the practice of all India regarding the direct patronage of idolatry, and let the opinion so decidedly expressed by the Court of Directors become law throughout India. To this we must come sooner or later."

GOOMSAUR.

Late accounts from Goomsaur are very discouraging. Sickness increases daily, both among officers and men, and there is little prospect of a speedy termination to the campaign. Five officers have lost

their lives. The *sepoys* are dying daily, and the hospitals are filled; add to this the disheartening prospect of being cantoned during the monsoon in Goomsaur, after upwards of six months' continual exposure to weather, malaria, and hard service, then say whether the acquisition of this zemindary, and the destruction of the mad rajah are worthy of the sacrifices which have been required.

It is curious to mark the progress of this campaign. In October, five companies were called for by the civil authority, but this did not frighten the rajah. Next, a regiment, with a company of artillery; still no hopes of success, and detachments amounting in all to nine companies from different stations in the northern division, accompanied by the Major-general, joined the field force. Yet opposition appeared to increase, and finally a member of council, two more regiments, and a company of artillery, came round from Madras. This brings us up to the present time, when the inclemency of the season appears to be a more powerful enemy than the insurgents, for the loss, except by sickness, has been trifling.—*Englishman*, April 18.

Letters from Goomsaur, dated the 30th ult., give a melancholy detail of the sufferings of the troops from climate and hard work: the 10th regt. in particular, placed perfectly hors de combat, has occupied the posts in the rear to enable it to recruit; but officers and men have suffered too much to indulge even the hope of its being again fit for service this campaign. The two deaths amongst the European officers, of Capt. Kenny, of the 10th regt., and Ensign Worsley, of the 3d regt., are mentioned; and the force is stated to have upwards of 1,000 sick!!! The remainder of the 50th regt. has been ordered up from Vizagapatnam; and should the service not be brought to a speedy termination, more troops will be absolutely requisite. One of the principal rebels, Brundaven Budge, the late rajah's half brother, has been tried by the European Special Court-martial, but the sentence had not transpired. Sumsan Sing, another of the proscribed, was captured; and report stated in camp that Hattiram had been seized, and Dora Bissaye was expected. Should this prove true, the final settlement of affairs will be considerably facilitated. Unless well cantoned, and properly provisioned, troops could hardly moonsoon north of Goomsaur itself; the Quarter-mast. gen. was there marking out lines, report says, for a brigade to winter in. Lieut. Donaldson, of the 50th regt. had been wounded in an affair with the rebels, but the ball had been extracted, and he was doing well.—*Mad. Herald*, April 13.

FRENCH SETTLEMENTS.

The visit of the French governor of Pondicherry at Madras, appears to be connected with a proposed exchange of territory between the British and French governments—on the one hand the French agree to make over all their minor settlements, such as Chandernagore, a small spot of ground at Masulipatam, and other places on the coast; in return for which, the British Government are required to grant an extension of territory around Pondicherry. The Marquis De St. Simon has been received here with military honours, and with truly oriental hospitality. He was aid-de-camp to Marshal Ney, and also has been employed on diplomatic service at the Northern Courts of Europe.—*Conservative*, April 8.

Bombay.

THE INDUS.

The result of the late survey of the Indus by Lieut. Carless, I.N., is stated to be as follows:—

1st, The discovery that the Indus, instead of discharging itself by a number of mouths, is now confined in a great measure, if not entirely, to two; and that the remaining channels, which have been erroneously considered as outlets, although some, if not all, have been so at one period or another, are at present no longer so.

2dly, That, owing to the state of the navigable channels, no vessel drawing above seven feet can now make use of them; and that this must continue to be the case until great changes take place; and

3dly, That the river has been navigable for ships of a large class at no very remote period; the remains of such vessels being now visible in various directions in its neighbourhood.

What may be the precise causes of the rapid changes which have taken place in the Indus, Lieut. Carless does not attempt to decide; though it is evident from what he says, that allowing as much as possible for earthquakes, and especially the great one which led to the ruin of Cutch, there is something peculiar about the river or the country it passes through, which subjects it to greater changes than any other great stream of the kind; and that these changes probably have been constantly taking place from the most remote periods.

In this respect, the result of his inquiries, for which we were in some measure prepared by Lieut. Burnes, has an important historical bearing; shewing clearly the absurdity of attempting to fix upon the situations adjoining the Indus, within the Delta at least, as the site of any of the events attending the progress of Alexander. Had this fact been known at an earlier period, it is curious to reflect upon the volumes of learned disquisition and conjecture which would have been spared. Mr. Vincent, at all events, would have

been relieved from at least one-half of the labours for which he is so celebrated.

It is, however, in a purely geographical point of view that Lieut. Carless's survey furnishes the greatest desideratum; and in that respect it cannot fail to rank high among the numerous benefits conferred upon geographical science by the service to which he belongs.

The survey has hitherto been carried on no further than Hyderabad; the lateness of the season having rendered it necessary to break it off some time since. It will, however, in the course of a few months, be recommenced under all the advantages which vessels expressly constructed for the shoals and sandbanks of the Indus can afford, and we understand will be continued until every part of the river has been thoroughly explored.—*Bomb. Cour.*, April 9.

New South Wales.

The following is copy of an Address agreed to at a public meeting of the Free inhabitants of the colony, on the 16th April, and presented to Chief Justice Forbes, on the jetty, when on the point of embarkation:—

"To His Honour, Francis Forbes, Esq., Chief Justice of New South Wales, &c. &c. &c.

"Sir,—Having heard with regret, the announcement of your early departure from our shores: We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, beg, on the part of the public—in public meeting duly assembled, to approach you with the respectful expression of our sentiments, both as to your public and private character, during the long period you have resided amongst us.

"To you, Sir, the first Chief Justice that was ever appointed to preside in our courts, was delegated on your arrival, the arduous duty of organizing those courts, so as to render them the means of dispensing justice to the inhabitants of this colony, in conformity, as far as then lay in your power, with the constitutional rights of our fellow subjects in the mother country. This was the object submitted to your care, when, although chief justice of the colony, you had no brother judge to aid you in your arduous undertaking; and so well did you perform this duty, that you at once raised the judgment seat in the estimation of the colonists to that state of respect, from which it has never, on any occasion since, been suffered to descend; an object of admiration for the ability with which its difficult and arduous duties have been so efficiently performed—and of veneration for, and implicit confidence in the undeviating purity of its decisions.

"As a legislator, and a member of the Colonial government, your character

is entitled no less to our unqualified regard—more particularly your uncompromising maintenance of the constitutional rights of the colonists, as far as those rights have been hitherto extended to this colony. Nothing but the highest moral firmness and integrity, combined with that genius and learning for which you are so eminently distinguished, could have overcome the opposition and the difficulties which you have had to encounter.

"In private life you have displayed a warm and active benevolence of disposition and urbanity of manners, which has rendered access to you a pleasure, on all occasions, when the welfare and happiness of your fellow-citizens have been in any manner concerned.

"We hail you, therefore, Sir, in your several capacities, as an ornament and have so long presided—as an enlightened and firm protector of our rights, and of the interests of this colony during those several administrations of its Government, of which you have formed so indispensable and efficient a member—and—

"Taking our leave of you with every wish for your safe arrival in our mother country, and for the speedy restoration of your health, and for your eventual return to end your days amongst us, we beg to request your acceptance of a service of plate to be purchased and presented to you on your arrival in England, bearing on it an inscription, which is intended to perpetuate our sense of your distinguished merits, and also to commemorate our regard.

"We have the honour to subscribe ourselves, Sir, Your obedient humble servants,
(Signed) JOHN BLACKLAND,
Chairman,"
("For, and on behalf of the Meeting, and by their Vote").

His honour then replied as follows:
To the Chairman and inhabitants of New South Wales, in public meeting assembled.

Gentlemen,—I beg you will accept my grateful acknowledgments for the public marks of respect which you have assembled to shew me, on my departure for England; for the warm and affecting terms in which you have expressed your sentiments of my public and private character, during my residence among you. These are rewards which alone can repay the days of arduous duty, the nights of health, which have attended a long course of laborious public life. Placed by his Majesty at the head of the administration of justice in this remote colony, I have considered it the most sacred trust which could be delegated to me. Commanded

to form a course of practice founded upon the principles of the courts in England, and adapted to the exigencies of a young community, I have encountered difficulties of no ordinary kind. How far it has been my good fortune to succeed in accomplishing the objects committed to my care, I must leave to the determination of others. But when an intelligent public, too deeply interested in the upright and efficient administration of justice to be biased or deceived, spontaneously assemble in a public manner, to award me so marked a tribute of approval, I cannot but feel that my labours have not been entirely without success; and I accept the offering as the highest reward, which next to his Majesty's approval, I could receive.

"In the maintenance of those constitutional rights and privileges to which, as British subjects, you are entitled, so far as it has not been expedient for a time to withhold them, I claim no other merit than of having acted strictly in conformity with what I understand to be the law. But there is one claim to your consideration, to which I must acknowledge myself justly entitled, it is that of being called your friend, in the emphatic manner in which you have used that expression. Identified with you by every tie of present interest, and by the future prospects of my family, I have felt a common motive with you, in using my best energies to promote the progress, and ensure the prosperity of this colony. But I must acknowledge also, that I have been influenced by other motives of a less personal consideration. It has always appeared to me that this colony has been designed by Providence, to extend and perpetuate the language and literature, the laws and the social institutions of England, over the Australasian world, and to become an everlasting monument of the glory of that country from which we are all descended. This has been my strong persuasion ever since I first set foot on the shores of this interesting colony; and by it my conduct has been guided, in all the varied positions in which I have been placed among you.

"The valuable testimonial which you generously propose to present me, in commemoration of your regard, I prize the more highly, for the sentiment with which it is inscribed—and it shall descend to my children, as a proud memorial of the estimation in which I am held by their fellow-colonists.

"Gentlemen, I must now bid you farewell—I trust that we shall meet again—and, in the mean time, accept my warmest wishes for your personal happiness, and the continued prosperity of your adopted country.

FRANCIS FORBES.
"Sydney, April 16, 1836."

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIUT. COL. J. F. DUNDAS

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 30th, 1836.—At a general court-martial held at Nusservahad, on the 23d March 1836, Lieut. Col. J. F. Dundas, of the 2d battalion of artillery, was arraigned on the following charge:—

"I charge Lieut.-Col. James Fullarton Dundas, of the 2d bat. of artillery, with having caused to be overdrawn and misapplied, the sum of Sonut Rs 600, by falsely certifying that a mess was maintained in the 2d bat. of artillery, during the months of March, April, May, June and July 1835.

(Signed) "J. RAWLINS, Captain,
"1st, 2d bat. artillery."

Finding and Sentence.—The court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, are of opinion, that the preliminary measures adopted by the prisoner, under the circumstances of the case, and with the manifest intention which he in common with the majority of the officers of the battalion, the prosecutor included, entertained of establishing a more regular mess, did justify him, the prisoner Lieut.-Col. Dundas, in causing to be drawn the sum of money set forth in the charge, of which charge they do therefore most honourably acquit him.

Confirmed,

(Signed) H. FANE, General,
Com.-in-chief, East-Indies.

Remarks by His Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief embraces the opportunity which the promulgation of the sentence of this court-martial affords him, of making known to the Bengal army, and to our fellow soldiers elsewhere, that, although the said army comprises upwards of a hundred regiments, (regulars and irregulars), this is the only case, during a period of seven months, which has rendered the assembly of a general court-martial for the arraignment of a European officer necessary.

His Excellency requests the officers of the army to accept the expression of his great approbation of the conduct which has produced such a result.

It is highly creditable to them; and he contemplates it as a most flattering and gratifying compliment to himself, because he is willing to attribute much of the altered state of the army in this particular

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to the kindly feelings with which they have received such advice as His Excellency has taken occasion to offer to them, and to the attention which they have paid to what he has said.

2. The Commander-in-chief regrets, that the case which has now occurred should have broken the continuity of what was so satisfactory; and he laments it the more, because he is unable to 'approve' at the time he 'confirms' the judgment of the court which has adjudicated the case of Lieut.-Col. Dundas; and because the decision given will oblige him to make further reference relative to it.

3. The case (stript of the mass of matter, which the court permitted ten days to be expended in placing round it) was simply as follows:

Lieut.-Col. Dundas had signed several certificates to the following effect:

"I do hereby certify, upon honour, that a mess has been maintained in the 2d battalion of artillery, during the month of ——— 1835;" and under these certificates the mess allowance of 120 rupees was drawn for five months.

The Lieut.-col. was charged by Capt. Rawlins, of the same regiment, to the effect, that this was a false certificate: no mess having been maintained, and consequently that the allowance was 'overdrawn' and 'misapplied.'

4. His Excellency deems, that the main point to be decided by the court was, had a mess, according to the common meaning attached to that term in the army, been maintained? that is, so maintained as to authorize the commanding officer of a battalion to declare to the government, on his honour, that a mess had been maintained; and, under that pledge, to authorize the drawing for an allowance, which the government granted only under the pledge alluded to.

5. The testimony given on this point is as follows:—

There was not any house hired for a mess; there were not any table furniture mess; there were not any linen, crockery, cook, servants, or any one of the appendages which are always deemed essential for a mess; nor did the officers ever meet together in the form of a mess.

Lieut.-Col. Dundas, however, has shewn, that there was 'a flock of sheep, and with two shepherds to attend them, and that the flock was called 'the mess flock,' and that food for the sheep and the labour of the shepherds were paid for out of the mess allowance; and that the mutton or lamb was, or might have been, divided and disposed of amongst the officers at the head quarters. Also, that part of the

allowance was expended in the provision of periodical publications for the use of the officers.

6. This arrangement the Lieut.-Colonel desires to have considered as a preliminary to the formation of a mess (though during the lapse of five months, no further advance towards that end appears to have been made), and he has pleaded it to have constituted such an arrangement as fully justified his declaring on honour, that 'a mess was maintained in the 2d battalion of artillery; and such an authorized him to enable the adjutant to draw the allowance.

7. The members of the court-martial have decided in the same way; and they have acquitted, most honourably, Lieut.-Col. Dundas; and have declared him 'justified' in causing to be drawn the sum of money set forth in the charge.

8. The Commander-in-chief has no doubt that the view of the government, when granting the allowance was, that the *bona fide* establishment, and maintenance of a mess, in the common acceptance of that term, were the contingencies on which the allowance was meant to depend. Indeed, the original order granting the allowance (8th May 1836) says, 'the adjutant of the corps, for every month in which the mess shall have been conducted.

9. His Excellency cannot but regret, that the president and members of this court-martial should have 'justified,' by their verdict, so wide a deviation from the evident meaning of a regulation.

10. It is not desirable, in an address to the army, to verge on the ridiculous; yet it is impossible to avoid hinting how far the latitude of interpretation which this court has given, might be carried; and it may be quite reasonable to ask, whether, if the keeping of a flock of sheep constitutes the 'maintaining a mess,' the keeping of a flock of poultry (which flock might be composed of any plural number) would not afford an equally sound base for the argument they have admitted!

Can officers think, that such perversion of common terms, used in general orders, can be allowed through all ranks of the army? or, can they think, that the service can be carried on, if such a latitude is sanctioned for every body?

11. The Commander-in-chief begs of the officers of the army to reflect, that it is only by their strictly discharging their duties, as members of courts-martial, that the discipline or proper administration of the army can be maintained; and he prays them to remember, that it is by administering justice and by strict attention to their preliminary oath as members of a court-martial; viz., 'to determine according to the evidence in the matter before them,' and not by allowing personal

feelings for or against parties to operate, that their duty is discharged!

12. The proceedings of this court-martial bear a strong appearance throughout of the feelings of the court relative to the parties before them; this is evinced on several occasions. The first cross-examination of the prosecutor by the prisoner, was allowed to occupy upwards of four days; little of which time was expended in the exculpation of the prisoner.

His Excellency thinks the court was wrong in refusing permission to the prosecutor to erase an offensive word, which he solicited permission to withdraw; they were wrong in preventing his taking copies of such parts of the recorded proceedings as he desired; and they were not only wrong in judgment, but they deviated from the common practice of this army, in refusing him access to the minutes of the court, for the purpose of enabling himself to reply, at the close of the defence.

13. The Commander-in-chief highly condemns the conduct on the part of Capt. Rawlins, which called forth the reprobation of the court; but perhaps the feeling shown towards him (which is so striking on a perusal of the minutes) may afford some ground for extenuation.

14. On a careful examination of the whole case, his Ex. the Commander-in-chief cannot think the proceedings, or the result of this court-martial, satisfactory; but as he does not foresee that good would result in calling for a revision, his Excellency has confirmed the same, subject to the foregoing remarks.

The prisoner is to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

April 1. Mr. T. H. Maddock to officiate, until further orders, as special commissioner under Regt. 111, 112th, of Calcutta division, in room of the Hon. Mr. W. H. L. Melville.

4. Mr. M. S. Gilmore to officiate, until further orders, as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Hidgelee, in room of Mr. H. M. Skinner.

11. Mr. E. Bentall to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 16th of Chittagong division. Mr. Bentall to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of district of Tipperah.

12. Mr. F. J. Halliday to be secretary to sudder board of revenue.

Mr. C. Tottenham to officiate, until further orders, as joint magistrate and deputy collector at Noacolly, in room of Mr. Halliday.

19. Mr. E. Deedes to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Moorshedabad, v. Mr. Lawrell who has proceeded to Europe.

Mr. H. G. Astell to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 11th or Patna division.

Mr. G. P. Leicester to conduct current duties of office of civil and session judge of Moorshedabad, in room of Mr. H. S. Oldfield.

22. Mr. C. E. Trevelyan to officiate as secretary to sudder board of revenue.

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27. Mr. A. S. Anand to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 16th or Chittagong division.

Political Department.

March 21. Surg. A. N. Magrath, Madras army, to be surgeon of Mysore residency, in suc. to Mr. Asint. Surg. Bell proceeded to Europe.

28. The Hon. W. H. L. Melville to be agent to Governor-general at Moorshedabad.

General Department.

March 30. Mr. W. Kennedy to be superintendent of salt chokies at Chittagong, under Act IX. of 1835, in modification of appointment of that officer as superintendent of Chittagong salt chokies, under date 15th April last.

April 6. Mr. R. Walker to act as salt agent of 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore Agency, during absence of Mr. Plowden.

Mr. W. Bracken to act as first deputy collector of Government customs at Calcutta, and Mr. G. Campbell to officiate as second ditto, until further orders.

Col. Caulfield, c.b., superintendent of the affairs of the Mysore provinces, received charge of the office from Lieut. Higginson on the 18th March.

At the request of the Prison Discipline Committee, Mr. W. H. Marquhagen has been associated with the members of that body.

Mr. A. S. Anand, writer, is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Dr. N. Wallich, superintendent of the Hon. Company's botanic garden at Calcutta, resumed charge on the 22d April.

Capt. Reynolds, appointed to officiate as general superintendent of operations for the suppression of thuggee, received charge of the office from Capt. Steeman on the 1st March.

Ensigns.—April 6. Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, to Cape of Good Hope, for two years, for health.—26. Mr. G. Adams, in extension, to China, for four months, for health.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

March 29. Mr. C. Allen to be a deputy collector in district of S. D. of Moradabad.

Mr. R. H. S. Campbell to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Muttra.

April 4. Mr. W. P. Masson re-appointed to be an assistant under commissioner of Dehlee.

21. Mr. F. R. Davidson to perform current duties of office of civil and session judge of Benares, from 16th April, until further orders.

Political Department.

April 4. Capt. R. W. Wilson, 65th N.I., to be commandant of palace guard at Delhi, v. Capt. Denby prom. to a regimental majority.

16. Mr. W. Gorton authorized to make over charge of office of agent to Lieut. Governor at Benares to Mr. D. B. Morrisson, as a temp. arrangement.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

April 27. The Rev. James Charles to be senior minister of St. Andrew's Church, from 28th Feb. last, v. Rev. James Bryce.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, March 26, 1836.—Assist. Surg. H. R. Bond to proceed to Benares, and to place himself under orders of superintending surgeon at that station.

March 29.—Assist. Surg. Adam Thomson, of European regt., to proceed to Deyrah, and to afford medical aid to Sirmoor Bat., during absence, on leave, of Assist. Surg. D. McQ. Gray, M.D.

April 2.—52d N.I. Lieut. T. H. Shuldham to be adj., v. Martin proceeded to Europe on furlough.

April 6.—Capt. St. G. D. Showers, 72d N.I., to

be aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. W. Richards, c.b., v. Lieut. J. C. Lumadaine placed under orders of resident at Gwalior.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. P. Wade, 18th N.I., permitted to resign his situation of interp. and qu. mast. of that regt.

April 8.—Surg. G. Angus (on furl.) removed from 24th to 82d N.I.

Surg. J. Ronald (new prom.) posted to 24th N.I. 2d L.C. Cornet E. K. Money to act as interp. and quarter-master.

9th L.C. Ens. R. A. Herbert, 46th N.I., to act as interp. and quarter-master.

1st N.I. Ens. C. I. Harrison, 65th N.I., to act as interp. and quarter-master.

11th N.I. Ens. R. G. George to be interp. and quarter-master.

46th N.I. Lieut. G. Johnston to be interp. and quarter-master.

April 9.—3d L.C. Cornet H. Lindesay to be adj.

5th L.C. Lieut. P. S. Hamilton to be adjutant.

Capt. J. Gouldhawke, invalid estab., permitted to reside and draw his allowances at presidency.

Fort William, April 4, 1836.—Assist. Surg. Chas. Mottley to be surgeon, from 19th of March 1836, v. Surg. O. Wray dec.

Assist. Surg. James Ronald to be surgeon, from 21st March 1836, v. Surg. R. N. Burnard dec.

April 6.—Lieut. A. Cunningham, corps of engineers, to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Governor-General, from 4th March.

Cornet C. G. Fagan, 8th L.C., to be an aide-de-camp on ditto, from same date.

J. Drummond, Esq., surgeon in Royal Navy, to be surgeon on ditto, from 3d April.

April 11.—Capt. T. Bolton, 47th N.I., to be brigade major to troops serving in Oude.

Assist. Surg. R. H. Irvine, M.D., app. to medical duties of civil station of Ajmere, in suc. to Assist. Surg. Mottley prom. to rank of surgeon.

On the River at Monghyr, April 13, 1836.—Lieut. J. M. Higginson, 58th N.I., to be private secretary and aide-de-camp to Lieut. Governor of Western Provinces.

Assist. Surg. J. S. Login, M.D., to be surgeon to Lieut. Governor of ditto.

Head-Quarters, April 13.—Lieut. Col. W. H. L. Frith (on furl.) removed from 7th to 6th bat. artillery, and R. Powney from 6th to 7th do.

April 13.—Surg. R. M. M. Thomson removed from 51st N.I., and app. to European regt. at Agra.

April 15.—Lieut. T. H. Shuldham, 52d N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 5th L.C., as a temp. arrangement.

April 16.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Wm. Shortreed to act as adj. to European regt., v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Lyaght, placed under orders of resident at Hyderabad; date 30th March.

April 18.—Lieut. W. H. Balders to act as adj. to 16th N.I., as a temporary arrangement; date 14th March.

68th N.I. Lieut. E. P. Bryant to be adj., v. Grove proceeded to Europe on furlough.

April 19.—Ens. H. Milne to act as adj. to left wing of 21st N.I. detached to Loodianah; date 2d April.

Fort William, April 25.—Infantry. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. T. Murray to be colonel, v. Col. T. Penson dead, with rank from 16th Nov. 1835.

Major J. Home to v. Col. T. D. Broughton dead. Major J. Home to v. Col. T. D. Broughton dead.

Be lieut. col., v. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. T. Murray prom., with rank from 7th Jan. 1836; v. Lieut. Col. W. Stirling retired.—Major G. W. A. Lloyd to be lieut. col., from 10th April 1836; v. Lloyd retired.

Lieut. Col. G. Hawes retired.

60th N.I. Capt. A. Dickson to be major, Lieut. G. Cox to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. E. Verner to be lieut., from 7th Jan. 1836, in suc. to Major J. Home promoted.

71st N.I. Capt. J. Davies to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. G. Cooper to be capt. of a company, and Ens. G. W. G. Bristow to be lieut., from 10th April 1836, in suc. to Major G. W. A. Lloyd prom.

First Charge.—"With scandalous infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

1st Instance.—"In having at Trichinopoly, on the 14th of Feb. 1836, made use of insulting expressions to me, in the presence of Lieut. E. W. Kenworthy, of the 23d regt. I. I.

2d Instance.—"In having, at the same place, on the same day, repeated the same insulting expressions to me, in the presence of Lieut. T. W. Cooke, of the same regiment, and Ens. Robert White of the 35th regt. N. I.

Second Charge.—"For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at the same time and place endeavoured to provoke me to fight a duel.

(Signed) T. C. HAWKES, "Lieut. 24th regt. I. I." "Trichinopoly, Feb. 19th 1836." Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"That the prisoner is guilty of the first instance of the first charge, with the exception of the word 'insultuous.'"

That the prisoner is guilty of the second charge.

Sentence.—"The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said Lieut. D. B. Humphreys, of the 23d regt. or Wallajahabad I. I., to be discharged the service."

Recommendation.—"The court having performed its duty in awarding a punishment adequate to the offence of which the prisoner has been convicted, begs leave previously to the prisoner being placed in arrest, gratuitously informed him on hearing, that Lieut. Hawkes had called him a blackguard, and thereby having provoked him which would have prevented the charges being preferred against him, most respectfully to recommend the prisoner to the consideration of His Exc. the Commander-in-chief."

(Signed) JOHN WALLACE, Major, 45th N. I., and President.

Confirmed.—"It is always with much regret that I decline acceding to the recommendation of a court-martial; but I see with regard either to the present proceedings or to the previous character of the prisoner, who has twice before been censured in General Orders (G. O. 18th Jan. 1836).

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut.-gen. and Com.-in-chief. Mr. D. B. Humphreys is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of the publication of this order at Trichinopoly.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Arthur Brooke, Esq., to be superintendent of Government lotteries.

R. T. Bushby, Esq., to continue to officiate as Judge and criminal judge of Bellary, until further orders.

H. Montgomery, Esq., to act as third judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for northern division, during absence of Mr. Thomas, or until further orders.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, April 5, 1836. Col. P. Cameron, 1st L.C., to be a brigadier, and to command Bangalore, v. Briggs proceeded to Europe.

Lieut. Col. T. King, 7th N.I., to be commanding officer on Neilgherry Hills, v. Cleave dec.

Infantry. Major James Noble, from 20th N.I., to be Lieut. col., v. Cleave dec.; date of com. 31st March 1836.

20th N.I. Capt. E. T. Hilgams to be major Lieut. (Brev.) Capt. Richard Warlock to be capt., and Ens. P. G. Cazet to be Lieut., in suc. to No. 10 prom.; date of com. 31st March 1836.

April 11. 10th N.I. Ens. W. G. Jenkins to be Lieut., v. Kenny dec.; date of com. 27th March 1836.

6th N.I. Ens. H. T. Gustard to be qd. mast. and interp., v. McLean resigned.

Major E. T. Hilgams, 20th N.I., at his own request transferred to invalid establishment, from 1st April.

April 12. 2d N.I. Lieut. R. N. Fawcett to be captain, and Ens. O. Carr to be Lieut., v. Lyons dec.; date of com. 31 April 1836.

23d N.I. Ens. J. H. Tapp to be Lieut., v. Humphreys discharged; date of com. 1st April 1836.

20th N.I. Capt. J. S. Wyllie to be major, Lieut. C. A. Roberts to be capt., and Ens. H. Metcalfe to be Lieut., v. Hilgams invalided; date of com. 1st April 1836.

April 20. 4th N.I. Ens. T. L. Place to be Lieut., v. Gompertz dec.; date of com. 7th April 1836.

April 22. Infantry. Major Francis Halemam, from 15th N.I., to be Lieut. col., v. Muriel dec.; date of com. 10th April 1836.

15th N.I. Capt. W. H. Smith to be major Lieut. H. L. Harris to be capt., and Ens. W. Bland to be Lieut., in suc. to Halemam prom.; date of com. 10th April 1836.

22d N.I. Ens. J. B. Layard to be Lieut., v. (il. read dec.; date of com. 15th April 1836).

FURLONGS.

To Europe.—April 12. Surg. J. Brown, for health.—22. Asst. Surg. Philip Poole, for health.

To Sea.—April 18. Capt. T. M. Cameron, 9th N.I., for two years, for health (or to Australia). Cancelled.—April 22. The leave to Europe granted on 5th Feb. last to Lieut. W. H. Welch, 20th N.I.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MARCH 30. Lloyd's, Garrett, from Covelungt Klenor, Timma, from Moulmein.—31. Factor, H. 2. H. M. S. S. Rattlamake, and Malacca.—APRIL 10. Lomach, Driscoll, from Hongkong and Cannanore.—11. Camille, Baudouin, from Bordeaux and Pondicherry.—MAY 11. Mulem, Fyles, from London.—13. Claudine, Kemp, from London.—Previous to May 25. Kellie Castle, Patullo, from London.

Departures.

APRIL 1. Lloyd's, Garrett, for Calcutta.—0. Kelaor, Buttashaw, for London; Elizabeth on a cruise; H. M. S. Rattlamake, (Holmon, dicherry).—12. Lomach, Driscoll, for Pondicherry.—13. Camille, Driscoll, for Calcutta.—Colinet, for Calcutta.—20. Kellie Castle, Patullo, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 16. At Moulmein, the lady of Capt. Shortt Hele, H. M. 62d regt., of a son.

27. At Moulmein, the lady of Lieut. Col. Thos. Reid, H. M. 62d regt., of a daughter.

March 24. Mrs. M. Jans, of a daughter.

March 26. Mrs. George Orton, of a son.

— At Madras, the lady of W. Hamilton Hart, Esq., of a son.

20. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. John Byng, 6th L.C., of a daughter.

— Mrs. Frederick Gray, the lady of Capt. Ford, at Masulipatam, of a son.

30. At Calicut, the lady of Robert Nelson, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

April 3. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Edward Collins, Esq., 6th L.C., of a son.

6. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. J. Shepherd, 24th N.I., of a daughter.

7. At Arnee, the lady of Lieut. Nott, H. M. 41st (or Welch regt.), of a son.

10. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. Oakley, H. M. 45th regt., of a son.

12. At Berhampore, the lady of Capt. E. Roberts, 49th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Secunderabad, the lady of Asst. Surg. J. Lawrence, 34th L.I., of a son.

13. At Madras, the lady of Capt. W. P. Macdonald, 41st N.I., of a son.

28. At Hingolli, the wife of N. A. Woods, Esq., surgeon Madras establishment, attached to H.H. the Nizam's army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 22. At Bangalore, Capt. Shelley, 20th regt. N.I., to Miss Hardy.

24. At Madras, Mr. B. D. Tisbury to Miss J. E. Martin.

April 6. At Secunderabad, Lieut. Wm. Ward, horse artillery, to Mary Adelaide, youngest daughter of the late Humphry Mitchell, Esq., Gernail, Queen's County, Carlow.

9. At Trichinopoly, W. H. Bayley, Esq., C.S., to Henrietta, third surviving daughter of W. Y. Otley, Esq., of Devonshire Street, London.

DEATHS.

March 14. At Cochín, Sophia, wife of John Caldecott, Esq., of Allepy, aged 19.

15. J. S. Hall, Esq., late of the firm of Hall and Bainbridge.

27. In camp, near Ratanapore, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. E. Kenny, 10th regt. N.I.

28. At Gully, Ens. C. H. Worsley, of the 3d regt. Lt. Infantry.

31. At Onacimund, Neilgherries, Lieut. Col. R. Crewe, 3d regt. Lt. Infantry.

April 3. At Mangalore, Capt. E. Lyons, of the 2d regt. N.I.

7. At Goomsur, Lieut. and Brevet Capt. W. Gompertz, 4th regt. Native Infantry.

10. In camp, at Goomsur, Lieut. Col. G. Muriel, 14th regt. Native Infantry.

15. At Ellore, Lieut. B. T. Giraud, of the 22d regt. Native Infantry.

30. Drowned, whilst bathing in the River Adyer, in his 21st year, James Blanshard, of the Earl of Balcarras, last surviving son of the late John Blanshard, Esq.,

company's naval service.

May 4. At Bangalore, Lieut. Col. R. H. Russell, of the 6th regt. Lt. Cavalry.

Lately. Lieut. Col. W. T. Sneyd, just before arriving at Madras, on his way from Hyderabad.

Bombay.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

CAPT. C. HUNTER.

Head Quarters, Bombay, April 5th, 1836.—At a general court-martial assembled at Bombay, on the 26th, and re-assembled the 31st March 1836, and of

which Lieut.-col. W. Fendall of 4th L. Drags., is president, Capt. C. Hunter, of the 16th regt. N. I., was tried on the following charge:

"I charge Lieut. now Capt. C. Hunter, of the 16th Bombay, N. I. with highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer or gentleman in the following instances:

1st Instance.—"For the most scandalous conduct, in purloining or causing to be purloined from within my premises, situated in the camp of Poona, on or about the 19th of June 1835, an unopened and wafered letter of mine, and producing the same (with the wafer broken) in an open state, at an European general court-martial, assembled at Poona on the 28th day of Dec. 1835.

2d Instance.—"For falsely, maliciously, and knowingly, stating in an official letter he forwarded to the address of the principal collector of Poona, dated the 20th day of June 1835, that I had refused to give the information he sought, respecting a supposed claim made against me by Subedar Mootee Ram, of the Poona police corps, or words to that effect, when he was well aware that I had furnished him with all the information I possessed on this head, in an official communication I wrote him on the subject on or about the 15th day of June 1835.

3d Instance.—"For, in a most ungentlemanlike manner, breaking the promise he made to me, shortly after my making over charge of the Poona police corps, then in my house in Poona, in June 1835, in not distributing a sum of money amounting to 247 rupees or thereabouts, according to the condition he promised me he would adhere to, on receiving that sum of money, amongst the men of the police corps. Early in the month of June 1835 I found it was still in his, Lieut., now Capt., Hunter's possession on my return to Poona in the month of November 1835.

(Signed) "Wm. Long, Lieut. 8th N. I."

Finding and Sentence.—"The court having maturely considered all that has been brought forward on the prosecution, and the prisoner having declined to make any defence, is of opinion, that the prisoner Capt. C. Hunter of the 16th N. I. is

Not guilty of the first instance.

Not guilty of the second instance.

Not guilty of the third instance of the charge preferred against him.

The Court does, therefore, most fully and honourably acquit him, Capt. C. Hunter, of all and every part of the said charge; and the court is further of opinion, that the several instances of the charge are groundless and malicious.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut. Gen. Com.-in-chief.

Capt. Hunter has been released from arrest and ordered to return to his duty.

LIEUT. AND ADJ. F. CRISTALL.

Head Quarters, Bombay, April 5th, 1836.—At a general court-martial assembled at Bombay on the 26th March 1836, and of which Lieut.-col. W. Fendall, of H. M.'s 4th L. Drags. is president, Lieut. and Adj. F. Cristall, of the 8th regt. N. I. was tried on the following charge:—

"I charge Lieut. and Adj. F. Cristall, of the 8th Bombay N. I., with highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer or gentleman, in the following instances:—

1st Instance.—"For having, whilst upon oath at an European general court-martial assembled in the camp of Poona, on the 29th Dec. 1835, withheld the whole truth when giving his evidence on the part of the prosecution, in thus deposing to a question, put to him by the prosecutor: 'I do not think it was before the date of the 8th, thereby implying the explanation I was called upon for, relative to Lieut. C. Hunter's serious commission on the 7th of July 1835; when he, Lieut. and Adj. F. Cristall, must have been well aware that the explanation called for was afforded by me on the 8th of July, and letter conveying the commandant's request that I would omit the word 'duplicity', on the 10th July 1835.

2d Instance.—"For having on the same day, at the above-mentioned European general court-martial, falsely stated, whilst deposed as being received on the 13th or 14th of July 1835, was the original one I forwarded to him, bearing date the 8th, he being well aware that it was not such, and that my original letter of the 8th instant, had been returned to me for alteration.

3d Instance.—"For having also, on the same day, at the same European general court-martial, falsely stated upon oath, that the altered letter, bearing date 8th July 1835, was, to the best of his belief, 'in my handwriting'; when he, from the frequent correspondence I have had from time to time with him on various objects (in my own hand-writing), must have been aware to the contrary.

(Signed) Wm. LONG, Lieut. 8th N. I. court having maturely considered the observations contained in the letter from his Exe. the Commander-in-chief's military secretary, together with the prosecutor's reply, comes to the following opinion,

That the prisoner Lieut. F. Cristall, of

the 8th regt. N. I., is not guilty of the 1st instance.

Not guilty of the 2d instance.

Not guilty of the 3d instance of the charge preferred against him.

The Court does, therefore, most fully and honourably acquit him, Lieut. F. Cristall, of all and every part of the said charge, and is further of opinion, that the first and second instances of the charge are groundless and vexatious, and the third instance groundless and vindictive.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) J. KEANE,

Lieut. Gen. Com.-in-Chief.

Lieut. and Adj. F. Cristall has been released from arrest, and ordered to return to his duty.

ENS. D. D. CHADWICK.

Head Quarters, Bombay, April 19th, 1836.—At a general court-martial assembled at Bombay, on the 26th March 1836, and continued by adjournment and re-assembled on the 4th April 1836, and of which Lieut.-Col. W. Fendall, of H. M. 4th Light Drags., is president, Ens. D. D. Chadwick, 8th regt. N. I. (placed in arrest by order of Maj. W. D. Robertson, commanding the same regiment) was tried on the following charges:—

First Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, subversive of good order and discipline, as well as in direct disobedience of a general order by the Commander-in-chief, in India, dated 22d June 1822, and re-published at this Presidency, in general orders by the Commander-in-chief, dated 26th Oct. 1825, in writing, or causing to be written and published, a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, under the assumed signature of "Equite," dated Chowpatty, 21st Aug. 1835, which was published in No. 2513 of the said newspaper, on the 26th day of Aug. 1835, in which said letter he, Ens. D. D. Chadwick, commented on and held up to public reprobation and contempt the conduct of a certain field officer in charge of a regiment, with reference to the degradation of a havildar, he, Ens. Chadwick, meaning by such field officer, Major Robertson of the 8th regt. N. I., his immediate commanding officer, and referring to a transaction in which he, Major Robertson, was concerned, about eleven months before, although under circumstances which bore a very different complexion from that given to it in the said letter.

Second Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, injurious to the character of his said commanding officer, tending to produce discontent in, and to subvert the discipline of the 8th regt. of N. I., in falsely stating in the letter above mentioned,

1836.

that the officer in charge of the regiment he alluded to, meaning the said Major Robertson, his commanding officer, had exacted from the havildar said to have been degraded, a service highly derogatory and obnoxious to him as a soldier, detrimental to the service at large, and in direct disobedience of orders.

Third Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in falsely stating and insinuating, at various times between the said 24th day of Aug. 1835 and the 24th of Feb. 1836, to Ens. Charles Grey, Lieut. Alfred Thomas, and other officers of the 8th regt. at Bombay, that he, Ens. Chadwick, was not the author of the letter signed "Equite" alluded to in the foregoing charges, and also attempting, by the date of the letter and otherwise, to fix the authorship of the said letter on other officers.

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

Finding, and Sentence.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence before it, is of opinion that the prisoner, Ens. D. D. Chadwick is,

Guilty of the first charge, with the exception of the words "and a gentleman";

Guilty of the second charge, with the exception of the words "and a gentleman";

Not guilty of the third charge.

The Court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, in breach of the articles of war, in such case made and provided, does therefore sentence him, Ens. David Dempster Chadwick, of the 8th regt. N. I., to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for a period of six calendar months; and further to be severely reprimanded in such manner as his Exe. the Commander-in-chief may direct.

(Signed) W. FENDALL,

Lieut.-col. and President.

The Court having maturely re-considered their finding on the second charge, together with the remarks of his Exe. the Commander-in-chief thereon, as conveyed in the letter to the president, dated 16th inst., come to the following opinion:—

Revised finding on the 2d Charge.—That the prisoner, Ens. Chadwick, is guilty of the 2d charge, with the exception of the words "and a gentleman," as in and to the effect of the statement referred to therein. The Court adhere to their former sentence.

(Signed) W. FENDALL,

President.

Approved and confirmed,—and Ens. D. D. Chadwick, of the 8th regt. N. I., is hereby severely reprimanded accordingly.

(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut. Gen. and Com.-in-Chief.

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 21. No. 82.

The suspension awarded Ens. Chadwick by the foregoing sentence is to commence from this date.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

March 30. Mr. W. Birdwood to act for Mr. Richardson as assistant judge and session judge of Surat for detached station of Broach.

Mr. A. Hornby to act for Mr. Birdwood as ditto of Ahmednuggur for detached station of Dhoolia.

Mr. A. Remington to act for Mr. Hornby as ditto ditto of Tannah.

April 13. Lieut. J. H. G. Crawford, of engineers, to be assistant magistrate in zillah of Ahmednuggur, and Lieut. J. Estridge, also of same corps, to be assistant magistrate in zillah of the Conkan, under provisions of Act No. XIV. of 1835.

16. Lieut. R. Shortreed, 14th N. I., to be assistant magistrate in Deccan, under provisions of Act No. XIV. of 1835.

May 3. Capt. R. Foster, of engineers, to be assistant magistrate in zillahs of Ahmednuggur, Poona, and the Conkan, under provisions of ditto.

4. Lieut. J. R. Lumley, 9th Bengal N. I., to be an assistant in Thuggee department, with powers of assistant magistrate in districts of Ahmednuggur, Poona, Conkan, and Dharwar, under provisions of ditto.

17. Mr. George Rousseau to act as examiner on equity side of supreme court, until further orders; date 9th May.

General Department.

April 20. Mr. Henry Brown to act as deputy civil auditor, and deputy mint master, during absence of Mr. Gregor Grant, on med. cert., from date of Mr. Dorestan's resuming his duties as civil auditor and mint master.

May 3. J. P. Willoughby, Esq., secretary to government in secret, political, and judicial departments, to be secretary in attendance on Right Hon. the Governor.

W. H. Wathen, Esq., and E. H. Townsend, Esq., to conduct Mr. Willoughby's duties in secret, political, and judicial departments.

Political Department.

April 18. Capt. J. G. G. to be political agent in the Mahor Caunta.

Lieut. W. Lang, 21st N. I., to be first assistant to political agent in Katoowar.

Ens. T. M. Dickinson, 14th N. I., to be second assistant to ditto ditto.

Territorial Department.—Reserve.

May 2. Mr. J. Gordon to be first assistant to collector of Kaira.

21. Mr. J. S. Law to be second assistant to collector of Belgaum.

Lieut. Col. H. Pottinger, resident in Cutch, resumed charge of the residency on the 26th Feb.

Capt. S. Hensell, assistant to the resident in the Persian Gulf, assumed charge of his duties on the 3d April 1836.

Mr. A. A. C. Forbes was examined in the printed regulations of government on the 4th April, by a committee assembled for that purpose, and was found well qualified to enter in the transaction of public business.

Parliamentary, &c.—March 2. Mr. P. Bacon, in Europe, for health.—30. Maj. Morrison, resident in Persian Gulf, to Neelgherrie and the sea, for one year, for health.—Mr. J. S. Law, to presidency and Mahabulsh war hills, for one month, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, March 9, 1836.—Asst. Surg. S. Fraser to perform duties of civil surgeon at presidency, in consequence of Surg. McLennan being unable to attend to them, from ill health.

March 23.—Capt. C. Hunter, 28th N. I., com-
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tries court of the islands, and assistant to collector of customs at Kaya.

March 1. Lieut. W. More to be acting District Judge of District Court of Hambantotte, and Assistant in government agent for southern province.

22. Griffith Jones, Esq., staff surgeon, to be superintendent-general of vaccination and principal civil medical officer in this island.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—April 23. *Smolton*, from Bombay.—24. *H.M.S. Porpoise*, from Java.—25. *Commodore*, from Liverpool and Cape.—May 1. *Portsmouth*, from Bombay; and *Andromache*, from Sir Charles Malabar, from Plymouth and Seychelles.—31. *H.M.S. Jupiter*, from Calcutta.

Departures from ditto.—April 7. *Voltaire*, for London.—28. *Scudmore*, for Madras.—May 4. *Day*, for London.—8. *Andromache*, for London.—15. *Symmetry*, for Calcutta.—24. *Commodore*, for London.—June 5. *H.M.S. Jupiter*, for England.

Arrivals at Calcutta.—April 27. *Janet*, from London.—May 3. *Aberton*, from London and Cape.

Departures from ditto.—May 3. *Janet*, for London; and *Aberton*, for Madras and Calcutta.

Arrival at Trincomalee.—May 16. *Thames*, Dougal, from Mauritius, bound to Liverpool.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—April 7. *Matilda*, from Liverpool.—11. *Porpoise*, from Java.—23. *Commodore*, from Liverpool.—24. *Smolton*, from Java.—25. *Portsmouth*, from Bombay; and *Andromache*, from Sir Charles Malabar, from Plymouth and Seychelles.—31. *H.M.S. Jupiter*, from Calcutta.

Departures from ditto.—April 23. *Matilda*, for London.—28. *Scudmore*, for Madras.—May 4. *Day*, for London.—8. *Andromache*, for London.—15. *Symmetry*, for Calcutta.—24. *Commodore*, for London.—June 5. *H.M.S. Jupiter*, for England.

Arrivals at Sourabaya.—April 16. *Royal Sovereign*, for China.—24. *Lyttelton*, for China.

Arrival at Singapore.—April 16. *Royal Sovereign*, for China.—24. *Lyttelton*, for China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—March 26. *Cherub*, from Clyde and Glasgow.—April 3. *Favourite*, from London and Port Natal.—13. *Danvers*, from Manila.—17. *William Favourite*, for Sourabaya.

Departures.—April 14. *Cherub*, for London.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—March 26. *Cherub*, from Clyde and Glasgow.—April 3. *Favourite*, from London and Port Natal.—13. *Danvers*, from Manila.—17. *William Favourite*, for Sourabaya.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—March 26. *Cherub*, from Clyde and Glasgow.—April 3. *Favourite*, from London and Port Natal.—13. *Danvers*, from Manila.—17. *William Favourite*, for Sourabaya.

From Calcutta and Singapore.—Ellen, from Batavia.—*Harrold*, from Manila.

Departures.—April 1. *Arno*, for London; *Ross*, for Manila.—3. *Thomas*, for New York.—11. *Pauline*, for London; *Hambly Castle*, for Bombay; *Sir Herbert Campbell*, for Singapore and Bombay; and *Thos.*, for Calcutta.—24. *Thomas Lowry*, for London.

SHIPPING.

March 11. At Linton, on board the *Lady Grant*, Mr. Plunkett, chief officer of that vessel. This gentleman was killed by a ball from a musket (and known to be loaded), which went off accidentally whilst in the hands of Mr. Page, chief officer of the *Wentworth*.

12. Mr. Tolson, one of the Great Council of the Nation.

New South Wales.

LAW APPOINTMENTS.

April 14. His Honour Mr. Justice Dowling (now acting justice during absence of his Honour Justice Forbes, Esq., who has obtained leave of absence to proceed to England for a time, in consequence of ill health).

John Kitchin, Esq., J.L.D., attorney general, to act as an assistant judge of Supreme Court, during employment of his Honour Justice Forbes, Esq., as chief justice.

John Hubert Plunkett, Esq., auditor general, to act as attorney general, during employment of his Honour John Kitchin, Esq., as an assistant judge of Supreme Court.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Sydney.—April 30. *Haddock*, from New Zealand.—21. *Port*, from Newcastle.—22. *Abertown*, from London.

Departures from ditto.—March 6. *John Haddock*, for the day (with West division of 11th Regt.).—15. *John Haddock*, for the day (with West division of 11th Regt.).—24. *John Haddock*, for the day (with West division of 11th Regt.).—25. *John Haddock*, for the day (with West division of 11th Regt.).—26. *John Haddock*, for the day (with West division of 11th Regt.).—27. *John Haddock*, for the day (with West division of 11th Regt.).—28. *John Haddock*, for the day (with West division of 11th Regt.).—29. *John Haddock*, for the day (with West division of 11th Regt.).—30. *John Haddock*, for the day (with West division of 11th Regt.).—31. *John Haddock*, for the day (with West division of 11th Regt.).

SHIPPING.

March 10. At Sydney, the lady of James Mitchell, Esq., of a son.

12. The wife of Mr. John Tunca, book-seller and stationer, of a daughter.

At Wingfield, Argyleshire, Mrs. R. M. Campbell, of a son.

14. The lady of Capt. Barry, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Wm. Branks, of a son.

Mrs. Wm. Wilson, of a daughter.

At Cheshamstead Park, the lady of Robert Lathbridge, Esq., of a daughter.

April 4. At Sydney, the lady of R. Campbell, Esq., of a son.

At Sydney, the lady of George Galbraith, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 2. At Windsor, Frederick Andler, second son of Mr. Charles Tompkins, of Clydesdale, to Miss Sydney, second daughter of Mr. John Pearson, formerly of Northampton.

4. At Windsor, G. T. Wyatt, Esq., of the 5th North, Esq., second daughter of Samuel George Muckle, Esq., of Liverpool, to Miss 6. At Castlebridge, J. B. Favel, Esq., surgeon, son of Favel, second daughter of Mr. Daniel Duck-R. Scott, of Sydney.

DEATHS.

Feb. 17. On board the *Marian Watson*, off St. Elmy, Esq., of the Court of Chancery.

March 13. At Liverpool, Mr. P. W. Johnson,

passenger by the ship *Audent*, son of the late Francis Johnson, Esq., of Belfast, Ireland.

April 2. At Windsor, Mr. James Doyle, The deceased made several charitable bequests by his last will; among which were £500 to the Roman Catholic Chapel at Sydney, and £100 towards the erection of a chapel at Windsor.

7. Lieut. Otway, H.M. 50th regt., who shot himself whilst in charge of the stockade at Mawarra. He was found with a sapper-bank in one hand, and the pistol with which he had committed the fatal act in the other; temporary insanity is supposed to be the cause of this melancholy event, the deceased having received severe injury on the head, some time ago, from a fall from a horse in Ireland.

Van Diemen's Land.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Hobart Town.—March 16. *Enterprise*, from Port Phillip.—April 3. *Ellen*, from London.—20. *Canilla*, from London.—23. *Elizabeth*, from Swan River.—25. *Arab*, from London; *Criterion*, from Boston.

Departures from ditto.—March 15. *Haddock*, for Calcutta.—April 12. *Thomas Lawrie*, for Sydney.—25. *Egyptian*, for Sydney.

Arrivals at Launceston.—March 28. *Aldridge*, from Port Phillip.—29. *Caledonia*, from ditto; *Mary Ann*, from South Australia.—April 12. *Henry*, from London.—16. *Marian Watson*, from Sydney.—19. *Parasit*, from Hobart Town.—25. *William*, from Sydney.

Departure from ditto.—April 27. *Henry*, for Port Phillip.

BIRTHS.

April 8. At Tolosa, Mrs. Hull, of a son.

17. At Hobart Town, the lady of Capt. Alex. Gordon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

April 26. Mr. James Parker, of High Plains, to Miss Morris, of Hobart Town.

DEATHS.

March 26. Dr. Smith, drowned in the Coal River, Hobart Town. The unfortunate gentleman was carried down the stream in attempting to cross the river in its swollen state.

April 8. At Hobart Town, Mr. Geo. F. Armstrong, late attached to the Boys' Establishment at Port Arthur.

21. At Hobart Town, Lieut. Charles Macdonald, late of his Majesty's service, aged 40.

SUPPLEMENT TO REGISTER.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

The D Troop of Horse Artillery, 7th Regt. L. C. and 39th Regt. N. I., to proceed from Secunderabad to Jaulnah, to be there stationed.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

March 25. The Hon. G. E. Russell, Esq., to be chief judge of Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlat.

The Hon. J. Sullivan, Esq., to be president of Revenue, Marine, and College Boards.

E. R. MacDonell, Esq., to be first member of Board of Revenue, v. Mr. Sullivan.

H. Viveash, Esq., to be second member of Board of Revenue, v. Mr. MacDonell.

D. Elliott, Esq., to be third member of Board of Revenue, v. Mr. Viveash.

27. At Hobart Town, the Rev. Robert Drough chaplain general of the colony.

Lately, Mr. Meredith, jun., son of George Meredith, Esq., of Oyster Bay. He was murdered in the savages on the north coast of New Holland while on a fishing expedition.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—April 30. *Imo*, from the Downs.—May 6. *Robust*, from Naples.—9. *Sovereign*, from London.—16. *Newcastle*, from the Downs.—11. *Imo*, from Portsmouth; *St. George*, from Liverpool.—12. *Adolph*, from Bordeaux; *Horizon*, from Marseilles.—14. *Kermack*, from Cape.

Departures.—April 19. *Almac*, for Hobart Town.—20. *Arge*, for Batavia.—30. *Vicissitude*, for Calcutta.—May 4. *Gilbert Munro*, for Madras.—14. *Africa*, for Ceylon.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—June 13. *Margaret Wilkie*, from London.—17. *London*, from Torbay; *Ganges*, from Calcutta.—20. *Patric*, from Calcutta.—July 3. *Sandwich*, from Port Natal; *William Bentinck*, both from London.—4. *Victor*, and *Tiger*, both from Liverpool.—7. *Fair Barbadian*, from Liverpool.—8. *Emma*, from London.

Departures.—June 5. *Ann*, for Mauritius and Bombay.—9. *Strath Eden*, for Madras and Calcutta.—16. *Olecia*, for Mauritius; *Horatia*, for Batavia.—18. *Ganges*, for Calcutta; *True Love*, for Swan River.—July 6. *Lord William Bentinck*, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

June 12. In Cape Town, the lady of Capt. Wm. Stirling, Bombay army, of a son (since dead).

DEATHS.

May 12. Mrs. Isabella McCartney, aged 62.

22. Mr. Thomas Concher, aged 48.

24. Jan Hoets, Esq., aged 65.

June 10. Suddenly, at Groute Fontein, Lieut. George Hakewill, h.p. H.M. 60th regt.

Mr. Edward Puckey, aged 52.

11. At Simon's Town, Frederick William, infant son of Rear-Admiral Sir Patrick Campbell, K.C.B., naval commander-in-chief.

C. R. Cotton, Esq., to be temporary member of Board of Revenue, v. Mr. Elliott.

M. Lewin, Esq., to be principal collector and magistrate of Canara, v. Mr. Cotton.

P. Grant, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry, v. Mr. Lewin.

A. F. Bruce, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Guntur, v. Mr. Grant.

T. E. J. Boileau, Esq., to act as second judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Division, during absence of Mr. Haig.

J. F. Thomas, Esq., to act as third judge of ditto ditto, during employment of Mr. Boileau as acting second judge.

H. V. Conolly, Esq., to act as additional government commissioner for Small Claims withdrawn from Carnatic Fund during employment of Mr. Thomas on other duty.

Arthur Brooke, Esq., (whose appointment of deputy warehouse-keeper is ordered to be abolished), to act as cashier to Government Bank, and assistant to the sub-treasurer, during employment of Mr. Conolly on other duty.

G. S. Hooper, Esq., to act as third judge of Pro-

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AUG. 23. Antonio Pereira, Young, for Bengal;
from Cowes.—25. Duke of Buccleugh, Martin, for
Bengal; from Portsmouth.—27. John Deniston,
Mackie, for Cape and Bombay; William Hunt,

The Hague, Sept. 10.—We learn that the negotiations still continue which have been commenced between the English and Dutch governments, respecting the differences that have arisen on the allegation, that for a considerable time past too high import duties have been taken on English goods in the island of Java; in consequence a demand is made that the excess of duties so paid shall be

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CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY.

Although not strictly within the scope of this journal, we cannot help noticing an institution, recently formed, under the name of the Church Pastoral-Aid Society, which is calculated essentially to strengthen and support the established church, and the interests of Protestantism. The object

CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY.

Fleming, for South Australia; *Personance*, Cork-
hill, for N. S. Wales; all from Deal.—29. *Bullet*,
Ager, for Cape, N. D. Land, and N. S. Wales
(with emigrants); from Portsmouth.—30. *Wales*,
son, for Mauritius; from Deal.—*Isabella*, Lowden,
for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—31.
John, Molison, for V. D. Land (with emigrants);
from Portsmouth.—Sept. 1. *Mary Ann*, Taitout,
veng, for Ceylon; *Narragansett*,—3. *Tigra*, Ste-
Day and Trincomallee; both from Deal.—*Isabella*,
Hart, for Lancashire; from Portsmouth.—Oct.
for Singapore; for Bengal; *Mary Sharp*, Brown,
Brice, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—4. *Brooke*,
and Singapore; *Deacon*, Nash, for Batavia
Cybus, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—5. *Ann*,
Wilson, for Mauritius; from Plymouth.—6. *Ann*,
ton, Compton, for Mauritius; from Matasick.—*Fortitude*,
Tapley, for Madras (with troops);—7. *Bul-
Agera*, Chalmers, for V. D. Land (with troops);—*Affric*,
Thornton, for V. D. Land; both from Portsmouth.—
from Deal.—8. *Dryad*, Goby, for St. Helena; both
mouth.—9. *Seahorse*, Castle, for St. Helena; both
day; *Isabella*, Brown, for Cape and Bengal; *Con-
mander*, Chesser, for South Australia (with emi-
grants); *Monrose*, Wall, for Mauritius; *Moda*,
Hurst, for Lancashire; all from Deal.—*Flourville*,
Currie, for Cape; from Liverpool.—10. *Grandes*,
Price, for Ceylon and Madras; *Linda*, Campbell,
gare; *Fortune*, Lester, for N. S. Wales; for Singa-
pore; *Fortune*, Lester, for N. S. Wales; all
cock.—12. *Salma*, Lurie, for Bengal; *John*,
verpool.—13. *Cambridge*, Douglas, for Cape; from Li-
from Portsmouth.—*Emma*, Bonhay (with troops);
China; *Greene*, Gull, for Algeria; *Burham*, for
Egypt, Paulin, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—
Northumberland, Orland, for V. D. Land and
N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—14. *Royal Wre*,
ham, Irving, for Bengal; *London*, Hodder, for
Bengal; both from Deal.—15. *Royal Wre*,
for Bombay; from Plymouth.—*Andra*, Muller,
Mauritius; from Bristol.—*John*, Small, for
for Bombay; from Liverpool.—16. *Alpina*, MacFie,
deaux, Valparaiso, and China; both from Deal.—
Patriot King, Clark, for Batavia; both from Deal.—
17. *Zealou*, Owen, for Cape and Bengal; from
Portsmouth.—18. *Holmes*, for Mauritius; from
Liverpool.—19. *William*, Clark, for Cape and
Ogley; *Moham*, Finley, for Cape and
Portsmouth.—20. *Major*, for Batavia; from Deal.—
Psyche, Kennedy, for Bengal and China; from
Portsmouth.—21. *Robert*, Baker, for Bombay;
and Bengal; *Duke of Argyle*, Bristow, for Cape
Mallard, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per *Maria*, from Algiers Bay; Major Burney;
Miss Burney; Capt. Hiff; Lieut. H. M. H. M.
7th regt.; Mrs. Hore; Mr. and Mrs. Cock, and
six children.
Per *Tr*, from China, &c.; Capt. Pinder,
Per *H.M.S. Jupiter*, from Ceylon; Col. Hamil-
ton, C.B., and part of the 95th regt.
Per *Cruiser*, from V. D. Land; Col. Hamil-
Toosey, Esq.; Mr. Vince.
Per *John*, from New South Wales; J. W. Go-
ings, Esq.; Mr. Goelling and family; Mrs. Heath
and child; Mr. Solomon; Mr. Gaffney; Mr. Suttor.
Per *Watkins*, from Manila and Mauritius; C.
Mylius, Esq.; Mrs. Mylius; four children; J.
Franklin, Esq.; two servants.
Per *Eucata*, from Bombay; Mr. Stockdale.
Per *Coramandel*, from Bengal (additional); H. B.
Paulin, Esq.
Per *Elizabeth*, from Madras; Lieut. J. S. Du
Vernet; Mr. Hardwick.
Per *Centurion*, from Bombay; Mrs. Strong; Capt.
H. H. Connor, H. M. 40th regt.
Per *Vauxhall*, from China; Robert Wilkinson,
Esq.; Andrew Johnstone, Esq.; two Misses Ware-
Per *Palmira*, from Bombay; Mrs. Latham;
Mrs. Bouden; M. Malcolm, Esq.; Bengal C. S.

Major E. Mason, 2nd N. L. retired; Lieut. Moor
Lieut. Forkington, 4th L. Drago; Lieut. Rippom;
21st N. L.; Asst. Surg. D. Clark; Mr. J. Hind;
Col. Midshipman, L. N. Master Latham.—From *Chif-
bomba*: Mrs. Stewart; Mrs. Franchell; Col. Ceylon
ford, C. H. 38th regt.; Major Stewart; Ceylon
Hides; Lieut. Phillips, 6th regt.; Master Craig
—From Mauritius: Dr. Walsh, 7th regt.

Per *Hindostan*, from Bengal: Mrs. McFarlane;
Major Honeywood; Lieut. Evans, H. M. 44th
regt.; Lieut. Dawes, 5th N. L.; Asst. Surg.
W. O. H. McChesney; Hugh Matheson, Esq.;
James Clarke, Esq.; J. McFarlane, Esq.; A. Cun-
Gillespie. —From St. Helena: Lieut. G. Dyer, R.N.

Per *Protector*, from Madras: Col. Sir E. K. Wil-
liams, K.C.B.; Capt. Croley; Capt. Thornbury;
Lieut. Taynton, 10th N. L.; Lieut. Rocher; Lieut.
Hadfield; Lieut. Griffiths, H. M. service; &c.
(Macdonald) and three children invalids, &c.
(Capt. Forbes died at sea).

Per *Catherine*, from Bengal: Mrs. Danfell;
Miss Danfell and Pearson; Col. Danfell, H. M.
49th regt.; Col. Mackenzie, Esq.; J. A. Hutchinson,
Esq., secretary to the medical board; Lieut. Na-
Rajet, engineers; Mr. Havenscroft; Master Rap-
ton, Esq., P.S.; Col. W. G. McKinnel, and two
children; Col. C. P. King, 10th L. C. (Mrs. Col.
McKinnel died at sea).

Per *Richard Walker*, from Bombay: Mrs. Col.
Brough; Capt. Mammell, 6th N. L.; Lieut. Claret,
5th N. L.; Lieut. Baldwin, 20th N. L.; Esq. Grey,
10th N. L.

Expected.

Per *Hibernia*, from Bengal: Mrs. Anderson;
Mrs. Chapman; Mrs. Baker; Mrs. Boulton; two
Misses Boulton; Miss Fry; Lieut. Anderson;
H. M. 11th L. Drago; Dr. Chapman, 10th L. Drago;
Lieut. T. Burn, 10th L. Drago; J. N. Hind,
Esq., surgeon; H. C. services; Dr. Baker; Rev. Mr.
Leavis; Mr. Agnew; Mr. H. Lovell; Mr.
Prince; J. C. Plowden, Esq., C.S. died at sea.

Per *Comanche*, from Ceylon: W. Cooper, Esq.
Per *Consolation*, from Bengal (for Bordeaux):
—Gordon, Esq.; Mr. Bell &c.

Per *Mermad*, from Bombay: Mrs. Brydon and
child; three Misses Hume; two Misses Cleather.

Per *John Mung*, from Bombay: Mrs. Long and
two children; Capt. P. G. Alex., 11th N. L.; Lieut.
W. Long, 10th N. L.; Dr. H. Hunter, 2d of Queen's
Royals.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *Robert Small*, for Bengal (corrected list):
Mrs. Dauphry; Mrs. S. Fitzgerald; Mrs. Barnes;
Misses Barnes; Martin, Frewer, Hain, and Creigh-
ton; Mr. Barnes; Mr. W. Broadfoot; Mr. P.
Broadfoot; Dr. Chambers; Dr. Mitchell; Dr.
Macrae; Capt. Ripley; Capt. Wilson (in com-
mand of Company's troops); Lieut. Macan; Mr.
Meaden; Mr. Sheriff; Mr. Sholey.

Per *Canter*, for Cape and Bombay (sailed 26th
Aug.): Mrs. Hastings; Mr. and Mrs. Long-
man; Miss Johnson; the Misses Haddington; Capt.
Harwell; Capt. Cole; Capt. Langford; Lieut.
Simpson; Mr. Gellies; Mr. Stone; Mr. North.

Per *Sonia*, for Bengal (sailed 13th Aug.): Mrs.
Watson; Mrs. Anderson; Mrs. Lennox;
Brown; Mrs. Gray and two children; two Misses
Grieg; Capt. Webster; Capt. Peach Brown;
Capt. Lennox; Capt. Gray; Lieut. Lynch; Dr.
Angus; Geo. Ramsay Campbell, Esq.; Rev. John
Anderson.

Per *Scotby Castle*, for Bombay: Miss Howarth;
Lieut. Westley; Cornet Humbley; Esq. Russell,
40th Foot; Esq. Col. 10th Regt.; Mr. Harrison;
Mr. F. Bruce; Mr. Ewart; Mr. Selton Kerr; Mr.
Paul; Mr. Whitelaw, engineer.

Per *Cambridge*, for Ceylon and Bengal: Mrs.
Burnside; two Misses Miller; Capt. Davis; Capt.
Burnside; Capt. Eason; Capt. Goldsborough; Mr.
Saunders; Mr. Dolson; Mr. Hayman; four offi-
cers of H. M. 50th and 10th regts.

Per *Fairlie*, for V. D. Land: Sir John Franklin,
Lieut. governor, and emigrants.

Per *Isabella*, for Bengal: Mrs. Sandys and
family; Mrs. Brown; Mr. and Mrs. Ewbank; Mr.
and Mrs. Deane; Richard Watt, Esq.; Cornet
Atkinson; Mr. Bell.

Per *Mary Ann*, for Madras: Col. and Mrs.
Doveston; Lieut. Col. Evans, Madras army; Capt.
and Mrs. Pope; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull;
Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Rice; Mr. and Mrs. Packman;
Capt. Woodward, 9th N. L.; Lieut. Daly; Cornet
Donovan; Esq. Stevens; Rev. S. Thompson; Mr.
Gleig; Mr. Batten.

Per *Emma Eugenia*, for Canton: Mr. White
and lady; Mr. Walkinshaw; Mr. Oswald.

Per *Ann*, for Bengal: Mr. Tidmarsh.

Per *Roberts*, for Madras and Bengal: Col. Welsh
and family; Major Mercer; Capt. Mackinnon;
Rev. J. Bradbury; Mr. Blake; Mr. King; Mr.
Hay; Mr. Somerville; three engineers; three
servants.

Per *Duke of Argyle*, for Cape and Bengal: Mrs.
Ogilvie; Capt. and Mrs. Musgrove; Capt. and
Mrs. Rochford; Capt. Turner; Capt. Macintyre;
Capt. Humphreys; Lieut. and Mrs. Worster;
Lieut. and Mrs. Du Pasquier; Rev. Mr. and Mrs.
Trevor; Mr. Forbes; Mr. R. Colthurst.

Per *Zenobia*, for Bengal: Mrs. Cobbe and
family; Mrs. Hickey; Mrs. Pringle; J. Reid, Esq.,
civil service; Mr. B. M. Reid, writer; Mr. G. F.
Cockburn, ditto; Mr. J. P. Allen; Mr. W. E.
Rees; Syed Ahmed Reza Khan, son of the Na-
wub Zuffur Zung; Mr. G. W. Wall, &c. &c.

Per *Alfred*, for Madras: Capt. and Mrs. Wahab;
Capt. and Mrs. Weir; Capt. and Mrs. Kerr; Mr.
Hughes; Miss Jacobs; Lieut. Maynor; Mr.
Hyslop, assist. surgeon; Lieut. Gibson; Lieut.
Lamb; Esq. Fulton; Esq. McKay.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 26. At Cheltenham, the lady of Richard
S. M. Spry, Esq., of the Madras army, of a son.

Sept. 7. At Lantphey, the lady of John Walker,
Esq., Madras civil service, of a daughter.

— At Edinburgh, the lady of Capt. Basil Hall,
R.N., of a son.

9. At St. Servan, France, the lady of Major T.
K. Clubley, Madras army, of a son.

13. At Ramsgate, the lady of Lieut. Col. Gum-
mer, Madras army, of a son.

20. In the Strand, the lady of Richard Twining,
jun., Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 16. At Trinity Church, Marylebone,
Robert Ewing Curwen, Esq., to Mary Anne, eldest
daughter of James Ewing, Esq., of Park Crescent,
Portland-place.

20. At Paris, Wm. M. Thackeray, Esq., only
son of the late Richmond Thackeray, Esq., of
the Bengal civil service, to Isabella Gethin, eldest
daughter of the late Col. Matthew Shawe, of the
59th regiment.

23. At St. Pancras Church, J. D. V. Packman,
Esq., East-India Company's service, to Susan
Eliza, eldest daughter of Richard Y. Vance, M.D.,
surgeon to the forces, Upper Gower-street.

— At Dover, Lieut. Col. Bowyer, C.B., to
Caroline, daughter of Capt. Hopkinson, R.N.

30. At Willsbourne, Capt. E. L. Durant, of the
3d Madras L. Inf., to Elizabeth, second surviving
daughter of the late Rev. Richard Buckeridge,
L.L.B., Vicar of Stone, Staffordshire, and Rector
of Beighton, Norfolk.

Sept. 1. At Christow, Devonshire, Thomas Lane,
Esq., eldest son of the Rev. Richard Lane, of
Coffet, and Bradley-house, in the county of
Devon, to the Hon. Julia Pellet, only daughter
of the late, and sister of the present, Viscount
Exmouth.

8. At Calverly Church, Wm. Wemyss Ket, Esq.,
of Singapore, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Henry
Simons, Esq., of Tyersall House, in the county
of York.

13. At Grange Hall, Forbes, Major Peter Grant,
of Inverness, to Mary Anne, only surviving child
of the late James Peterkin, Esq., of Grange.

15. At Edinburgh, Wm. Stuart Walker, Esq.,
of Bowland, to Eliza, daughter of the late William
Loch, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

— At St. Pancras Church, N. P. Rees, Esq.,
late of the island of Java, to Katherine, youngest
daughter of Mr. George Robson, of Kentish Town.

19. At Stoke Damerell Church, near Devon-
port, H. V. Brooke, Esq., captain in the 32d Regt.,
of Burghley, county of Down, to Augusta Mary
Cotton, only daughter of Maj. Gen. Sir Willoughby
and Mary Augusta Cotton.

— At Air, Lieut. Robert Shaw, Hon. E. I. Com-
pany's service, to Fanny A. Elligood, only daughter
of the late Samuel J. Elligood, Esq., Glasgow.

21. At St. Andrew's, James Sanderson, Esq., of
the Madras medical service, to Eliza MacRitchie,
widow of John MacRitchie, Esq., of Banceorah,
Bengal.

22. At St. Giles's Church, Oxford, George Glen,
Esq., of Brompton, Middlesex, to Harriet Es-
kine, widow of the late Wm. Lennox Cleland,
Esq., barrister-at-law, Calcutta.

Lately, At Tor, Devon, James Tetley, Esq., of
Torquay, to Helen, daughter of T. Hart Davies,
Esq., late president of the Medical Board, Madras.

DEATHS.

May 27. At sea, on board the *Catherine*, on the
passage from Bengal to the Cape, Mrs. Col.
McKenzie.

June 16. At sea, on board the *Protector*, on the
passage from Madras, Capt. Forbes, of H. M. 39th
Regt. of Foot.

July 6. At sea, on board the *Hibernia*, Trevor
J. C. Plowden, Esq., of the Bengal civil service,
aged 32.

Aug. 21. In Bulstrode-street, in his 40th year,
Edward Turner Bennett, Esq., F.R.S., secretary
to the Zoological Society of London.

22. At Feltham-hill, Middlesex, the infant son
of William Sheffield, Esq., late of the Madras
civil service.

29. At St. Albans, Lieut. C. Burton, 41st Foot,
in his 30th year. The same day his widow was
delivered of a daughter.

Sept. 4. In Berners-street, Robert Scott, Esq.,
formerly of Penang.

5. At Weymouth, Elizabeth Miller, wife of John
Savage, Esq., of Madras, Master in Equity.

19. At his residence New-road, Rochester, Capt.
John Pudnor, aged 75, paymaster of the Hon.
E. I. Company's depot, Chatham.

Lately, At Rothbury, Northumberland, in his
75th year, Capt. Lancelot Read, formerly of the
Bombay army.

— At Bath, John Atkinson, Esq., formerly of
the Hon. E. I. Company's service, aged 78.

— At sea, on the passage from India, Mr. Pete
Guillard, putter of the ship *Catherine*.

122 PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST. (Oct.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturer's price; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand. The bazar mound is equal to 100 lbs. 3 oz. 1 dwt., and 100 bazar mounds equal to 110 factory mounds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees. R. mls. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by C. Rupees. C. mls. The Madras Candy is equal to 50 lbs. The Surat Candy is equal to 75 lbs. The Pecul is equal to 133 lbs. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, April 28, 1836.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	100	12	Iron, Swedish, sq.	4 1/2	4 1/2
Bottles	100	12	— Hat	2 1/2	2 1/2
Coals	100	12	— English, sq.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Copper Sheathing, 16-32	100	12	— Hat	2 1/2	2 1/2
— Brassiers	100	12	— Sheet	2 1/2	2 1/2
Thick sheets	100	12	— Nails	1 1/2	1 1/2
Old Gross	100	12	— Hoops	1 1/2	1 1/2
Boil	100	12	— Kettles	1 1/2	1 1/2
Tile	100	12	Lead, Pig	1 1/2	1 1/2
Nails, assort.	100	12	— unstamped	1 1/2	1 1/2
Peru Slab	100	12	Millinery	1 1/2	1 1/2
Russia	100	12	Shot, patent	1 1/2	1 1/2
Coppers	100	12	Spelter	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cottons, chintz	100	12	Stationery	1 1/2	1 1/2
— Muslins, assort.	100	12	Steel, English	1 1/2	1 1/2
Yarn 10 to 170	100	12	— Swedish	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cutlery, fine	100	12	Tin Plates	1 1/2	1 1/2
Glass	100	12	Woolens, broad cloth, fine	1 1/2	1 1/2
Hardware	100	12	— coarse and middling	1 1/2	1 1/2
Hosiery, cotton	100	12	Flannel, fine	1 1/2	1 1/2
Ditto, silk	100	12			

MADRAS, April 6, 1836.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100	12	Iron Hoops	10	17
Copper Sheathing	100	12	— Nails	110	115
— Bolt	100	12	Lead, Pig	32	45
Old	100	12	Sheet	30	40
Nails, assort.	100	12	Millinery	20	25 A.
Cottons, Chintz	100	12	Shot, patent	3	3
— Ginghams	100	12	Spelter	3	45
Longcloth, fine	100	12	Stationery	15	20 A.
Cutlery, coarse	100	12	Steel, English	50	55
Glass and Earthenware	100	12	— Swedish	70	75
Hardware	100	12	Tin Plates	17	18
Hosiery	100	12	Woolens, broad cloth, fine	100	150
Iron, Swedish	100	12	— coarse	100	150
English bar	100	12	Flannel, fine	120	140
Flat and bolt	100	12	Ditto, coarse	120	140

BOMBAY, May 21, 1836.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	100	12	Iron, Swedish	51	51
Bottles	100	12	— English	31	34
Coals	100	12	Hoops	6 1/2	15
Copper Sheathing, 16-32	100	12	Nails	14	15
Thick sheets	100	12	Sheet	7	7
Plate bottoms	100	12	Rod for bolts	32	35
Old	100	12	do. for nails	35	35
Nails, assort.	100	12	Lead, Pig	9 1/2	9 1/2
Cottons, Chintz, &c.	100	12	Sheet	12	12
Longcloth, &c.	100	12	Millinery	30 D.	30 D.
Muslins	100	12	Shot, patent	7 1/2	7 1/2
Other goods	100	12	Spelter	7 1/2	7 1/2
Yarn, Nos. 30 to 100	100	12	Stationery	15	15
Cutlery, table	100	12	Steel, Swedish	9 1/2	9 1/2
Glass and Earthenware	100	12	Tin Plates	15	15
Hardware	100	12	Woolens, broad cloth, fine	1 1/2	1 1/2
Hosiery, half hose	100	12	— coarse	1 1/2	1 1/2
			Flannel, fine	1 1/2	1 1/2

CANTON, April 12, 1836.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	3	4 1/2	Smalts	30	30
Longcloth	3	4 1/2	Steel, Swedish	3 1/2	3 1/2
Muslins, 20 yds.	3	4 1/2	Woolens, broad cloth	1	1 1/2
Cambrics, 48 yds.	3	4 1/2	do. ex super	2 1/2	2 1/2
Bandannoes	3	4 1/2	Camlets at Lintin	28	30
Yarn, Nos. 18 to 30	3	4 1/2	do. Dutch	36	38
Iron, Bar	3	4 1/2	Long Ella	81	9
Rod	3	4 1/2	Tin Straits	154	154
Lead, Pig	3	4 1/2	Tin Plates	7	7

1836.]

Prices of European Goods in the East.

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SINGAPORE, March 19, 1836.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	100	12	Cotton Hkfs. limit. Battick, dble.	21	21
Bottles	100	12	do. do. Pullicat	55	57
Copper Nails and Sheathing	100	12	Twist, 30 to 40	34	34
Cottons, Madapollams, 24 yd. by 30 in.	100	12	Hardware, and coarse Cutlery	34	34
— Imit. Irish	100	12	Iron, Swedish	24	24
Longcloths	100	12	English	3	3
do. do.	100	12	Nail, rod	5 1/2	5 1/2
do. do.	100	12	Lead, Pig	5	5 1/2
do. do.	100	12	Sheet	5 1/2	5 1/2
Prints, 7-8, single colours	100	12	Shot, patent	5 1/2	5 1/2
— 9-8	100	12	Spelter	4 1/2	4 1/2
Cambric, 12 yds. by 45 to 50 in.	100	12	Steel, Swedish	9	10
Jaconet, 20	100	12	English	25	30
Lappets, 10	100	12	Woolens, Long Ella	1	2
Chintz, fancy colours	100	12	Camlets	1	2
			Ladies' cloth	1	2

REMARKS.

Calcutta, April 28, 1836.—Although the amount of business in Piece Goods transacted during the week has not been large, buyers have been busy in their enquiries; the sales effected are chiefly from the higher descriptions of White Goods, but we have to notice an improved demand at higher prices for single coloured, and particularly Turpentine Chintzes, the rates obtained for the latter being rather higher than could have been realized for some months past.—We have had rather a fair business in Cotton Yarn since our last, and at fuller prices.—Woolens, some of the finer and medium sorts have been enquired after.—We do not find that any material change has occurred in the Metal market.—Price Cur.

Madras, April 6, 1836.—In Europe Articles there is very little doing; the advances quoted are almost nominal, and may be realized upon real invoice price and choice articles.—Wines and Spirits are quite out of enquiry. Fresh Beer, in good request, with a select invoice of Millinery, Coarse Woolens, Cottons, Hosiery, &c.—Ibid.

Bombay, May 21, 1836.—The high price of Metals of all kinds in Great Britain is now operating more perceptibly here than we have before observed, and the price under curial supplies must natu-

rally go upwards.—The following sales of Piece Goods have been announced; viz. Cambrics, 1,150 pieces, at Rs. 3-1-25 to Rs. 9 per piece; Jaconets, 1,800 pieces, at 4-1-50 to 4-3-0 per do.; Prints, 200 pieces, at 12-0-0 per do.; Grey Madapollams, 900 pieces, at 7-1-0 per do.—Ibid.

Canton, April 5, 1836.—There is a moderate demand for Cotton Yarn, of the Nos. 20 to 28, but a dull sale for any of the higher qualities, for which the Chinese cannot assign any satisfactory reason. Cotton Piece Goods preserve a steady demand; but no improvement in price. Long-Ells have been in request, even at our low quotations; but better offers were made yesterday, than for some days past. Camlets in demand, both at Lintin and Whampoa; but there is much difficulty in moving from the former place. Woolens, the accounts received from the interior are very unfavourable for their sale. Iron and Lead have declined in price.—April 12. Long-Ells have experienced a slight improvement in demand and price, with the exception of the Scarlets, of which there is too great a proportion in the market.—Our trade generally is dull, and we have no further alteration to notice.—Ibid.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.		Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Calcutta, April 28, 1836.			Bombay, May 21, 1836.		
Government Securities.			Exchanges.		
Buy.] Rs. As.			Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1 1/2 d.		
Prem. 10 8 First 5 per cent.	9	8 Prem.	per Rupee.		
Prem. 1 4 Second 5 per cent.	4	0	On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 107 to 107 1/2 Bombay		
Prem. 3 12 Third 5 per cent.	3	4 Prem.	Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.		
Disc. 0 12 Four per cent. Loan.	1	0 Disc.	On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101.12 to 102.8 Bom.		
			Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.		
Bank Shares.			Government Securities.		
Bank of Bengal	15,900	16,000	Remittable Loan (nominal) 124.4 to 124.8 Bom. Rs.		
Union Bank	800	850 Prem.	per 100 Sa. Rs.		
Bank of Bengal Rates.			5 per cent. Loan of 1829-30, 107.8 to 107.12 per do.		
Discount on private bills	7	0 per cent.	Ditto of 1825-26, 108.4 to 111.4 per ditto.		
Ditto on government and salary bills	4	0 do.	Ditto of 1829-30, 110.8 to 111 per ditto.		
Interest on loans on govt. paper	5	0 do.	4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 106.4 to 106.8 per ditto.		
Rate of Exchange.					
On London and Liverpool, six months' sight, to buy, 2s. 2d.; to sell, 2s. 2 1/2 d. to 2s. 2 1/2 d. per Sa. Rupee.			Singapore, March 19, 1836.		

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.		Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Madras, April 6, 1836.			Canton, April 5, 1836.		
Government Securities.			Exchanges, &c.		
Remittable Loan, six per cent.—14 per ct. prem.			On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 9d to 4s. 10d per Sp. D.		
Ditto ditto of 18th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—3 prem.—2 disc.			E. I. Co's Agents for advances on consignments.		
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—3 prem.			4s. 8d.		
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—3 disc.			On Bengal. — Private Bills, 206 Sa. Rs. per 100		
Ditto ditto New four per cent.—3 disc.			Sp. Dols.—Company's ditto, 30 days, 206 Sa. Rs.		
Exchange.			On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 220 to 222 per ditto.		
On London, at 6 months, — to buy, 2s. per Madras Rupee.			Sycee Silver at Lintin, 3 1/2 to 4 per cent. prem.		

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, May 10.

The Martin Case.—Mr. Justice Malin delivered the judgment of the court in this case, which has been so long depending:—

ing:—The first question to be considered in these cases, and it is one on which the judges, unfortunately, are not agreed, is the propriety or impropriety of proceeding any further with the causes in their present condition, when they are alleged to have abated by the death of the executors of General Martin. They were originally parties to the suits, but were discharged by the decree of 1822, from further liability in these proceedings; and though the decree of 1832 expressed that, notwithstanding that declaration, they may be liable to be again called before the court, it does not say that they are so liable in these suits, and, in fact, the decree was made without them, and so made expressly on the ground that they were not wanted; that their presence would be unnecessary and useless. Indeed, the court could come to no other conclusion consistently with the principle which they adopted, and on which they varied the decree of 1831; namely, that they were bound by the decree of 1822; for that decree had discharged the executors. Now there is no dispute, but that we are bound by these decrees; that we cannot now reverse or vary them. If so, they have, as I read and understand them, found that the suit may go on without the parties in question: and, if so, it cannot, of course, be necessary to revive the suit for the purpose of introducing unnecessary parties. From this conclusion, I believe, there is no dissent, though Mr. Justice Grant puts a different construction on the decrees, and does not think they are to be treated as amounting to such a declaration as I consider them to import. I do not feel it necessary to enter into any minute discussion of this question; for it is allowed that the natural construction of those decrees, is that which I put upon them; and I confess it appears to me to be so strongly conveyed, that I cannot feel them to admit of any other.

If this be the case, I am bound to proceed on the footing of those decrees, and to consider the parties unnecessary, unless, for that, or for any other reason, I feel the decree to be one which I ought not to be concerned in carrying into effect. In such a case, which, in my opinion, can only be an extreme case, I admit that I am obliged to go forward; I cannot pro-

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ceed except on the footing of the former decision; but I may hold my law, and thus force the parties to get those former decisions corrected in a regular way, if I feel that there would be real mischief in allowing them to continue. But I ought to be perfectly satisfied of this before I depart from the usual course of adopting and acting on what has been already done. Now, I believe that none of the judges who have, at least during any of the more recent history of these causes, been occupied upon them, have failed to see that they were involved in excessive difficulties, both with reference to the questions of substantial law on which they were to be decided, and to the mode of proceeding. With these difficulties fully before them, difficulties arising in some measure, perhaps, out of the earlier conduct of the causes, but probably insuperable at the time of any of the more recent proceedings, they adopted the course they took in 1822; so that we have either the opinion of the court at that time, the original declaration of the decree of 1822 was correct, or at all events that it was not so incorrect as to make them refuse to act upon it; whichever way it is to be understood, it is a great accumulation of authority in favour of now acting on it; an authority which I ought to see very clear ground for declining to follow. Now no amount of mere irregularity, even allowing it to exist, would in my mind furnish a sufficient reason for my so doing; if I saw that real injustice would be done, it would be a different question; but that is not contented with reference to the principal results of the case, and the points on which any dissatisfaction has been expressed, are now said to be the subject of appeal, and will, therefore, be set right if they have been wrongly determined. It is, therefore, for the interest of all parties, and so, indeed, they all treat it, that the case should go forward: and I certainly do not feel it to be my duty, in such a case, to review all the proceedings which have taken place, on mere technical and formal grounds. Without, therefore, minutely inquiring into the merits of these proceedings, I am convinced that it is for the interest of all parties that they should be upheld: and I feel myself at liberty, under these circumstances, to submit to them as authority in this case, without considering whether the authority be good or not. The whole circumstances are too peculiar to involve any danger of making a mischievous precedent, or probably anything which would be treated in other cases as a precedent at all.

Proceeding then with the case, and pro-

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

[illegible]

ceeding on these principles, it is not necessary to discuss many of the points with respect to which further directions are to be given, and which are in substance merely the carrying into effect the provisions of the former decree, or the further postponement of such matters as are not yet ripe for decision. But there is one question, which involves considerations of very great importance, and appears, perhaps, to bear on others which it does not really and necessarily affect; and on which, therefore, especially with reference to former discussions, it is desirable that I should fully express my opinion. It will, of course, be understood that I refer to the question as to the lands in the Mofussil, on which the court was formerly divided in opinion.

I entirely concur, then, in the decision of the whole court on the last occasion, that the lands held by General Martin, in Calcutta, escheated to the Crown. It would hardly be necessary for me to state this, as, on the principles I have explained, I should be bound in this cause by that decision, even if I did not fully agree in it; but I can more clearly explain my views on the question now before us, by stating that as my opinion, than by merely treating the point as one decided. The question in Calcutta seems to me a clear one, resting not only on the King's sovereignty, but the undoubted introduction of the general English laws by the different charters of justice. The King's sovereignty seems to me, I confess, just as clear and undisputed in the Mofussil, as in Calcutta. I am fully aware of the arguments by which this conclusion was impugned on the former occasion; but I cannot, myself, feel any serious doubts that the view of the question, which was taken by Mr. Justice Ryan, was the only one that can be supported. Even the statute 53 Geo. III. c. 155, sec. 95, which was relied on as the first promulgation of the sovereignty of the Crown in the Mofussil, is so far from bearing this character, that it declares it to be "undoubted," and independently of this legislative declaration of a sovereignty, to which it is impossible to assign any commencement after the introduction of the British power, the whole course of legislation for many years preceding, seems to me equally conclusive on the subject. The King's writ runs over the whole of the country; the King's judges administer justice in cases arising every where within it, though only to particular degrees of his subjects, and the same charter which empowered them to do it in some, could have been equally competent and empower them generally: it was just as complete an exercise of sovereignty as it would have been if unlimited in its operation. The highest local authority of the country, the Governor-general

himself, is a Parliament's officer; and his whole powers and privileges from the commencement, have been derived from Acts of Parliament, and those acts, it is to be observed, not coming immediately through the East-India Company, and binding them to assign certain functions and prescribe certain rules to their officers, but directly confirming the authority and determining the duties. The whole frame, therefore, of Indian government, at least from 1773, has depended on Acts of Parliament directly operative on this country; and this direct operation cannot be supported in any way that I know, except it be derived out of the sovereignty of the crown.

To this extent, therefore, I treat the question in Calcutta and in the Mofussil as identical; but in Calcutta, there is the further fact of the introduction of English laws by the charters. In the Mofussil, on the other hand, it is still the great undetermined question; whether this law has been introduced at all, except with reference to British subjects in the legal sense of the term. On this question I do not wish unnecessarily to give an opinion; and I wish to be fully understood as intimating no inclination of opinion, when I say, that, whether introduced or not, the question there stands on grounds quite different from those applying to Calcutta. The result may be the same, but the argument is different.

I do not, however, think it necessary to discuss this question on the present occasion. There is no doubt of the general rule that, in the case of a conquered or ceded country, the laws of that country remain in force until, by proper authority, the conqueror has introduced others. The position may be liable to modifications to meet particular cases; and the case of the British possessions in India may, or may not be, one where the general rule does not fully apply. But assuming it to apply fully and completely, it must, in all cases, be taken, I apprehend, with a reservation of every thing necessary to secure the sovereignty of the crown. The crown, in taking by conquest or by cession, except as far as the terms of a particular capitulation or treaty may affect the question, acquires the absolute and complete right of sovereignty, and every thing incidental thereto: it does not merely step into the place of the supreme authority previously existing, nor is it bound by the constitutional or other checks imposed on such authority. It would be idle to contend that, on acquiring territory from a republic by conquest, the king of England became in such territory the elective, and, probably, temporary chief-magistrate of a republic; or that, if he found a co-ordinate legislative authority existing, he could only introduce a new form of government, or of law, through their instrumentality. Of

none of these positions can there be any doubt, since the great case of the Island of Grenada, nor, indeed, I apprehend, before it. That case, indeed, has been the subject of much discussion, but the only question has been as to the mode in which the sovereignty was to be exercised, whether by the King's proclamation, or by Act of Parliament, and whether the territory became strictly the territory of the crown, or the territory of the state; there has been no doubt of the complete and absolute sovereignty of the conqueror, but only to whom that character was to be ascribed, or rather through what channel the sovereign was to exercise his power; for there is no doubt again, I conceive, that the sovereignty is in the Crown of England, whether it be to be exercised through the medium of Parliament or without it.

Now one of the clearest incidents to this right of sovereignty seems to be, that of preventing aliens from holding land. The reason given in Blackstone's *Commentaries*, 371, is conclusive on this head: "if an alien would acquire a personal property in lands, he must owe an allegiance, equally permanent with that property, to the King of England; which would, probably, be inconsistent with that which he owes to his own natural liege lord, besides, that thereby the nation might in time be subject to foreign influence, and feel many other inconveniences." It is to be observed, that this reasoning is general, and independent of the particular law of England. It is independent also of any particular locality, though it refers in terms to the immediate realm of England; but the same mischief would alike apply to its colonies. If, however, authority is requisite on a matter where the reason of abundance, in all the cases which have reason on the subject: and, without entering into any deduction of authorities, where all authority is one way, I will merely refer to the opinion of Sir Fletcher Norton, in 1764, 2d Chalm. 366, as conveying, in the strongest terms, the general result of all the cases, "that no aliens, except such as can claim the benefit of the definitive treaty, or being themselves with in the sovereignty of his late majesty, are by law entitled to purchase lands for their own benefit and transmit them on others, either from the crown, or from private persons, in any of his Majesty's dominions, in North America or the West-Indies." The laws of these settlements were various; the opinion, therefore, is general, for all must rest on the general ground of sovereignty, and not on the particular law of each settlement. There are abundance of other opinions to the same effect, in all of which the only question has been, who were aliens and who were subjects; not what the rights or disabilities of aliens

were, which have been considered too clear for decision. But I know none in which the doctrine is more clearly or explicitly contained, than in that which I have cited, and which I the rather quote, because I think that Mr. Chalmers, in his very valuable argument which follows it, and which support the same views, has not done justice to the distinctness and strength of Sir Fletcher Norton's opinion, when he says (*ib. p. 388*), "the bill which he advised, for quieting doubts, was never passed, perhaps, never proposed, as wiser men than Norton probably considered such advice as weak, the law being clear." I confess I cannot read Sir Fletcher Norton's opinion and recommendation as conveying any doubt as to the point of question; it is clear to me, that the bill he recommended was a bill for the benefit of aliens, who did not come within the protection of the treaty or statute referred to, supported entirely on grounds of justice or policy, and quite free from any consideration of existing doubts in law. It refers, as I understand it, entirely to aliens who had resorted or were about to resort to the settlements, after their acquisition by the crown of England.

Treating it then as clear, that it is inconsistent with the sovereignty of the crown, that an alien should hold land in its dominions, it must follow that the crown must have the means of preventing him from doing so. The only remaining questions on this part of the case, and I confess it is the only one which seems to me to have much of difficulty, is to ascertain how this prevention is to take place. The right to prevent depends on the sovereignty, and is general: the mode of preventing may depend upon particular law, and it is accordingly different under the civil law of England. This, Blackstone says, in the sentence immediately following that already cited: "wherefore" (that is, by reason of inconsistency with the sovereignty), "by the civil law, such contracts were also made void; but the prince had no such advantage of forfeiture thereby, as with us in England."

It is difficult to conceive any manner in which the disability of an alien to hold lands could be enforced, except one of those mentioned in the above passage; the avoiding the contract for their purchase, or the declaring their forfeiture when purchased. Now it seems to me impossible to hold, that the contract is avoided by the sovereignty of the crown; to do so, would be to introduce a material alteration in the law of contracts between parties, which I have already stated to remain unaffected by mere conquest, and an alteration going beyond the evil it seeks to remedy: for it acts on the sellers as well as the purchaser; it forces him to retain his lands and return the purchase-money, instead of merely

preventing the alien from holding. On the other hand, by holding the doctrine of forfeiture, by asserting that the alien can purchase only for the benefit of the crown, the remedy is confined to the evil. The conclusion might, perhaps, be sufficiently supported by treating the remedy as merely incidental to the right, by saying where the crown, for the protection of its sovereignty, had a right to prevent the holding of land by an alien, it must introduce, in the absence of others, its own means of prevention, and thus that, independently of any general introduction of the English law, this particular head of it would be introduced. But there are other arguments on which, as it appears to me, the same conclusion may be satisfactorily sustained. If the contract is not to be declared void, there must be a declaration of forfeiture to secure the rights of the crown, and the only question is, to whom that forfeiture must surely accrue to the party aggrieved by its cause; and a forfeiture by subtraction of allegiance, as in the case of alien tenure, must go to the crown, from whom that allegiance is subtracted, just as a forfeiture by non-payment of the land revenue goes to the Company, from whom the revenue is subtracted. The two cases seem exactly analogous, for, according to the doctrine of *Freeman v. Fairlie*, the Company or the Government have only a power of seizure for the non-payment of a tribute, not a right to resume a possession originally vested in them for the non-payment of a rent; and, in conformity with this distinction, the great question has always been, not whether the land belonged to the Government, who have been admitted to have only this tributary right, but whether it belonged to the zemindar or to the ryot.

I treat the question, therefore, as clear of any conflict between the rights of the King and of the Company. If any such conflict is ever likely to arise, it would probably be on an escheat by failure of heirs, on which I intimate no opinion when I say, it is intermediate between the two cases of alienage and non-payment. With respect to the present case of alienage, even if, as has been often contended, the Company, by the acquisition of the Dewanny, acquired all the laws and rights of Government, they could only as British subjects acquire them, as far as the rights of sovereignty were concerned, for the benefit of the crown, and to the crown their rights and powers would pass, with all their incidents. The Company would retain the revenue, and the means of deriving it, as their own; the crown would take the sovereignty, and the means of rendering it available. If, on the other hand, the dewanny was a mere collectorate, the comparative rights of the Crown

and Company would remain the same; those of the Crown, indeed, would no longer be derived through the Company, but this would be the only distinction. There might, indeed, in that case be a speculative and fanciful question between the rights of the King of England and of the Mogul sovereign; but that is not a question which could ever be entertained by a court either under the king's charter, or the functionaries under a Government erected by the authority of Parliament.

This question has been so fully discussed in the former decisions upon this case, that I have thought it desirable to express my opinion upon it; on the principle, however, already adopted, with respect to the land in Calcutta, the above will not ascertain any right of the Crown, in a cause where it has been avowed not to be fully represented; but will merely declare General Martin's incompetence to devise land which he was incapable of holding.

There remain the questions as to the allowance of interest on the sum appropriated to the building of Constantia House, and as to the application of the money intended for the void or impossible legacy in favour of prisoners at Lucknow:

Or, 1st.—No reason for allowing interest, which might far exceed all that is necessary.

Or, 2d. *Lecke v. Robinson*, and *Skeysher v. Northcote* is conclusive to me, as to its falling into the residue.

Mr. Justice Grant spoke as follows:—Those who heard what fell from me when these causes were last before the court, will be prepared to expect that I should find great difficulty in concurring in any order to be made in them, in the state and condition in which they at present stand, and that they must necessarily have received my best attention. I cannot agree that the question here is one of mere regularity or irregularity, which might be waived by the consent or acquiescence of parties, or that it turns upon technicalities. It concerns, most materially, the essential principles of equity and justice. It is no light matter to subject this unfortunate estate to further proceedings, at an enormous expense—it is no light matter, when I see the array of counsel at the bar before der circumstances, wherein no object can be answered but to add to the costs, to which it has been already subjected, when it is certain that no decree can be pronounced in these causes which will have any validity. (The learned judge then gave a brief abstract of the proceedings in the case, from the commencement in 1816 to the 26th January last, when they were set down for hearing.) When they came on, the Advocate-general, with whom was Mr. Cochrane, appeared for himself, as I

understood, as informant in the first cause (entered as third) and defendant in the third cause; Mr. Prinsep for Godinot, mayor of Lyons, plaintiff in the second cause: Mr. Osborne and Mr. Grant for Christopher Martin and others, plaintiffs in the third cause, and defendants in the fourth or cross cause, brought by the executors against the plaintiff, in the third cause. There was no appearance for the two executors, Palmer and Deverine, sole defendants in the first and second causes, joint-defendants with the Advocate-general in the third case, and sole plaintiffs in the fourth or cross cause. Mr. John Palmer being known to have died, and to have been buried in Calcutta a few days before, and it being stated at the bar and by the officers of the court, that Deverine was believed to have gone to France out of the jurisdiction of the court, which is assumed to have been so on 23d February 1832, by the decretal order of that date, and that neither of them had appeared in these causes for many years, I confess being very much surprised at the course of proceeding proposed, I enquired of Mr. Advocate-general whether he admitted that Palmer was dead, to which he answered that he did admit it. He nevertheless was prepared, as it seemed, to proceed on his information, and the learned counsel for such of the surviving parties as appeared, intimated no desire to stop the progress of a suit, in which the two only defendants were, one of them dead and the other out of the reach of the process of the court; having no attorney, so far as I can learn, representing him on the record. I declared my opinion, that one of the two executors being out of the jurisdiction, and not appearing by his solicitor, and the Advocate-general appearing not to deny this, and expressly admitting that the other executor, the other defendant, is now dead, the suit could not proceed; that it had abated by the death of the sole executor within the jurisdiction, and could not proceed until it was revived. Upon which my learned brother, the Chief Justice, said that there was no objection made for want of parties, and that the causes must proceed; and my other learned brother, Mr. Justice Malkin, said that he concurred; that sitting here he did not know that Palmer was dead.

The cause accordingly proceeded, and the counsel were heard, the Advocate-general and Mr. Cochrane on the same side; but for whom they did or could appear, in the shape in which these causes stood, it was very difficult to say. The Advocate-general, informant, expressly on behalf of general, informant, and community of the king, the mayor and community of Lyons; Christopher Martin, an executor, who had proved the will in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, also a legatee, and other legatees under the will, all re-

siding in France; and the two executors, Palmer and Deverine, were the sole persons who were, or ever had been, parties to these causes. The corporation of the East-India Company were not, and never had been parties; and the Advocate-general could not appear for them, unless they had been admitted to appear *gratis* for their interest, or been made parties, of which there is no trace in the proceeding. To my surprise, the Advocate-general did not claim the lands of the testator on behalf of the crown. I asked if the Advocate-general appeared on behalf of the Crown, as informant, how it happened that he did not appear to claim these lands on behalf of the Crown? and if he did not, or could not appear on behalf of the Crown, how the information could remain on the record? To these questions I obtained no answer. The Advocate-general proceeded to state that there was no Alien Law in India.

Mr. Advocate-general here interrupted Mr. Justice Grant: "My Lord, I could not have said there is no Alien Law in India; I have always contended the Alien Law does extend to India."

Mr. Justice Grant.—Mr. Advocate-general. I may have mistaken your words; but it is so in my notes, and they are usually pretty accurate. Of course, I took you only to mean with reference to the matter in hand. But the note I made was this: "No Alien Law in India. If there is, then not the Crown, but the East-India Company, ought to take advantage of it. Whole exercise of sovereignty is delegated. Escheats form a part." I may possibly have mistaken your expressions, but it is certain that the Advocate-general, then being the advocate for the Crown, and the East-India Company no parties in the suit, maintained with great zeal and ability that the testator's lands, if they did escheat, escheated not to the Crown but to the East-India Company. Whether the Advocate-general really appeared for the king, under the existing decree of the court, is very difficult to say. I do not mean to say whether, by law, the Advocate-general has, or has not, the right and duty to appear for the King in a suit of this nature, or whether this is a question of difficulty or not; I think the court, by the decree of 23d February 1832, has decreed that he does not, *i. e.* I presume that he cannot, though how it was possible so to decree in a cause, the basis and foundation of which is nothing else than an information, filed by the Advocate-general, for and on behalf of his Majesty King George the Third, at and by the relation of John Martin Wickens, — which has been going on ever since 29th June 1816, in which there have been many decretal orders which stand on the record unrescinded, and which, notwithstanding what

was so decreed in February 1832, was not stopped by the court for want of parties, but under that decree, in pursuance of orders made by it, has been going on ever since, and is now proceeding as if all were quite regular,—it is, certainly, very difficult to understand. But it is equally difficult to put upon the terms of this decretal order, any other construction.

The decree distinguishes between the lands in and out of Calcutta, within the provinces subject to the presidency of Fort William. As to the first, it says, that the testator, being an alien, they could not pass by his will. As to the second, that there were not the proper parties, nor sufficient evidence to enable the court to determine whether they could pass by the will. As to evidence, it is difficult to see what other evidence was wanting, it being ascertained that, according as the court has decreed, that the testator was an alien, and that the lands were situated, in what is called the Mofussil. As to want of parties, the decree explains its meaning. At least, I think it contains sufficient to shew what was meant in the next sentence, giving as a reason for what it is about to do, "inasmuch as the Attorney-general of our Lord the King is not resident within the jurisdiction of this court, and there is no party to these suits who has made any claim to any of the said lands, &c. on the part and behalf of the Crown," and then it orders that a receiver be appointed, &c. I do not say that this is very explicit, for it seems to imply that some other party to these suits, not being the Attorney-general, might have made a claim on the part of the Crown, which I think can only have been meant of the Advocate-general. But then, if the Advocate-general has merely neglected his duty, what has the non-residence of the Attorney-general within the jurisdiction to do with the matter? There is nothing in the 53d Geo. III. c. 155, giving the Advocate-general such powers as he possesses, where the rights of the Crown are concerned, which makes them in any way dependant upon the Attorney-general. What the court might be bound to do in discharge of its constant duty to the Crown, upon any such case of breach of his duty to the Crown, committed by the Advocate-general, I give no opinion. It were very unbecoming in me to suppose such a case, and as long as the office is in the hands of one who holds it, I am very sure, it is impossible that it can intentionally happen; but if the case were to happen, if the Advocate-general has the right and duty, under the statute, to appear for the Crown, parties; but that the Crown, a party, was betrayed by its officer.

The decree, however, says that there are not the proper parties, and it seems to intimate, that if the Attorney-general were

in Calcutta, the defect might be cured. I must, therefore, take the decree of 1832, as purporting that the Advocate-general either does not or cannot represent the interests of the crown upon this occasion. I do not say whether this finding of the court is right or wrong, but I find it, as I understand this decree, so decreed; and this is a decree upon further directions. I do not know how this can be reversed, if it be wrong, except upon a re-hearing; and until this be done, I take it that nothing which is against the foundation of that decree can be done. I find it decreed that the interests of the crown are most materially concerned in the causes before the court. I am aware that this decretal order of February 1832 is very difficult to reconcile with the decretal order of 2d November 1816, which was pronounced expressly in the cause "Strettel, Advocate-general, for and on behalf of his Majesty King George the Third, at the relation of John Martin Wickens v. Palmer and Deverine," before either of the bills in the two other original causes were filed, and that of the 16th August 1819, which consolidates this cause with the other two, and expressly recognizes the account taken in it between the Advocate-general, as such informant, on behalf of the King and the executors, and make the parties to the other suits parties to this account, they consenting. These decrees are express judicial recognitions of the right and duty of the Advocate-general, appointed by the East-India Company, to appear in this cause, and for and on behalf of the King. And whether the judgments be in this respect right or wrong, they stand upon the record unaltered and unreversed. Then comes, upon the 23d February 1832, a decretal order, which, notwithstanding this, finds that the said Advocate-general cannot and does not appear in this cause for and on behalf of the King. I cannot reconcile these decrees, which most certainly, standing on the same record in the same cause, are utterly repugnant, and cannot stand together. But I do not know any way by which any of them may be reversed or altered, except upon a re-hearing. There is no way that I am acquainted with of altering the record except recently for errors of the officer in engraving or in miscasting, but upon re-hearing, or if the decree is enrolled, upon bill of review. And how am I to know when the court has decreed one thing, and so recorded its decree in 1819 and 1819, and has decreed the direct reverse and so recorded its decree in 1832, which is the decree that ought to be rescinded and expunged from the record, unless upon re-hearing the cause? And one main ground for a bill of review is error apparent on the record. Although, therefore, I think this decree of 1823, in this particular, could

not be regularly or validly pronounced, as being repugnant to former decrees in the cause standing unreversed, I do not think there is any way in which this can be declared upon motion or petition, or *ex proprio motu* of the judges, or otherwise than upon re-hearing, or a bill of review or appeal. But therein stands a decree that there are not the proper parties to the causes, that there is not before the court the proper officers to represent and protect the interests of the crown, and that these are largely concerned. What then ought to follow? That the causes do stand over. It may have been right enough, with one executor out of the jurisdiction and the other adjudged insolvent, to appoint a receiver, and to have the money paid into court for the safety of the property, there to wait till the proper parties should be before the court, and, till upon a re-hearing the decrees finding that they were should be reversed, if they ought to be reversed. But I think it much to be lamented that the court did not stop here, but should have proceeded to refer it to the master to make enquiries, which, as I think, could not but be nugatory,—and to frame a report which, in my opinion, must be waste-paper, upon the very shewing of its own decree, and to make decrees upon sundry matters not referred to the master, for the same reason, as it appears to me, could not be otherwise than utterly irregular, and without any possible legal benefit to any one.

For the mayor and community of Lyons, I have said that Mr. Prinsep appeared. For Christopher Martin and the peers, for Christopher Martin and the peers, and some of the next of other legatees, and some of the next of kin of the testators, Mr. Osborne and Mr. Grant appeared. For the two executors, the most essentially necessary parties of the cause, all appeared, and for the any, no one at all appeared, and for the reason which I have mentioned, that one of them was out of the jurisdiction, and had not appeared in these causes for many years, and that the other was dead. But it is now admitted that Mr. Deverine, who had been living out of the jurisdiction, is dead also. [The Registrar said: "I believe, my lord, he died about the year 1830."] Administration has been applied for, and we have granted it to the nearest of kin of Mr. Palmer, the other executor. I was of opinion that the admission at the bar, of a necessary defendant, of the death of a necessary defendant, was sufficient to compel the court to hold that the cause had abated. And I have never heard, or read, of any evidence being gone into upon the subject, after such admission. Nor can I conceive a case, in which any thing more could be necessary, than the information of the counsel or solicitors, unless some extraordinary mystery hung over an event usually notorious to all the surviving parties, and

the neighbourhood where the deceased parties have resided. If the suit has abated, the court has no longer jurisdiction in that suit, till it is revived by supplying the defect from want of parties, and it is *pro judice* to see that he has jurisdiction. But now we are in a different situation; we have it upon the records of our court that Palmer is dead, and administration granted of his effects.

Here then we are in this position. The Advocate-general, whose predecessor filed the first bill in these consolidated causes in the year 1816, on the part of the Crown, the year 1816, and who now desires to appear, in virtue of his office and of the statute, in that character; the King being a necessary party, both as *pater patrie*, and as having a patrimonial interest in right of his crown, has been decreed by the court not to represent the Crown, by virtue of his office of Advocate-general, in these causes; and that there is nobody here who does or can appear on the part of the King. The Advocate-general, therefore, is out of court. We have no informant plaintiff in the first cause, and according to this, never had. The first cause, therefore, never had any legitimate existence. It has been decreed to have been a supposititious birth; but, however this may be, it certainly has, according to this decree, no legitimate existence now. In the second cause, there were only two defendants, the two executors, and they are both dead, and the cause has not been revived against their representatives. That cause, therefore, can be totally abated, and no proceedings can be had in that. In the third cause, the Advocate-general has been decreed to have no *persona standi in judicio*, and the two executors are dead, so that there are no defendants in that cause. The fourth cause is a cross cause, brought by the said two executors, the only plaintiffs, who, as I have said, are both dead, besides which, there has been no replication ever filed in that cause; so that this cause has never been in a state in which any order could be made.

The three first form the consolidated causes in which it is proposed we should decree, i. e. in the first without any plaintiff or any defendant, and in the other two without any defendant. This is not a question of regularity or irregularity, or of particular persons, whether by the rules of the court they are or are not necessary parties. Upon such questions, if I had the misfortune to differ from the majority of the court, I should feel myself bound by the decision of the court, and to give my best attention and assistance to the be my duty, if the cause went on, to give my best attention and assistance to the decision of it. But in this case, where it appears to me that the court has no jurisdiction, not because it has not some or all the necessary parties before it, about which there may sometimes be a difference of

opinion, but that in one cause there are no parties, according to what has been decreed; and in the two others there are plaintiffs, but no defendant; and that, therefore, there is in truth no cause at all before the court, for there can be no cause nor judicial proceeding without two parties, plaintiff and defendant, and a judge, and where there are not two parties there can be no judge. Being in this case of this opinion, it follows, that I ought not to take any further part in this proceeding.

I have expressed no opinion upon the question, whether the Advocate-general does or does not here, under the statute, represent the King to the same extent, and in the same manner, as the Attorney-general in England. It is not necessary to decide that in these causes, till the question shall be moved upon a re-hearing, when the suit is revived, if the parties vied; but I think it proper that I should state one thing, upon which I have no doubt, namely, that supposing the Advocate-general of the East-India Company to have that representation to its fullest extent, he cannot at the same time represent, or be counsel for, both the King and the Company, where they have conflicting interests. No counsel can appear for conflicting parties. He must make his election. If his duty to the Company is paramount to that to the King, then he must act accordingly, and the cause must stand over till some one shall be duly appointed who may appear for the King. If, on the contrary, he appears for the King, with the leave of the Company, and the Company have an essential interest in the suit, it must stand over till the Company shall be made a party, and appoint some one else as their counsel.

Whether, after appearing here upon the record, as informant on the part of the Crown, supposing the Advocate-general to be authorized so to do, he can withdraw himself from that character, in order to appear for the Company, where their interests conflict, is another question; but I am very clear, that, in this case, the question, unless there are peculiar circumstances arising out of the grant made to the Company or Government of India, which vest it in the Company instead of the Crown. He cannot appear on the part and behalf of the Crown to argue against the interests of the Crown, in favour of those of the Company, under this grant. In this case, the corporation having the local and delegated government, and pretending to rights limiting or superseding the prerogative, by virtue of a grant from the King in Parliament, or otherwise, and by virtue of such rights, pretending to an interest in the estate of the testator, the administration of which was under adju-

dication in these causes before they abated, ought to have been a party, and to have appeared, by their own counsel, totally distinct from the counsel for the Crown, to contest with the Crown its claims against the Crown; but it never can be contended, that its Advocate-general, or any other person on its behalf, can take upon himself to decide whether he shall claim a right which is in dispute for the King, or whether he shall not rather claim it for the Company. But where the King and the Company have both interests to be heard in any suit, and their interests, as in the present case, are conflicting, they must both be made parties, and contest their rights in the King's court, as the King and other corporation would contest them in any other suit; for there is nothing more certain, than that the corporation of the East-India Company, under its delegated powers, whether of government or now of legislation, cannot, through any of its officers, or by any means whatever, assume to itself any part, the most minute, of the prerogative of the Crown, beyond what has been specially granted to it, or in any way limit or infringe upon that prerogative which resides inalienably, though capable of being temporarily communicated, in the person of the King, in trust for the preservation of the rights and liberties of his people; the adjudicating upon which prerogative, in all cases, and the giving effect to it, according to law, he hath wholly and exclusively devolved upon judges, commissioned directly by himself, who are, therefore, bound to see, in all cases that come before them, that the rights of the prerogative, whether patrimonial or other, that may come into question in judgment, are duly advocated by those to whom this duty has been, or may be, assigned by the King. And he is very ignorant of the laws and constitution of England, who thinks that the least part of the ancient and legal prerogative of the Crown can be invaded with safety to the liberty of the subject.

I think it right, also, to say, that the decretal order of 23d February 1832, is one in which I cannot concur; that I think it a decretal order to which it was and is impossible to give effect, consistently, in my opinion, with the best established and best known rules of a court of equity; that there is hardly any part of it in which I can agree, except that which says, that the report of the late master is exceptionable; though even with this it would be difficult, it having been confirmed, as I see stated, by consent, to deal, unless by the like consent; and that if the objection arising from there being at present no parties to the suit, but such as are all on one side, there being nobody to defend the estate itself, or against whom a decree can be made, nor that will assert the rights of the

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Crown, nor that has any right to assert the rights of the Company, in whose favour no decree could be made, in the shape the cause had acquired, before it abated; that if these objections were removed, I could not concur in any order tending to give effect to this decretal order. But, in my opinion, before another step can be taken, consistently with equity, the cause being first rendered complete by the introduction of the necessary parties, must be opened up by general petition of rehearing, and, being carefully examined from the beginning, upon the established rules of courts of equity, freed from the errors and defects which, I am sorry to say, have infected and disgraced them, from the decretal order of 2d December 1822, downwards. Being of opinion, that the court cannot lawfully or equitably take any proceedings in these causes in their present state, it is unnecessary that I should oblige upon the particulars of the decretal order of February 1832, or of the Master's Report. Indeed, it would be inconsistent with my opinion,—to do so.

I have only to request of the Registrar, if he marks my presence at the causes being called on, that he will note that I am made a party to the order which is about to be made.

It seems to me strange to cite authorities to justify my declaration of the law in matters which I consider so plain and well established as the following propositions:

1st. That the executor is a necessary party to a suit which concerns the administration of his testator's estate, and that no such suit can proceed without him. For this I refer to 1 Eq. Ca. Ab. 73, and the modern case of *Lowe v. Farley*, 2 Mad. 101, and cases cited in both.

2d. That where a suit was abated, the consent of parties can enable the court to perform any further act, whether by process, order, or decree, except to pay money out of court, or do some merely collateral thing, until the suit is revived. For this I refer to *Wharum v. Broughton*, 1 Ves. senr. 181, and *Beard v. E. Powes*, 2 Ves. senr. 399.

3d. That no decretal order can be reversed, except upon re-hearing, bill of review or appeal, and that nothing can be done which is against the foundations of such decree until it is reversed. For this I refer to 15 Ves. 75, 1 Ves. jun. 93, and the *Prac. Reg.* 355. I refer to the original book, which is a book of authority; but,

4th. That, although where a decree, signed and enrolled, is capable of being executed by the ordinary process of the court, whatever its iniquity may be, the court, till it is reversed, is bound to assist it with its process, that it may have its due effect by ordinary forms; for in this the

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conscience of the present judge is not concerned, because it is not his act, but rather his sufferance, and it is truly a merely ministerial act, for which he is not responsible; yet that, where even a decree, signed and enrolled, requires a further judicial act, as a new decree, to have the execution of such former decree; and much more must this be so where it is a decretal order, remaining merely interlocutory, which requires a further decree to carry it into execution. This obligeth the court to examine the grounds of the first decree, before they make the same decree again; and there this court desireth to be excused in making it its own act to build upon such ill foundations, and charging its own conscience with promoting an apparent injustice; and for this I refer to *Lawrence v. Berry*, 2 Rep. in Chy. 127.

The prior decision of the full Court, in 1832, went a great way towards undermining the whole of the titles to real property held by Europeans and other Christians within the limits of Calcutta; for it established the novel position, that the alien law of England took effect within Calcutta itself; consequently, that all real property which had ever, for two or three generations back, been in the hands of an alien-born, was the property of the Crown; and that the present possessors could not only make no good title to a purchaser or lender, but might be ousted of the past rents and made responsible for the past rents and profits, whenever the Crown should be minded to claim. The question, as to whether the same law applied to lands situated within the local limits of the several presidencies, was left to be further argued; but beyond the local limits of the several presidencies, was left to be further argued; Sir Charles Grey, then Chief Justice, intimating a strong opinion against such extension. That question has, by the present judgment of the Court, been at length disposed of by a decision in England affirmative; and the alien law of England is now, for the first time, we believe, judicially pronounced to have been in operation throughout the whole of the Company's territories, since the charter of 1773 at all events, if not since the grant of the Dewanny. It is a curious coincidence, that this prerogative right of the Crown, founded as it is on the old feudal institutions, should now, for the first time, be promulgated by the superior King's Courts, at the very moment when the local legislature is declaring principles directly opposite, and doing its utmost to banish English law altogether from the Company's territories, as a mere usurper, that never had any right there whatever, even in respect of the natural-born subjects of Great Britain. If it be a true maxim, that a house divided against itself cannot stand, this unseemly conflict of opinions

and principles of action betokens a speedy downfall, either of the King's Courts, that dare to fly in the face of the legislative, or of the legislative, that has declared war against the system of law they are bound to administer. And, to say the truth, if the issue of the contest were to depend upon the result of this single question, the legislative would not only have the wishes of the Christian classes of the community in its favour, but political experience and justice towards individuals would militate on their side. For, if the law be as now pronounced, no grant of lands in the provinces made by any of the Company's governments since 1773, in favour of an alien-born, whatever his services or pretensions, can avail against the royal prerogative; even although descent or alienation may have occurred. And, inasmuch as this delegated authority cannot pretend to any right of naturalization or denization, there is no means by which this paramount claim of the Crown can be avoided or which called for interference of the local legislative, or which could justify even an excess of its powers, this beyond all doubt would be quieted, contracts preserved inviolate, public and private faith kept with honest and innocent purchasers and their heirs, by a simple "Be it enacted," either declaring all real property to be of leasehold tenure, as suggested in the minute of Lord William Bentinck, or by confirming all titles of a certain standing, and prescribing some positive rule for the future. We call for such an exertion on its part, to rescue thousands from difficulty or ruin. There is nothing in the way but the courage of our legislative be tried. They have boldly trampled down, in the appeal-revinding Act, express provisions of the British Parliament; and that without any urgent or evident necessity to warrant them in the experiment. Let us see, whether they will deal with the King's prerogative in the same free and easy manner. Without pretending to the spirit of prophecy, we will venture to predict, that the strongest remonstrance, on the score of usage, of justice, and of experience instances than one set parliamentary prerogative, which this decision has conjured up to fright us from our proprieties.—*Cal. Cour.*, May 17.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, April 9.

The Court was occupied for several hours in the examination of Mr. J. G. Gordon, with regard to the sale of certain Company's papers, under directions from the trustees for Mrs. Colonel Geddes, in

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October, 1832, and the remittances in which the proceeds were sent home. The examination was in many respects similar to that of Mr. Storm, about a year since in the Insolvent Court, on behalf of Mr. J. J. Sutherland.

A dividend of three per cent. was declared in the estate of Alexander and Co., and of fifty per cent. in that of W. F. Clarke.

May 7.

Estate of Fergusson and Co.—Sir B. Mallin made an order to-day on the Bank Petition to be allowed to prove for the sum of Rs. 6,73,156 upon the estate of Fergusson and Co., granting the whole prayer of the petition. This claim is the net balance due to the Bank, after bringing to account the value obtained for the factories pledged to it; and being a debt for which the three firms of Fergusson and Co., Mackintosh and Co., and Crutenden and Co., are jointly liable, dividends will be taken on the whole amount from each of their estates to the extent of the entire sum, if in the aggregate their dividends should amount to 100 per cent.

INFANT SCHOOLS.

Infant schools are represented to be making a rapid progress amongst the natives, and the want of tutors with the requisite qualifications, is severely felt; but still more the want of funds.

RENEWAL OF HINDUISM.

The following is the renunciation of Hinduism referred to in p. 61:
"We, the undersigned Hindoos, make the following declaration of our having renounced Hinduism. Having received a liberal education at Mr. Hare's school, and, being freed from the prejudices and superstitions of our countrymen, we had long renounced Hinduism, and begun to act according to our principles. This displeased our relations to such a degree, that they began to persecute us. Apprehending some injuries would be committed on our persons, and other dangers, from the rage of bigotry, we have escaped from our houses, and are living at present in a place where, we think, we are perfectly secure. Perceiving that our relations are still in pursuit of us, with the intention of dragging us home, we beg leave to inform them, that we have determined to return no more to their caste; and, as we have taken food which is forbidden in Hinduism, and that with men who are called by them Mlechhas, we request them to desist from giving trouble either to themselves or to us."

"DWARKEYNATH HANERJEA.
"GOPALCHUNDER MITTER.

"Calcutta, April 4, 1836."

A writer in the *Calcutta Courier*, com-

menting upon this renunciation, observes: "But, a philosophical mind will not be satisfied at the bare intimation of their abandonment of the Hindu religion; it will be apt to inquire further, and to know more of the effects resulting from this change in their religious principles. There is, unfortunately, not a syllable in their declaration as to the form of religion which they must have been naturally induced to adopt in preference to that which they publicly declare to have forsaken. The system of education now imparted in the Hindu College, and other similarly useful institutions, to thousands of the native children, on whose judgments the re-generation of benighted India is, in a great measure, admitted to depend, is lamentably defective in a spiritual point of view. In the course of a very few short years, the minds of young Hindus are reared with a thorough English education, and stored with all the beauties of Shakspeare and our first-rate tragic and comic writers. They are also endowed with a knowledge of Hume's and Smollett's History of England, and of the six elementary books of Euclid; but, of the pure morality taught in the works of the Evangelists, nothing,—he it said to our shame,—nothing is imparted to the all-devouring minds of the eager Hindu students. Hence the state of suspense, doubt, and atheistical scepticism, in which they are imperceptibly placed by their misguided benefactors and ill-directed instructors. They do not remain Hindus, it is true; but they also do not become Christians! Atheists, Deists, Socinians, Pyrrhonians, Stoicists, Epicurians, are the denominations into which the thousands of these *élèves* are allowed to be branched, and licentiously spread their unheterogeneous principles among their uneducated young brethren. Hindus they renounce to be! Christians they are not! They profess a strange kind of chaotic religion, and participate in the tenets of a certain Eastern sect called Panj-masalis."

STEAM-COMMUNICATION PETITION.

No petition from India ever received nearly so many signatures, 3,542; and perhaps no petition ever received more unanimity of support from the local authorities, than the petition respecting steam-communication at this presidency. The Commander-in-chief signed it, so did the three other members of council, all the three judges of the Supreme Court, four three members of the public boards; in short, with exception of three or four individuals, we find upon the list the names of all the heads of departments, of all the government functionaries of any standing in Calcutta.—*Cal. Cour.*

ESTATE OF MACKINTOSH AND CO. Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Mackintosh and Co., for February and March 1836.

Receipts.	
Cash balance 31st Jan.	4,52,301
Sales of Indigo	1,33,031
Ditto of Landed Property	24,327
Ditto of Steamer <i>Forbes</i> , in part of Sa.	30,000
Rs. 1,10,000	11,313
Ditto of Government Notes	9,200
Steamer <i>Forbes</i> hire realized	2,048
Rents of Landed Property	12,760
Recoveries from Life Insurance	
Refund of Payments in anticipation of	725
Dividends	
Capt. Gordon's Remittance for Madeira	116
paid	281
Interest realized	1,77,936
Remittances from Dr. Constituents	
Sa. Rs.	8,55,048

Disbursements.	
Advances for manufacture of Indigo	20,879
Steamer <i>Forbes</i>	3,096
Assessments, Durwan's wages, &c. for	256
Landed Property	1,556
Life Insurance Premiums	1,504
Law Charges	2,631
Office Establishment	
Smith, Elder, and Co's Bill for a Case	872
of Stationery	107
Incidental Expenses	
Refund to Creditors of sums realized	452
since the failure	5,69,018
Dividends paid	
Sa. Rs.	6,06,671

Cash in hand in Union Bank	2,48,977
Sa. Rs.	8,55,048

Memorandum.	
Government Securities - Sa. Rs.	1,700
Unrealized Acceptances	75,033
Cash Balance & in Union Bank	2,48,977
Sa. Rs.	3,25,770

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to this Estate, for April 1836, as filed by the Assignees.

Receipts.	
Cash Balance 31st March	2,48,977
Sale of a house at Burdwan	2,000
Ditto Indigo Factory	1,914
Ditto of the Steamer <i>Forbes</i> , in part of	
Sa. Rs. 1,10,000	66,000
Ditto of Wines and Liquors	238
Rents of Landed Property	2,048
Recoveries from Life Insurance	7,000
Remittances from Dr. Constituents	21,280
Sa. Rs.	3,49,466

Disbursements.	
Advances for manufacture of Indigo	19,840
Life Insurance Premiums	1,109
Steamer <i>Forbes</i>	85
Office Establishments	865
Incidental Expenses	71
Durwan's Wages, &c. for Landed Pro-	
perty	39
Dividends paid	53,585
	69,603
Cash in hand and in Union Bank	2,80,863
Sa. Rs.	3,49,466

Memorandum.	
Unrealized Acceptances	59,563
Cash Balance, and in Union	
Bank	2,80,863
Sa. Rs.	3,40,426

rank will afford no protection to crime, and no immunity from its heaviest penalty. By the issue of an uniform money for all the presidencies, a great step has been made towards the improvement of our commercial relations, both external and internal. By the abolition of the chowkies in Bengal, the fatal blow has been given to the vexatious system of inland duties, which has too long been allowed to harass the industry of the country; and though the salt monopoly still exists, and may for some time longer be found indispensable to supply the demands of the public service, the jobbing of public sales, and the exactions of monopoly at second-hand, have been effectually done away, by the adoption of a fixed rate of delivery. But the grand measure of your administration—that on which will rest its fame in after-ages—is the freedom of the press, which you have been the first to place on a sound and permanent basis, and have thereby opened to our desires a boundless field of enterprize in every branch of human knowledge. These have been the public acts of your brief term of rule: they call for gratitude from every class, but most from us, whose all of present fortune and of future hope, is riveted to the soil of Hindostan. We should, indeed, be unworthy of such benefits, were we insensible either of the wisdom that planned, or of the public spirit and benevolence that suggested them. But when, moreover, we recollect, that throughout a long and active life, which you have passed amongst us, you have lived as if you looked to no other home; that you have dealt out the emoluments of office with as unreserving a hand, as if they had been a mere trust for the gratification, and relief, and comfort of those around you; that our customs have ever been treated by you with a delicacy, which could only have been found in one that identified himself with the fulness of our hearts can find no adequate expression of the interest we shall continue to feel, whatever be the course of the enjoyments of a private station, our prayers for your happiness will hover over cares of government, the experience of the past will fill us with the brightest anticipations. In either event, accept, honoured Sir, the assurance of the affectionate gratitude and high admiration, with which millions, of whom we are the feeble representatives."

The *Reformer* has the following remarks upon this address, which detract very materially from the value of native compliments of this kind:

"This address, we regret, was got up

in rather a private manner, by Rajah Rajnarain Bahadoor; and the signatures, which in numerical extent tell so well, were procured by sircars going about among the people, and inducing them to subscribe. It does not bear the names of many respectable native gentlemen, who have refused to sign it, not because they do not appreciate the merits of Sir Charles, or that they are opposed to any avowal of good feeling towards that worthy individual, but because it was not got up in a public manner, and because they do not wish to be considered as the mere echoes of Rajah Rajnarain Bahadoor, the originator of the address. We regret this circumstance exceedingly, as it detracts considerably from the weight of this testimonial to the merits of Sir Charles. Composed as the native community is, consisting on the one hand of a limited number who are educated, and can understand the merits of the public acts of our statesmen, and on the other, of a vast multitude of ignorant people, who know nothing of what is passing around them, it is not difficult for any influential man to get up an address, numerously signed, by people of the latter description, who have no opinion of their own on public men and measures. But these signatures, though numerically they make a great shew, are, in the eyes of a discerning observer, worth very little. He knows well that if Rajah Rajnarain, to-morrow, circulated a document against Sir Charles, these people would as readily subscribe their names to it as they have done to the address in question, without, in either case, knowing any thing about what they were signing to."

The *Calcutta Courier* observes on this:—"We know nothing of the manner in which the signatures were procured by Rajah Rajnarain—whether they were solicited as industriously as were the contributions to the Metcalfe tribute, we know not. The signatures to it (we give a list of the principal ones), may not represent the Hindoo college; but the rank and wealth and respectability, which they do represent, are a fair test of the respect in which Sir C. Metcalfe is held among the fathers of those neophyte politicians,—among men who have watched his career from the beginning, and not framed all their notions of political worth upon some popular act of the moment—though they may not be able to read Shakspeare."

TEA-PLANT IN ASSAM.

Extract of a letter from Assam:—"We had been but a short time here, when Dr. Wallich came in, on his return to Calcutta. In his researches for the tea-plant, he has been most successful. He found it growing in all the vigour of a plant in its native locality, in five different

* A young and recently titled native.

forests, of at least four completely distinct soils. These forests are by no means confined to the eastern extremity of Assam about Sadiya, but spreading down about the middle of the province, within twenty or twenty-five miles of Jorhath, the capital of Upper Assam, upon the Naga hills, (that is, the forests are on the Naga hills, and not Jorhath). The plant is to be found wild in such abundance, that the manufacture of the tea might be commenced immediately, without waiting for the formation of regular plantations,—although these must, of course, eventually form an essential part of the permanent system of manufacture; and, from the diversity of soils which are seen to be congenial to its growth, there is every reason to believe that the cultivation may be successfully extended over the hill-ranges on either side of the Assam valley, throughout its whole course. For some time, the finer kinds of tea must not be expected; nor is that of much consequence, since it is the inferior tea which is mainly required to supply the demand of the mass of the English people, and is therefore the great source of the profits of the trade. "Nevertheless, the tea-plant," says Dr. Wallich, "is one and indivisible, and all the varieties of tea are the products of this single individual shrub. When, therefore, it comes into extensive circulation, and a variety of shades of climate and situation come gradually within the choice of enlightened cultivators, all the conditions requisite for obtaining every variety of leaf from it will in time be acquired. For producing the finest sorts of tea, it is necessary that the plant should be exposed to a winter climate of such severity as to cause an actual suspension of vegetation; after which, the first fine buds are to be gathered and prepared to gratify the taste of the refined few. Now, when such an object is to be gained, I have no doubt that the snowy ranges within sight will, in a few years, come so far under our influence, either by negotiation, or perhaps by unavoidable warfare in repelling the hostile inroads of the mountaineers upon our peaceable subjects in the plains, that the tea cultivators will have every variety of climate to choose from. If, however, that cannot be gained in the vicinity of this province, it may doubtless be had in some other portions of the Himalayan range. At present, the great desideratum is an importation of Chinese manufacturers. Only three have yet arrived, who came round by sea. Some time ago, it was expected that several thousands were coming directly across from the Chinese frontiers to Sadya; but the expectation has not been realized, nor is it likely to be, until the tribes on our eastern frontier have been brought into a more settled recognition of our paramount authority, and

the adoption of peaceful pursuits."—*Friend of India.*

INDIGO CULTIVATION.

An Act (No. X. of 1836) has passed the Council, which repeals cl. 3, sec. 5, of Reg. VI. of 1823, and enacts, that whenever the right to indigo plant may be contested, and an order shall be passed, under cl. 9, sec. 3, Reg. VI. 1823, for the delivery of indigo plant to one of the parties claiming the same, such party shall not be allowed to cut or remove the indigo plant until he shall have given sufficient security to make good any claim ultimately established to such indigo plant; that, when a lawful contract shall have been made between a ryot and another party, by which the ryot shall have bound himself to cultivate indigo plant for the other party, or to deliver indigo plant to the other party, and when the other party shall have advanced money to the ryot for the purpose of enabling the ryot to fulfil such contract, then, if any other person, knowing that such contract exists, and that such advance has been made, shall prevail upon the ryot to break such contract, the party who made the advance shall be entitled to proceed by civil action against the person who shall have so prevailed on the ryot, as well as against the ryot, and to recover damages to the extent of the injury sustained, together with costs of suit; that the court, trying any suit instituted under Reg. VI. 1823, or under this Act, shall be authorized to examine both plaintiff and defendant, whenever the court shall deem such examination necessary to the ends of justice; and if the award be in favour of the defendant, to assign to the defendant a sum which may be a compensation to him for the expense and loss of time occasioned by the proceeding; and that it shall be competent to a zillah or city judge to refer to a principal sudder ameen, or sudder ameen, according to the amount of their respective jurisdictions, any suit, whether regular or summary, which may be instituted under Reg. VI. 1823, or this Act, to be inquired into and decided in the same manner, and under the same rules, as by a zillah or city judge. The *Courier* states, that the provisions of this Act are considered by a large portion of the planters and merchants to be a sufficient protection for their interests, and all that they had any right to expect.

VESTRY AFFAIRS.

At an adjourned meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, for the election of church officers, at which were present, T. E. M. Turton, Esq., J. S. Judge, Esq., Rev. C. Mr. Darrah, Rev. Dr. Parish, Rev. C. Wimberley, Dr. Langstaff, Mr. Stocque.

ler, Mr. Martindell, Mr. Linstedt, Mr. Phipps, Mr. Binny, Mr. Sim, Mr. Eckley, Rev. T. Robertson, Mr. Gardener, and Mr. Dove, it was carried *nem. con.*, "that the following gentlemen, namely, Messrs. Turtton, Judge, Molloy, and Sim, be requested to act as new trustees, and undertake the trusts vested in the old and former trustees; and that the old trustees, and their representatives, be requested to convey and assign over their interests in the church property, land, and funds, to such acts as may be necessary to vest the property in the new trustees; and that in case of any difficulty, the new trustees be requested, on behalf of the inhabitants, to take such steps as they may deem necessary for placing the trusts on a proper footing."

JUDICIAL APPEALS.

The following case exhibits another instance of the law's delay. Janokee Das, a very wealthy native of Benares, was convicted, in 1823, of a conspiracy, which was concocted by him at Benares, but matured and carried on in Calcutta by others; Janokee never having been in Calcutta. At the trial, an objection had been taken on the subject of jurisdiction; but it was maintained, that the court had a constructive jurisdiction, and a verdict of guilty was returned. As this was a criminal case, however, leave was given that judgment should be suspended till an appeal could be made to the King in Council. Further time was granted from time to time, but no tidings of the result of the appeal were heard. Application was now made, therefore, to the Supreme Court, for final judgment; but as it did not appear that the defendant had influenced the farther delay to the second term of 1837, with an understanding that the defendant should then be brought up for judgment. It is now seven years since this matter was appealed to England.—*Friend of India.*

MR. MACAULAY.

Mr. Macaulay, the fourth ordinary member of council, has lately been assailed with much bitterness by anonymous legal writers in the Calcutta papers. One, under the signature of "A Lawyer," in a very tumid sort of epistle, wherein he endeavours to show that the new Tariff Act is contrary to the stat. 3 and 4 Will. III., consolidating the navigation laws, lets out the secret of this hostility:—

"You had not been forty-eight hours in India, your feet were scarcely dry from the surf at Madras, before you thought fit to declare, that if you had your own way, in two years time, not a court of English law should exist in India. We heard this, and from that hour took the measure of

your mind, of your legislative capacity, of your political impartiality, of your wisdom and moderation; we knew you for our enemy, for the enemy of every institution that stood in the path of your own power; we saw that you came hither to follow out your own interests, to contribute, perchance, the Company you had offended, a pledged partizan to do an appointed work; we waited for you, we heard of the extravagant indirection of your conversation, and we foresaw that, with such a plenary power as you possessed of being ridiculous, you would, without fail, make yourself, to your laws, a public laughing stock. Thus it has been, and thus will it be again, till the termination of your political career; we leave you more leisure to turn history into ephemeral party pamphlets, and political essays, which posterity will have no occasion to forget."

WET DOCKS.

Capt. Johnston has projected a plan for the construction of two wet docks, to be called respectively the Import and Export Docks; each is to be capable of containing 100 ships of the classes which trade to this port, and of loading and unloading, at the same time, fifty or sixty vessels. He calculates the whole expense at thirty-five lacs, and proposes to raise it by loan. A strong objection is made to a ship dock in Calcutta, in the unhealthiness which the confinement of ships in such a position, must be expected to produce among the crews in hot weather.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this Society, on the 13th April, a communication was read from Lord Auckland, respecting the seeds and plants he had brought from Europe, comprehending, besides a variety of garden-seeds and corn, Brazilian cotton seeds, figs, grapes, &c., also hemlock, henbane, and foxglove, put up at the recommendation of Dr. Royle; with a memorandum, by this gentleman, as to the introduction of useful plants into India.

Mr. Piddington produced an apricot (ripe) from a tree in the garden of Mr. Perrier, at Chandernagore, the flavour of which was reported, by competent judges, to be equal to any grown in France.

MAHOMEDAN REFORMER.

A Peer, or Mahomedan saint and reformer, took his departure, with 600 passengers, on the brig *Homonahau*, from Madras to Calcutta. It is a general belief among Asiatics, that a vessel happening to carry a parson, or a person in holy orders, or a Mullah or a Peer, as a passenger from one port to another, is doomed to share inevitably some kind of misfortune on the

voyage. As if to sanction this superstition, the *Homonahau* was wrecked near Madapollam. The Mahomedans of Calcutta were on the tiptoe of expectation.

THE SUPREME COURT.

A writer of a series of papers, on "English Law in India," published in a Calcutta paper, has undertaken to "attempt" to prove that "the Supreme Court of Calcutta is the worst court in all India." This proposition he makes out, by considering it with reference to the "three great points in the constitution of a court of justice," namely, 1, accessibility to the generality of people having matters of right suitors for the trouble of going to law; 2, power of remunerating a man for the trouble of generally deciding correctly on the rightfulness of suits.

As to the first, he says that, not being a perambulating court, it must necessarily be inaccessible to the people of more than three districts, or so, out of seventy or eighty districts. "No cheapness, or other excellence of procedure, could make it a good court to decide a case in, while the parties and witnesses reside at Delhi; and, in respect of accessibility, it is the residence of the parties at the time of action, not their residence at the time of their birth, that must be considered." From birth, in respect to prices of commodities, he shows, that, for the Supreme Court to be, *ceteris paribus*, as accessible as the English courts are, its expense ought to be six-sevenths less than the expense of those courts; and, besides this, not only is money of greater value here than in England, but property is scarcer. Comparing, however, the costs in the Supreme Court with those in an English court, he finds that, to obtain judgment in the simplest form of an undefended action, costs, in the Court of King's Bench, £8; in the Supreme Court, Rs. 400, or five times the London charge; that the average costs in common-law cases are, in England, £50; in Calcutta, Rs. 2,500, or £250; whilst the average costs in an equity suit are from Rs. 12,000 to 15,000. "The fee to an English barrister for making a motion in chambers is 10s. 6d.; the Calcutta barristers make no such motion under five gold mohurs, or more than fifteen times the English charge. A common law consultation-fee in England is £2. 2s., here it is three gold mohurs, or more than double. An equity consultation-fee in England is also £2. 2s., here it is five gold mohurs, or nearly four times as much."

On the second point, he says: "If any one of my readers has ever gone to law, and gained his cause, he has found himself obliged to pay a large sum of money. The mystery of this must be explained. One portion of an attorney's law charges

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is put by the court (or its officer) into a column, headed by the words "Party and Party;" these the wrongful litigant has to defray, if he can, and if he cannot, the rightful litigant must pay for him. Another portion is put into another column, headed by the more awful words, "Attorney and Client." This portion the rightful litigant has to pay. The enforcing payment of this money is the method which the court takes to remunerate a man for the trouble, anxiety, and risk to which he has been put by another man, who has wrongfully refused to give him his due, or who has wrongfully tried to take from him what was his own. Now, again, suppose that the debt is for some matter of account, or trust, or that it cannot be proved without the power of examining the defendant, you must go to equity, and your bill will be, on an average, Rs. 8,000; of which, if you succeed, and if your debtor be a very rich man, you will have to pay Rs. 3,000; that is to say, you will lose Rs. 2,000 by trying to obtain payment of Rs. 400, provided you have great luck."

In respect to the third point, he awards the palm to the Mofussil courts.

Some influential native residents of the suburbs have presented a petition, very numerous signed, to government, praying that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court may not be extended beyond its present limits.

DOMESTIC MANNERS OF THE HINDUS.

The performance of successive *brutes* (ceremonies) is always considered by the Hindu females as the surest way of acquiring happiness. To prolong the lives of their husbands, sons, sons-in-law, and brothers, is the constant subject of their thoughts. Convinced of the efficiency of their *shastur* and *munters*, in realizing whatever they wish, they think it a duty incumbent upon them to attend to the holy instructions of the infernal sybils, always listened to with awe and veneration. In order to brighten their locks, enhance their charms, and enthrall the hearts of their husbands, they worship once a day, in the month of Bysac, a brahmin and a brahmin woman. First of all, they make these objects of their adoration sit on two pieces of wood, known by the name of *peeraks*, and, washing their feet and cooling them with a fan, give them a few fruits and sweetmeats to eat. They sometimes beautify the feet of a brahmin man only with a little quantity of pounded turmeric softened with water, comb her hair, adorn her head with a spot of red lead, and give her a betel, from a conviction that they will never be widows. That their brothers may have long lives, they remain speechless every afternoon in this

month, and never open their lips as long as the firmament is not studded with stars, and their evening prayers are not all over.

When a Hindu female is in that interesting condition agreeable to ladies who love their lords, a great deal of additional folly is practised. In the fifth month of her pregnancy, her father and father-in-law send to each others' houses, and also to their respective relations, a variety of sweetmeats, fruits, sherbets, congealed milk (*kheer*), and other delicious articles. Clothes of different kinds are given to her, and she is requested to eat whatever she pleases. In the beginning of the ninth month, she beautifies her person with pounded turmeric, and bathes. A lamp and a thick piece of stone (*nura*) are kept in a room covered with two baskets. Two or three of the family women take her to this room, and desire her to open any of these baskets. An entertainment then takes place, when numbers of ladies, both old and young, attend; and the blooming girl, attired in a dazzling saree of Benares, and decked with a profusion of gold and gems, is brought before them. The feast is generally held in *dalaws* or compounds, where the invited women squat down on the ground, in methodical rows, having leaves of plantain-trees before them full of all sort of dainties, and deeply engage themselves in enjoying the pleasures of the *khanah*; doubtless coinciding with Quin (of facetious memory), who wished that his throat was a mile long, and every inch a palate. The girl, in commemoration of whose state this feast takes place, sits in a conspicuous place, with a veil all over her face; and there is nothing to be heard in this company but vociferation and clamour. The Hindu women, I am sorry to say, do not possess much delicacy in their speech, and fall wretchedly short of civility and good manners. The generality of them cherish no good feelings towards each other. Jealousy may be said to be one of their principal characteristics.—*Native Corresp. of Englishman.*

THE DAK.

The dak communication between Calcutta and Bombay has so much increased in rapidity, that the mails from the latter presidency (distant 1,300 miles) reach Calcutta about the middle of the eleventh day, nearly as soon as, and sometimes sooner than, those from Madras, distant only 1,030 miles.

MONEY CHANGERS.

The covetousness of the Calcutta money changers has worked its own cure. The Trade Association have come forward to put an end to the extortion of the *shroffs*. Mr. Gromer, whose proposal we have before noticed, undertook to supply change

at the rate of six pice profit on the rupee, while the *shroffs* were demanding from one to two annas; but the Association have concerted measures for exchanging the new rupee into halves, quarters, and pice, without any reduction; a proceeding which has so alarmed the native money changers, that they now offer to do the same, and even threaten to give more rather than lose their trade altogether.

MENDICITY IN INDIA.

The *Delhi Gazette* has an article on the practice of mendicinity in India. The writer very justly calls it a kind of tax, most vexatious and harassing. As far as our observation has extended, we can testify to the truth of the remark. Beggars in this country so easily get a living, that all sorts of idle and loose characters enlist themselves as such, and prowl about the streets, extorting unwilling charity. Several causes have tended to bring about this state of circumstances. The natural fertility of the land leading to an abundance of produce, labour is held cheap, as the means of supporting life are found without difficulty. The religion and manners of the people inculcating charity as a virtue of the first order, there are not wanting idle men to avail themselves of the pretence; and so we have different organized bands of mendicants, who regularly feed and fatten upon public alms. In fact, the success of these men is so great, that we do not wonder to see men, who were labourers at one time, turn into regular beggars. The *Byragies*, *Bostoms*, and *Syannashees*, who infest the streets of Calcutta, are a great nuisance to the people of the metropolis. Besides these, we have regular frequenters of marriages, shrauds, and festivals of all kinds, who are such sturdy villains, that they do not scruple to use every means, persuasion, intreaty, threat, and abuse, by turns, for the purpose of extortion. Brahmins are found in greater proportion among beggars than any other caste of men; and when such a wretch besets us, it is not until after he has exhausted every term in the beggar's vocabulary, be it to persuade, to soften, or to threaten, to bring down blessings on the head of us and ours, or to shower down curses and damnation, that he will leave us.—*Gyananneshun, April 6.*

NATIVE NOBILITY.

The *Friend of India*, the conductor of which is supposed to be well acquainted with the native character, approves of a suggestion to create a native order of nobility. He observes: "that the creation of a large order of nobility would be beneficial to the interests of government, there can be little doubt. These titles are highly appreciated by the natives; they confer

distinction, and give a pre-eminence in society, which the natives value quite as much as the inhabitants of Europe do, and perhaps a little more. Those who are disposed to sneer at the titles and dresses upon which the native prides himself, have only to remember how justly proud an Englishman feels of the honours bestowed by his own sovereign, to perceive that the passion for titles is natural to human nature, and not peculiar to this nation. If the native, instead of priding himself on distinctions bestowed by *Mlecha* rulers, had maintained a haughty and sullen reserve respecting every thing connected with the British Government, our position in this country might have been less safe than it is. We may, therefore, overlook the harmless vanity with which the new-made *rajah* displays his blushing honours to his admiring countrymen, since these titles afford an opportunity of attaching the natives to the British Government as to the source of honour. They constitute one additional link between the rulers and the subjects of this empire. Upon this, among other grounds, therefore, it appears not undesirable that an extensive order of nobility, of various grades, should be established throughout India; and that it should be fixed upon the broad basis of merit. In comparison with the extent of the country, the distribution of honours has hitherto been too scanty to produce any great effect. We could wish them more widely diffused; we could desire to see, in every province of this empire, men at the head of native society, who traced their distinction to the British Government, and whose elevation proved to the community, that the path of honourable exertion was the road to honour. These patents of nobility might thus be made a stimulus to good and great actions, while, at the same time, they served to diffuse the influence of the British Government through every vein and artery of the empire. Under such an arrangement, we might look for the employment of wealth which is now wasted on idle shews or pernicious festivities, in the construction of roads, bridges, and canals, and in the endowments of hospitals and schools. New life would be imparted to national improvement, without any tax on the resources of the state."

SLAVERY IN ASSAM.

It affords us much pleasure to think, that in the new era which is opening upon Assam, the foulness of slavery will, to a certainty, be wiped from her face. Slavery, it is true, does not present the same revolting features as in other places, particularly the British colonies, more properly so called. In Assam, the difference between the free and the slave population is comparatively small: to outward appear-

ance, indeed, scarcely any difference exists. The general population are so poor, so ignorant, so vicious, so destitute of any principle of independence and manliness of character, that slavery can scarcely sink those who are held by it lower than the rest of the people. On the other hand, the Assamese slave-holders see no such wide distinction between their slaves and the general population, as tempts them to use peculiar severity or contemptuousness in their treatment of them. Complaints of slaves against their masters are extremely rare in the courts; although a ready sympathy for the slave is sure to be found there, seeing our Indian magistrates are neither slave-owners themselves, nor the friends and companions of those who are. Yet the power of a slave-master is too much never to be abused, even in the most favourable circumstances; and cases of intolerable hardship have been witnessed in Assam, as well as elsewhere. The government have already made a movement towards the extinction of slavery in Assam; and we shall be most happy to hear of the completion of their purpose. We understand the draft of a regulation amongst the public authorities, which contains an entire code of both civil and criminal administration for the province of Assam (the same is applicable, with little modification, to Arracan); and one section is devoted to slavery and bondage.—*Friend of India.*

DR. JACOBUS REINIERA VOS.

Dr. Vos, well known to residents at Calcutta as police surgeon, and who died there on the 15th May, was one of the oldest European inhabitants of that city. He arrived in the country just in the beginning of the present century, and practised for some years in the Dutch settlement of Chinsurah; the inhabitants of which place, particularly the natives, to this day, mention his name with the greatest respect and veneration. Latterly, he settled in Calcutta, where his acquirements and experience had gained him a very extensive practice among the European, Indo-Briton, Armenian, and native population. The qualities of his head kept pace with the qualities of his heart; he was eminently distinguished for his exemplary piety.

REPEAL OF APPEAL.

The question of the right of appeal is not to be laid on the shelf, merely because the Act has passed. It is in contemplation to get up a public meeting to petition Parliament; and, from what we hear, the meeting is likely to be a more exciting and more crowded one than any that has yet occurred in Calcutta. The natives, not of one party, but of all parties of any pre-

which the Maharaja, in some instances, finds it difficult to suppress. Dost Mahomed Khan, it is thought, is endeavouring to create as much opposition as he can to Runjeet's sway. The office of "keeper of the seals" has been put up for sale—27,000 rupees is the highest price yet offered for it. Goojur Sing, Runjeet's vakeel to the British Government, is in very bad odour with his master, who repents him of having deputed so great a *tamashbeen* to represent him: the embassy had, by the last accounts, arrived at Umritsur, and was about proceeding to join Runjeet. Mahun Sing, the Nazim of Cashmere, from whose judicious measures so much good has resulted, remains firm in refusing to tax the country beyond its means. Runjeet, on hearing of the surprise that the *zumeendars* should have had the temerity to oppose, for an instant, the British Government, whose army is like the burning "sirocco," before which nothing can stand.

Sultaun Mahomed Khan has been already acting the tyrant in his territory: his *zumeendars*, disgusted with his severity, invited Mahomed Akber Khan, the son of the Cabool chief, to assist them, and he, with a few followers, has already succeeded in obtaining one of the forts of Sultaun Mahomed, who has sent out his son to oppose the intruder. Mooltan is in a very disturbed state: the ryots are up in arms, and pay little or no obedience to their Seik chief, Dewun Sawun Mull.—*Loodianah Ukhbar*, May 7.

THE TENASSERIM PROVINCES.

We learn from letters received from the Tenasserim provinces, that, owing to the judicious proceedings of Lieut. Macgrath, the complete discomfiture and dispersion of the banditti has been effected. For a long time this officer was engaged in an ineffectual pursuit of the robbers, who, being leagued with the hill tribes, had spies dispersed in all parts of the country, and were therefore timely apprized of the approach of our troops, and thus enabled to elude them. The musket-shot of the brigands, but have not been aware of their proximity until after they had effected their escape.—*Hurkaru*, May 13.

SELF-ACCUSATION.

The following incident reveals a trait in the Hindu character:

A jemadar, newly promoted, was murdered in the sepoy lines on the 25th February. He was way-laid, and cut down close to his own quarters, and the murderers, two in number, effected their escape, after the perpetration of the deed,

leaving their victim dead upon the spot. A tulwar-sheath was found rent against the wall of the jemadar's house, behind which the murderers had evidently taken their station to watch his egress. Many sepoy were placed in custody, and very little doubt is entertained of all the parties implicated in the foul crime being detected. A few days after the murder was committed, a fakeer made an ineffectual attempt to get the men, who are confined on suspicion, released, by inducing a sepoy to declare that he committed the crime, and that no one else was implicated; the fakeer also offered to point out the spot where the instrument of murder was hid; but, notwithstanding his assurance, no tulwar was forthcoming. On inquiry, it was found that the sepoy was entirely guiltless, although he insisted upon pleading guilty. It appears that he had been cajoled by the fakeer into a belief that he would go direct to Heaven, if he sacrificed himself to save those who were in confinement, one of whom is the subadar-major of the corps: the man's innocence, however, has been put beyond a doubt by five men swearing an *alibi*.

THE JHEEND TERRITORY.

A deputation from the protected Sikh states has arrived here (Allahabad), charged with a petition and remonstrance against the resumption of the Jheend territory. The claimant is Suroop Sing, the grandson of Gujput Sing, and we believe the case stands thus:—

Gujput Sing conquered Jheend; he left three sons, Mili Sing, Bhag Sing, and Bhoop Sing, and one daughter, Raj Koor, the mother of our good friend Runjeet Sing of Lahore. Mili Sing died without issue. Bhag Sing succeeded his father, and to Bhoop Sing was assigned as maintenance a portion of the family property. Bhag Sing had three sons, two of whom died without issue; he was succeeded by Futteh Sing, his surviving son, who left issue Sungut day childless. Under these circumstances, according to the law of Gurranth (Granth), the law of the Sikhs, the inheritance reverts to the line of Bhoop Sing. Bhoop Sing was succeeded by roop Sing, the grandson, and now the sole representative in the male line of Gujput Sing. On this ground he claims the territory and chiefship.

What the treaties of 1809 may be, we know not; but if they do guarantee to the states the observance of their own laws and customs of inheritance and succession, we do not see how Suroop's claim is to be evaded; or if it be untrue, how we are to get rid of Runjeet Sing, who will certainly claim in right of his

mother, should we, by rejecting Suroop Sing's claim, decide that no representative in the male line is left, of Gujput. It is a pity that full inquiry on this head was not made before the extreme measure was resorted to, of resuming the territories, and of making arrangements which it may be disagreeable to countermand; but our governor is too liberal and too just to allow such feelings to weigh a moment; he is also too well acquainted with the nature of our relations with the states in question, to admit of a possibility of his being deceived in regard to the intrinsic merits of the question. We are too powerful to be misinterpreted in correcting an error: on the contrary, if we have committed one, its acknowledgment will be even the more graceful and honourable.—*Central P.*, April 30.

We understand that it has been found necessary to assemble a force in the Sirhind division, in order to reduce and punish some insurgents, who were subjects of the late Jheend Raja, one of the protected Seik chieftains, by whose decease, without heirs, his small territories devolved to the paramount power. They are in possession of a strong hold, called Bullamalee, about 100 miles west of Ambalah, and 80 miles from Hansi, not far from Loonam, which will be found on the maps. They had been accustomed to act pretty much as they pleased under their late sovereign, from whose residence they were removed by a distance of some 70 miles; and they manifested their aversion to a more regular government, by attacking Mr. Edgeworth, assistant to the political agent at Ambalah, who had been deputed to arrange the late Jheend territory; pillaging his tents, and killing some of his people. We hear the force is to consist of a troop of horse-artillery, a company of foot-artillery, and a small battering-train; a squadron of regular cavalry, Skinner's horse, and three regiments of native infantry.

No season of the year could possibly be more unpropitious, but we dare say that the whole business will be settled without a blow. We look upon the tumult as one of those every-day rows, resulting from our settlement arrangements, when new territories fall into our hands.—*Hurkaru*.

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, April 22.

(Before Sir R. B. Comyn, Knt., Chief Justice, at his Chambers.)

Mahomed Khan Sahib v. Fucker Unnissa Begum. — The Advocate General

* The Begum has already been before the court on a charge of *manslaughter*, to which she pleaded

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moved this day on behalf of the defendant, Fucker Unnissa Begum, who had been arrested under a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum* in this action, for a rule, that the writ be set aside, and the defendant be forthwith discharged from the custody of the sheriff with costs, to be paid by the plaintiffs, unless good cause be shewn to the contrary. He grounded his motion on the affidavits, and upon the certificate of the sheriff, that the defendant was, on the 13th day of April, 1836, taken by his officers and is now in his custody, under a third writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum*.

The affidavit of the defendant stated, that she is the lawful daughter of his Highness Mahomed Ally Khan Ameer ul Hind Wallajah, and also sister of his Highness Omdat Omiah Wallajah, late nabob of the Carnatic; that she receives, as such daughter and sister of their said late Highnesses, from the treasury of the Government of Fort St. George, by the order and through the means of the government agent at Chepauk, a monthly pension of 416 rupees; that the defendant was taken in execution under a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum* issued in this action, while she was proceeding in a close palanquin from her house at Triplicane, on a visit to her brother Abdul Hamed Mull Actadar ud Dowlah Abdul Hamed Khan Bahunder Feroze Jung, at Roy-pettah; that she has never in any instance departed from the custom of Mahomedan ladies of high rank, and has never been visible to any male persons except those connected by blood with her, and who by Mahomedan law are prevented entering into marriage with her; that she is by her birth, as the daughter of his late Highness Mahomed Ally Khan Ameer ul Hind Wallajah, entitled to all the privileges, respects, and immunities belonging or appertaining to the family of the nabobs of the Carnatic. The affidavits of other persons, including Mr. James Lushington, confirmed these facts, and stated that Fucker Unnissa Begum has always been considered, treated, and respected as a Mahomedan princess, the daughter of a sovereign prince, and a lady of exalted rank, as well by all the members of the British Government at Fort St. George and all other British subjects in India, as by the family and dependants of their Highnesses the Nabobs of the Carnatic.

Rule *Nisi* granted.

April 29th.

Mr. Minchin showed cause this day, grounded upon the affidavit of Mahomed Khan, Dasapah Braminy, Ram Sing, and Moosah Khan, stating, that the defendant, Fucker Unnissa Begum, was the

guilty; subsequently pleaded the king's pardon, on which occasion she did not appear.

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The *Advocate-general*, in reply, contended, that it was not necessary that a person should be actually resident in the house of an ambassador, or to be entitled to the privileges conferred by the statute of Anne. In *Vattel*, not only servants, but all the family are mentioned; the question was, whether they are actual servants and actual relations in the household; and if they were, then the same privileges attached to them. The exemption of the nabob's family, however,

The Chief Justice.—The nabob having been recognized as a prince, the court ought to preserve the privileges of the blood royal. A nicker daughter is, to all intents and purposes, a legitimate daughter. Suppose Wallajah had been alive, there would then be no doubt that the defendant would be exempt from arrest as his daughter. Now that he is dead, she cannot be in a worse situation. The charter and statutes preserve to the natives their usages and privileges; and exemption from the inconvenience of arrest for debt, was certainly one of the privileges attaching to the reigning family. The cases cited by Mr. Minchin want merely to shew that a privilege from jurisdiction of the court ought to be pleaded in bar. The present case was not one of exemption from the jurisdiction of the court, but of exemption from arrest. The action against the defendant was the same as an action against a princess. Her person cannot be taken in execution. The plaintiff might have applied in the usual course through the political agent. His having omitted to do so was inexcusable. His lordship therefore considered that the rule ought to be made absolute, with costs.

MISCELLANEOUS.
 MUSSULMAN REFORMER.

1888.
MUSULMAN REFORMER.
We learn that the Moulee, whose doctrines of reform have excited so much discussion of late, (see p. 18), and whose

April 6.
The reforming Moulee of Triplicane has taken his departure, under a fitting escort to keep him out of harm's way. He goes out of the benighted land, we hear, having despoiled the Egyptians, in the shape of some 10,000 rupees, contributed from Mussulman purses.—*Madras Herald*, March 23.

The vital importance of the military to the existence of our supremacy in India, may be gathered from the almost hourly demand for its service in some one quarter or other. On the slightest show of opposition, troops are in immediate requisition, of which we have examples in two very distant and opposite directions, Jheend and Goomsur. These and numerous similar instances prove, that at present our government is solely one of superior power, and unsupported by any opinion of its legitimacy, or of the benefits conferred on the governed. The wisdom which dictates the prompt interference of the military is unquestionable, but it is to be regretted that the measures are not of a more comprehensive and decisive nature, and the strength of the force such as to render even the shadow of resistance hopeless. A single petty district, if allowed to continue in rebellion, would soon become the nucleus for all the numerous discontented of the surrounding country. The slightest victory would quickly extend their fame and augment their numbers: hence the necessity and propriety of sending at once an overwhelming force on every occasion.

Mudras Herald, April 19.

We have reason to know that the state of the rail-way question, as far as the government are concerned, is as follows :—The attention of government was attracted to the large and unproductive

* See Calcutta Intelligence.

A small piece of railway has been laid down near the Chintadrapettah Bridge, which is well worth the inspection of the good people of Madras who have not visited England since railways have become common. To show how little labour is required on a road of this description, a cart is placed upon the rails, loaded with stones, which is easily moved up a slightly inclined plane by one hand, from whence it returns by its own weight to the place from which it was first propelled.—*Madras Gazette*, May 4.

The *Madras Courier* of the 6th of May states, "that Capt. Fitzgibbon, of the 5th L. C., is coming down to Madras, to be put on his trial before a general court martial, on charges founded on disclosures made before a recent general court-martial of an indelicate nature." By the *Madras* general orders of the 25th April, it appears that Capt. Fitzgibbon preferred the following charge against Gunner Lloyd Henry Leach, of the 2d battalion of artillery, viz.—"Having, before a court of enquiry, of which Col. Midway Fane, of H. M. 54th Foot, was president, and which assembled at Trichinopoly on the 3d of February, 1836, falsely accused (Capt. Fitzgibbon) of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman." Gunner Leach was tried by a general court-martial and most fully acquitted; the charge being voted "unfounded, unwarranted, and malicious."

NATIVE FEELING.
At the meeting to consider of a petition in favour of a steam communication with Europe, on the 26th March, one of the

resolutions was seconded by Ragavah Charryah, who said, "it might be thought, from the circumstance that no natives had signed the requisition, that they were not much interested in the success of this measure; but he was of opinion that they were, both politically and commercially, as much interested as the European community: politically, because they were the subjects of the same king and governed by the same laws, and, therefore, what affected the one must equally affect the other—and commercially, because they were in the habit of sending goods to the European market, without having recourse to the European houses of agency. He was of opinion that it would be desirable if those gentlemen were to take native partners, instead of employing dubashes. He thought that if the government felt inclined to extend the objects of the New Charter, the attendance of natives in that hall, on public occasions, would be greater than it hitherto had been. The natives were much inclined to go on in concert with the European community, and they were very anxious to sign the petition of the meeting that morning."

GUICHARD AND CO.

The firm of Messrs. Guichard and Co., general merchants of this place, stopped payment yesterday, the supposed immediate cause being large speculations in cotton.—*Madras Courier*, May 6.

From what we have heard, we have reason to believe that their pecuniary embarrassments are likely to prove merely temporary.—*Conservative*, May 6.

GOVERNMENT RELIGION OF INDIA.

A correspondent of the *Madras Herald*, in an article on the "Government Religion of India," has the following plausible, if not just, remarks on the subject:

"As the government and the officers of highest rank do take an active part in favour of Mahomedanism and idolatry, I imagined it probable they might encourage in an equal degree the conscientious profession of the truth; but here again was I perplexed by facts, when I learned that a Mussulman had killed a pig and thrown it into a mosque, for which he was tried by a court-martial and condemned to death. The exact British law under which his case came, I am not lawyer enough to know; but as if the death of the offender was insufficient to appease the offended spirit of Mahomedanism, the government ordered a Christian officer of engineers to build that which his own religion told him it endangered the salvation of his soul to do; the officer suggested, that the Mussulmans would perhaps be as well pleased if the money was given to them to

build their own place of worship, and for this he was removed from his situation. The more recent case of persecution towards Capt. Richardson, shows that, when government and the high authorities do interfere with the moral or religious affairs of the army, although the object of doing so is not professedly to uphold vice and crime, or to perpetuate paganism and idolatry, there is an evident approximation to either, rather than an identification with the interests and commands of Christianity. The many duties unnecessarily performed on the Sabbath, the billiard-playing, card-parties, aquatic excursions, hunting and shooting parties, for which that day is selected, evince that neither the government nor its officers consider themselves bound to the observance of that religion."

GOOMSOOR.

The official intelligence from Goomsoor, yesterday, was by no means satisfactory. It appears that only a few of the petty chiefs have been taken, and that the principal leading men of the seminary are still at large. A combined movement of detachments from several regiments, for the capture of the principal chief, had entirely failed. The chief dispersed his followers, and escaped by passing between the combined force and the main body of the army. The number of sick at headquarters amounts to 1,500, and one regiment has only 75 effectives.

The barque *Louisa*, now in the roads, sails for Ganjan on Thursday, with Captains Bogle, McKenzie, and Considine, to join the field force, with three medical officers, and a large supply of hospital stores, which have been much required.—*Conservative*, May 3.

We have reason to believe, from late intelligence through a medical officer, that the amount of sick at Goomsoor has been exaggerated in being put down at about 1,500. It is stated that the number of persons ill in hospital has never exceeded 900, the remainder consisting of convalescents, and persons relieved from active duty in consequence of excessive fatigue.

We have a letter from the Goomsoor country of the 1st ult., from which we make the following extract: "You are correct in saying that no man can prophesy when the last act of this wearisome drama will be closed. It seems to me that, as soon as one disaffected character is put out of the way, a dozen others start up in his place; and this inveteracy I attribute mainly to an impression that has got among the chiefs, of its being Mr. Russell's policy to bring the country directly under the Company's rule—a state of affairs which the mountain leaders cannot fail to see will utterly destroy their power and influence; while those of the dis-

affected, whose revenue arises from a conscientious disregard of the difference between meum and tuum, will have to collect it under circumstances by no means as favourable as heretofore: and hence arises their dislike to the change. Several, however, of the most notorious of both kinds have already paid the penalty of their crimes: Bundeuau Bunge (whom you call 'the chief firebrand') hangs in chains near Noogaum; Con Chan Sing, the same near Goomsoor Fort and Vairroochuttrum; and Sondoury Bissoye, somewhere in Boghoda; and it is to be hoped that these examples, and others which justice requires, will have a salutary effect towards a settlement of affairs."

Our correspondent adds that 400 sepoy, with five or six officers, lay ill of fever at Noogaumaloon.—*Mud. Gaz.* May 4.

A correspondent of the *Herald* gives the following as a correct statement of the affair of Ensign Gibbon's detachment:—"The party under the late Ensign Gibbon consisted of about thirty men; they were escorting seven women of the late Rajah of Goomsoor from Oadegherry to Durgurpersand, and having entered a pass between these two places, were attacked by a large body of Koonds. The pass is confessed to be the worst yet met with in that country; the road winds up and round the side of a large hill; the path is only sufficiently broad for one man, and is extremely stony and rocky, and its ascent very steep in most parts; immediately on the right the hill descends into a nullah very abruptly; jungle, of course, on all sides. The position of the Koonds, on the hill over-hanging the path, where there are stones sufficient to crush man or beast, was therefore most advantageous. The length of the pass is two miles and a half. Some of the enemy appeared on the top of it, and fired arrows at the detachment. Their fire was not returned by our men, because Gibbon had given orders that they should not fire without his orders. This was a great mistake; the men in rear could not bear this system of being shot at, without returning it. When they had come down near half the pass, the Koonds began with stones and arrows; the rear-guard, who first suffered, called out to the main body that they were wounded and annoyed, and requested permission to fire, and a naigue having been shot dead with an arrow, Gibbon ordered the men to fire. But by this time the Koonds had acquired confidence; finding their own fire was doing execution, and not replied to, they closed in with their hatchets, &c. The women being carried in dooleys in the centre of the party, so scattered and lengthened the line of march, that the men in front could not have known much of what was going

on behind; from the nature of the pass this is probable, as the path winds very much, and one part is hidden from another by jungle. In regard to the defection of the sepoy, and Gibbon and Bromley having been seen defending themselves quite alone (as stated in your paper), both circumstances, as I hope to prove, are extremely improbable. A naigue and twelve sepoy were killed, and seven wounded, on this occasion, and several of their bodies were found close to poor Gibbon's; so that I cannot imagine how it is possible that these two young men could have been seen, as is stated, 'surrounded by Koonds, endeavouring to defend the women and themselves, and no sepoy near them.' As the conduct of the jemadar, who commanded the rear-guard, and that of two or three sepoy, is now under investigation, I shall refrain for the present from making any remarks on the subject of it. It is truly unfortunate that this escort was commanded by so young and inexperienced an officer as poor Gibbon, who, although as brave and fine-spirited a lad as ever lived, knew nothing of the men under his command, having been only attached to the company about one month, and was moreover totally unacquainted with the Hindostanee language; so that, I fear, the men could have had but little confidence in him in the hour of danger. One havildar, one naigue, and ten sepoy are stated to have returned without arms; it is but fair to observe, that of these several were so badly wounded, as to have been unable to save them."

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HORRIBLE INFANTICIDE.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* of April 6, on the faith of a letter from Ahmednuggur, states the following horrible transaction:

"It is distressing to relate, that, for these few days past, several native children have been missed from the Pettah of this place, and general report says, that a Rajpootnee of distinction, residing a few days' march from hence, and who has for some time past been in a dangerous state of illness, having been informed by her medical advisers that all endeavours to restore her would prove ineffectual, unless she consented to eat the heart and liver of twenty young children, at length acquiesced in the measure. Three days since (says my correspondent, whose letter is dated the 2d inst.), a child was found in a nullah near this place, with the belly cut open, from which the heart and liver had been extracted. There are now two men confined in the bazaar guard, who have been

taken up on suspicion of being connected with this horrible traffic. The inhabitants of Ahmednuggur are in such a state of trepidation, that their children are kept closely confined to their homes."

NEW CAUSEWAY.

The *Bombay Courier* states, that the Government have it in contemplation to add another causeway to the useful works of that nature, to facilitate the communications of the island. The Tannah causeway is to run from the island of Salsette (already connected with Bombay) to the main land, whereby between seventy and eighty miles will be saved in the distance of the common land route. As a testimony of their opinion of the public utility of this work, certain natives, headed by the two principal Parrees, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Framjee Cowasjee (who are always foremost in acts of liberality) have subscribed ten thousand rupees, unsolicited, towards the undertaking. The Government secretary, in acknowledging this "highly liberal and public-spirited offer," states, "that although some further arrangements remain to be made before the work can be definitively undertaken, yet the Governor in Council, so far as he has yet had time to consider the effect of the aid now tendered, is of opinion that it will enable him to proceed to the accomplishment of the great improvement contemplated, consistently with a due regard to the obligation of maintaining economy in the public expenditure; and he therefore willingly accepts, in the name of the ruling authorities, the munificent contribution placed at his disposal."

SURPLUS PROCEEDS OF THE BOMBAY THEATRE.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants, held on the 26th April, pursuant to the notice of the sheriff of Bombay, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of addressing Government on the subject of applying the surplus proceeds from the sale of the theatre to some public work of general utility, Sir Charles Malcolm, Knight, in the chair; it was resolved: "That a committee be appointed to communicate with Government regarding the funds realized by the sale of the theatre and ground, in order that the same may be placed at the disposal of the public, to be appropriated for some public useful purpose."

The committee appointed by the meeting having addressed a letter to Government, soliciting that the funds realized by the sale of the theatre and ground, may be placed at the disposal of the inhabitants of the presidency, to be appropriated for some public useful purpose, were informed, in reply, that "the Governor in Council

would not feel himself authorized to resign the fund in question, pending a reference to the home authorities, unless some specific work were proposed, of such obvious advantage to all classes of the community, as to justify Government in adopting it, on its own responsibility."

Ceylon.

LAW.

At the sitting of the Supreme Court on the 30th March, the Hon. the late second puisne justice, Mr. Norris, took the oaths of office as acting chief justice. In administering to him the oaths, the Hon. the senior puisne justice, Mr. Serjeant Rough, addressed the court in the following terms:

"My Lord Chief Justice—I congratulate you upon your advancement. Gentlemen, the district judges now present—the officers of the court, and members of the bar, I congratulate you upon the accession of your new chief. He is likely to remain long at your head, and will, I doubt not, render most beneficial services to this island, of which he is now *so ipso nomine* chief justice. I may take this opportunity of saying, that I somewhat regret my absence from Colombo, on circuit, at the time when the late chief justice withdrew from his seat. I should not have been found wanting (there are those present who know I should not), I should not have been found unready, to acknowledge his judicial deserts. He lived and toiled amongst you many years. I should have joined you in hoping ease and prosperity to him in Europe. My own expectation had of late been, when the season of his necessary departure should take place, that the choice of a learned brother on my left hand and had been my view. The circumstances of the colony, on the whole, naturally led me to the conclusion that no stranger, however eminent, would be placed over us. I believe great deliberation has been exercised upon the subject, and the appointment has been finally made in favour of the younger and more deserving individual. But though that individual be highly worthy, let not this bench suffer the wrong of its being supposed that I therefore consider myself to be declared unworthy. My position here, I trust will yet be my guarantee against all constructive malice. That it would not have been a matter of just pride to me to be placed for a while over gentlemen, such as we all acknowledge you to be, were it asserted by me, would scarcely gain credit. But, under the present arrangement, it will still be my pride and endeavour to do all the judicial

good I can, through the direction and at the side of the new chief justice, whose health, happiness, and free exertion of his talents, I, together with you all, I am persuaded, heartily wish."

The acting chief justice expressed his entire concurrence in the just tribute which the learned senior puisne justice, Mr. Serjeant Rough, had paid to their late colleague, Sir Charles Marshall, and his sincere thanks for the kind and flattering manner in which his own name had been mentioned. He had expected no less from the good heart and the elevated mind of his learned brother; and it was a source of the most heartfelt pleasure to him to feel and to know that their altered position (an alteration ascribable to a concurrence of circumstances—for he was not so vain as to attribute it to any extraordinary merit of his own,) would work no change in the friendship and cordiality which had always subsisted between his learned brother and himself, and which were so essential both to their own comfort, and to the proper discharge of their public duties.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pearl Fishery.—The pearl fishery, carrying on at Aripo, is not likely to turn out as profitable to Government as the out as profitable to Government as the few previous ones; and this is principally owing to the absence of the *natacotayans*, the most wealthy class of native merchants. Two reasons are assigned for the unwillingness of these people to attend; one, the severe losses they experienced in their speculations at the last fishery; the other, that one of their body, having committed an offence, received some punishment, in consequence of which he lost caste: this has so highly outraged their feelings, that they have determined, by coalescing in the present manner, to be avenged on Government, for the insult offered to their degraded brother.

Singapore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Piracy.—The Singapore papers are full of details of piratical acts committed on the native trade in these seas. "The frequent occurrence of piracies in these parts," says one of the papers, "if fully detailed, would furnish matter for a newspaper exclusively devoted to the subject." The *Indy Grant*, clipper, was attacked in the straits of Malacca, and had it not been for the resolute behaviour of her commander, she must have become a prey to the pirates, with an extremely valuable cargo of opium. It is probable that the Malays mistook her for one of the small brigs commanded by Chinese *nacodahs*, that trade between Malacca, Penang, and

Singapore, and which generally are but badly armed. An encounter took place in March, between H.M.S. *Wolf* and a fleet of pirate prahus, and this ship and the *Zephyr* proceeded to Johore in quest of the pirates, but they met with only small boats.

The *Chronicle* of March 26, states, that "a great mart for the reception and sale of goods taken by pirates exists in the immediate vicinity of the town of Singapore, and which also is the great channel through which the wants of pirates have been and are amply supplied, through the intervention, too, of some who eat of the East-India Company's bread, and where fleets of native boats are also allowed to resort without reporting themselves at this port, or without any inquiry or examination being instituted whence they had come, for what purpose, or to whither bound, or what cargo and quantity of arms they had on board. All such usual, prudent, and precautionary vigilance and superintendence that every other government has in operation, would here be accounted a palpable infringement of the freedom of trade. There are great, and it is to be feared very just, outcries against the proceedings at Teluk Belangah, a district of this island which ought to be under the strictest surveillance of the police."

Steam-Navigation.—The *Free Press* of March 31, mentions, that a scheme for the establishment of a Singapore and Penang steam-navigation company, has been put in circulation here, in which it is proposed to purchase the *Jardine* in shares of 100 Spanish dollars each, and to run her between Singapore and Penang, touching at Malacca, under the directions of a committee of management, consisting of seven of the share-holders, to be chosen at a general meeting of the share-holders.

Mussulmans and Hindoos.—The Mahometan and Hindoo holidays (the *Mohurum* and *Churuk Poojah*) concluded, the former on the 27th April, and the latter will not terminate till the 2d May.

The revellies have this year assumed a degree of hostility between the Hindoos and Mahometans, which calls upon Government to disallow, for the future, all native processions through the streets. Last night, while the Hindoos were in procession through the town, they had to pass the Mahometan temple, and being the weaker sect of the two, so great an indignity as passing the temple of Islam could not be permitted by the stronger. The Hindoos would not return, and the Mahometans were as equally determined that they should, or suffer for their presumption. The Hindoo procession was immediately attacked, not only by the Mahometans in the streets, with all descriptions of mis-

niles, from a sabre to a brickbat, but had also to sustain volleys of stones, &c., from all the windows of the neighbouring houses belonging to the children of the prophet. The unarmed and unprepared Hindoos necessarily came off the worst. In the heat of the affray, the Hindoos effected an entrance into the Mahometan temple, and destroyed a goodly assortment of glassware; for satisfaction of which, the Mahometans wished this morning to have returned the compliment, by the demolition of the Hindoo sanctuary, had they not been kept in check by the civil authorities. The personal damage done in this conflict has been the loss of one life (a Mahometan) and a score of severely battered and wounded Hindoos. The death of the Mahometan has of course not tended to allay the excitement in the minds of those of that persuasion; and so much alarm is evinced by the Hindoos from further attacks, that the Campang Hindoo has become entirely deserted, the inhabitants of yesterday having fled in all directions, to secrete themselves from the threatened dangers. We understand there is so much reason for apprehension of further aggressions by the Mahometans, that orders have been given to the military to be in readiness for any emergency which may happen during the night.—*Sing. Chron.* April 30.

Imposition of Duty.—Letters by the *Hogvine*, from Penang, state that government had transmitted to Bengal a schedule of the duties proposed to be levied at these settlements, and that the opinion prevalent was, that the impost was inevitable, and would not long be delayed. We can believe the first part of this intelligence, as it is only in conformity with previous instructions received, but have not equal assuredness in what follows, that duties will be either immediately, or at any time, levied, without some attention in the first instance being paid to the petition of the merchants of Singapore, against the imposition of so unpopular a tax; and that, if the Supreme Government should not be disposed to acquiesce in the prayer of that petition, still we think an immediate levy of duties need not be contemplated, until the papers have been considered and further orders obtained thereon, and that in the interim likely to elapse, the whole affair will be allowed to die a natural death, although we do not mean to infer that we should thereby be any nearer the mark, in inducing the government to grant us any protection, meagre as that may be, beyond what we already have.—*Sing. Chron.* April 9.

Dutch India.

A dreadful misfortune has happened to the seat of the government of the Maluccas

Islands. During three weeks, in the month of October, a thick sulphury mist lay over the islands, and on the 1st of November, at about three o'clock in the morning, an uncommonly strong earthquake was felt at Amboyna and several of the surrounding islands, and this was followed on the 4th by several new shocks. The first earthquake, at Horooko, was vertical, and lasted about 25 seconds, and that at Amboyna lasted upwards of 35 seconds. Though hitherto no accounts have been received, it is but too probable that there must have been an eruption of the volcano of Banda, and in this case, to judge from the devastation of Amboyna, the fate of Banda must have been terrible. The earthquake has been dreadful in its consequences at Amboyna; fifty-eight men, women, and children lost their lives by the falling of the barracks in Fort Victoria. Sixty-six persons in all have been killed. The government buildings have suffered considerable damage; most of them threaten still to tumble down; one of the churches was destroyed and the other much shaken; the Chinese camp is almost totally devastated, whole streets of it having been changed into heaps of ruins. The newly built pier or jetty has been shaken asunder, and the beams worked out of the ground. The government officers and other inhabitants were obliged to live in huts that had been hastily put up; they lose all they possessed, and have been thrown into the greatest poverty. The oldest inhabitants do not remember so strong an earthquake; those of the year 1781 and 1830 cannot be compared with this last. The damage sustained is upwards of 800,000 guilders.—*Canton Press*, March 19.

Letters from Batavia to the 90th of May have been received, which mention that the Dutch authorities there have been instructed to levy 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* duty on all Dutch cotton and woollen manufactures, and 25 per cent. on British goods of the same description, instead of admitting the former free, as formerly. The letters also state, which is almost too dishonourable an evasion to obtain any credit, that this regulation is a mere subterfuge on the part of the Dutch government, as it is understood that an arrangement had been previously entered into by them and the Dutch Trading Company, the chief exporters of Dutch cotton goods to Java, that if they sustained any loss thereon, it is to be made up to them to the extent of 15 per cent.; or, in other words, repay with interest and something more the duty previously advanced in Batavia. This should be rigidly looked after by our own government, for if such scandalous subterfuges as that alleged, can be resorted to, for the express purpose, too,

of placing the trade of Great Britain with Java at the utmost possible disadvantage, it would become a question whether any treaty at all ought to be entered into with a power guilty of such conspicuous bad faith.—*Times*.

Manila.

An official table, published at Manila, contains the following indicia of the trade of the island:—

Shipping inwards.	
Spanish.....	106
American.....	62
English.....	38
Other.....	25
	—231
Shipping outwards.	
Spanish.....	103
American.....	58
English.....	40
Other.....	25
	—226

Value of Cargoes imported....	1,900,397
Amount of Specie.....	1,258,312
Value of Cargoes exported.....	2,563,179
Amount of Specie.....	210,362

New Guinea.

Lieut. Capt. Enslie, commanding the Dutch brig of war *Meermin*, whilst cruising between the islands of Bali and Kangelang, met with a ship's boat with eight men, belonging to the English schooner *Jane and Henry*, wrecked in Torres Strait. These men, after having sailed about 1,200 miles in their own boat, had at last arrived at Tiacos, from whence an English ship carried them through Allas Strait, and were now continuing their voyage to Surabaya. The *Meermin* took them on board, and left them off Beaoekie to continue her cruise.

In the hopes of finding a way by which the dangerous Torres Strait might be avoided, the Dutch Colonial Government ordered the schooners *Postillon*, *Langenberg* Kool, commander, and the *Siren*, Capt. Banse, to survey that channel called the Dourga, and they arrived on the coast of New Guinea in April last. Lieut. Kool's surveys prove the Dourga River to be really a channel of the sea, and Cape Valache, therefore, makes no part of the vast coast of New Guinea, but is in fact part of an island formed by this channel.

It is to be regretted that this discovery is but of little advantage to the seafaring, since the channel is too narrow, the currents too strong, and its location too westerly, to avoid the passage through Torres Strait. Geography has, however, *Asiat. Journ.* N. S. Vol. 21. No. 83.

gained an extension of positive knowledge.

The following names have been given to the new discoveries:—The channel has been called Princess Marianne's Channel, since the passage through it was completed on her birthday. The new island formed by the channel, Frederick Henry's Island, after the King's grandson, as being of the navy; the north-western point of the island is called Kolt's Point, after the discovery of Dourga River, and the south-eastern-most point, Cape Kool, in honour to Lieut. Langenberg Kool.—*Java Courier*, Oct. 31.

China.

The disturbances in Pooning, one of the eastern districts of Canton province, seem to have been easily quelled: the *foayuen* has returned from thence, after having condemned, and executed on the spot, twenty-nine of the chief malcontents.

—*Chinese Repository*, March 1836.
A new fort has recently been commenced on the "middle island," half a mile above Howqua's fort. This work is doubtless undertaken to prevent Euro-peans from approaching the provincial peans from their "men of war." The fort city with their barrier was erected is precisely where the memorable war across the river during the memorable war of 1835, while the two English frigates were at Whampoa.—*Ibid*.

Madagascar.

The Queen of Madagascar (widow and successor of Radama) has, by the following edict, suppressed the profession of Christianity among her subjects, and strictly prohibited, on the head of religion, any departure from the customs of their ancestors.

Antananarivo, 26th Feb. 1836.
"To all the Europeans, English and French. I inform you, my friends and relations, with regard to the disposition that you have manifested towards my country, in teaching the good dispositions and knowledge, I thank you for that. It is highly acceptable to me, for I have observed the disposition manifested by you to serve the disposition manifested by you to Radama, and also to me, that you have not changed. And also to inform all you Europeans, that whilst you reside here in my country, you may among yourselves observe all the customs of your ancestors, and do not entertain any fears, for I do not change the customs of your ancestors or your customs, for the disposition which you have manifested to my country is good. However, though I state that, if the law of my country is violated, the party is guilty, whoever he may be; now is that (X)

done in this country only, but throughout the world; wherever the law of the country is violated, the party is guilty. And further, I tell you explicitly, that if this people of mine should change the customs of their ancestors, and that which has been transmitted from the long line of my predecessors, and from Adrinampoinimerina and Radama; if they should change these, I utterly detest it; for that which has been established by my ancestors I cannot permit to be changed; for I am neither ashamed nor afraid to maintain the customs of my ancestors. But if there be good dispositions and knowledge to be beneficial to my country, that I assent to; but still the customs of my ancestors I cannot allow to be relinquished. And hence, then, with regard to religious worship, whether on the Sunday or not, and the practice of baptism, and the existence of a society, those things cannot be done by my subjects in my country; but with regard to yourselves as Europeans, do that with the customs of your ancestors. But if there be a knowledge of the arts and sciences, to be beneficial to my subjects in the country, teach that, for that is good. Therefore, I tell you of this, my friends and relations, that you may hear of it; saith

Persia.

Letters from the Persian Gulph give very gratifying accounts of the commerce of Bushire. Every thing was quiet at Bushire, and all disaffection on the part of the native chieftains almost entirely abated.

Preparations were going on in the court of Tehran for an expedition to Herat. The young king is remarkably brave, and seems to be averse to keeping his troops idle. He is well contented at the establishment of his ascendancy in the country, and appears to be confident of success in his present undertaking.

Ispahan, once the capital of the great Ahasuerus, has been subjected to a peculiar visitation of Providence. The small-pox was making ravages there, and hundreds of children have fallen victims to it. Notwithstanding the existence of a small vaccine establishment there, maintained by the residency of Bushire, casualties resulting from the prevalence of the small-pox were lamentably numerous. The Persians have not the least prejudice against vaccination, but, on the contrary, are willing to encourage it throughout the country. The name of Jenner is held in great veneration among them, and encomiastic verses are known to have been composed to the memory of this great man. An experienced Armenian has been employed on the vaccine establishment, whose operations

are attended with the greatest success. Another Armenian of great intelligence, who was in the Indian army during the administration of the late Marquess of Hastings, is stationed at Ispahan as a physician to the governor of that place.

A report has been bruited about, that the young King of Persia contemplates issuing a new coinage, immediately after his return from the intended expedition to Herat.

The roads from Ispahan to Shiraz, and from Shiraz to Bushire, are represented to be at present safe and undisturbed by the depredations of marauders.—*Cal. Cour.*

A letter by the same packet, received at Bombay, gives a rather different picture of affairs.

"Teheran, March 5, 1836.—This country is not in a satisfactory state, and the pride, ignorance, and fatal self-confidence of the shah, prevent me from having any hope of seeing things improve under his reign, or until he meets with some great misfortune to force him to doubt his own powers.

"Without getting almost any revenues, with a discontented and oppressed people, without having confidence in any person, with a rabble army entirely without discipline, the shah seems determined to collect 100,000 infantry, and to march in April he knows that his doing so will displease our Government. But he will never care for our opinions, until we tell him plainly that we won't allow him to move eastward. Unluckily, we have not yet begun to speak thus plainly; and although we put him on his throne, and have spent much cash upon his worthless country for the last thirty-five years, he has dared to refuse to conclude a commercial treaty with us, and he declines giving our officers such a degree of authority as would enable them to drill his most miserable troops. If he takes Herat, Russian agents and spies will swarm in Afghanistan, and then the evil influence of our great enemy will be felt in India. Why do we not connect ourselves closely with the Afghans, and make their country our barrier, instead of persevering in spending our time and money on this people, who, for all our favours, have never given us any thing but sweet words, and who never will behave decently to us till they have felt our powers?"

"The Russians are becoming great favourites here, while I confess that our influence is nearly at the lowest ebb. But let Mr. Ellis's ideas about Persia guide the authorities in India and at home, and I feel sure that our position here, and in Central Asia generally, will soon become what it ought to be. But this change is to be produced, not by flattering and being flattered, but by adopting the strong lan-

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guage, and assuming the commanding attitude, which Britain ought to hold in these quarters.

"If Persia takes Herat, she will wish to get Candahar and Cabul too, and then our trade will be as much opposed there as it is here; for you must know that the shah objects to foreign trade on principle, and will certainly do all he can to lessen the consumption of foreign goods here. The Russians have a commercial treaty, which contains some grinding clauses. The shah dare not object to Russian trade, therefore, but he will not give our merchants the protection of a treaty, and consequently, while our trade lessens, the goods of Russia must increase in quantity; and thus Russia is the gainer when we lose.

"McNeil, it was said, was to leave London on the 20th Dec., but if they do not appoint him minister before he quits, I think he will not return at all."

Constantinople, Sept. 28.—This morning a Tartar came in from Persia, with despatches for the British Government. He has brought private letters from Tabreez to the 12th inst. Mr. McNeill, the new ambassador, had proceeded from that place for Teheran; and the camp of the shah, who had already marched off on his expedition against Herat, at the head of 25,000 men, and had got nine marches forward, when he was stopped at Firouz Kool, in consequence of news that the cholera was committing great havoc at Meshid. The epidemic must have ceased, however, as he had again pushed on. Feridoon Meerza has also been detained on his way to Herat, by a tumult in his own camp, between the Azerbidjan and Errauk troops, who hate each other most cordially. About 200 were killed in the fray, before it was put down. He has since then divided his camp, and remained stationary. Serious misunderstandings have taken place between Turkey and Persia, and there is much talk of a war, to which the Persians pretend to be by no means averse. In a commotion which recently took place at Erzeroum, one Persian was killed, and a great many were wounded. On this, a representation was made to the local government at Tabreez, to obtain immediate satisfaction, and the government immediately issued an order that no Persians or Persian property should leave the country for Turkey, and that all Persians resident there should return forthwith. Two caravans were stopped at Khoi, and sent back to Tabreez. Cahraman Meerza and the Amin-i-Nizam are encamped with their troops at Lanijan, on the frontiers of Turkey. When Redahid Pasha conquered a Kurdish chief, he offered the Persian ameer (who had not assisted him) a written engagement to pay the amount

of property plundered last year by the people of Revandooz. The ameer, however, was not content with this, and sent ever, was not content with this, and sent a strong body of horse, with 1,500 infantry, into a large district inhabited by Turks, who were plundered and cruelly treated, the Persians pretending that the territory, of right, belongs to them, and that the Turks have no business there. They took back with them 6,000 sheep, and immense booty in other things. It remains to be seen what Redschid Pasha will do in answer to this. The letters confirm the fact, that Sir Henry Bethune and all the British officers have left the king's camp, and were expected at Tabreez. There was, of course, a total suspension of commercial intercourse, and they who have large sums to receive of the Persians, are by no means to be envied.—*London Paper.*

The German Courier contains the following letter from Constantinople, of the 1st September: "There have broken out at Teheran, between the Russian and English ambassadors, some discussions much more serious than those of the ministers of the shah, has caused an expedition to be undertaken towards Herat, in order to bring again under the dominion of Persia the independent chiefs of the eastern part of Khorassan, since it is only a few years ago that the late shah had again united to his empire the north-eastern part of that beautiful province. That part of Khorassan which is still independent, and the capital of which contains more than 100,000 inhabitants, belongs to Afghanistan, and its subjection would open the road from the Caucasus to the Indus. The English ambassador, Mr. Ellis, cannot but have been aware for a long time past of the plausible motive for interfering, since Herat belonged, in the life-time of the late shah, to Persia, if the Russians had not announced their intention of supporting the expedition, and of having several of their superior officers to take a share in it. The direct objection of the English ambassador was sufficiently justified, and Mr. Ellis represented to the shah that such an expedition would disperse his forces; and that the object of opening a military road to the Indus could be profitable only to the Russians. After many defeats and heavy losses, the Russians have at length gained an important victory over the Caucasians. They made an expedition simultaneously by land and sea against one of the strongest places on the coast, in the neighbourhood of Anapa, called Soujak Kale. The Russian troops amounted to 13,000 or 14,000 men, and they took the fortress, and, however,

without heavy loss. By this they have become masters of the coast, and cut off from the Caucasians the convoys that generally come to them by sea. Persons well informed declare that the Russians intend to conquer the whole of the Caucasus, and to occupy all the passes of the mountains. Before it has attained this object, the Court of St. Petersburg can make no movement, either against the East or against Europe. It is, therefore, of much importance to it to terminate this question; and the levy lately ordered is thought to have some reference to this plan."—*Ibid.*

Syria.

Accounts from Beyrout, of the 30th July, state that the inhabitants of Damascus lately witnessed a commercial movement unparalleled during many years: 1,000 camels arrived in that city, laden with goods of European manufacture, but particularly British articles. This expedition has been most advantageous to the establishments of Beyrout. —*Moniteur.*

Letters from Aleppo, of the 9th of September, state that Col. Chesney was at Bussorah, waiting the arrival of the mail from Bombay. The Tigris had been raised; her engines had suffered little injury. A rumour prevailed at Aleppo, that Mehmet Ali was dead, or dangerously ill, and that Ibrahim had left for Egypt.

Mozambique.

By letters, dated the 22d of June, intelligence has been received of an insurrection in the capital of Mozambique, in which the government of Donna Maria had been overturned. It appears that the plot originated with some of the officers of the Fort St. Sebastian, in conjunction with some Portuguese prisoners banished to that province, and that, having captured and imprisoned the governor, they had been in possession of the town and forts, from the 26th of May to the 14th of June. On the 14th, it is said, that a plan was on the point of execution for plundering the town, murdering the governor and Europeans, and of making off in the vessels in the harbour (in a similar manner to the dreadful scene acted last year at the Cape de Verd Islands), when providentially his Majesty's brig *Leveret*, in search of slave-vessels on the coast, sailed into the harbour. A requisition was immediately made to the commander, Lieut. Bosanquet, for assistance, which was promptly acceded to, and by his advice the plan of a combined movement of the Portuguese

troops and the men from the brig was formed, to be put into execution the ensuing night. This movement was happily effected with such secrecy and precision, that by the following morning the forts had been regained, the governor released, and the lawful authorities reinstated, without bloodshed, and before the people of the town were aware of what was going forward. Lieut. Bosanquet and his crew retained possession of the Custom-house and Palace for two days, till tranquillity was perfectly restored, and has since sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, carrying with him the principal insurgents—viz., the Lieut.-Colonel and Lieutenant of the fort, and nine soldiers, who are to be sent prisoners to Portugal. He is also the bearer of despatches to that government.

Timor.

Letters, dated Copang, March 19, state that on the 27th of the preceding month, the *Japan*, Capt. Hill, and the *Kingsdown*, Capt. Simmons, were together in the Straits of Timor, when the two captains and part of the crews went on shore at Point Mobar, on the Island of Timor, to trade for live stock. Towards the evening, a dispute arose respecting two sheep between Capt. Simmons and the King or Chief of the island, and danger being apprehended, the crews embarked in the boats in the best manner they could and pushed off, when the King ordered about thirty natives, armed with muskets, to fire into the boat; the order was instantly obeyed, when Capt. Simmons and the carpenter of the *Japan* were shot dead. The ship *Japan* then left that part of the island for Copang, which they reached on the 4th of March. After they had cast anchor, it began to blow nearly a gale of wind; but on the following morning they sent a boat on shore to obtain some fresh meat, and to take off an Englishman, named Handy, who had been on the island two years, and was doing well. Unfortunately, however, the boat capsized, and Handy and three of the crew were drowned.

Cape of Good Hope.

Cape papers have arrived to the 13th August. A bill was presented to the council for indemnifying the governor, and all other persons acting under his authority, for all acts, &c., done during the existence of martial law in certain districts. It was reported that the salary of the Attorney-general was to be reduced to £700 a-year, and that the senior puisne judge was to be translated to the eastern province, where a separate judicial esta-

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blishment is to be created. Col. Smith, who has been superseded in the command of the new province by Capt. Stokenstrom, had received a high testimonial from headquarters for the unwearied zeal and activity he had displayed in the discharge of his arduous duties.

The *Childe Harold*, from the Cape on the 8th of August, brings intelligence of the wreck of the barque *Doncaster*, which sailed from the Mauritius for London about 20th June, on the Reef of Agulhas, about 70 miles S.E. of the Cape, supposed on the night of the 17th July, when every soul on board perished. By a letter from Samuel Paribby, Esq., to the Hon. Colonel Bell, dated Klein River Valley, July 30th, 1836, it appears that the bodies of nineteen women and children, and thirty-two men and boys, were washed on shore, and had been buried. The scene of the calamity is about half a mile to the east of the point on the coast on which the *Jessie*, Capt. Winter, was lost, in 1829. Not a vestige of the hull of the *Doncaster* remains. A Hottentot, of the name of Hans Adventure, who was fishing on the coast, was the first person, it appears, who discovered some of the dead bodies that were washed ashore from the wreck; and from him it was ascertained that the ship had been ten or twelve days standing on and off the shore before the disaster happened, which must have been on the night of the 17th July. The vessel was sometimes so near the shore, that the voices of the crew could be clearly heard; but this the residents of that part of the coast say is a common occurrence when ships in passing Cape L'Agulhas are caught by westerly winds. The following names were observed on the covers of books and pieces of boxes which have been picked up:—Hon. Lady Colville, Russell Farm, Hertfordshire, favoured by Mrs. U. (name obliterated), on the lid of a box; Mary Jane Saunders, on a music-book; Miss M. J. E. Saunders, ditto; George Woolly, jun., ditto; Captain Walker, 99th Regiment, in a book; W. Macready, Esq., Elstree, Hertfordshire, favoured by (name obliterated), lid of a box; Robert Saunders, Esq., Southend, in a book; Robert Saunders, Eltham, Kent, present from Mauritius, lid of a box; A. Ed-wards, 1832, ditto; W. Williams, surgeon, wards, 1832, ditto; P. Dollar, in a book; Quartermaster-sergeant O'Leary, 99th Regiment, on the lid of a chest; W. Hughes, ment, on the lid of a chest; A. Hooks, Royal 29th regiment, ditto; A. Michael Irish Fusiliers, No. 155; L. Michael Fearney, sergeant, 29th regiment; soldiers' caps and buttons of the 87th, 29th, 99th, Royal Sappers and Miners, &c.—(From the *South African Commercial Advertiser* of the 6th of August.)

In another letter, dated 1st August,

from the civil commissioner of Swatow to the governor, the commissary states that the bodies washed on shore nearly all naked. "Limbs and part bodies, which appear to have been for ten or twenty days under water; wear apparel of all descriptions, and cloth with the regimental buttons of the 29th, 87th, and 99th Regiments, and Royal Artillery and Engineers, all much torn and bags which have contained sugar, and continually coming on shore. The only clue to the names of the passengers is a small memorandum book, or journal, a little defaced, which I have reason, from comparison of dates and circumstances, to believe belonged to Dr. Page, of the Royal Artillery or Engineers, and it is there stated that the passengers were Captain and Mrs. Weir, of the 29th Regiment; Lieut. and Mrs. Walker, 99th Regiment; Madame Wiche and her daughter; Mrs. Saunders and family; Sergeant John Reid, of the Royal Sappers and Miners, and seventeen invalids."—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The Arabian Gulf.

The Imam of Senna is dead, and has been succeeded by his son, Ally-bin-Abdoolla Munsoor, who is about twenty-five years of age; the people of Senna give out that their new prince is about to set out on an expedition to recover his country from the Turks. The communication between Mocha and Senna is completely interrupted, the Imam having established posts where troops are stationed to prevent any one from passing into the interior. Mohamed Ali Pasha's attempt to establish a monopoly for the purchase of coffee of Mocha and other ports in his possession, is said to have been foiled by the merchants threatening to have recourse to other ports not under his influence:—a compromise is said to have been effected, by which half of the coffee produce is to be taken by the Pasha, and half by the merchants.

Owing to the failure of the rains this year, a great scarcity prevails throughout Yemen and the greater part of Arabia. In the country of the powerful tribe of the Beni Aseer, hundreds are dying of actual starvation, and at Senna the people are said to be suffering much from the same cause: the coffee crop also had very generally failed.

It is said to be the Pasha's intention to send another expedition of 40,000 men into the Aseer country, to endeavour to conquer that very powerful tribe.

The general scarcity of grain, it is expected, will occasion a considerable demand for that produce in India.—*Bombay Gaz.*, Feb. 17.

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GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

REGIMENTAL MESSRS.

Fort William, May 16, 1836.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief having laid before Government an extract from the proceedings of an European general court-martial recently held at Nusserebad, from which it appears that a broad latitude of interpretation has been given, in the verdict of the court, to the term "a mess," the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, with a view of defining the ordinary acceptation of the words of the prescribed monthly certificate, signed by the commanding officer of each corps, in which a mess is maintained, is pleased to declare, that "a mess being maintained," is intended to imply, that such an arrangement has been made in the regiment, as will enable the officers to meet together in mess; and will afford the sort of home for officers which will obviate the necessity for each keeping a separate and expensive establishment.

2. For forming "a mess," a contribution from the officers of a regiment must be necessary to provide table equipage, &c. &c., and a former government, highly approving the principle of a regimental mess, liberally granted a specified monthly allowance, to aid in maintaining the same; but they never could have contemplated the allowance being drawn when a mess was not, *bona fide*, established.

3. The general court-martial before alluded to, having recorded an opinion, that a commanding officer is justified in authorizing the drawing of the mess allowance when no mess is established, it has become requisite for the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council to notify, that the formation of a mess in a corps must always be antecedent to the drawing of the allowance.

4. The certificate to be signed by a commanding officer must in future run, that, "a mess has been established and is maintained" in the corps; and the allowance is not to be drawn until the first has been arranged, and no longer than the second can be certified.

5. His Lordship in Council desires that he army will understand that, by the alteration now made, it is not intended to throw the slightest impediment in the way of the formation of regimental messes; on the contrary, the institution is one commended.

6. The Commander-in-chief having further observed, that a balance of the go-

vernment mess allowance, drawn on the occasion under consideration, remains unappropriated, his Lordship in Council desires, that the military auditor general will see that the same is recovered on the public account.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

April 26. Mr. R. P. Nisbet to be additional judge of sillah Midnapore.

Mr. H. B. Brownlow to officiate as magistrate and collector of Midnapore, during absence of Mr. J. Stanforth.

May 3. Mr. R. M. Skinner to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of sillah Nuddah, in room of Mr. G. Adams.

10. Mr. T. C. Robertson re-appointed to be a judge of Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut.

The Hon. W. H. L. Melville to officiate, until further orders, as civil and session judge of Moorshedabad, in addition to his political duties.

Mr. G. Gough to officiate as civil and session judge of Tirhoot.

The Hon. J. C. Erskine to officiate as collector of Calcutta and 24-Pargannas, in room of Mr. F. Stanforth, retaining charge of current duties of office of Sunderbun Commission.

Mr. R. W. Hughes to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 11th or Palna division.

12. Mr. T. C. Scott to be magistrate and collector of northern division of Cuttack, in room of Mr. F. J. Halliday.

Mr. E. E. H. Repton to be joint magistrate and deputy collector in central division of Cuttack, in room of Mr. Scott.

Financial Department.

May 4. Mr. John Jackson to be senior member of Hon. Company's financial agency at Canton, in room of Mr. F. C. Smith, who has proceeded to England on furlough; date 1st March 1836.

Mr. J. H. Astell to be second member of ditto, and to officiate as senior member during Mr. Jackson's absence.

Mr. H. M. Clarke to be third member of ditto, and to officiate as second member during same period.

Mr. J. B. Thornhill to officiate as third member, and secretary of ditto, during ditto ditto.

General Department.

April 27. Mr. A. Bond, or the master attendant at Balasore for the time being, appointed ex-officio assistant to collector of customs at that station.

May 4. Capt. R. J. H. Birch to be a governor of Free School.

The Hon. Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B., assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces on the 13th April.

Leave of Absence.—May 2. Mr. J. P. Grant to proceed to the Straits, for four months, for health.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

April 26. Lieut. C. Brown, assistant to general superintendent of operations for suppression of Thuggee, to be vested with powers of joint magistrate in several districts comprised in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

28. Mr. H. S. Boulderson, commissioner of 2d

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or Agra division, to officiate as commissioner of 3d or Bareilly division, during absence of Mr. S. M. Boulderson.

Mr. C. Fraser to act as commissioner of 2d or Agra division.

May 4. Mr. G. Mainwaring to be civil and session judge of Benares.

Mr. J. Carter to be civil and session judge of Goruckpoor.

Mr. G. Lindsay to be magistrate and collector of Allahabad. Mr. Lindsay to continue to officiate as additional judge of Goruckpoor.

Mr. H. Fraser to officiate as civil and session judge of Cawnpore. Mr. Fraser to make over charge of office of magistrate and collector of Mynpoorie to Mr. J. Lean, who will officiate in that capacity until further orders.

Leave of absence.—April 22. Mr. C. Raikes, for seven months, to visit the hills, for health.—Mr. W. M. Buchanan, for seven months, to visit the hills north of Dehra, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

April 18. The Rev. John Bell, chaplain, to be surrogate at Mhow, in archdeaconry of Calcutta, for granting episcopal licenses of marriage.

May 4. The Rev. A. Ward to be district chaplain of Bareilly, in room of Mr. Arnold, whose services are placed at disposal of Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, April 30, 1836.—Assist. Surg. Thomas Leckie app. to medical charge of prisoners employed on great Benares road.

May 2.—Infantry. Major F. Buckley to be Lieut. Col. from 22d April 1836, v. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. C. W. Brooke dec.

1st N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. John Finlay to be capt. of a comp., and Enn Wm. Lamb to be Lieut., from 25th April 1836, in suc. to Capt. Thos. Roberts transf. to invalid estab.

70th N.I. Capt. Gavin Young to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Alex. Mercer to be Lieut., a company, and Enn John Hennessy to be Lieut., from 23d April 1836, in suc. to Major Frederick Buckley prom.

Lieut. R. L. Burnett, 54th N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 6th April 1836.

May 5.—Lieut. Wm. Abercrombie, corps of engineers, to be superintendent of roads, conservancy, and public works, in town of Calcutta, v. Mr. Blechynden dec.

Assist. Surg. K. M. Scott to perform medical duties at Gowhatry, in room of Assist. Surg. McCosh, who has obtained leave of absence for three months, on med. certificate.

Assist. Surg. Alex. Stewart, M.D., to take charge of medical duties at Howrah from Dr. D. Stewart, as a temporary arrangement.

May 2.—The following officers to have rank of Capt. by brevet, from 5th May 1836:—Lieuts. G. St. P. Lawrence, 2d L.C.; Henry Drummond, 3d L.C.; G. A. Barbon, 8th do.; Stephen Williams, 9th N.I.; William Stewart, 22d do.; Matthew Smith, 23d do.; G. A. Mee, 58th do.; Joseph Whiteford, 65th do.

May 16.—Lieut. J. Anderson, corps of engineers, to be assistant to superintendent of Doab Canal, v. Lieut. Napier proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Assist. Surg. Allan Gilmore, M.D., to be assistant surgeon of Fort William.

Allahabad, May 4, 1836.—Surg. A. K. Lindsay, 57th N.I., to be civil surgeon of Benares, v. Dr. Burnett dec.

Head-Quarters, May 7, 1836.—Lieut. Col. F. Buckley (now prom.) posted to 14th N.I.

May 10.—Enn C. L. Edwards removed from 64th to 70th N.I., and will rank next below Enn G. N. Grimes.

Enn J. H. Ferguson removed from 63d to 33d N.I., and will rank next below Enn A. Martin.

May 11.—Lieut. J. H. Burnett, 16th N.I., to be adj. to Joudpore Legion.

Assist. Surg. Adam Keir, M.D., 9th L.C., to have medical charge of Joudpore Legion.

May 12.—Assist. Surg. W. B. Davies to do duty with H.M. 44th regt. in Fort William.

May 16.—13th N.I. Lieut. G. F. Whitelocke to be interp. and ga. mast., from 27th April, v. Wade.

FURLONGHS.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—May 13. Capt. J. F. Bradford, 1st L.C.

To visit the Hills north of Dehra.—April 27. Lieut. Arthur Conolly, 8th L.C., for nine months, for health.—May 11. Brev. Col. W. Vincent, 29th N.I., from 1st May to 31st Oct., for health.

To visit Simla.—May 7. Surg. D. Harding, 27th N.I., from 21st April to 1st Nov., for health.—Capt. T. P. Ellis, 53d N.I., for twelve months, for health.—13. Col. W. C. Faithfull, C.M., 17th N.I., for eight months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

May 6. Victory, Biden, from China and Japan.—8. Ruby, Warden, from China and Singapore.—9. Eugene, Hallett, from Singapore, &c. Singapore.—10. Bright Planet, Tingate, from Rangoon.—11. Ganges, steamer, Warden, from Rangoon.—12. Matilda, Rowe, from Liverpool.—13. Phycas, 14. Matilda, Rowe, from Liverpool.—15. Tamarlane, McKellar, from London; Robinson, tin, from Boston; John Hepburne, Robinson, tin, from Boston; John Dickinson, from Rangoon.—17. Dapper, Dickinson, from London; Jane, Fenwick, from Liverpool; War-London; Jane, Fenwick, from Liverpool; Adam, from London; Cutting, from Boston; Swallow, from Madras.—18. William, Smith, from London; Greenock, and Cape; Hector, from London; Madras, from London; Cape, and Madras; Falcon, from London; Cape, and Madras; Boston, from Liverpool; Cape, and Madras; Dover, from Van Diemen's Land and Portland Bay.—20. from Van Diemen's Land and Portland Bay; Jessie, Bengal Packet, Steward, from London; Jessie, from Penang.—22. Will Watch, Bristol, from Penang.—23. Eleanor, Timna, from Madras.—24. Diana, Hudson, from London; De la Madras; Virginia, from Bombay; Moleton, from Combe, both from Madras.—25. Asia, Hildie, from London and Madras; Blackely, from London and Madras; Crocodile, from Mauritius and Ceylon; Bridge, from Liverpool; Mauritius and Ceylon; Askew, from Liverpool; Clarendon, Stewart, from Bombay and Tellicherry.—26. Ferguson, Young, from Mauritius and Ceylon.—27. Helen, Henderson, from Mauritius and Ceylon.—28. Juno, Leander, Currie, from Liverpool; William Wilson, Miller, from Penang and Ceylon.

Departures from Calcutta.

May 14. Water Witch, Henderson, for Singapore and China.—17. Elizabeth, Shepherd, for Madras and China.—18. Hutchinson, for China; dras.—26. David Clark, Hutchinson, for Vivas, Kelpies, Perry, for Salem.—27. Alexandra, Vivas, for Bourbon.—28. Children, Durocher, for London.

Sailed from Saugor.

May 3. Monarch, Brown, for Liverpool; Con-junction, Demoly, for Bordeaux.—4. Gol, Barthes, for Bourbon.—10. H.M.S. Andromache, Chads, for the Straits.—14. Sir Herbert Taylor, Wemyss, for Singapore and China; Dalia Merchant, and Cor-wair, Stephens, both for Penang.—16. Sir Archibald Chief, Paddon, for Penang and Singapore.—Campbell, Robertson, for Mauritius.—22. Vengal, 21. Phoenix, Band, for Mauritius.—23. Sir Carr, for London; Concord, Thomson.—24. Sir ton.—25. Lloyd, Garrett, for London.—26. Lady John Boregoff, Mitchell, for London.—28. Lady Grant, Jeffery, for Bombay.—30. Ruby, Warden, for Singapore and China.

Freight to London (May 26).—Sugar and salt-petre, 26. to 28. 1/2; rice and linseed, 26. 1/2; indigo and silk, 27. to 28.; cotton, 28. to 28. 1/2.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

April 10. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. Rich 67th N.I., of a son.

26. At Mangalore, Assist. Surg. Wm. H. Cottle, M.D., medical department.

28. At Ellore, Major T. M. Claridge, commanding the 43d regt. N.I. Having mounted a young and spirited horse, just purchased from the estate of the late Lieut. B. T. Giraud, 22d N.I., he went out to take his usual evening ride. The horse having been very little ridden for some time before, suddenly became very restive and unmanageable, and taking fright at something on the road, the major was pitched over some very rough ground. The saddle, on his head, that fatal concussion of the brain instantly followed. He was taken up about three hours after the accident.

May 2. At Salem, Capt. J. M'D. Minto, of the 5th regt. N.I.

— At Vepery, Mrs. W. Axelay.

4. At Royapettah, Mr. Felix de Monte, aged 70.

15. At Vellore, from being thrown out of a bandy, in which he was riding with a brother officer, Lieut. Campbell, of the 9th regt. N.I. The wheel of the vehicle passed over his head, and fractured his skull.

18. At Madras, Arthur Rowlandson, Esq., one of the barristers of the Supreme Court, and clerk of the Crown.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

INDIAN NAVY PASSENGERS.

Bombay Castle, April 13, 1836.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to revise the allowance fixed in G.O. of the 10th Sept. 1835, for the accommodation of officers of the Indian Navy, as passengers on board the Hon. Company's vessels, as follows:—

For accommodation at the lieutenant's table, four rupees per diem.

For ditto at the midshipman's or warrant officer's birth, two rupees per diem.

IMPUTATIONS ON CAPT. SIMPSON.

Marine Department.—*Bombay Castle, May 11, 1836.*—Capt. Simpson, Indian naval storekeeper, having applied to Government to furnish him with a public assurance of his innocence, with respect to some imputations on his official conduct, which are known to have been brought before a committee in November last, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council willingly accords to that officer the testimonial of which he is desirous.

The course of the investigation alluded to, exposed a systematic attempt, on the part of some native agents, to revive in falsified documents, charges from which Capt. Simpson had fully cleared himself before a military tribunal under a former government; the design failed utterly, and the Governor in Council was prevented from instituting criminal proceedings against those engaged in it, solely by the advice of the Advocate-general, founded on the apprehended difficulty of bringing home to the parties, by strictly judicial proof, facts, of the existence of which no rational doubt could be entertained.

Under these circumstances, the Governor in Council has only to felicitate Capt. Simpson on his having past so triumphantly through such repeated trials, and to express the unabated confidence of Government in his zeal and integrity.

MEDICAL OFFICERS TO INDIAN NAVY.

Bombay Castle, May 13, 1836.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following regulations for the appointment of medical officers to the Indian Navy branch of the service:

1st. Assistant surgeons shall perform three years' duty on shore previous to being nominated to the Indian Navy.

2d. The junior, after three years' service, shall be ordered to the presidency, "in waiting" as next for duty, the next in succession taking his place at Bombay as soon as he is embarked.

3d. Each assistant surgeon shall perform two years' duty afloat; if, during that period, he is relieved, owing to ill health, he shall bring up the period of absence, and be the first for duty after his recovery.

4th. It will be the duty of the Medical Board to recommend arrangements to Government to obviate any delay in the relief.

5th. An assistant surgeon, desirous of extending his naval service beyond the period specified, will be allowed to do so.

6th. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is also pleased to resolve, that simultaneously with the introduction of the foregoing rules, a consolidated medical allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem for each ship shall be granted in lieu of the sums at present drawn as head-money and allowance for petty stores by assistant surgeons in the Indian Navy.

H.M. 17TH FOOT.

Bombay Castle, May 18, 1836.—The head-quarters of H.M. 17th regt. of Foot having arrived at Bombay on the 14th instant, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that that corps be admitted on the strength of this presidency from that date.

NEELGHERY HILLS.

Bombay Castle, June 1, 1836.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that, in conformity with orders from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the appointment held by Surgeon Glen on the Neelgherry Hills, is to be abolished. That officer will accordingly hold himself at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, from the date on which he may be relieved from his present duties by a medical officer of the Madras establishment.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. W. LONG.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, May 2, 1836.

—At a general court-martial assembled at Bombay on the 22d April 1836, and of which Brigadier H. Sullivan, H.M. 6th regt. of Foot, is president, Lieut. William Long, of the 8th regt. N.I., was tried on the following charge:—

Charge.—For scandalous and disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and subversive of all good order and military discipline:

"In preferring charges, dated at Bombay, 1st March 1836, against Lieut. and Adj. Francis Cristall, of the 8th regt. N.I., and Capt. Charles Hunter, of the 16th regt. N.I., containing grossly calumnious, unfounded, and malicious aspersions of the characters of these officers, which said charges he, Lieut. William Long, entirely failed to substantiate before a general court-martial held at Bombay between the 26th day of March and the 3d day of April 1836."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—That the prisoner, Lieut. Wm. Long, 8th regt. N.I., is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

The court having found the prisoner guilty as above, in breach of the articles of war, in such cases made and provided, does therefore sentence him, Lieut. Wm. Long, of the 8th regt. N.I., to be discharged from the service.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) JOHN KRANK, Lieut. Gen. Commander-in-chief.

The name of Lieut. William Long is to be struck off the strength of the army from this date.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department.—Revenue.

May 24. Mr. E. L. Jenkins to be assistant to collector of Tanna.

Mr. R. H. Stracey to be assistant to principal collector of Surat.

June 1. Mr. E. G. Fawcett to assume charge of collectorate of Belgaum.

Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft to resume his appointment of first assistant to principal collector of Dharwar.

Judicial Department.

May 26. Mr. P. W. Le Geyt to act for Mr. Warden as senior magistrate of police, during his absence, on leave, to visit Ahmednuggur.

Mr. H. Brown to act for Mr. Le Geyt as register of Sudder Adawlut.

June 1. Mr. J. G. Lumsden, assistant judge and session judge of Surat, to act as assistant judge and session judge for detached station of Broach.

Political Department.

May 24. Capt. S. Hennell, assistant to the resident, to officiate as resident at Bushire, during absence of Maj. Morison.

General Department.

June 6. E. H. Townsend, Esq., to be secretary in attendance on Right Hon. the Governor.

W. H. Wathen, Esq., and J. P. Willoughby, Esq., to conduct Mr. Townsend's duties in financial and revenue departments.

Mr. F. Bourchier resumed charge of the General Post-office, and of his duty in the Court of Requests, on the 2d May.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation of Charles Norris Esq., of the Hon. Company's service, from the date on which he completed the prescribed period of service.

Mr. Gregory Grant returned to the presidency and resumed charge of his duties as deputy civil auditor and deputy mint master, on the 31st May.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

June 1. The Rev. J. H. Hughes, A.M. (recently admitted on establishment) to be chaplain of Sholapore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, May 21, 1836.—Mr. G. E. Nixon admitted on estab. as a veterinary surgeon.

3d N.I. Lieut. A. Crawford to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee, v. Haeelwood appointed adj.; date 2d May 1836.

13th N.I. Ens. A. Lavie to be adj., v. Wenn resigned the situation; date 3d May 1836.

Lieut. H. Hart, 6th N.I., a cadet of season 1820, to have brevet rank of capt. from 12th May 1836.

Assist. Surg. M. T. Kays, M.D., to be surgeon, v. Brydon dec.; date of rank 12th May 1836.

Lieut. P. K. Skinner, 9th N.I., to act for Lieut. Erskine in Poona Auxiliary Horse, and to take charge of detachment under Lieut. Edmunds.

Lieut. J. Penny, 1st L.C., to act as adj. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Owen on sick certificate.

May 26.—*Regt. of Artillery.* Capt. F. P. Lester to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) M. F. Willoughby to be capt., and 2d Lieut. J. Jacob to be 1st Lieut., in suc. to Miller dec.; date of rank 14th May 1836.

13th N.I. Ens. H. W. Diggle to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratia, v. Bradford prom.; date 6th May 1836.

9th N.I. Ens. E. C. Colgrave to be Lieut., v. Long discharged the service by sentence of a general court-martial; date 2d May 1836.

Infantry. Major J. D. Crozier to be Lieut. col., v. Fleming retired, 4th Nov. 1833; Major C. Ovens to be Lieut. col., v. Crozier retired, 9th Nov. 1835.

European Regt. (light wing). Capt. S. Robson to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Hobson to be capt., and Ens. W. Thomson to be Lieut., in suc. to Ovens prom.; date 9th Nov. 1835.

12th N.I. Lieut. W. J. Eastwick admitted on effective strength, from 10th July 1833, v. Henneil prom. a step.—Lieut. J. Jessop admitted on ditto, from 30th Dec. 1833, v. Lawrie dec.—Capt. J. R. M. Clunes to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. M. Hughes to be capt., and Ens. R. N. Meade to be Lieut., in suc. to Roe retired; date 20th Sept. 1836.

17th N.I. Capt. J. Simpson to be major, and Lieut. C. J. Pottinger (killed in action) to be capt., in suc. to Campbell retired; date 1st Dec. 1834.—Lieut. W. D. Cruickshanks to be capt., v. Billamore dec.; date 20th Aug. 1835.—Ens. C. P. Sorell to be Lieut., v. Leavis dec.; date 20th Nov. 1835.

18th N.I. Ens. C. W. Maude to be Lieut., v. Budden retired; date 20th April 1834.

22d N.I. Capt. J. Clark to be major, v. Crozier prom.; date 4th Nov. 1833.—Lieut. R. Lewis admitted on effective strength, from 4th Nov. 1833, v. Parkinson prom. a step.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Hale to be capt., and Ens. P. Shaw to be Lieut., in suc. to Smith dec.; date 1st Sept. 1835.

June 1.—Cadets of Infantry D'O. T. Compton and Charles Williams admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Surg. M'Lennan returned to Bombay and resumed his duties as civil surgeon and surgeon to the Native General Hospital on the 23d May.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—May 21. Lieut. C. W. Maude, 18th N.I.

FURLONGS.

To Europe.—May 21. Lieut. J. C. Heath, 3th N.I., on private affairs.—28. Capt. F. Aythorp, 20th N.I., for health.

To Neigherries.—May 21. Maj. W. Cayave, 21st N.I., Lieut. S. Turnbull, artillery, Ens. A. Hall, each extended for a period of six months, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

May 25.—The following temporary appointment confirmed:—Lieut. G. Boscawen to command H.C. brig of war *Expirat*, from 27th Nov. 1835 to 19th April 1836.

June 1.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Mr. Midshipman Scott to the *Thetis*, from 3d Jan. to 9th April, and to the *Poonah*, from 18th April to 14th May.—Mr. Midshipman Abbott to charge of the *Montrose* barge lying at Bassadore laden with coals, from 7th Nov. to 29th January.

June 2.—Lieut. T. E. Rogers, Indian Navy, to be an acting commander.

June 4.—Lieut. C. Farbury, at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

Furloughs, &c.—May 21. Lieut. G. Boscawen, to Europe, on private affairs, with permission to proceed, via Calcutta.—21. Lieut. J. R. Wellsted, to Europe, for health.—June 2. Lieut. F. White, to Europe, for six months, in extension, to proceed into the interior of Arabia and Persia.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

May 25. *Ernaad*, Hill, from Bushire, &c.—26. H.C. schooner *Shannon*, Werry, from Vingoia.—*Palm* (American), Andrew, from Mocha.—28. *William Rodgers*, Crawford, from China.—29. *William Margaret*, Daniel, from Gogo.—31. H.C. cutter *Nerbuddah*, Fell, from Surat.—June 1. H.C. armed steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Rowland, from Suva (with the overland mail of 3d April).—4. *Hugh*, Drayner, from London; Ann, Griffiths, from ditto; and *Indur*, McFarlane, from Greenock.—5. *Rosalind*, Blair, from Liverpool and Dublin; and *Andromache*, Andrews, from London, Cape, Llanelli.—8. *Prince Regent*, Biles, from London.—10. H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, Blackwood, from London.—11. *Recovery*, Johnson, from Sydney, sea.—13. *William Bentinck*, Muir, from Sydney (with troops).

Departures.

May 26. *Colconda*, Bell, for China; *Sultana*, Evans, for Singapore and China.—29. *Helen*, Stegentoo, Black, and *Mountain*, Elphinstone, China.—June 1. H.M.S. *Winchester*, Sparshott, (bearing flag of Rear-Adm. Sir T. B. Capell), to old, *Willis*, for London.—8. *Colconda*, Lancaster, and *Charles Forbes*, Willis, both for China.—10. *Ranger*, Guy, for Liverpool.—12. *Minerva*, McPherson, for Liverpool.—13. *Nestor*, Clunesdon.—16. *Hindostan*, Pattison, for Liverpool.—18. *Linton*, Gillman, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 7. At Ahmedabad, the lady of W. W. Bell, Esq., C.S., of a son, still-born.—8. At Broach, the lady of Nugent Kirkland, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.—10. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. A. C. Peat, engineers, of a son, still-born.—15. At the Sudder Adawlat, the lady of W. P. Le Grey, Esq., civil service, of a son.

27. At Bombay, the lady of Major Wm. Robertson, 8th regt., of a son.—31. At Poonah, the lady of Capt. George Twemlow, Bengal artillery, of a son.—June 3. At Bombay, the lady of Major J. Keith, of a daughter (since dead).

MARRIAGES.

May 12. At Deesa, Lieut. Wm. Chambers, 13th regt. N.I., to Miss Anne Donnelly.—June 8. At Bombay, Asiat. Surg. William Leggett, horse artillery, to Susan, youngest daughter of the late John Higgins, Esq., of Ashburton, Devon.

DEATHS.

April 28. At Poonah, in his 21st year, Lieut. Edward Deacon, of the artillery, youngest son of J. J. Deacon, Esq., of Ulster-place, Regent's-park.—May 4. At Deesa, after a long illness, Catherine, wife of Mr. Antonio Albuquerque.—12. At Bombay, James Brydon, M.D., surgeon on this establishment, aged 38.—13. At sea, off Cochin, Mrs. H. Wareham, wife of Mr. Wareham, of the Hon. Company's service.—June 5. At Sholapoor, Caroline Jane, wife of Lieut. W. J. Otley, 3d regt. L.C.—12. At Bombay, Capt. Charles M. Daly, commander of the ship *Bannerman*, of this port.

Ceylon.

MARRIAGE.

April 28. At Colombo, William Ogle Carr, Esq., King's Advocate of Ceylon, to Elizabeth Maria, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Clement, Royal Artillery.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—May 29. *Edenor*, from Down.—30. *Asia*, from Sydney.—June 3. *Ulysses*, from Sydney.—5. *Louisa*, from Boston.—12. *Richard Reynolds*, from Sydney.—15. *Venus*, from Gottenburg.

Arrivals in the Straits of Sunda.—June 2. *Exchange*, from Liverpool (for Canton).—4. *Suhway*, from London, both from Liverpool.—11. *Friends*, from (pore).—12. *Egham*, from London (for Singapore).

BIRTH.

May 6. At Batavia, the lady of John Fitzclim, Esq., of a son.

Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—April 28. *Orissa*, from Sydney.—30. *Minerva*, from Sydney; *Francis Ann*, from Liverpool.—May. *Formidable*, from Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 10. At Singapore, the lady of John Lettler, Esq., of a son.—April 7. At Singapore, the lady of Dr. Montgomerie, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 6. At Malacca, Thomas Neubronner, Esq., to Miss Pinaud.—9. At Malacca, Lieut. G. M. Gurney, of the Madras artillery, to Agnes Maria Sri Singapoorah, eldest daughter of E. J. Bernard, Esq.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrival at Canton.—April 27. *Calcutta*, from London.

Departure from Canton.—April 26. *Kilm*, for Liverpool.

New South Wales.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Sydney.—April 23. *Thomas Lorie*, from Hobart Town.—27. *Vanguard*, from Batavia.—May 1. *Siren*, from Hobart Town.—3. *Egyptian*, from ditto.—5. *Langdon*, from South Seas.—6. *Dublin Packet*, from New Zealand.—8. *New Zealander*, from ditto; William, and Marion Watson, both from Launceston.—12. *Macclesfield*, from China.

Departures from ditto.—April 29. *Lady Wellington*, for South Seas.—30. *Chalcedony*, for Boston.—May 4. *Jane Gaudin*, for London.—10. *Francis Freeman*, for London.—10. *Francis Freeman*, for London.—11. *Elizabeth*, Sisters, and Gent, all for South Seas; Brougham, for Towfold Bay.—18. *Giraffe*, for London.

BIRTHS.

March 3. At Sydney, the wife of the Rev. R. Mansfield, of a son and a daughter.—April 30. At Glenfield, the lady of Capt. Faunce, 4th or King's Own Regt., of a daughter.—May 2. At Miller's Point, Mrs. John James Curtis, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 27. At Sydney, Mr. T. T. Smith, builder, to Miss E. Bean, of Elizabeth Street.—April 30. James P. Poynter, Esq., manager of the Bank of Australia, to Sarah, eldest daughter of George Meredith, Esq., of Great Swan Port, colony of V. D. Land.

Van Diemen's Land.

APPOINTMENTS.

April 5. R. C. Gunn, Esq., to be coroner for the territory.—May 2. John Clark, Esq., J. P., to be ditto ditto.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Hobart Town.—May 8. *Abrons*, from Cape.—9. *Mary*, from Portsmouth; *Janet*, from Sydney.—15. *Francis Freeling*, from Sydney; *Kilmara*, from Liverpool.—19. *Adelaide*, from Kilmara.—28. *Elphinstone*, from London; *Lady of Dundee*, from Sydney; *Strathina*, from Liverpool.—28. H.C. schooner *Tigrie*, Iggleston, from Bombay.

Departures from ditto.—May 8. *Elizabeth*, for Sydney; *Ellen*, for Sydney.—20. *Arab*, and *Siren*, both for Sydney.

Arrivals at Launceston.—May 16. *Industry*, from New Zealand.—17. *Lotus*, from London.

Departure from ditto.—May 10. *Tamar*, for Sydney.—*Champion*, Henry, *Enterprise*, Gem, and *Vansittart*, all for Port Phillip.—June 1. *Elizabeth Taylorson*, for London.

BIRTH.

May 8. The lady of Capt. Fenton, of Fenton Forest, of twin daughters.

MARRIAGES.

May 7. At Launceston, R. Pugh, Esq., surgeon, to Cornelia Ann Kirton, daughter of the late G. H. Kirton, Esq., solicitor, London.—10. At Launceston, Adam Jackson, Esq., civil engineer, to Juliana, daughter of Wm. Hill, Esq., of Williamwood, near Ross.

DEATHS.

May 9. Mrs. Westbrooke, sen., aged 84.—13. At Launceston, Mrs. Woolrade, wife of Deputy Asiat. Com. Gen. Woolrade.—23. Mr. Hudson, harbour-master of Launceston. Late, Mrs. Shatland, wife of Mr. Shatland, senior.—Mrs. Mansfield, wife of Mr. Mansfield, River Tamar, near George Town.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—June 11. *Henry*, and *Mary*, both from Cape.—12. *Line*, from Marseilles.—18. *Sir John Rae Reid*, from Calcutta.—19. *Edward Robinson*, and *Shipwrecked*, both from London.—July. *Archilles*, from Falmouth; *Ambassador*, from Downs; *Falcon*, from Marseilles.—June 1. *Haidee*, for Madras.—4. *Onyx*, for Ceylon.—6. *Carnatic*, for Bombay; *Onyx*, for Ceylon; *Adolphe*, for Calcutta.—12. *Pera*, for Madras.—13. *Argyle*, for Madras.—16. *Doncaster*, for London (since lost).—20. *Emma*, for Calcutta.—21. *British Monarch*, for Calcutta.—23. H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, for N.S. Wales.—24. *Mary*, for Cape.—26. *Indian Oak*, for Calcutta.

Cape of Good Hope.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF THE EASTERN DIVISION.

At the Colonial Office, Cape Town, on the 25th July, Andries Stockenstrum, Esq. took the necessary oaths before his Exc. the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and in presence of the principal civil and military authorities, as lieutenant-governor of the eastern division of this colony, including the districts of Albany, Somerset, Uitenhage, and Graaff-Reinet, excluding the sub-district of Beaufort.

The official residence of the lieutenant-governor of the eastern division will be at Graham's Town.

APPOINTMENT.

July 28. Mr. G. F. Rowan to be landing surveyor of customs for Port of Table Bay.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Table Bay.—July 10. *Bachelor*, from London.—11. *Reform*, from Liverpool.—18. *Lord Hobart*, from St. Helena.—27. *Thomas Snook*, from London.—30. *Senestrin*, from London and Madeira.—Aug. 1. *Resource*, from St. Helena.

Departures from ditto.—July 12. *Tiger*, from Bombay.—18. *Henrietta* and *Henri*, for Batavia.—22. *Margaret Wilkie*, for Madras and Calcutta.—Aug. 7. *Senestrin*, for ditto ditto; *Fair Barbadoes*, for Algoa Bay; *Emma*, for Kangaroo Island.

Arrivals at Algoa Bay.—July 12. *Glory*, from London.—Aug. 1. *Morning Star*, from London.

MARRIAGE.

June 14. At Port Elizabeth, James Weir, missionary, South Africa, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late John Wilson, Esq., merchant, Glasgow.

DEATH.

July 17. At Simon's Town, Mr. Charles Harris, late third officer of the ship *Ganges*, and second son of Charles Harris, Esq., surgeon, of Funcher Street, aged 30.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, September 28.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street, pursuant to the Charter.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

The minutes of the last court having been read—

The *Chairman* (Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart.) said, "I have to acquaint the court, that certain papers that were presented to Parliament, since the last general court, are now laid before the Proprietors."

The titles of the papers were read as follow :—

"Lists, specifying the particulars of Compensation proposed to be granted to certain Reduced Servants of the East-India Company in England.—(Nos. 55, 56, 57, and 58.)"

"Lists, specifying the particulars of Compensation proposed to be granted to certain Persons late in the Maritime Service of the East-India Company, under an arrangement sanctioned by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.—(Nos. 48, 49, 50, and 51.)"

"Resolutions of the Directors of the East-India Company, being Warrants or Instruments granting any Salary or Gratuity."

"Resolutions of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, being Warrants or Instruments granting any Pension."

"Return of the Number of Persons on the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Church of England, and of the Presbyterian Church, and other religious denominations, in the territories of the East-India Company, specifying the Salaries and Expense of each on each establishment."

"Account of all Monies supplied from the Revenues of India, from the commencement of the present Charter to the 30th April last, towards the Payment of Expenses in England chargeable on those Revenues, particularising monthly and annually,"

"1st. The Amount of Bills drawn by the Court of Directors on the several Governments of India, in separate accounts of each presidency, for Monies paid into the London Treasury of the East-India Company, with the Rates of Exchange at which such Bills were issued:"

"2d. The Amount of Remittances, in separate accounts, made by the several Governments of India, and by the East-

India Company's Agents in China to the Court of Directors; specifying the Dates of Remittances as advised in the Registers received from India, and the Dates when the same were received into the London Treasury, whether the due Payment of these Remittances were protected by the hypothecation of goods, or by any other security, with the Rates of Exchange at which such Remittances were made:

"3d. The Amount of Bills drawn by the East-India Company's Agents in China on the several Governments of India, with the Rates of Exchange at which such Bills were issued at Canton."

HAILEYBURY AND ADDISCOMBE.

The *Chairman*.—"Agreeably to the General Court's resolutions of the 7th of April and 6th of July 1809, accounts are now laid before the Proprietors, respecting the Company's college at Haileybury and their seminary at Addiscombe, for the last year."

The titles were read as follow :—
"Copy of the Proceedings of the Open Committee of Education at Haileybury College at the Half-yearly Examinations."

"Lists of the Students who have received Honorary Distinctions at those Examinations."

"An Account of the Number of Students admitted from Midsummer 1835 to Midsummer 1836."

"An Account of the Number of Students appointed Writers, from Midsummer 1835 to Midsummer 1836."

"An Account of the Number of Students in the College, from the 31st of July 1835 to the 1st of August 1836."

"An Account of the Expense incurred for the Board, Lodging, and Education of the Students in the Military College at Addiscombe, from Midsummer 1835 to Midsummer 1836."

"An Account of the Expense incurred for Building, Repairs, and Alterations, from Midsummer 1835 to Midsummer 1836."

"An Account of the Number of Cadets whose Petitions were agreed to, and of the Number of Cadets whose Petitions were rejected, from Midsummer 1835 to Midsummer 1836."

BY-LAWS.

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to acquaint the court, that it is made special for the purpose of confirming the by-law relating to the custody of the Company's seal, the alteration in which was approved of at the last General Court."

The by-law, as altered, was then read.

It ordains :—

That the common seal of this Corporation shall be kept under three locks; that the key of one of the said locks shall be kept by the *Chairman* or the *Deputy Chairman* for the time being, that the key of another of the said locks shall be kept by the secretary or his assistant, and that the key of the third lock shall be kept by the examiner of the India correspondence or his assistant. That in case of the indispensable absence of the *Chairman* and *Deputy Chairman*, they be authorised to place their key in the custody of such other officer as they may select for that purpose; and that the said seal shall not be set to any writing or instrument but by an order of the Court of Directors, made by the *Chairman* and *Deputy Chairman* in the presence of the *Chairman* and *Deputy Chairman* of the main, not to be affixed but in the presence of the secretary and the examiner of India correspondence, or their respective assistants, and of the officer who may be in charge of the *Chairman* and *Deputy Chairman*'s key.

The *Chairman*.—"I move, that this by-law, as altered, be confirmed."

The *Deputy Chairman* (J. Loch, Esq.) seconded the motion.

Mr. *Weeding* wished to say only one word on this subject. The by-law provided, that the *Chairman* or *Deputy Chairman* should keep one of the keys, and that the other two were to be placed in the custody of two of their officers, who were specifically named. It then went on to ordain, that in case of the indispensable absence of the *Chairman* and *Deputy Chairman*, they shall be authorized to place their key in the keeping of such other officer as they may think proper to select for that purpose. Now he did not mean for a moment to imply a doubt, that their officers were very honest and honourable men; but, still he thought it would be better if, in the absence of the *Chairman* and *Deputy Chairman*, it were provided, that they should entrust one of their colleagues with their key, instead of selecting an officer. This would be consistent with the practice of all other great corporate establishments. It was quite clear to him, that one, at least, amongst the Directors should always have the power of possessing a control over the seal; whereas, looking to the by-law, as it now stood, it might, under certain circumstances, be wholly withdrawn from such control. He had not mentioned this at the last court, because it did not strike him at the moment. If, by "such other officer," it was meant to designate a Director of the East-India Company, and not a servant of the East-India Company, then the alteration would only involve a change of words.

Mr. *Fielder* wished to ask one question, namely, whether the Company's seal could be made use of, except by an order of the Court of Directors? If that were the case, it was very immaterial who kept the key. The Committee of By-Laws had, no doubt, taken the subject into their serious consideration, and would not have proposed the alteration unless they had substantial reasons for doing so.

The *Chairman*.—"In answer to the question of the hon. proprietor, I have to state, that the seal cannot be used except by an order of the Court of Directors: it is so expressly stated. (Hear, hear!) Therefore, on that ground, there is no necessity to make the alteration proposed by Mr. *Weeding*. There is another reason for not making that alteration, namely, because no inconvenience has been found, during a long series of years, from acting under the former by-law, which proceeded exactly on the same principle. Besides, if objections exist against the law, it would be better if they were taken into consideration by the Committee of By-laws, rather than by this court. When no inconvenience has been experienced from the adoption of the same principle during a number of years, it appears to me that the alteration is not called for."

Mr. *Weeding* should be glad to know why a new by-law was introduced, if it did not contemplate and embody some essential alteration of the old? He was sorry that the hon. *Chairman* had given the answer which he had done to the hon. proprietor on his right hand; and he would ask him whether, though he might be most anxious that things should be done rightly, they had not, on many occasions, notwithstanding the exertion of care and vigilance, been done wrong? So far as the by-laws were concerned, their great object ought to be, to render those laws as perfect as possible, with reference to their operation, both on that court and the Court of Directors. When the sanction of the Court of Proprietors was solicited for any particular law, it was their duty to examine it closely, and to see whether it was calculated to meet the object proposed. Not only on the present, but on all occasions, they ought to endeavour to remove the temptation to do that which was wrong from those in whose hands power might chance to be placed. According to the by-law, one of the Directors was entrusted with the custody of one of these keys; and, in his opinion, when the *Chairman* and *Deputy Chairman* were absent, one of the Directors should hold their key. He thought that the word "officer" should be expunged, and that of "director" substituted.

Mr. *Fielder* said, if the seal of the East-India Company could be used without the sanction of the Court of Directors, then, though the officer to whom that seal might be entrusted was ever so respectable, he certainly should object to the proposition contained in the altered by-law; but, if the order of the Court of Directors were absolutely necessary, before the seal could be affixed, he could not see any good reason for adopting the

amendment of the hon. proprietor. It is imperative that the seal of the Company should not be affixed without the order of the executive body; that being the case, it was not in the power of the Chairman or Deputy Chairman, or of any officer having access to the seal, to do mischief to the Company by the improper use of it, since it could not be affixed to any instrument without the sanction of the body of Directors at large.

Sir C. Forbes said, the argument of his hon. friend was, that the alteration was unnecessary, because it was provided by the law, that in no case should the seal of the Company be appended to any document, except under the order of the Court of Directors. Now, for that very reason, every possible safeguard should be provided to prevent the most remote chance of its being otherwise used. He, therefore, was in favour of placing the key in the hands of a director rather than of an officer, as affording a greater degree of security; and he should like to hear some better reason than had been yet adduced in support of the law now proposed to be confirmed.

The Chairman confessed that he did not see any just grounds for the alteration proposed by the hon. proprietor. With respect to the law recommended by the Committee of By-laws, they were only pursuing the plan and principle, as he had before said, which had been long acted on. How did the case stand? A former by-law ordained, "That the key of one of the said locks shall be kept by the Chairman or Deputy Chairman for the time being; that the key of another of the said locks shall be kept by the accountant-general or his deputy, and that the third key shall be kept by the treasurer or his deputy." Since that period, the office of accountant-general was abolished, and an alteration in the law became necessary. It was, therefore, ordained, "That the key of one of the said locks shall be kept by the Chairman or Deputy Chairman for the time being, that the key of another of the said locks shall be kept by the secretary or his assistant, and that the key of the third lock shall be kept by the financial secretary or his assistant." And now, the offices of secretary and financial secretary having been consolidated, it was proposed to substitute "the examiner of Indian correspondence" for "the financial secretary." There was no departure whatever from the principle of the old law. It was merely a change of persons, rendered necessary by new arrangements. The law had been maturely considered by the Committee of By-laws, was unanimously adopted by them, and afterwards approved of by the General Court. Under these circumstances, therefore, he would

not feel justified in acceding to this alteration. He agreed with the hon. proprietor (Mr. Fielder), who had fairly stated, that no inconvenience could be sustained by adopting the proposed law, because the seal could only be used under the authority of the Court of Directors, which he conceived to be a sufficient security against its being improperly affixed to any instrument.

Sir C. Forbes said, it was quite competent for the Court of Proprietors to advise and suggest such alterations as they might think proper, with reference to any proposition recommended by the Committee of By-laws. He entertained a great respect for that Committee, but still the Proprietors had a right to alter or amend any by-law recommended by them, and the Court of Directors ought to attend more to suggestions which came from before the bar. He and others who were favourable to the alteration did not entertain the least suspicion of the honour and fidelity of those officers to whom the seal might chance to be confided, but still, it was possible that the trust might be abused, and it was proper to guard against that possibility. The seal might be improperly attached to documents of great importance. It might, for instance, be attached to India bonds. Were not their bonds issued under the Company's seal? He again, in the most distinct terms, disavowed any suspicion of improper conduct on the part of those to whom the seal might be entrusted; but, when a very important object might be gained by adopting the slight alteration proposed by Mr. Weeding, he conceived that it ought to be agreed to.

Mr. Marriott said, the honourable baronet had spoken of this as a "slight alteration." Now it did not seem to him to be a slight one. It appeared to him that any proposition relative to the custody of their seal was a matter of great importance. He was quite ready to trust the seal in the hands of the Chairman or Deputy Chairman, and, in their absence, to the custody of the person whom they selected as their representative. He, therefore, considered the alteration proposed to be quite unnecessary.

Mr. Fielder would ask, if the seal were informally attached to a bond, would that give the instrument any value? In his opinion it would be good for nothing. The mere affixing the seal to the instrument would not make it a legal bond of the East-India Company. It was necessary to its legality that the seal should be affixed by order of the Court of Directors. He would ask their legal adviser if it were not so?

Mr. Weeding said, he had been much misunderstood and misapprehended, not to say misrepresented. What he pro-

posed simply was, that, in the absence of both the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, they should select one of their colleagues as the fittest person to be entrusted with the key. The question was, whether it would not be more satisfactory to select one of their own body rather than one of the officers of the Company for this trust; and thus to place the responsibility where it ought to rest, by providing, that one of their colleagues should, on all occasions, have a share in affixing the seal? That it would be more satisfactory to take that course he had no doubt; and, such being the fact, he claimed from the Directors, that they should take care, that the seal never should be in the custody of any person or persons distinct from those who were members of the executive body. This was his view; and he wished that gentlemen would understand what he said, and not reason on a misapprehension of his meaning.

The Chairman did not know what the honourable proprietor meant by demanding that one of the executive body should always be present at the affixing of the seal, as a matter of the utmost importance, seeing that the seal could not be attached to any instrument except by order of the Court of Directors. With respect to what had fallen from the hon. baronet, he would only say, that the Court of Directors were always ready to receive any suggestions that might emanate from the Court of Proprietors, and to adopt them, if they conceived that they were likely to prove beneficial; therefore, observations addressed to the gentlemen behind the bar were not useless. But he would say, that there was no reason adduced in support of the proposed alteration, that ought to call on them to recede from that course which they had followed, without inconvenience, for a long series of years. The honourable proprietor said it would be better to select a Director for this trust than an officer. Now, in his opinion, it was much better to place the trust in the hands of an officer properly designated, rather than to leave it to the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman to select a Director. This subject had been before the Committee of By-laws, and the by-law now under consideration had been agreed to by that Court. He could not see, therefore, why they should now proceed to make this alteration in the by-law, especially as it was consistent with the by-law as it formerly stood. Such were his objections to the proposition. If, in the first instance, the Committee of By-laws had proposed that a Director should act in the absence of the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman, he would not have

opposed it; but, having agreed to let the principle stand as it formerly did, and that Court having once sanctioned it, he felt it to be his duty to move "That the by-law be confirmed."

Sir C. Forbes was still of opinion that it was better to entrust the charge of the seal with one of the Directors, rather than with one of their officers, with whom the responsibility would rest.

Mr. Marriott.—"Not! the responsibility ought unquestionably to rest with the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman."

The by-law, as altered, was then, on a shew of hands, confirmed.

IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

Mr. Poynder rose to give notice of a very important motion, which he meant to bring on for discussion at the next general Court. He took this step, because the present was a very thin Court, and this was not the time of year when he could expect a numerous attendance of Proprietors. The following were the terms of his motion:—

"That, advertising to the despatch of the Court of Directors, dated the 20th February, 1833, having for its object the withdrawal of the encouragement afforded by Great Britain to the idolatry of India, and also the relinquishment of the revenue hitherto derived from the worship of idols, which object does not yet appear to have been accomplished, this Court deems it necessary to recommend to the Court of Directors, to adopt such further measures upon the subject as in their judgment may appear to be most expedient."

The honourable proprietor proceeded to say, that he would bring this motion forward at the next quarterly general Court, unless he could prevail on the honourable Chairman to grant him a special Court for the occasion. The interests of millions were depending on the rests of millions were depending on the rests of millions that would be given to that motion; and he hoped, therefore, that the Chairman would afford him a special Court for the discussion. He had been charged with detaining the Court much too long on subjects of this kind. They were, however, most important subjects; and he felt that it was very hard towards an individual in his situation to be obliged to come forward with an important discussion at the heel of a Court, after the regular business of the day had been gone through. He should, therefore, consider it to be a matter of great personal kindness if a special Court were granted to him. If, on that occasion, he did not shew to the Court that his motion was a just one, it would not, of course, be agreed to. But he believed that he was in possession of such information as would fully bear out its perfect propriety.

Mr. Fielder hoped the hon. proprietor would not press his request for a special general Court, as many proprietors were anxious to leave to-morrow.

(Z)

Mr. Marriott hoped that he would press it.

Mr. Poynder said, that he pressed nothing. He merely gave notice of a motion for the next general Court; but he certainly should feel greatly obliged if the Court of Directors would appoint a special Court for the discussion.

Mr. Weeding hoped that the honourable proprietor who mentioned the desire which was felt by individuals to go out of town, spoke only of himself, his friends, and family. Many proprietors would certainly remain in town to assist at the discussion alluded to. If the honourable proprietor who had given the notice could procure the signatures of nine proprietors to a requisition, he might then have a special Court; but he merely threw this out, *en passant*.

Mr. Poynder said, in suggesting the course which he had done, he was only desirous of saving time, and he would not press it. If he had no opportunity afforded to him for bringing forward his motion, except at a quarterly general Court, he must, of necessity, submit. In order that gentlemen might be prepared for the discussion, he should now move:—

That a copy of the above-mentioned despatch of the Court of Directors, of the 20th of February, 1833, be printed for the use of the proprietors.

As this was the only occasion, he should take that opportunity to say a few words. He was himself perfectly acquainted with the nature of this despatch, and many gentlemen present were also, he believed, acquainted with its contents. Others, however, were not in a similar situation, and he was unwilling to take any member by surprise with reference to that important and valuable despatch. He therefore moved that it should be printed, that every gentleman might have the opportunity of making himself acquainted with its contents. He hoped the proposition would be seconded, as it was merely a motion arising out of his precedent notice.

Mr. Marriott seconded the motion.

The Chairman.—“It is not competent for the honourable proprietor, at a quarterly general Court, to make a motion for papers, without giving notice.”

Mr. Wigram said, the honourable proprietor had no right to make this motion without having given previous notice, and, therefore, he should oppose it. The Chairman knew nothing about it; and if the honourable proprietor did not give courtesy, to have afforded a fair opportunity to the Chairman to consider whether or not it was a fit motion to grant. On public grounds, therefore, he should oppose the motion.

Mr. Fielder thought, when the hon. proprietor gave notice of a motion for the

next general Court, and called for a document relative to the subject which was to be then discussed, that it ought to be laid before the proprietors. How could the question be discussed if they were not in possession of the facts? For his own part, he could not tell what course he should take until he saw the papers. He believed that no inconvenience was likely to ensue from the production of this despatch. He was, however, clearly of opinion, that notice of the application should have been previously given to the Chairman. Indeed out of common courtesy notice should be given.

Mr. Poynder said, the hon. proprietor had stated his object better than he had himself. His object in calling for the despatch was, that no one should be taken by surprise in discussing a question of this description. He wished the Proprietors to be conversant with what he conceived to be one of the most important state documents,—one of the most able, well-reasoned, and powerful documents,—he had ever seen. Its arguments were eminently calculated to induce the Government to do away with the custom of which he complained, and to abandon the financial income derived from such an impure and polluted source. He did hope that the Directors would themselves see the propriety, the necessity, and the importance, of allowing the Proprietors to have access to this document.

Sir C. Forbes contended for the right of the proprietors, in quarterly general Court assembled, to exercise the privilege of bringing forward motions, without giving notice. That right could not be questioned, although it was usual, as a matter of courtesy, to give previous notice to the Chairman. With regard to the document alluded to by the worthy mover, he believed it to be a most important document. But he would ask whether it had not been laid before the Proprietors already? Whether it was not in the proprietors' room?—(a voice, “No! no!”)—He really was not prepared to argue the question, but it did appear to him that it was very desirable for every gentleman to be acquainted with it, in order that he might be enabled to judge how far it would be proper to support the motion of the honourable proprietor.

Mr. Weeding coincided in the observations of the hon. baronet. He believed that this document need not be withheld from the general Court, and therefore he should support the motion of the honourable proprietor. He begged to ask, whether the directors would be satisfied to lay the document before the proprietors, if no danger to the Government of India were likely to result from making it public?

The Chairman said, a motion relative

to this document had been made on a former occasion, and the despatch had been laid before the Court of Proprietors. (*Hear, hear!*) It was true that this motion proposed that the despatch should be printed, and differed in that respect from the former. He certainly was open to remark on account of any expression made use of by him. What he meant, in the first instance, to say, was, that it was not usual to make motions without giving notice in that Court, or sending an intimation on the subject to the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman, as a matter of courtesy. That was the rule; and his conduct was not influenced by any want of courtesy on this occasion, neither did he impute any such feeling to the hon. proprietor.

Mr. Poynder said, he was aware that the despatch had been already laid on the proprietors' table, but he thought that it would be extremely advantageous to have it printed. As to his having made this motion without having given notice, he had not, in doing so, harboured the least idea of manifesting a want of courtesy. It entirely arose from a notion (a foolish notion, perhaps) that there would be no objection to the production, in a printed form, of a document which had caused some discussion on a previous occasion.

Mr. Weeding inquired whether the hon. proprietor had not caused it to be printed?

Mr. Poynder said, his memory was so short, and the interval was so great, that he could not say; but he believed that it had been printed by others.

Mr. Fielder asked, whether the hon. proprietor had got any copies to spare? (*Laughter.*)

Mr. Weeding wished that the directors would print one hundred copies of the despatch. The expense would be only a few shillings.

Mr. Wigram.—I object to that; I wish the hon. proprietor to withdraw his motion for printing.

The motion was then withdrawn.

MR. SHEPHERD'S CASE.

Mr. Marriott wished to be allowed to ask, whether the desire which had been expressed at a former Court, that Mr. Shepherd should resume his duties in the proprietors' room, had been carried into effect?

The Chairman answered, that Mr. Shepherd had been invited, in consequence of the expression of the opinion of the general Court, to resume his duties, as an extra clerk, which invitation he had declined. Another individual had, therefore, been appointed to perform the duty heretofore performed by him.

Sir C. Forbes said, the answer to the hon. proprietor's question was far from satisfactory, and, he believed, did not

embrace the whole of the circumstances of the case. They were told that Mr. Shepherd had been “invited.” Now, he was in possession of the correspondence that had occurred on the occasion, from which it appeared that Mr. Shepherd was not “invited,” but “recalled,” to the situation, and that under circumstances which precluded Mr. Shepherd from obeying the call, because, if he had returned, he would have been placed under the control of a clerk who was his junior by many years. If there were no objection, he would read the correspondence.

Mr. Wigram.—“I object to the reading of any letter addressed by Mr. Shepherd to the hon. baronet.”

Mr. Fielder conceived that the hon. baronet might read it, as part of his speech.

Sir C. Forbes said, with the permission of the Court, he would read Mr. Melville's letter and Mr. Shepherd's answer. The hon. baronet then read as follows:—

East-India House, 1st August, 1836.
Sir:—I am commanded to inform you that the Court of Directors of the East-India Company have passed a resolution, recalling you to the service with your salary and allowances as an extra clerk, to commence from the period at which your pension will cease, namely, from the date of your return to the Company's employ.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILLE.

Mr. Shepherd.

Aberdeen, 12th August, 1836.
Sir:—Having been absent from this place, I received only last night your letter of the 1st instant, in which you are pleased to communicate to me a resolution of the Court of Directors, “renewing me to the service, with my salary and allowances as an extra clerk, to commence from the period at which my pension will cease, namely, the period of my return to the Company's employ.”

I cannot affect to be ignorant that this peculiar distinction has arisen out of certain proceedings of a recent Court of Proprietors, at which some gentlemen were so kind as to express their approbation of my conduct, in terms far beyond my humble merits. That honour, emanating as it did spontaneously from so high a source, and edifying the condescension of the Court of Directors, which calls for this reply, has inspired me with feelings of the highest pride and sincerest gratitude. I never could have hoped, that, placed in the low sphere of service which embraced my late duties, any exertions on my part, however assiduous or well-intentioned, would bring me so enviable a reward.

Knowing, as I do, the indulgence with which the Court of Directors act towards all classes of their servants, I cannot believe that it is their wish that my recall should operate to my disadvantage; and I am not left to doubt that the influential and honourable gentlemen who were instrumental in producing it, hoped thereby to confer on me a substantial benefit. I, therefore, take the liberty to submit, with profound respect, that, since my retirement was determined on the duties of an Assistant Superintendent of Extra Clerks, an office to which I was eligible, have been placed in the hands of a colleague, my junior by eight or ten years. To him, therefore, (whom individually I mean not to disparage) I should be amenable every day and hour of my official life, should I be placed, on my return, in the exact position I have hitherto occupied—a circumstance very painful to my feelings, and prejudicial to my advancement; I should, too, revert to a fixed salary of not much greater amount than that of my retirement; while my allowances, at all times fluctuating, would be earned by severely laborious penmanship, which at my time of life, and with

my eyesight somewhat impaired, must prove both irksome and unproductive. During the three months that have elapsed since my actual retirement, I have been occupied with the arrangement of new pursuits. These may not prove very lucrative; but they are suited to my habits, and their abandonment would cause me a pecuniary sacrifice.

Under these circumstances I respectfully request that my recall may not be enforced. I cannot but express, as I feel, deep regret, that the personal affairs of an individual so important as myself, should have caused, as they appear to have done, a public inconvenience.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c.
(Signed) A. SHEPHERD.
James C. Melvill, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

East-India House, 25th August, 1836.
Sir:—Having laid before the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, your letter dated the 12th instant, I am commanded to inform you that, under the circumstances you have represented, the Court have consented not to enforce your recall to the service.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.
(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL.
Mr. Andrew Shepherd.

Now he (Sir C. Forbes) would say, with great respect, that he did not think the course pursued towards Mr. Shepherd was precisely what it ought to have been. That gentleman, it appeared, had now taken up some other pursuit; and he hoped he might be as successful in that pursuit as he deserved to be; a wish in which he was sure he would be joined by the Proprietors in general. (Hear, hear!) He thought, however, looking to the desire expressed by the Proprietors, in the month of June last, and considering the manner in which it was then received by the hon. Chairman and the other Directors, that the subsequent proceeding and arrangement were by no means satisfactory. Mr. Shepherd's services to the Proprietors deserved all the praise that had been bestowed on them; and, he conceived that his recall might have been managed in such a manner as to have induced him to return to the exercise of them. (Hear, hear!) For his own part, he regretted much that the Proprietors had lost the services of Mr. Shepherd. In their room, he was always ready, active, and obliging; and he was sure that the Proprietors would feel the loss of his assistance very much. (Hear, hear!)

Mr. Fielder said, he should not be satisfied if he did not make one or two observations on this occasion, to express his regret at the loss of Mr. Shepherd's services. He never went into the Proprietors' room without finding Mr. Shepherd there, always ready to give in-jurious distinction. He never saw him without papers before him, considering jously to the whole of the affairs connected with his situation. Mr. Shepherd was never absent from his duty. He considered the loss of his services as a public loss; and he must say, that the

Proprietors at large felt it to be so. (Hear, hear!)

Mr. Weeding could say, from his own experience and observation, that Mr. Shepherd was always present in his place—that he was extremely well-informed—and that he saved the Proprietors a great deal of trouble. He thought that it would have been a very desirable thing to have secured his future services. He knew that the time of the Directors was too much occupied with important affairs to give them an opportunity for paying much attention to cases of this kind; but he thought that they might offer Mr. Shepherd some compensating reward for his past services; and, if an opportunity occurred for doing so, he was sure they would avail themselves of it. In making these observations, he hoped the Directors would not, for one moment, imagine that the Court, or any member of it, wished to reflect on them for what had been done.

The Chairman said, he was much disappointed that the arrangement on this subject, which had been sanctioned by the Court of Directors, had not given satisfaction to the Court of Proprietors. The Directors felt the utmost wish to appoint Mr. Shepherd to the Proprietors' room. They understood, from what had passed in that Court, that the Proprietors were anxious to have Mr. Shepherd's assistance in their room—and a proposition for that purpose was made, on account of the high sense entertained of his merits. Now, however, objections were taken to the course which they had pursued, because it was said that Mr. Shepherd was invited to return to office under circumstances of rather a degrading nature. He denied this; and he would add, that if they had appointed Mr. Shepherd to the situation of superintendent of extra-clerks, they would then have been open to the objection of depriving the Proprietors of that very assistance of which they were so anxious to avail themselves, as his services would be required elsewhere. For his own part, he knew not how the Directors could have pursued a course more consonant with the wishes of the Proprietors than that which they had adopted. With regard to Mr. Shepherd junior, it did not at all follow as a matter of course, that a clerk being senior, must, it was for the Directors to use their best efforts to the benefit of the service, and grant situations to those whom they deemed most capable of filling them. The Directors wished for the services of Mr. Shepherd. They at once conceded that which the Proprietors desired—and he was sorry that the arrangement did not meet with their approbation.

Mr. Marriott felt obliged to the hon.

Chairman for the kind manner in which he had answered his question.
Here the conversation ended.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

Mr. Weeding inquired whether the last petition of the Proprietors on the subject of the sugar duties had been presented to the House of Commons?

The Chairman answered, that it had been presented by Lord William Bentinck, towards the close of the session, in the House of Commons. He had no further information on the subject. The following was the entry on the votes of the House of Commons, of the 11th of August last:—"Sugar.—Petition of the East-India Company, for granting to Madras and Bombay the privilege which is conceded to Bengal, for exporting to the United Kingdom, at the lower rate of duty, sugar, the produce of Bengal and its dependencies; to lie on the table."

Mr. Weeding wished to know whether any official answer had been received from the President of the Board of Control or the Chancellor of the Exchequer on this important subject?

The Chairman stated, that he had informed the Court on a previous occasion, that he had had a meeting with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Control, on the subject referred to, at which he explained the wishes of the Court of Proprietors. Since that the subject had not been revived, as Parliament was not sitting. But, if he held the situation which he now occupied when Parliament assembled, the question should be renewed.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

Mr. Fielder asked, whether any new appointments had been made in Haileybury College? If so, whether they were temporary or permanent? and whether, if any situations were filled up, they were so filled up as to entitle those who held them to compensation, in the event of the establishment being abolished?

The Chairman.—"There has been one appointment vacated by the death of an individual—that situation has not been filled up. The professorship of political economy has been filled up temporarily, until the question is decided whether the college shall be abolished or otherwise. That question is still under consideration."

BILLS RELATING TO INDIA.

Mr. Weeding was anxious to make a few observations on a subject of considerable importance to India. The circumstances of the India Company were now changed, they were no longer traders, but appeared solely in the capacity of governors; and, therefore, it was important that every parliamentary measure connected with the government of that country should be submitted to them. He

knew that the by-laws ordained that the Court of Directors should always lay before the General Court such bills as appeared to them to affect the right, interest, or privileges of the East-India Company. But, as their greatest and highest object must be to secure good government for the inhabitants of India, he would suggest, that there ought to be laid before the General Court all and every measure which was likely to affect the government of that country. They ought seriously to consider every question of that kind, and exert their utmost power to perfect such measures as would redound to their honour, and to the interest and prosperity of India. They ought to show to that country, that, as they were bound to do it all the good in their power, so were they fully determined to act up to that principle. He threw this out as a suggestion, because two bills relating to India, which were passed in the last session, had not been laid before them;—first, a bill for the relief of insolvent debtors, and then a bill with respect to admiralty jurisdiction in India, which he believed would be found useful. These measures, no doubt, had received due consideration from the Directors, but he thought that they ought to have been laid before that Court. Some resolutions ought to be entered into amongst the Directors themselves, by which such measures would be brought under the public notice of the East-India Company, in order that they might consider whether they were proper measures or not, and for the purpose of giving advice relative to them, when necessary; for, he was convinced, that Parliament would listen to advice coming from the Directors behind the bar, and the Proprietors before it.

Mr. Fielder said, it would be very easy to make an arrangement on this point; they could get those papers from any clerk of the house of Lords or Commons.

The Chairman quite concurred with the hon. proprietor, that it was very advisable to place before the Proprietors such bills passing through Parliament, which related to India, as were of great importance; but the hon. proprietor would agree with him in thinking, that in the first instance it was proper that the Court of Directors should exercise their judgment in deciding whether, in particular cases, it was necessary, by one of the by-laws, that the Directors should lay bills, before a Special General Court such bills, passing through Parliament, as, in their opinion, affected the rights, privileges, or interests of the East-India Company. That law, which, he conceived, embraced measures that would affect the government of India, had never been departed from. The hon. proprietor must

be aware that the India Insolvent Debtors' bill was only the continuation of a former bill; and he believed, with the hon. proprietor, that the bill establishing Admiralty jurisdiction in India would be beneficial. He should be always ready to lay before the court such measures relative to India as appeared to demand consideration while in their progress through parliament; and he would be happy to pay due attention to any suggestions which the Court might think proper to throw out.

STEAM-NAVIGATION TO INDIA.

Sir C. Forbes said, he did not wish unnecessarily to detain the court, but he had another very important question to put to the Directors on the subject of steam-communication with India. A great deal of discussion had lately taken place on that question; and he saw by the public papers, that the Directors were taken to task for not doing all they were called on to do by the merchants of London and the outports, and by the merchants of the presidencies of India. When he spoke, however, of the merchants of India, he believed he might rather say and a few natives connected with the trade between India and Europe. Now, he gave the Court of Directors great credit for not doing that which they had been called on to do by interested parties, backed, as he understood, by high authority. He gave them credit for not interfering on the people of India a heavy tax in support of steam navigation, in which the natives generally had little interest; and he hoped they would be more firm in other occasions of a like nature, and adhere to their resolution, not to add to the heavy burden of the people of India, that of the expense of steam navigation by the Red Sea. And here he must go back to that greatest of all burdens and eye-sores to India, the proprietors' dividend. The natives had already to provide for the dividend of £630,000 annually, and were they to be further saddled with the enormous sum of £100,000 or £150,000, to please the merchants of the metropolis and of Liverpool? Such a proceeding would be contrary to justice, and he trusted the Proprietors would, if necessary, interpose to prevent it. On the 24th of September, 1824, he put a question on this subject, which the then chairman (Mr. Tucker) answered with his usual readiness and courtesy. He had then asked, "Whether it was true, that India was to be made to pay half the expense of this proposed steam-communication?" and he replied: "Why, India has already paid and is paying much more than she ought in common justice to have been called upon to pay." In answer, the chairman replied:

— "As to the question of steam-navigation to India, it is one on which the Court of Directors have acted with great caution. We admit we were bound to give encouragement to every reasonable plan, which had for its object to facilitate the communication between this country and India; but, in doing so, we do not pronounce on the result, or whether that result might be worth the means employed to bring it about; but the question is still one of means, and ought not to be fully embarked in, before inquiry has been made, as to whether the end will be worth the probable expenditure." Now, he wished to know from the Court of Directors, whether it was not proposed, or about to be proposed, that India should wholly, or to a very great extent, be burdened with the expense of this steam-navigation experiment? That, he understood, was contemplated in certain quarters: but if the merchants of England, and the European residents in India, wished for steam communication with that country, in order that their letters might be transmitted with greater speed, either by way of the Euphrates (the plan of which was all moonshine) or by the Red Sea, why let them bear the expense, and not saddle the natives of India with such a burden? For his own part, he could not see with what justice the natives of India could be called on to bear it. This was a matter of great importance; and it was desirable that the public mind should be disabused with respect to the feelings of the Directors. At present, the whole blame was shifted on the Company, and they were accused of illiberality, in not coming forward to support the views of his Majesty's Government on the subject. It seemed that some of their officers abroad disregarded the orders of the Directors, and would have steam-navigation in spite of them. He had heard it said, that the Government of Bombay persisted in carrying on the system of steam-navigation, contrary to the orders of the Court of Directors, thus setting them at defiance.

The Chairman — "No!"

Sir C. Forbes said, he was glad to hear it; but then how did it happen that the Hugh Lindsay was constantly plying between Bombay and the Red Sea, contrary, as he understood, to their orders? And he should like to know at whose expense? Certainly the merchants did not bear any part of it, if what he had heard was true. He was not sure that the Government of Bombay were not liable to a prosecution on this point, since they seemed to have proceeded contrary to the instructions from the Government at home; and the 80th section of the late act provides, "that officers wilfully disobeying or not carrying into effect the orders of the Court of Directors, should be liable

to be punished as for misdemeanour." He asked the Directors, however, whether they would persevere in thus saddling the native population with the expense of steam-navigation? At all events, if steam-navigation must be established, he hoped that the expense would be fairly borne by the two countries. The report of the committee of the House of Commons recommended that each should pay one-half. He wished, however, to see first a fair balance struck between this country and India, which had hitherto borne the whole charge, to the amount, probably, from first to last, of £200,000 or £300,000 sterling.

Mr. Weeding said, he was very much relieved by the last observations of the hon. baronet. It was always with the greatest reluctance that he differed in opinion from the hon. baronet on any subject, and on none more so than on that which had reference to the expediency of steam-navigation to India. It was, therefore, with great pleasure that he heard the hon. baronet say, that he would acquiesce in the plan if one-half the expense were defrayed by India, and one-half by this country.

Sir C. Forbes — I said no such thing. Mr. Weeding understood the hon. baronet to have said, that, if steam navigation were to be carried on, care should be taken that the expense was fairly apportioned. It was a most important object; and he was well assured that the interests of both countries would be materially promoted by the establishment of steam-navigation. If that were so, and he knew not how it could be denied, then he would emphatically say, "let us carry out the plan to the fullest extent." The hon. baronet had given them to understand, that the natives of India were not interested in this question of steam-navigation. He could not assent to this proposition; because, if trade were extended in consequence of steam-navigation, the natives of India must derive benefit from that extension. The Hugh Lindsay, which proceeded from Bombay, he believed, been essentially serviceable to the trade between the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and elsewhere. They were told by Lieutenant Burnes, in his travels, that the trade of this country was superseding that of Russia, in the Persian empire, and the extensive encouragement of steam navigation would still farther assist our commerce. It was very true, that the persons engaged in foreign commerce would benefit most by steam-navigation. But let the hon. baronet recollect what was the nature of foreign commerce. Did it not supply a market for the agriculturist and the artisan? Did it not give wealth to those who were not directly engaged in commerce? Did it not bring foreign commodities to us, and

did it not circulate our own? Under these circumstances, whatever facilitated commerce, and brought India nearer to England, (as steam-communication would undoubtedly do), was a most important object, and ought to receive every encouragement. It would be the means of extending civilization throughout India; and, therefore, if it were important, so and, therefore, if it were important, so far as commerce was concerned, it was infinitely more so with regard to the moral interests of the people of that country. He would, therefore, impress on the Government of England the propriety of accelerating the plan. He would say, "Give us half the money necessary for the project, and we will find the other half. Let us have, by the shortest possible mode, a direct communication with India." He hoped, if it were necessary, that a volunteer company would be established for this purpose. Indeed he had himself been asked to become a shareholder in a joint-stock company to promote steam-navigation to India. These were the plain facts of the case, he hoped they would not let it go forth to the world, that the East-India Company were niggard of the means at their disposal for the promotion of an object that would effect so much good for both countries. It ought not to be regarded as a mere question of pounds, shillings, and pence. It embraced more important objects; and it was well known, that though the Brazil packet did not pay, still it was kept up for the benefit of commerce. The Company ought themselves to support the establishment of steam communication; and he earnestly entreated the hon. baronet not to oppose the project. England was as much interested in it as India; therefore, he would say, let the consolidated fund bear one-half the expense, £75,000 out of £150,000. To do what? Why, to maintain the speedy, certain and direct communication between the brightest gem in the British crown and this country. He was sure the Company would not allow it to be said, that they refused to carry into effect an object which would minister to the happiness and prosperity of both countries. Therefore, he entreated the directors to a conclusion and agreement with Government on this subject as soon as possible.

Mr. Fielder hoped, when the directors saw that the exchange was so much against India—when they saw that it was necessary to draw from that country annually, to the amount of between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000 to meet demands on the treasury here—that they would not impose any additional burden on the Indian population.

Sir C. Forbes said, that, when the directors brought forward, as he wished they would, an account of all that

been laid out on this experiment, he thought that he would be borne out in his opinion, that a great expense had been incurred, from which the natives of India would derive little or no benefit.

Mr. Weeding said, if by steam navigation the cottons and other produce of Bengal arrived sooner in England, and the individuals who purchased them from the producer and shipped them had an earlier return, that was evidently a great benefit.

Mr. Fielder inquired, whether the papers relative to the cultivation of cotton, relative to which some anxiety prevailed, would be ready to be laid before the proprietors at the next Court.

The Chairman.—“The information which the hon. proprietor wishes to receive is in a forward state of progress; and will, I hope, be ready at the meeting of the next Court.” He was then proceeding to put the question of adjournment—when

Sir C. Forbes said, he was sorry to see the hon. chairman so impatient. He had asked a question, which it was very easy to answer, but no answer had been given. He wished that he might now receive an answer, in like manner as had been promptly given to him two years ago, when he made an enquiry of the then chairman (Mr. Tucker) on the same subject. He again hoped that the Court of Directors would not consent to burthen India with the expense of steam navigation. He trusted they would not be compelled, either by the Board of Control, or by Parliament, to inflict so great an injustice on the people of that country.

The Chairman said, he did not, by his silence, mean any disrespect to the hon. bart.; but he felt very great difficulty in being able to answer satisfactorily the question that had been put to him. The hon. bart. asked “What was the feeling of the Court of Directors on the subject of steam-navigation to India?” Now, it must be sufficiently obvious, that an individual could not say what the feelings of the Court of Directors generally might be on that point. It was a question of vast importance, not merely as respected commerce—it was one of incalculable importance as it was connected with the moral state of India. (Hear!) If, on due consideration, the Directors found that it would be necessary and proper, taking the most extensive view of the subject, to encourage steam-navigation to India, they would not fail to take that course which their duty imposed on them. But if, on the other hand, it appeared to them that steam-navigation would not be attended with concomitant advantages, but that it would uselessly lay a large burden on the natives of India, the executive body would at once denounce any plan of the kind. He himself would give no opinion on the

subject. When it came regularly before the Directors, it would be deliberately considered, and in due course the result would be laid before the Proprietors. (Hear!)

THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

Mr. Weeding said, a wish had been expressed in that Court, a long time ago, and assented to by the Chairs, that a catalogue of the books and manuscripts in the Company's library should be prepared. He should be glad to know, whether any progress had been made in the work?

Mr. Fielder was glad that this question was put; and he trusted that the hon. chairman would put the minds of the Proprietors at ease upon that subject, as well as upon another connected with it. He alluded to the care of the Company's museum. He had heard that a most beautiful model of a ship, built in India, and intended for the museum, had sailed up the river, from Leadenthall to Whitehall. He hoped that neither their library nor their museum would be allowed to travel the same way.

The Chairman was happy to relieve the hon. proprietor from all apprehension on this subject. The library and museum remained precisely as they were; and no intention existed to part with them, or with any portion of them. No such intention ever had been entertained. With reference to the question put by the other hon. proprietor, he had to state, that a very eminent individual, Mr. Professor Wilson, had been appointed librarian. A catalogue was in progress at the period of the late librarian's death, and was now in progress. Means had been taken to afford greater access to the library than was the case heretofore.

CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVANTS AT ST. HELENA.

Mr. Weeding said, he would throw himself on the courtesy of the Directors, while he detained them a little longer, in order that he might draw their attention to the subject of the late establishment in the island of St. Helena. When, for certain purposes, the chief of which was the welfare of India, it was considered necessary that the Company should exchange their mixed character of merchants and rulers, for that of rulers only, the Government took into their possession the island of St. Helena, together with all the forts, factories, stores, and property thereon. At that time, the Company made a stipulation in the Act of Parliament, by which the civil servants of the Company at St. Helena were rendered capable of holding any office in any presidency of the Company's territories, just the same as if those individuals had been previously civil servants in such presidency. Few of

them, however, were provided for in that way; and he was quite sure the directors must see, that, in many instances, St. Helena civil servants were pensioned by the Government in a way that could scarcely be considered sufficient for present support, much less a fitting compensation for past services. The Company, he thought, could not get rid of the responsibility of this proceeding. On every principle of equity and honour, on every consideration that was connected with the character of the East-India Company, it was impossible that the Court of Directors could absolve themselves from the responsibility which attached to this affair. They had done wisely in inducing the Government to take possession of St. Helena, which was only useful to the Company for commercial purposes, as affording a safe harbour for ships waiting for convoys there. Therefore, the Company did wise in getting rid of it when their commercial character ceased. They thereby saved 80 or 90,000 pounds a-year, which was now saddled on, and must be borne by the consolidated fund of Great Britain, while the island might be used for the purpose of an emporium. The pensions to which he had alluded had been granted very lately to thirteen or fourteen civil servants. He should only mention the case of two junior servants, who had been in the service, however, thirteen years. Their salary was £250 a-year each; and one of them was allowed only £90 and the other £100 a-year retiring pension. They had wives and children; and they certainly never contemplated the possibility of being sent to the right about in this manner. The Government said, “this is all that we can do for these people.” It therefore became a subject which the proprietors were interested in bringing under the consideration of the executive body. It certainly became the duty of the Government of this country to pension the civil servants, for whom they could not find employment. But they ought to have proceeded on the same liberal principle which the Company had adopted towards their servants in England. When the Company consented to the compromise which now existed between them and the Government of Great Britain, they were entitled to expect a full and fair completion of the terms of that compromise, in the awarding a just compensation to those officers who had lost their employment in consequence of the alteration. He thought, therefore, that they ought to demand from the British Government that they should follow the example which the Company had set,—that they should adopt a course similar to that which had been pursued by the Company, in providing liberally for their reduced servants.

The executive body might fairly say to the Government, “We have thought it just and right, in discharging several meritorious servants, (which we have been compelled to do in consequence of the compromise entered into with the Government—a compromise founded on a feeling of policy, that it would be beneficial both to England and India) we have thought it just and right that those reduced servants should be compensated with two-thirds of their salary as a retiring allowance; and we call upon you to do the same with respect to those servants whom you have thought fit to discharge. Do you think it too much to give to individuals who have served for many years two-thirds of their salary? Do you think that two-thirds of £250 is too great a retiring allowance? No—you will conform to the *modus* which we adopted in our establishment. You are bound in duty to follow the example which we have set with respect to our servants, for you tacitly agreed to do so, when you accepted the proposition that we laid before you with respect to this settlement.” He was convinced, that, if the directors set about this task with all that desire to effect it, which was consistent and natural, considering the very peculiar circumstances of the case, they must ultimately prevail. That was his opinion; because he thought that they had sufficient reasons to lay before Government in support of the claim, and to call on them, as a court of equity, to do the same justice to the discharged civil servants at St. Helena, as had been done to their civil servants at home. Having thus touched on the case of civil servants, he should next advert to those who were employed in a military capacity. They had all been dismissed, and could not procure employment. He did not know what the executive body had done as to them, but he supposed they had done as much as they could. Much, however, might be done for them by a proper representation of their case. In his opinion, the military servants who had been employed at St. Helena ought to be taken into the service of the Government, and should be paid by them. That would be the proper way of proceeding. Government could thus provide for them, and by that means prevent the natives of India from being called on to pay this additional sum of money. He strongly entreated the interference of the Court of Directors in favour of those men. By taking up their case warmly, they would earn the heartfelt blessings of many estimable individuals.

Mr. Fielder regretted very much that any persons who had been deprived of their situations under the new arrangement, should not have received sufficient

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remuneration. But he understood that both the civil and military servants on the St. Helena establishment had memorialized the Government. Their memorials, he believed, had been regularly placed before the proper authorities; and he had been informed that every disposition had been shown on the part of the Company to attend to the representations contained in them. Now, if they interfered in the business, he did not think that they would serve the object which the hon. proprietor had at heart—an object, he admitted, of a most praiseworthy nature. It should be recollected that they had, from time to time, applied to Government for proper remuneration in the case of their maritime officers, and their representations were not attended to. In one case, their wishes, backed by the approbation of the Court of Directors, had failed to produce the desired effect. He, therefore, would leave the matter entirely in the hands of the executive body, trusting that they would take up the case of these unfortunate men, and that they would do the best in their power for them.

The *Chairman* could assure the hon. proprietor that the subject of the St. Helena civil servants had been anxiously considered by the Court of Directors, with reference to the pension granted to them, and the apparently hard situation in which they were placed. He must, however, observe, that the hon. proprietor was not correct in what he stated as to the Company having induced the Government to take St. Helena off their hands. They were not the parties who had effected that alteration. It was produced by an act of the legislature. He, at the same time, agreed with the hon. proprietor that the transfer was beneficial to the Company, and no objection had been offered to it. The transfer of the island, with all the property on it, having been made to the Government, it became the duty of the Government to make provision for the establishment. The civil servants, in some respects, were treated liberally enough. The higher class received a retiring allowance, not very far short of two-thirds of their salary. The allowance to the lower ranks was certainly much smaller; and those individuals were, in his opinion, hardly treated. When those parties first made representations on the subject, the Court of Directors caused them to be laid before his Majesty's Government, with the strongest recommendation that they should be taken into favourable consideration. Having done that, he was at a loss to know what more they could possibly do. They might do what they pleased with their own revenue, but the allowances of

these individuals were charged on the revenues of the country. They could do no more, therefore, than submit their case to the favourable consideration of his Majesty's Ministers. If, however, they saw an opportunity, if they saw a case in which they could with propriety and justice interfere, they would not hesitate to do so. It should, however, be observed, that millions had been expended by the Company on account of compensations and remunerations; and, therefore, they ought now to be very slow in saddling the natives of India, for whom so much sympathy had been expressed, with any additional burden. Therefore, although application had been made to the Court of Directors, both by military and civil servants, they had felt it to be their duty distinctly to declare, that assistance could not be afforded to them by the Company. As to the military servants, the 112th clause of the act provided that the Government should sustain the expense of the military establishment at St. Helena. That point was contested by the Court of Directors with his Majesty's Ministers, several times. The Court of Directors were ultimately successful, and Government was obliged to provide for the military servants. The allowance made to them was not so scanty or so meagre as it at first sight might appear. Their pay was equivalent to king's pay, and what was allowed for colonial service. When the Government disbanded the corps, those individuals retired upon the full pay of the rank they held, for life; in addition to which something was allowed for the time they had individually served; but the colonial allowance was not granted. Therefore, the provision could not be considered so meagre as it appeared at the first glance. Those individuals made representations, like the civil servants, to the Court of Directors, but it was useless, as the Court of Directors could only recommend their case to the attention of Government. All he could say with reference to the Court of Directors was, that he was sure if they saw any opening through which they could, in accordance with their duty, alleviate the distresses or inconveniences to which any of their former servants were exposed, they would cheerfully apply themselves to that object. On one point in particular, he conceived that the Government were bound to take the officers' case into consideration. Remuneration had been allowed to them for past services, but nothing was granted on account of expected promotion. That, he thought, ought to have been taken into the account. The more, however, the matter was looked into, the more were the directors convinced that it was impossible for them to propose

any provision for those individuals out of the Company's funds.

Mr. *Weeding* said, the hon. chairman had told them that the allowance granted to the military servants at St. Helena was not so meagre as it appeared at first sight. Now, it should be recollected that these individuals had been discharged from all military service. They ought to have been remunerated for the loss of their profession—for prospective losses, connected with the chance of promotion—and not for past services. It was in that point of view that he called the attention of the Court to the subject, because he wished those individuals to be treated as the Company had treated their own servants. With respect to the civil servants, he thought as the Company had given up to India the surplus profit of their trade, which amounted to several millions, that it would not be unfair to charge £2,000 a-year on the Indian revenue, to make up to those individuals a full two-thirds of their salary. He had made the calculation, and he found that £2,020 would be sufficient for that object, and he did not conceive that the Company would be going out of their way in granting that small sum.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

Sir *C. Forbes* wished, before the Court separated, to ask a question of great importance to a highly meritorious body of men, the Indian navy. A rumour was in circulation that a plan had been recommended, here or elsewhere, for abolishing that most useful service. Now, he should feel much obliged to the Court of Directors, if they would declare, what he believed to be the case, that no such inten-

tion existed. He understood the plan originated with some officers in his Majesty's navy. Be this as it may, he would say, that the services of the Indian navy in its sphere of employment would bear a comparison with those of his Majesty's navy. He was sorry to observe that his Majesty's ships of war in India were employed by Government going backward and forward with treasure. The charge made by those ships for freight was one and a-half per cent.; whereas, when the Indian navy was employed, the charge allowed was only one-eighth per cent. He thought it hard that the little emoluments of the Indian navy should thus be interfered with, and he wished the Court of Directors would give orders to prevent those freights being given to his Majesty's ships, when the Indian navy might be employed with equal advantage and at a charge so much lower on the revenues of India.

The *Chairman* could state, in answer to the hon. baronet's question, that no intention whatever existed to abolish the Indian navy. So far from it, that the Court of Directors had passed a resolution, this year, to maintain that navy. It was impossible to say what alteration in its arrangement the public service might require; but, at all events, it was determined to continue the Indian navy. (*Hear, hear!*)

NABOB OF FEROZEPOR.

Sir *C. Forbes* gave notice that he would, at the next General Court, move for information relative to the trial, conviction, and execution of Shumsodeen Khan, Nabob of Ferozepore, and the confiscation of his property.—Adjourned.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Our correspondent at Calcutta has forwarded to us, by overland and steam conveyance, the following *resumé* of the contents of the papers down to the 20th June:

Advances on Goods.—Fort William, Financial Department, June 15.—Notice is hereby given, that, under instructions just received from the Hon. Court of Directors, the following terms and conditions for making advances upon the goods and merchandise of individuals intended for consignment to England, re-payable to the Court of Directors, have been substituted for those contained in the advertisement dated the 27th Oct. 1834. The parties to whom advances may be made, shall agree that the respective con-

signments be delivered into such warehouses as the Court of Directors may approve; and that they be subject to the control of the Court, until the *lien* of the Company upon the consignment shall have been satisfied.

Upon each consignment, the value of which is to be ascertained by the officers of the Indian government, or authorised agents of the Company, an advance not exceeding two-thirds of such ascertained value will be made.

The parties will be required to place in the hands of the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, bills of lading of the consignment and policies of insurance effected thereon, both in triplicate. The bills of lading must be drawn deliverable to the Company, or endorsed to the order of the

was about fifty yards from the main guard, which received a tremendous shock, and part of a hall, about eight feet in length, was completely blown off; the doors and windows of the adjacent dwellings were all broken to pieces, and the Artillery Mess-house greatly damaged.—*Hurkaru*, June 14.

We are informed, on good authority, that a gentleman of the civil service is about to visit Singapore on a *land-resumption* expedition; that he is to inquire into the nature of all the grants that have been made in that settlement, and whether the orange will not bear a little more squeezing on behalf of the Company.—*Ibid.* May 18.

The following account has been received of a Dacoity at an indigo factory in Purneah:—"Mr. Forbes was attacked by Dacoits on the 17th instant, in his bungalow, at 12 p.m. He has saved himself and family by wounding two or three of the villains with his gun (loaded with small shot) as the fellows were about spearing him. It is a long story; but really I must say that the country is getting shocking, and the natives so impudent that you are insulted in your dehaul, whenever you make your appearance in it. If Forbes had been from home, as the rascals expected, his wife, children, and mother were all the inmates, when, as fortune would have it, he arrived home from an out-party at 8 p.m. the same night, owing to his feeling unwell; he had left home a day before to be absent some days. Our *hurkaru* has been speared in three or four places. Pleasant prospects for us living in the Mofussil! it is only a few months ago five rascals were hung out of a gang, for robbing and murdering twelve innocent creatures."—*Courier*, June 1.

Lahore.—Goojur Singh and Gobind Juss have at length been admitted to an audience, on their return from Calcutta, when they produced the numerous presents they had received for Runjeet Singh, from the Governor General, and other members of the English government, consisting of cloth of various kinds, maps, books, instruments, model of a steamship, and numerous other valuable and scarce articles, with the whole of which the chief was delighted, and made most minute inquiries after his English friends.—*Meerut Obs.*, May 26.

Lieut. Kemp, one of the officers of the Lancers whose names were recently before the public, has been obliged to leave the regiment.—*Ibid.*

Orders have been received by the local authorities to entertain pilots for the navigation of the Jumna by the iron steamboats, one of which is to be dispatched from Allahabad early in July.—*Agra Ukhar*, June 4.

The experiment of boring for water at

Lal Khauke Sarsie, near Delhi, has been hitherto unsuccessful. Through many difficulties, occasioned by the breaking of the tubes and auger, a descent was effected to the depth of about 140 feet, since which the experiment has been relinquished, and we have not heard whether it is intended to be resumed. We understand that the place selected was not the most eligible, particularly if success had resulted from the experiment; the spring would have been of little use as to purposes of irrigation, since there are but very few inhabitants, and but little cultivation in the vicinity.—*Englishman*, June 6.

During the storm on the evening of the 12th instant, the wife of a lascar at Dum Dum was delivered of a monstrous child, with four arms, two enormous teeth, and eyes preternaturally large.—*Bengul Herald*, June 19.

A dividend of five per cent. has been declared on the estate of Cruttenden & Co. Beem Sing of Jeypore has betaken himself to his old habits, and is now pillaging and plundering with the greatest zeal and alacrity. Some ill-timed opposition offered by a few zemindars, has added to the eclat and numbers of Beem, who, it is said, was hastening to oppose some of the troops of the raj itself.

Great excitement is said still to prevail at Jeypore in consequence of the closing of the soucars' shops. Very rigorous measures had been adopted to force them to give up the money lodged in their hands by Jotha Ram and Hookum Chund, which is said to amount to several crores of rupees—but to no purpose; they are still firm in refusing to comply with the requisition, until a written order from those worthies shall have been produced. Guards have been placed over their houses, to prevent egress from the city to any member of their families, and to starve them to compliance.

Runjeet Singh, with a determination to eradicate from his dominions the vice of hoarding money, has confiscated the very large wealth of a deceased miser. The heir at law preferred his claims to the property, but his Highness declared the abhorrence he entertained of so disgusting a propensity, and his sense of duty compelled him to make an example, and keep the money, and that, however frequent were the instances of indulgence in it, he would never neglect using the same means to suppress it.

A letter has been sent to Runjeet Singh, by the Hakeem of Cashmere, informing him of the discovery of extensive lead mines in the mountains of Cashmere, and requesting that 12,000 rupees might be sent to work them.

Herat, it is said, has been invaded by the Persian troops, under Shah Mahomed,

their king. Shah Kamran, the ruler of Herat, is shut up in one of his strongholds, but the Persian troops have so hotly besieged it, that little doubt is entertained of his defeat. Dost Mahomed of Cabool, on hearing this, is said to have written to the Persian king, making proffers of submission, and inviting him to Cabool, whence they will proceed to the conquest of Peshawur, Lahore, &c. To this Dost Mahomed is said to have received a fa-

vourable reply, intimating that the Persians would be in Cabool immediately.

The commercial report in the *Bengal Herald* of June 19th states, that the Indigo crop is in a very precarious position; that the plant is small, and the river rising rapidly. A great deal of rain had fallen, especially to the eastward, and the weather continued very threatening. The stock did not exceed 16,600 chests on the 30th of April.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

SINCE the arrival of our over-land communication, we have received (just on the eve of publication) Madras papers to the 18th June, from which we select the only items of intelligence:

An express left Madras the latter end of May for Goomsoor with instructions for all the troops to quit the field previous to the approaching monsoon, with the exception of the 46th, 50th, and another regiment. No more favourable accounts had been received from that quarter.

A plan for connecting the back-waters of Sadras and Covelong by a canal has been laid before the Madras Government, with a very favourable report of the engineers. The comparative advantages of rail-roads and canals (expense included), and the adaptation of the former to India, are topics of discussion in the papers.

The Marine Board has invited the mercantile community of India to a conference, with a view of improving the beach department, masulah boats, and the port regulations. The conference took place on the 6th June.

A General Temperance Society is formed at Madras, under the auspices of the Bishop.

At a meeting of subscribers to the Madras Military Fund, on the 26th of May, Brigadier-General Doveton in the chair, it was resolved unanimously: "That this meeting is satisfied, from the information now before it, and the opinions of professional men, that the Madras Military Fund is tending rapidly to a state of insolvency, but that it may be rescued from such a fate by the adoption of early precautionary measures; the cause of this unfavourable condition can only be attributed to the erroneous principle on which the fund was originally constituted, and the fund was ever since continued to operate, which has ever since continued to operate. The remedy, therefore, evidently is, to establish it upon a new and more secure basis, and for this purpose, it is the opinion of this meeting that it is expedient and necessary that the plan for the future operation of the fund, in all its details,

should, with the least possible delay, be entrusted to an eminent actuary in England."

The trial of Soobroyah Moodeliar, the late head native manager of the commissariat department at Bangalore, is drawing to a close.

A meeting, for the relief of the distressed Irish clergy, was held on the 8th of June, the Bishop of Madras in the chair, at which resolutions of sympathy were passed, and a subscription entered into.

The General Government have published a letter from the Court of Directors, announcing the enlargement of the retiring pension regulations, whereby officers having served 23 years, shall be allowed to retire on the pay of a Captain; 28 years, on that of a Major; 33 years, on that of a Lieut.-Colonel; 38 years, on that of a Colonel.

At Ceylon, the government have succeeded in breaking up the monopoly of the pearl-fishery, which is now open to free competition.

At Penang, the Sheriff has convened a meeting, to consider the best means of defending the settlement against an expedition meditated by a numerous flotilla, under the direction of the Rajah Mudah of Perak, collected to the southward of the island.

The Bombay Supreme Court was engaged, on the 13th of June, in hearing counsel against the rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against the editor of the *Gazette*, for the publication of a letter, signed "Miles," in his paper of the 9th of April last. The letter in question, it appears, was first published in the *Calcutta Englishman*, and was thence transferred to the *Gazette*. It contained a variety of comments on Sir John Keane, (the Commander-in-chief's) proceedings, with a view to prove that he wished to substitute his will for law, and concluded with a paragraph, in which it was stated that a camp-follower had been executed at

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, Change Alley.

Anchor	Sa. Rs.	cwt.	Ra. A.	Ra. A.	Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs.	F. md.	Ra. A.	(Rs. A.)
Birds	13	0	12	18	Bar	do.	4	15	5
Cocoa	12	0	12	8	English, sq.	do.	4	14	5
Copper Sheathing, 16-32	B. md.	0	12	0	Rat	do.	2	11	2
Bricks	F. md.	35	0	13	Bolt	do.	2	10	2
Thick sheets	do.	35	0	12	Sheet	do.	2	12	2
Old Gross	do.	0	0	36	Nails	do.	11	8	5
Bolt	do.	34	8	24	Hoops	F. md.	4	13	5
Tile	do.	35	0	34	Ridge	F. md.	2	0	2
Nails, assort.	do.	34	0	34	Lead, pig	do.	8	10	6
Peru Slab	C. Ra.	33	0	40	unwaste	F. md.	8	10	6
Russia	Sa. Ra.	do.	0	30	Millinery	do.	6	5	7
Cottons, Clint.	Sa. Ra.	do.	2	0	Shot, patent	do.	8	11	25
Mauling, assort.	pec.	do.	1	1	Spelter	Ct. Ra.	2	7	3
Yarn 16 to 370	mar.	do.	0	64	Snacronery	F. md.	13	17	7
Cutlery, fine	do.	10 to 20 A.	0	0	Sisal, English	Ct. Ra.	F. md.	0	30
Glass	do.	10 to 20 A.	0	0	Sisal, Swedish	Ct. Ra.	F. md.	0	2
Wares	25 D.	0 A.	0	0	Tin Plates	do.	2	0	7
Wool cotton	25 D.	0 A.	0	0	Woolens, Broad cloth	do.	14	4	12
Dico, silk	10 to 30 D.	0 A.	0	0	fine	do.	5	8	12
					coarse and mixed	do.	5	8	12

Bottles	Rs. 12	Rs. 14	Iron Hoops	Rs. 18	Rs. 17
Copper Sheathing	candy 265	@ 14	Nails	candy 110	@ 115
— Bolt	do. 218	— 225	Lead, Pig	do. 48	— 45
— Oil	do. 230	— 240	Sheet	do. 38	— 35 A.
— Nails, assort.	do. 350	— 379	Milnery	do. 20A.	— 25 A.
Cottons, Chintz.	piece 4	5	Shot, patent	bag 3	— 35
— Ginghams	do. 2	3	Spelter	candy 40	— 45
— Longcloth, fine	do. 8	14	Stationery	do. 15A.	— 20 A.
Cutlery, coarse	do. 15A.	20A.	Steel, English	candy 50	— 55
— and Earthenware	10A.	25A.	— Swedish	do. 70	— 75
— Ware	10A.	— 30A.	Tin Plates	box 17	— 18
Hosiery	25A.	— 50	Woolens, Broadcloth, fine	10A.	15A.
— from Swedish	candy 40	50	— coarse	—	Wanted
— English bar	do. 16	17	Flannel, fine	—	12to14 Ans. pr. yd.
— Flat and bolt.	do. 16	17	— Ditto, coarse	—	8to10 Ans. do.

	Ra.		Ra.		Ra.		Ra.
Anchor				Iron, Swedish			
Bottles	cwt.	12	@ 14	English	St. candy	51	@
Coals	ton	1.8		Hoops	do.	34	
Copper	sheathing, 10-32	ton	10	Nails	cwt.	6	
Thick sheets	cwt.	58		Sheet	do.	14	15
Plate bottoms	do.	56		Rod for bolts	St. candy	7	
File	do.	55		do. for nails	do.	35	
Cottons, Chints, &c. &c.	do.	46.8	56	Lead, Pig	cwt.	35	
Anglo-china			47	Sheet	do.	10	
Mulins				Millinery	do.	0.12	
Other goods				Shot, patent	cwt.	30 D.	
Yarn, Nos. 20 to 100	lb.	0.10		Spelter	do.	12	
Cutlery, table	P.C.		1.6	Stationery	do.	7	7.4
Glass and Earthenware	P.C.			Steel, Swedish	do.	0	
Hardware	20 D.		40 D.	Tin Plates	tub	0	0.0
Hosiery, half hose	P.C.						
	P.C.						

[illegible]

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors.....	pecul	6 @ 7	Cotton Mkfs. imit. Battick, dble.	doz	94 @ 4
Bottles.....	100		do. do. Fullicat	doz	12 - 8
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	35	Twist, 30 to 40	pecul	65 - 57
Cottons, Madapolams, 24yd. by 36in. pca.	2	24	Hardware, and coarse Cutlery	pecul	54 - 51
Imit. Irish	24	34-36 pca.	Iron, Swedish	do.	24 - 28
Longcloths 38 to 40	34-36 do.	44	English	do.	3 - 31
do. do.	36in do.	54	Nail, rod	do.	54 - 5
do. do.	40-44 do.	5	Lead, Pig	do.	5 - 5
do. do.	44-54 do.	8	Sheet	bag	53 - 62
do. do.	54 do.	9	Shot, patent	pecul	44 - 44
Prints, 7-8. single colours	do.	9	Spelter	do.	21 - 24
8-8.	do.	21	Steel, Swedish	do.	9 - 10
Cambrie, 12 yds. by 45 to 50 in.	do.	24	English	pca.	9 - 30
Jaconet, 20	40 - 44	11	Woolens, Long Ells	do.	25 - 30
Lappets, 10	40 - 44	2	Cambries	y.d.	1 - 2
Prints, fancy colours	do.	3	Ladies' cloth		
		54			

REMARKS.

Calcutta, June 16, 1836.—Considerably less than an average amount of business has been done in Piece Goods during the past week, arising in a great degree from the holders not being in any way anxious to press sales; our late accounts are such as not to cause them to regret their firmness; prices of raw cotton twist, and piece goods, having advanced, and there being very extensive orders under execution for the Continent of Europe.—Upwards of 300 bales of white twist have been sold as since our last; prices appear about the same as those current for a week or two previous; holders continue firm.—We have heard of only two small sales in Woollens.—Considerable sales of Copper Tile have been effected within the last day or two at an advance; and for Sheathing higher prices will no doubt be had shortly.—Lead also is improved; and for Pig, or Spelter, there have not been any sales of consequence.

Singapore, April 30, 1836.—The demand for suitable descriptions of Cotton Piece Goods continues firm, though the sales during the week have not been very extensive. Cambrics have been almost entirely neglected by the Singapore junk traders this year, which may be partly attributed to the large quantity imported direct by the new firm of Hunter and Heyes at Bankok; the stock at present in first hands exceeds 50,000 pieces. Long

Cloths (fine) continue in good enquiry, and stock unusually small. Grey Shirts are coming more into demand, and the stocks of suitable descriptions will soon be reduced; the stout, close, and rather heavy textures are most current, and the width should if possible not be under 40 inches. Mullins are mostly in demand during October and November. Cinghams are in trifling demand. Cambrics are improved to notice.—Wens. Cannot any transactions to notice in Woollens. Wants, of suitable qualities, are in some enquiry, lots, of suitable qualities.—Should importations of Bombazines, no demand.—Should importations of Cotton Twist continue moderate, present prices may be relied on. The present small stock of Bar Iron is being reduced at Drn. 35 per pecul. Nail Rod, none in first hands, and in demand, at our quotations. Bolt, Square, Hoop, and Sheet Iron, in almost no request in this market. Swedish Bar and Steel dull at our quotations. Copper Sheathing, and Steel dull at our quotations. Pig Lead, the stock rather heavy. Spelter and Zinc much wanted at our quotations. Iron Nails, an overstock.

Penang, April 2, 1836.—In Europe Piece Goods, Metals, and other articles, we have heard of no transactions during the week worth reporting.

Canton, April 16, 1836.—Cotton Manufactures continue dull. Cotton Yarn with but little enquiry. Woollens continue as depressed as ever, and the demand for Long Els has slackened.

INDIA SECURITIES.		BOMBEY.	
Calcutta, June 16, 1836.		Exchanges.	
Government Securities.		Bills on London, at 5 mo. sight, Rs. 11d. to 2s. 11d.	
Buy. Rs. As.	Rs. As. [Sell.	per Rupee.	
Prem. 10 8 First 5 per cent.	10 0 Prem.	On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 107.8 to 107.12 Bom-	
Prem. 10 4 Second 3 per cent.	4 0	bay Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.	
Prem. 1 4 Third 5 per cent.	3 8 Prem.	On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101.4 to 102.12 Bom.	
Disc. 0 4 Four per cent. Loan.	0 6 Disc.	Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	
Bank Shares.		Government Securities.	
Bank of Bengal Sa. Rs. 15,900 a 16,000		Remittable Loan (nominal) 124.12 to 125 Bom. Rs.	
Union Bank. (Co's Rs. 2,700 ea. 900 to 950 prem.)		per 100 Sa. Rs.	
Bank of Bengal Rates.		5 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 108 to 108.4 per do.	
Discount on private bills 4 do.		Ditto of 1833-34, 108.12 to 111 per do.	
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 do.		Ditto of 1834-35, 111 to 111.8 per do.	
Interest on loans on gov. paper 5 0 do.		4 per cent. Loan of 1833-33, 106.8 to 106.12 per do.	
Rate of Exchange.		Singapore, April 30, 1836.	
On London and Liverpool, at six months' sight,		Exchanges.	
and twelve months' date, to buy, Rs. 38 to 40		On London, 3 to 5 mo. sight, Rs. 24d. to 2s. 6d. per	
sell, 2s. 10d. to 2s. 3d. per Sa. Rupee to buy,		dollar.	
2s. 11d. to sell, 2s. 12d. to 2s. 14d. per Com-		On Bengal, gov. bills 206 Sa. Rs. per 100 dollar.	
pany's Rupee.		Baton, April 16, 1836.	

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, six per cent.—14 per ct. prem.
Ditto ditto of 18th Aug. 1885, five per cent.—3
prem.—2 disc.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—3 prem.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—3 disc.
Ditto ditto New four per cent.—3 disc.

Exchange.

On London, at months, 2s. per Madras Rupee.

On London, 8 mo. sight, 4s. 3/4 per cent.
E. I. Co's Agents for advances on consignments,
4s. 8d.
On Bengal.—Private Bills, 2/7 to 2/8 Sa. Ra. per
100 Rs. Dols.—Company's ditto, 30 days, 2/6 to
2/7 Sa. Ra.
On Bombay, ditto, nominal.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 3/4 to 4 per cent. prem.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Name.	Ton- nage.	Owners or Dischargees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Bengal	1866. Nov. 30	Dauntless	450	Holderness & Chilton	Wm. Pinder	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
Madras & Bengal	1	Charlotte	600	Bernard Fenn	Edward Riles	E. I. Docks	Thomas Haywards & Co.
	7	Blithenia	600	John Jacob & Sons	Robert Gilles	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co. ; and Tonlin & Mann.
Madras, Bengul & China	Jan. 1, 1857	General Reid	1318	Small, Colquhoun & Co.	Edward Ford.	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	24	Alfred	400	James Colquhoun & Co.	Robert Scott	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co. ; and J. U. Ellis.
	Feb. 10	General Robinson	1318	Small, Colquhoun & Co.	Robert Scott	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	15	Sophia	600	William M'Nair	William M'Nair	E. I. Docks	Thomas Haywards & Co.
Madras & China	Mar. 15	Marquis Camden	400	Thomas Larkins	Henry Gribble	E. I. Docks	Larkins & Co.
	15	Duke of Sussex	400	Stewart Majoribanks	John D. Henson	E. I. Docks	Majoribanks & Ferries.
Madras, Straits & China	April 5	Duke of Devon	500	Soel T. Smith & Co.	Robert L. Fraser	E. I. Docks	Noel T. Smith & Co. ; and Henry Toulmin.
	10	Buckinghamshire	1469	Thacker, P. & C. E. Mangles	W. F. Hopkins	E. I. Docks	Tonlin & Mann ; and Jopp and Seart.
Bombay	Nov. 12	Child Harold	500	George Willis	George Willis	E. I. Docks	Captain George Willis.
	17	Staines Castle	600	N. & H. L. Wigram	James Petrie	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
Cape & Bombay	Jan. 7, 1857	Staines Castle	600	Ingram Chapman	Ingram Chapman	E. I. Docks	John Chapman & Co.
	15	Permead	602	George Joad & Co.	Wm. Joad	E. I. Docks	Thomas Haywards & Co.
Bombay & China	Nov. 15, 1856	Edinburgh	1400	John de Vries	David Marshall	E. I. Docks	Gregson, Melville & Co.
	Dec. 20	Edinburgh	1400	John de Vries	David Marshall	E. I. Docks	Gregson, Melville & Co.
Batavia	Jan. 15, 1857	Thomas Coutts	1400	John de Vries	David Marshall	E. I. Docks	Gregson, Melville & Co.
China	Nov. 3	Marguerite	400	Joseph L. Heathorn	John Heathorn	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
Canton & Singapore	7	Sarah Barry	300	Joseph L. Heathorn	John Heathorn	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
Mauritius & Capon	10	Numa	265	Thomas Hamlin	Samuel Gille	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
Mauritius	17	Agnes	358	Thomas Hamlin	Samuel Gille	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
Cape & Africa Bay	2	Two Pipes	340	Robert Cumming	Robert Cumming	E. I. Docks	Gregson, Melville & Co.
	7	Elizabeth	334	George Harrison	Dennis Whelan	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	10	Prince George	300	Edward Luckie	William Whelan	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	10	City of Edinburgh	250	William Kelso	William Kelso	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
New South Wales	12	Caroline	250	William Kelso	William Kelso	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	12	Hope	377	J. G. Sutherland	J. G. Sutherland	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	12	Prize	400	James Gale & Son	James Gale & Son	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	12	Thomas Lacey	400	Stringer & Co.	John Stringer	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	12	Prize	310	Noel, T. Smith, & Co.	John Noel	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	12	Resource	400	Thomas Ward	Thomas Ward	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	12	Richard Bell	230	Robert Brooks	Robert Brooks	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	12	Cruiser	200	Robert Brooks	Robert Brooks	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	12	Sarah	200	Robert Brooks	Robert Brooks	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	12	Frances Charlotte	200	Robert Brooks	Robert Brooks	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	12	Hero	250	F. & C. E. Mangles	Wm. & C. E. Mangles	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, May 10.

The Martin Case. — *The Chief Justice.* — This case comes before the court for further directions on the master's report, and under ordinary circumstances I should content myself with observing on the questions raised by the report, and on which the court has to decree, and should not think it necessary to advert to the previous proceedings in the case. But after what has fallen from one of the learned judges, Mr. Justice Grant,* I think it necessary to enter fully into all the proceedings, and to state accurately what has taken place, in certainly one of the most difficult and complicated suits that was ever presented to any court.

These causes commenced on the 20th June, 1816, by Mr. Strettell, in his capacity of Advocate-general of the East-India Company, filing, on the relation of John Wickens, and on behalf of his Majesty King George III., an information against *Palmer and Deverine*, the executors of *Claude Martin*: in which information it was stated that, about September, 1800, *Claude Martin*, a major-general in the East-India Company's service, had died at Lucknow, possessed of large property, real and personal, and leaving a will which was set forth; and that the two defendants were then alive, and within the jurisdiction of the court, and that they had possessed themselves of the property, and praying an account, and that the court would give effect to the charitable bequests contained in the will. An answer was put in on the 22d July, 1816, which admitted the assets and generally the statements in the information, and alleged that *Louis Martin*, one of the executors, had obtained probate in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in England, and got possession of property in the English funds and India stock, and other property, to the amount of upwards of £30,000 sterling, and the defendant, *Palmer*, claimed to be indemnified against his liability, incurred under a bond which he had been obliged to give in the course of legal proceedings in England. On the 2d November, 1816, the information came on for hearing on the pleadings, and the court decreed that the charitable bequests to the town of Calcutta, in the 24th clause of the will, should be carried into execution; that two lacs of rupees, which was within the amount of assets, admitted by *Palmer* to be in his hands,

• See p. 128.

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should be paid into court, and applied to that purpose; that the master should prepare a scheme for the charity, and take an account of the personal estate of the testator come to the hands of the executors, and of the debts and legacies; and advertise for creditors and legatees; and that a commission should issue, empowering the commissioners to receive the claims of creditors and legatees in England and France. On the 26th August, 1818, a bill was filed by M. Godinot, mayor of the city of Lyons, in France, in behalf of the community of the city of Lyons, against the same executors, Palmer and Deverine, setting out the will, and stating nearly the same facts as had been set out in the information, and praying for the payment of the sums appropriated to charitable bequests, in the city of Lyons, by the 25th clause of the will, with arrears of interest, and that the immovable property of the testator, not situated at Calcutta or Chandernagore, may be declared to be personal property applicable to the purposes of the will, and that the executors may account for the rents and, generally, for the personal property, and that the residue may be ascertained, and the city of Lyons may be decreed to be entitled to one-third share thereof. On the 22d October, 1818, a bill was filed by Christopher Martin, Maria Desgranges, P. Balloffet, and Claudine, his wife, and François Martin, his infant, by Maria Desgranges Martin, his mother, against the Advocate-general of the Company, and the two executors, in which Christopher Martin claimed as one of the executors of Claude Martin, and also as legatee and beneficial co-heir of Louis Martin, deceased; and Maria Desgranges Martin, a widow and usufructuary legatee of half the estate of Louis Margue, in right of P. Balloffet, and Claudine, his wife, as legatee of Claude Martin, and daughter of Louis, deceased, and François Martin, as a relative of Claude Martin, and the only other son and legatee of Louis Martin. In this bill, it was alleged that Claude Martin was born at Lyons, but at the time of his death was domiciled at Lucknow, which was subject to a Mahometan court, and the complainants, after stating the kindred of Claude Martin, averred that, at the time of his death, Louis Martin, his only surviving brother of the half blood, was entitled by the Mahometan law to take the whole of his property, and that Louis, having taken out probate of the will of Claude Martin, afterwards died, leaving a will, whereby he bequeathed to all the complainants, except Balloffet, all his in-

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terest in the estate of Claude Martin, and appointed Christopher and François his executors; that all the rest of the kindred are out of the jurisdiction, and either do not claim any interest or were not entitled to say by the Mahometan law; that the real estate in Calcutta was not disposed of by the will, and the complainants ought to be declared entitled to all the property not disposed of by the will; and it was prayed that an account might be taken of the rents and profits of the landed property; as the landed property might be sold, and the proceeds brought into court, and that the executors should make good all losses occasioned by their fault, and may deposit securities and pay all money in their hands into court, and that the complainants should be declared entitled to their respective legacies, and to the whole of the residue not disposed of by the will. On the 19th February, 1819, the two executors filed a cross-bill against Christopher Martin, and the other complainants in the bill of the 22d October, 1818, charging that Louis Martin had got possession, in his life-time, of assets more than sufficient to discharge all the legacies to the complainants, and praying an account of assets come to the hands of Louis Martin, or to those of the complainants since his decease. On the 4th March 1819, the executors put in an answer to the bill of Christopher Martin, and the others, co-complainants, whereby they denied that complainants were heirs-at-law of Claude Martin; admitted that Claude was born at Lyons, and was domiciled at Lucknow at the time of his death, and stated him to have left landed property at Chandernagore, a French settlement, as well as at other places; charged Louis Martin with the receipt of the sums mentioned in the bills; and also that Joseph, another executor, residing out of the jurisdiction, had obtained possession of assets. On the 3d June, 1819, a return was filed to a commission which had issued under the decree of the 2d November, 1816, stating that the commissioners had published advertisements; that no creditors had come in; that the city of Lyons had made their claim, but admitted the payment into the Court of Chancery in England, of £25,833. 6s. 8d., and that Christopher Martin, Charles Xavier Maria Martin, and Catherine Charlotte Martin, had put in claims, on behalf of themselves and the other next of kin, to the residue; and it was further stated, that the next of kin of the testator, at the time of his death, were Louis Martin, the testator's brother of the half-blood; Charles Xavier Maria Martin, and Catherine Charlotte Martin, the children of Pierre Martin, another brother of the half-blood, who died in the lifetime of the testator; Fleane Martin, the wife of Christopher Durand François Martin, and Magdalene Martin, the three

sisters of the half-blood of the testator. On the 4th August, 1819, the executors filed an answer to the bill of Godinot, the mayor of Lyons, wherein they allege that they had remitted a sum of two lacs of rupees to a banking house in London, to be paid to the city of Lyons, and that there was a suit pending in the Court of Chancery, between the city of Lyons and the bankers. In August, 1819, the causes, in one of which Godinot was complainant, and in the other, Christopher Martin and others, were set down on bill and answer, and it was ordered that those two causes, and the information filed by the Advocate-general, should be consolidated, and it was referred to the master to take an account of the rents and profits of the real estate of the testator, lying out of Calcutta, which had come to the hands of the executors, which was in the possession of the testator at the time of his death, and that all parties to the several causes should be parties to the account then going on in the master's office, and should be bound by it; and that Rs. 20,000 should be paid to the attorney for the city of Lyons, to be applied in the liberation of prisoners, under the 25th clause of the will, and that the master should make one report in the consolidated causes by the next term. On the 25th November, 1822, the master made his report, whereby he reported that there was then in the hands of the executor, Palmer, in Company's paper and cash, Rs. 21,55,963, of which Rs. 3,489 were rents and profits of real estates out of Calcutta, and Rs. 3,60,415 of the real estate situate in Calcutta, including the price of a house sold, which was situate near Chandpaul Ghaut; that the usual advertisements had been made for creditors and legatees, but none had come in. On the 2d of December, 1822, the cause coming on to be heard, the court decreed that the executors had fully accounted; that Palmer should pay the accountant-general of the court the money found by the report of the master to be in his hands, and that, upon his doing so, the two executors should be absolutely discharged and exonerated from the trusts and executorship of the will, and from all acts, deeds, receipts, and payments concerning the same, and that the accountant-general should be appointed receiver of the real estate, and that the master should enquire respecting the bond against which Palmer claimed to be indemnified, and the court decreed that interest was due on the sum already paid into court, for carrying into effect the charitable bequest to the town of Calcutta, from the 30th September, 1801, to 6th December, 1816; and the master was directed to enquire, whether the estate was adequate to pay the additional bequest to Calcutta, Rs. 150,000, and, if so, the town of Calcutta was declared to be entitled to the same, with interest from the time when

the assets became sufficient to have paid the same; that the charitable bequests to the city of Lyons should be established and carried into execution, and that interest was due on the sum of Rs. 200,000, appropriated to that purpose from 30th September, 1801, to the 10th July, 1816, when that sum was remitted to Europe, and that interest was due on the sum of Rs. 50,000, from the 30th September, 1801, until the same should be paid, and that the arrears of the annual sum of Rs. 4,000 should also be paid to the city of Lyons, and that these sums should be paid to Mr. Abbott, the attorney for the city of Lyons, together with a principal sum sufficient for the annual payment of Rs. 4,000; and that the master enquire and report what rates of interest have been produced by the government securities held by the executors, and that such be the rate of interest where interest by that decree was ordered to be allowed; and that the master report what will be a proper sum to be set apart for securing the payment of the pensions directed by the will, and that the accountant-general do pay the same; and what will be a proper sum to appropriate to keep up the establishment, houses, buildings and premises at Lucknow, and to pay the salaries of the persons directed to be employed there, and to keep up the tomb of the testator and two other persons named in the will, and that such sums be set apart from the estate; and that the master enquire whether the colleges directed to be connected with the establishment at Lucknow can be established, and in what manner, and what interest is due on the sum of Rs. 100,000, appropriated to the college from 30th September, 1801, till it be paid, together with the arrears of the annual sum of Rs. 4,000; and that the master ascertain what sum will be necessary for securing the payment of the said annual sum of Rs. 4,000, for the release at Lucknow of prisoners for debt, and that the same be set apart; and that the master enquire and report what sums have been paid to, and received by, Louis Martin, one of the executors of Claude Martin, or the representatives of Louis, and do enquire and report who are the five poorest relatives, and that the accountant-general set apart the sum of Sa. Rs. 80,000, with interest from 30th September 1801, for the payment of them; and that the master ascertain whether the will of Claude Martin was executed in the presence of three credible witnesses, according to the Statute of Frauds, so as to pass the real estate in Calcutta; and the court decreed that the house at Chandpaul Ghaut, which had been sold, and which had been mortgaged to the testator, was of the nature of personal estate, and that the rents and profits and the purchase-money thereof are part of the assets; but that the real estate remaining

unsold in Calcutta is freehold estate, and that the heir-at-law, according to the law of England, is entitled thereto, and to the rents and profits, if the will was not executed so as to pass it, and the master was directed to report who was the heir-at-law by the law of England, by the Mahometan law, and who are the next-of-kin by the law of England, and who by the Mahometan law, and what was the domicile of Claude Martin at the time of his death, and how by the laws and usages there, the inheritance and succession to the real and personal estates of deceased persons, being European Christians, is regulated; and the master was directed to ascertain and report, whether there was to any, and what, residue after providing for all the directions of the will, and that all the costs past, and to come, be paid out of the funds in the hands of the accountant-general. On the 7th July, 1823, a commission, which had issued in August, 1820, was returned, with the examination of witnesses in France, on the claims of the city of Lyons, and also of Christopher Martin and his co-complainants, together with the answers of Christopher Martin and his co-defendants, to the cross-bill and his co-defendants. These returns filed by the executors, to the public shewed the French law relating to the constitution of the city of Lyons, and who were the next of kin of the testator, Claude Martin, and Christopher Martin; and the other defendants in the cross-suit admitted in their answers that Louis Martin, as executor of Claude Martin, had possessed himself £45,707 sterling, English, out of which he paid the specific legacies due to the family and relations in France, pursuant to decrees obtained in the courts there; they could give no account of what had been done with the remainder. On the 26th October, 1826, the master reported a scheme for the Calcutta charity, which, on the 7th March, 1827, was sent back to the master. On the 23d June, 1828, the master reported that the estate was competent to pay the additional bequests of Rs. 150,000 to the town of Calcutta, and as to the rate of interest to be allowed; that a piece of ground had been bought for the purposes of the charity, and vested in a trustee, for the purposes of the charity, and a schedule was annexed, containing a scheme for the establishment of it. This report was subsequently confirmed. On the 11th of October, 1828, the master reported that Rs. 336,000 would be a sufficient sum to set apart for the payment of the pensions. On the 12th of March, 1828, it was ordered that there should be a change of trustees of the land purchased for the purposes of the Calcutta charity, and that he should advertise for plans and estimates for a building. On the 9th July, 1829, 29th July, 1829, and 27th March, 1830,

triplicates of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~above~~ ^{above} report were filed, in which the ~~master~~ ^{master} reported that a sum of Rs. 311,000 was a proper sum to be set apart for the pensions. On the 4th February, 1830, a general report was made by the ~~master~~ ^{master}, which on 1st March, 1830, was sent back, with directions that the ~~master~~ ^{master} should report separately as to the sum to be set apart for pensions, &c. On the 27th March, the triplicate report before noticed was made. On the 12th May, 1830, the master reported that Rs. 68,698 would be a proper sum to lay out for repairing the house in Constantia, and Rs. 201,000 a proper sum for keeping up the establishment, and paying salaries, &c. On the 17th July, 1830, the master made a general report.

After the various reports and proceedings I have mentioned, these consolidated causes came for hearing, on further direction, on the master's reports, in November, 1830. The argument lasted several days, from the 8th of February, 1831. The then Chief-justice, Sir Charles Grey, delivered, at great length, the judgment of the whole court. This decree, it is necessary I should state, for, after it was pronounced, petitions for a re-hearing were filed by both the next of kin and the city of Lyons; and these petitions came on for hearing in June and July of 1831, and counsel were again heard for several days. The court took time to consider, and, on the 23d of February, 1832, pronounced the decree under which the master has made the report now before the court, and on which the cause has been set down for further directions. That decree is different from the decree of 1831, in many important respects. One of the grounds for a re-hearing stated in the petition of the next-of-kin, was, that the decree of 1831 had varied and altered the decree of 1822, which the court was not competent to do; and on which ground, expressly, some material alterations were made in the decree of 1832, to obviate that objection. It is a singular part of the proceedings in this case, that the counsel for the same parties, at this hearing, have strongly urged upon the court the necessity of altering, in the decree we are about to make, the decree of 1832. With what consistency they make this request, it is difficult to say. I will now state the substance of the decree of 1832, which the learned judge seems to think so erroneous, but which, notwithstanding the observations he has been pleased to make, I am satisfied was, in substance, a right decree. The decree recites that it appeared at the hearing, ~~that the report of the master~~ ^{that the report of the master}, which was filed on the 17th of July, 1830, ~~was confirmed with an exception~~ ^{was confirmed with an exception} against the confirmation, was in some respects exceptionable; and that the ~~the~~

executors of the testator, *Claude Martin*, viz. *John Palmer* and *Jacques Deverine*, notwithstanding the decree of the 2d of December, 1822, were liable to be called again before the court by any of the parties to the suit; but that great expense and delay would be occasioned by now sending back the said report to the master, and deterring all further directions until a corrected report should be obtained, and that no party had prayed for an order to that effect, nor for any further process against the said executors, or either of them, and it was alleged at the hearing, and was not controverted, that one of the said executors, viz. *J. Deverine*, was living beyond the jurisdiction of the court, and that the other, viz. *John Palmer*, had been adjudged insolvent by the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta; and it thereupon appeared to the judges, that the court ought not by reason of any of the imperfections in the said report, nor by reason of the said executors having been so discharged, to be prevented from now declaring the intentions of the testator, and the rights of all the parties now before the court, so far as the state of the proceedings might enable the court so to declare, nor from making any decree respecting the disposal and application of the monies which have been paid into the hands of the Accountant-general and sub-treasurer of the East-India Company, with the privity of the Accountant-general of the court, and are now standing to the general credit of these causes. The court, therefore, declared that the testator, *Claude Martin*, was born a subject of the Kingdom of France, and at the time of his death, which took place at Lucknow in September 1800, was an alien friend, and had acquired an English domicile during his service under the Company and the British Government in India, which domicile he retained at the time of his death; and that all questions respecting the succession to his property, and the disposal thereof, and the effect of the will of the testator, must be determined with reference to the afore-mentioned facts of his having been an alien friend, and having had an English domicile at the time of his death; and that the testator, at the whole blood, nor any heir-at-law, according to the English law, and that, at the time of his death, the next of kin of the testator, according to the law of England, were all resident in France, and were a brother of the half-blood, named *Lewis Fleurie Martin*, married to *Christopher Durand*, another sister of the half-blood, named *Françoise*, another sister of the half-blood named *Magdeline Martin*, and *Chas. Xavier Marie Martin* and *Catherine Charlotte Martin*, children of *Pierre Martin*,

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deceased brother of the half-blood; that Louis Martin had since died, having first duly made and published his last will and testament in writing, and leaving him surviving his widow, Marie Desgranges Martin, and his three children, Christopher Martin, Claudine Martin, married to Pierre Balloffet, and François Martin, all parties to these suits; and that the will of Louis Martin has been duly proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by his eldest son, Christopher Martin, who also obtained in the same court, administration *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, to the estate of the said testator, Claude Martin; that Christopher Martin, as such executor of Louis Martin, and as such administrator *de bonis non* of Claude Martin, on behalf of himself and others interested, and Charles Xavier Marie and Catherine Charlotte Martin, stated their claims under the commission which issued on the 11th December, 1816, for the purpose of enabling creditors and legatees in Great Britain and Ireland, or in France, to prove these claims, and which commission was executed and returned the 3d June, 1819; and that none other of the next-of-kin stated any other claims under the commission, but that they all had, by the commission, and by another commission which issued in the month of August, 1820, and which, also, was duly executed and returned the 7th July, 1823; due notice of the proceedings in these suits; and that none of the next-of-kin are now resident within the jurisdiction of this court, nor in any place, where any process of this court could lawfully be served upon them; that the will of the testator, Claude Martin, was duly executed in the presence of three credible witnesses, and in such manner as to have been sufficient, according to the English law, to pass real estate; but that Claude Martin, having been by birth a subject of the King of France, and having been at the time of his death an alien, the lands and houses in Calcutta, alleged in the pleadings to have been held by the testator at the time of his death, with the exception of the interest of the testator in the house at Chandpaul Ghaut, which, previously to the decree of the 2d of December, 1822, had been sold, and by the decree was declared to have been a part of the personal estate of the testator, could the personal estate of the testator, be not, according to the law of England, be devised, nor pass by the will of the testator; and that there are not the proper parties to these suits, nor sufficient evidence before the court as to the lands or houses or other real or immovable property, which are alleged in the pleadings to have been held by the testator, and to be situated beyond the boundaries of Calcutta, but in the places which, at the time of the death of the testator, were within the presidency of Fort William, or some of the provinces

subject to, or forming a part of, the said presidency, to enable the court so to determine whether the said suits could and did pass by the said will of the testator; and, inasmuch as the said Lord King is not resident within the jurisdiction of this court, and there is no party to these suits who hath made any claim to any of the said lands or houses, or other real or immovable property, on the part and on behalf of the Crown, it is ordered that the receiver appointed by this court, in these causes, to receive the rents and profits of the immovable property, as well that which is situate within Calcutta as that which is situate beyond the boundaries thereof, but in places which, at the time of the death of the testator, were within the presidency of Fort William, shall continue to receive the rents and profits thereof, and from time to time to pay the same into the hands of the Accountant-general and sub-treasurer of the Company, with the privy of the Accountant-general of the court; that the rents and profits of the houses and lands in Calcutta, with the exception of the house at Chandpaul Ghaut, so declared to have been part of the personal estates of the testator, which have heretofore been received, either by the executors or by any receiver appointed by this court, together with the accumulations thereon, arising from interest, ought to be ascertained, and the amount, when so ascertained, ought to be set apart and placed to the credit of a separate and distinct account in these causes, to abide any claim respecting the same which may be hereafter made by or on behalf of the Crown, and that all the rents and profits of the lands and houses in Calcutta, except as hereinbefore is excepted, which may hereafter be received by the receiver of the court, ought to be paid in and placed to the credit of the same account; and that, in like manner, the rents and profits, or the proceeds of any sales of any lands, or houses, or other real or immovable property, situate beyond the boundaries of Calcutta, but in places which at the time of the death of the testator were within the presidency of Fort William, or the provinces subject to or forming a part of the said presidency, which may have come to the hands of the executors, or of any receiver appointed by the court, or may hereafter be received by any such receiver, and may have been paid or may hereafter be paid to the Accountant-general and sub-treasurer of the East-India Company, with the privy of the Accountant-general of the court, ought to be ascertained and set apart, and placed to the credit of a separate and distinct account, and that the debts and legacies payable by the will of the testator, and a sufficient sum should be made, and a sufficient sum should

be set a-part and secured for the payment of the several pensions, and for the completing and maintaining of the several buildings, charitable institutions, and establishments in the will mentioned, or so many of them as could be lawfully and effectually established and maintained, and for the payment of all salaries, wages, and allowances in the will provided for supervisors, servants, and other persons to be employed in and about the buildings, institutions, and establishments, or any of them, and that, after making all such payments and provisions, if it should be found that the sum remaining would exceed ten lacs of rupees, the whole of such surplus should be divided into three equal portions, which should be respectively appropriated and applied, as far as they could be lawfully applied, to the same charitable institutions, establishments, and uses at Calcutta, Lyons, and Lucknow, to which certain other sums were bequeathed and made applicable by the preceding provisions of the will; and if it should be found at the time of the testator's death, that the sum so remaining, after making all such payment and provisions, should be less than ten lacs, then that it should be kept at interest upon Government securities, until it should amount to the sum of ten lacs, when the whole should be divided and applied in the same way, and for the same purposes, as it hath been stated that it was the intention of the testator in the aforementioned cases that the surplus, if it should at first exceed ten lacs, should be divided and applied; that the legacy of Rs. 40,000 to Pierre Martin in the will mentioned, in consequence of the death of Pierre Martin in the life-time of Claude Martin, became and was a lapsed legacy; and that all the other specific legacies to the several individuals in the will mentioned, saving and excepting the monthly and annual pensions, salaries, or allowances in the will mentioned, have been fully paid and satisfied; and that the sum of Rs. 150,000, which, by the 23d article of the will of the testator, was bequeathed to the poor of Calcutta, Chandernagore, and Lucknow, and a further sum to provide for the payment annually of the sum by the 28th article of the will, to be paid annually for the release and relief of prisoners for debt at Calcutta, some time before the said decree of the 22d December, 1822, were paid by John Palmer, one of the executors, into the hands of the Accountant-general of this court, under a certain order of this court, in a cause in which Ralph Uvedale, Esq., clerk of the Crown, was informant, and John Palmer and others were defendants; and that a sum of Rs. 3,11,300, which with the accumulation of interest thereon amount-

ed, on the 31st of December, 1830, to the sum of Rs. 3,12,090.7.8., being a sufficient sum to provide for the payment of all the monthly and annual pensions in the will, except such salaries and allowances as are directed by the will to be paid to servants, superiors, and other persons, to be employed in and about the establishment, tomb, and buildings at Lucknow, in the will mentioned, hath been appropriated and set apart, and is now standing to the credit of a separate account in these causes, in the books of the Accountant-general and sub-treasurer of the Company, and of the Accountant-general of this court, under the head of "Christopher Martin and others against Robert Spankie and others," and the other causes, for the payment of the monthly and annual pensions; and that the sums of Rs. 200,000 and of Rs. 150,000, bequeathed in the 24th article of the will, for a charitable institution at Calcutta, together with accumulations of interest thereon from the time of the death of the testator, have been set apart and placed to the credit of a separate account in these causes, under the head of "Edward Stretell and others against John Palmer and others," and, together with subsequent accumulations of interest, and after certain sums had been paid for the purchase of certain lands, for the purpose of the charitable institution at Calcutta, did amount in the whole on the 31st of December, 1830, to the sum of Rs. 8,82,856.1.7.; and that the sum of Rs. 250,000, bequeathed for a charitable institution at Lyons by the 25th article of the will, together with all accumulations of interest thereon, from the time of the death of the testator, and a sum sufficient to satisfy the bequest of Rs. 4,000, to be paid annually under the same article of the will, for the liberation of prisoners at Lyons, together with the accumulations of interest upon the same from the time of the death of the testator, have been fully paid to the mayor and commonalty of the city of Lyons, or to John Abbott, Esq., the duly constituted attorney of the said mayor and commonalty; and that divers large sums, since the death of the testator, have been paid to or retained by the executors residing at Lucknow, and beyond the jurisdiction of this court, for the purpose of being applied in making the tomb of the testator, and after buildings, gardens, and directions contained in the will of the testator. Further decreed and declared, that the form of the government of Lucknow, and the circumstances of that country, make it impossible that any effect should be given to the bequest of Rs. 4,000, directed to be paid annually for the liberation of prisoners at Lucknow, in the 33d article of the will, and that such bequest is consequently void. And this court is

incompetent and unable, by itself, to give effect to the other bequests for charitable establishments and institutions at Lucknow, which is a place beyond the jurisdiction of this court, and not forming any part of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, but that the Governor-general in Council of Fort William in Bengal, has the means, and is able to give effect to the same, and that the same ought to be carried into effect; and that it appears by the report of the master, under an order made in these causes on the 25th of July, 1831, and which report is dated the 5th of November, 1831, that the Governor-general in Council is willing to receive and apply such sums as the court may decide to be lawfully applicable for those purposes. And forasmuch as the testator, Claude Martin, in and by the 33d article of his will, hath expressed his desired intention that, in case it should be necessary, the protection and assistance of the Government should be obtained, for the purpose of giving effect to the said last-mentioned bequests and testamentary dispositions, and that, if the whole sum of Rs. 2,00,000 bequeathed in the 33d article of the will, for the finishing of the house at Constantia, hath not been expended and applied for that purpose, whatever may remain thereof ought to be set apart from the funds now standing to the general credit of these causes, and applied as a building and repairing fund for the house and establishment at Constantia, and ought for that purpose to be paid to the Governor-general in Council, or to some person nominated and appointed by the Governor-general in Council to receive the same; and that out of the same funds standing to the general credit of these causes, a further sum of Rs. 1,00,000, for the support of a college and school at Lucknow, bequeathed in the 33d article of the will, together with accumulations of interest on the same from the death of the testator, until the setting apart of the same, ought also to be set apart, and the interest thereof, from time to time, as the same shall accrue and be received, ought to be paid to the person the Governor-general in Council for the time being shall duly nominate and appoint to receive the same, in order that the same may be applied to the purposes in the 33d article of the will; and that out of the funds standing to the general credit of the causes, the further sum of Rs. 3,00,000 ought to be set apart, and the interest thereof paid to the Governor-general in Council, or to such person or persons as the Governor-general in Council, for the time being, shall nominate and appoint, in order that there may always be allowed and paid the salaries and allowances for supervisors, servants, and other attendants, and persons to be employed in and about the tomb, build-

ings, and establishments of Constantia in the said will mentioned, viz. in the 30th article of the will, the annual sums of Rs. 770 and Rs. 480, for two persons to take care of and superintend the tomb, house, buildings, and gardens at Constantia, and in the 32d article of the will, the annual sum of Rs. 2,580, for divers servants to be employed in and about the house, buildings, and gardens; and also the sum of Rs. 6,960 in the same article of the will, be directed to be paid annually for other persons to be retained and employed in and about the house and tomb, and also the sum of Rs. 1,200 directed in the same article of the will, to be paid annually for an European superintendent, and also the sum of Rs. 288, directed in the same article to be paid annually for the same hurkaras, amounting, in the whole, to the sum annually of Rs. 12,228; and it is further declared that, if any sums of it is further declared that, if any sums of money should have been expended, according to the intentions of the testator, in and about the necessary care and superintendence of the tomb, house, gardens, and buildings at Constantia, and should be now due and owing to any persons who may have acted for that purpose, under the directions or authority of the master or Accountant-general of the court, or any former master or accountant-general, such sums ought also to be paid out of the funds now standing to the general credit of these causes. It was referred to the master to inquire and report what part of the funds now standing to the general credit of these causes hath arisen from the rents and profits, with the accumulations of interest thereon, of any of the lands or houses situate in Calcutta, with the exception, as before mentioned, of the house at Chandpaul Ghaut, declared, by the decree of the 2d December, 1822, to have been part of the personal estate of the testator, and which in the pleadings are alleged to have been held by the testator, at the time of his death; and to enquire and report of what houses, lands, or other real or moveable property, situate beyond the boundaries of Calcutta, but in places which, at the time of the death of the testator, were within the presidency of Fort William, or the provinces subject to or forming a part of the said presidency, was or were in the hands of the testator at the time of his death, and what was the nature of the tenure thereof, and the estate or interest of any which the testator had in the same, and what regulations or usages have prevailed, and now prevail, in the said provinces beyond the boundaries of Calcutta, as to the right and power of European aliens to devise or bequeath by will any lands, houses, or other real or moveable property, of which they may be possessed at the time of their death, within the said provinces, and whether any

lands, houses, or other real or immovable property situated within the said provinces, which was or were in the hands of the said testator, Claude Martin, at the time of his death, or have been since sold, and the proceeds of the sale paid into the hands of the Accountant-general and sub-treasurer of the Company, with the privy of the Accountant-general of the court; and what part, if any, of such lands, houses, or real or immovable property, the receiver appointed by the court is now in the receipt of the rents and profits; and what is the whole amount of any of the proceeds of any sales, and of the receipt of any rents or profits of any such lands, houses, or real or immovable property, together with the accumulations of interest thereon, which is now standing to the general credit of these causes; and to enquire and report, whether the several sums hereinbefore mentioned to have been paid by the executor to the Accountant-general of the court, under, and by virtue of certain orders made in a cause in which Ralph Uvedale, Esq., clerk of the crown, at the relation of Thomas Christenson was informant, and John Palmer and others were defendants, have been and are sufficient to provide for the charitable bequests and purposes for which the same were directed to be set apart and paid, or what further sum may be required to be retained and set apart for that purpose. And to enquire and report with greater certainty and particularity, what persons entitled to receive monthly or annual pensions under the will of the testator are still living, and whether any and what part of the sum of Rs. 3,11,300, which hath been set apart as afore-mentioned for the payment of such persons, may now be transferred back to the funds which are standing to the general credit of these causes, and, to state some plan by which the payment of the said pensions may be conducted so as to prevent all frauds, and to provide for the gradual transfer back to the general credit of these causes, as the pensioners die, of the whole sum so set apart and placed to the credit of a separate account, as aforesaid, for the payment of the said pensions; and to enquire whether the whole sum of Rs. 2,00,000, allowed by the 33d article of the will for the finishing of the house at Constantin, part thereof still remains unapplied, and what sum will be sufficient to satisfy the bequest of Rs. 1,00,000, for the establishment at Lucknow in the 33d article of the will mentioned, together with accumulations of interest thereon from the time of the death of the testator; and whether any and what sums are now due and owing to any persons who have acted under the directions or authority of any master or Accountant-general of the court, for the ne-

cessary and proper care and superintendence, according to the intentions of the testator, of the tomb, gardens, house, and buildings at Constantin, in the will of the testator mentioned, or for the necessary and proper salaries or wages of any servants who may have been employed in and about the same, and for that purpose to permit any person claiming any such sum, to be so due to them as last aforesaid, to come in before him, the said master, to prove their said claims; and further to enquire and report what surplus doth now remain out of the funds standing to the general credit of these causes, after making provision for all the payments, reservations, and appropriations to separate accounts, and other matters and things by this decree ordered, directed, or declared.

Since the pronouncing of this decree, the parties have been attending the master on the matter referred to him. Separate reports have been made by the master of some of the matter referred to him. Exceptions were argued on a separate report of the master on July last, before Mr. Justice Grant and myself, and in November last this case was set down for further direction, on the report which is now before us, and in January last counsel were heard at considerable length.

It is now necessary that I should advert to the questions that arise on this report, and on which the court is about to pronounce its decree. The decree of 1832 recites, that there is not sufficient evidence as to the lands and houses which belonged to the testator at the time of his death, and which are situated out of the local limits of Calcutta, to enable the court to say whether they could and did pass by the will of the testator, and the master was directed to enquire and report what was the nature of the tenure of these lands, and what is the usage as to European aliens making a bequest of lands beyond the boundaries of Calcutta. The master has reported on this point. I confess, at the time this direction was given, I had not any great confidence that a report of the master would throw any great light on this subject, and I do not think any very great assistance has been afforded to the court on this question. At the time of this direction being given, I did state my own view, upon the power of the testator to dispose of lands in the Mofussil, although, unfortunately, at that time, on this part of the case, the then Chief-justice did not agree with me in opinion. It is not necessary that I should enter upon the reasons of the court, for holding that the lands in Calcutta did not pass under the testator's will. I certainly agree with the Chief-justice, "Doe on dem. Ponchelet v. Humfrey," had decided that the common law of England, as to aliens, is in full

force in Calcutta, and that, consequently, they cannot inherit lands, on the principle accurately stated in Story's "Conflict of Foreign and Domestic Law." In page 263 he states, that it may be laid down as a general principle of the common law, that a party must have a capacity to take according to the law of the situs; otherwise he will be excluded from all ownership. Thus, if the law of a country exclude aliens from holding lands either by succession, purchase, or devise, a title becomes wholly inoperative, as to them, whatever may be the law of the place of their domicile. The question as to escheat in Calcutta rests on two grounds; that the law of Calcutta is the common law of England; that Calcutta is part of the territories of the crown of England. I do not think it necessary to express any opinion, as to whether the common law of England does not extend over the Mofussil, on the grounds on which I relied before, and which, with some very slight modifications, I now repeat. I stated in my former judgment, that I thought it could not now be questioned, that all acquisitions of territory, made by arms or by treaty, by the subjects of the realm, do of right belong to the state, and that, necessarily, the sovereignty of the British Crown and legislature extends to all such acquisitions by the East-India Company, at the period at which they are made. From the period of the grant in 1765 of the Dewanny of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, including the administration of the public revenue and of civil justice, with the whole of the powers exercised by the *soubah* under the Mogul constitution, it may be said that these provinces became the territories of the King of England, on the principle laid down by Lord Tenterden in "Doe on dem. of Thomas v. Acklam," 2d Barnw. and Creswell, 796, that a relinquishment of a government of the territory is a relinquishment of authority over the inhabitants of that territory. From this period, as has been accurately stated by the late Mr. Harbington, a most distinguished civil servant, and at the time the chief judge of the Sudder dewanny, the civil and military power of the country, with the resources for maintaining it, were transferred to the East-India Company, and through their means to the British Empire. It is true, that it was not until 1772, that the Company themselves stood forth as *Dewan*; but in that year, in consequence of orders from the Court of Directors, the office of Naib *Dewan* was abolished, and the internal government of the provinces was committed to British agency. In 1773, the British parliament, after a long and laborious investigation into the whole state and condition of these provinces, passed an act, by which they regulated and provided for the whole civil and military government of this presidency, and empowered the King to

grant a charter for the establishment of a court here, having, as to British subjects, jurisdiction throughout these provinces. The King, by the charter granted in the following year, created the judges of this court justices and conservators of the peace throughout Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. The writs issued by the court were to be in the King's name, and the sheriff was empowered to execute those writs throughout the provinces. Whatever may be said of the time anterior to this, as to the empyrean sovereignty of the Mogul, brought down, as Sir William Scott observed, in 1800, from the clouds, as it were, for purposes of policy, and which hardly existed otherwise than as a phantom, I am of opinion, that, from this period at least, the territorial acquisitions of the Company in India, though permitted to remain in the possession and under the Government of the United Company, were part and parcel of the dominions of the King of England; and that the interference of the legislature and the King in the civil and military Government of the provinces, is the strongest assertion that can be made of undoubted sovereignty of the Crown of the United Kingdom over the same. I think, if it is conceded that, from the period I have mentioned, the King of Great Britain held the British possessions in India, in right of sovereignty, that it will be exceedingly difficult to find any satisfactory reason for saying that, after that period, an alien could acquire a permanent property in land in the Mofussil, on the general principle stated by Blackstone, that, if he could, he must owe an allegiance equally permanent with that property to the King of England, which would be inconsistent with that due to his own *sovereign* lord. I cannot see any solid grounds upon which in this state of things, it can be said that the law of alienage extends to Calcutta, and not to the provinces. Upon a question submitted for the opinion of the Attorney General Norton, in 1764, whether the subjects of the crowns of France and Spain, who remained in the ceded countries in America after the peace of 1763, were aliens or subjects, the Attorney General, after expressing an opinion that such persons were not to be considered in the light of aliens, added: "but I think that no aliens, except such as can claim the benefit of the definitive treaty, or bring themselves within the 7th of his late Majesty, are by law entitled to purchase lands for their own benefit, and purchase lands for others, either from the Crown or from private persons, in any of his Majesty's dominions in North America or in the West-Indies." At the time that opinion was given, in 1764, there were dominions in the West-Indies acquired by the Crown in every possible way; some by conquest, some by treaty, and some taken possession of when uninhabited. The opi-

nion expressed by Sir Fletcher Norton was, according to my opinion, applicable here from the moment these provinces became part of the dominions of the Crown. In all cases of conquest, the previous aliens became subjects of the Crown, and of course are virtually naturalized by the act and operation of law. Upon this view of the subject, it does seem to me clearly established that aliens cannot hold lands in the Mofussil.

When this case was last before the court, Sir Charles Grey stated, that, in his opinion, the lands in Calcutta stood in a totally different situation from those in the Mofussil, and he rested this distinction mainly, as he contended, on the different footing, at the time of the testator's death, on which all questions connected with the sovereignty of the Crown stood as applicable to the Mofussil, and to the town of Calcutta. I endeavoured to shew then, in the same manner as I have done now, that, as far as regards the sovereignty of the Crown, for the period I have named, no such distinction can be made. I am aware, however, that it may be contended that, although, on the principle I have stated, it may seem clear that an alien cannot hold land or devise by will, the incapacity to hold does not of itself decide that the escheat must be to the Crown, and that such right only exists in the King's dominions, where the common law of England is introduced. Now, if it follows, as I have endeavoured to shew, that the Crown, for the protection of its sovereignty, has a right to prevent the holding of lands by an alien, it seems to me, that independently of any general introduction of English law, the right of prevention implies, that the lands must escheat to the Crown; for in what other mode can the prevention take place? The Company, as I have shown, can only as British subjects acquire territory for the Crown, and their right to the possession of lands forfeited for the non-payment of revenue, is only incidental to their possession of the Dewanny, when the Crown has permitted the Company to hold for a limited time. In no other way, therefore, as it seems to me, can effect be given to this incident of sovereignty than by holding that the lands escheat to the Crown. I need hardly add, that I entirely agree in the very clear and satisfactory manner in which Mr. Justice Malkin has treated this part of the argument.

The court now agreeing in the view I took of this question, we decree that the lands and houses which belonged to the testator at the time of his death, and which are situated out of the local limits of Calcutta, did not pass by the will of the testator. Further than this we do not think it necessary (on the principle adopted in the former decree) to make any declaration of the right to those houses and lands. The

sums reported by the master to arise from the lands in the Mofussil will be placed to a separate account to which any application that may be made to the court on behalf of the Crown; and the receiver will continue to receive the rents and profits as they shall accrue.

The next point arising on the master's report, and which has been argued at the bar, is as to the allowance of interest on the sum set apart for the building of Constantia House. We are clearly of opinion, that it was not the intention of the testator that that sum should carry interest; and no interest, therefore, can be allowed. Another question arises upon the legacy of 4,000 rupees, directed to be paid for the liberation, annually, of prisoners at Lucknow, and which bequest the decree of 1832 declared to be void. The next of kin have claimed this legacy, and argued, that it cannot, on the authority of "*Skrindine v. Northcote*," 1 Swanston's Reports, fall into the residue. The principle involved in this question was argued at great length on some of the former hearings, and all the cases bearing upon it were then cited. The principle established in all the cases on this subject is clearly this, that where the testator's view is confined to the sole purpose of establishing and supporting a particular charity, which cannot take effect, the particular mode will be considered as of the essence of the bequest, and the Court of Chancery will not apply the funds bequeathed to any other charitable purposes, but the legacy will be void. The first clause of the testator's will expressly shows his intention to apply, after the payment of legacies, the residue of his fund to general charitable purposes.

I was at the former hearing, and am still of opinion, on the authority of "*Mills v. Farmer*," 1 Merivale, and "*Leake v. Robinson*," 2 Merivale, 393, that this legacy falls into the residue, and must be disposed of with the residue, according to the decree of 1832.

I have now noticed all the points that arose upon the master's report, and to which the attention of the court were directed by the counsel at the bar. It is true, that the counsel for the next-of-kin did argue at some length on matters on which the court had already decreed. I expressed at the time my opinion of the inutility of all such arguments, to say nothing of their inconsistency. A decree drawn up, passed and entered, cannot on further direction, or by petition, or by any other bill, or in any way, be revised, altered, or explained, except on a rehearing. 2 Madd. 454. This is well known and established law, and it is the only notice I think it necessary to take of that part of the argument of counsel, which went to impeach the validity of former decrees.

The same answer might be given to what did fall from the junior counsel, Mr. W. Grant, for the next-of-kin, but which was repudiated by his leader, Mr. Osborne; namely, that the suit could not proceed, from the want of parties—neither the executor nor their representatives being before the court. I expressly called upon the counsel for all the persons before the court, to know whether they took any objection to the case proceeding for want of parties. The counsel declared they did not, and what may have fallen from Mr. Grant, unauthorized and disavowed by his leader, I cannot notice. But this point, though not taken by the parties before the court, has been observed upon at considerable length by one of the learned judges, and has been with him a sufficient reason for taking no further part in these proceedings. I am bound, therefore, to notice what I should otherwise certainly have passed over in silence. My first, and I think decisive, answer to this objection is, that to which I have already alluded. The court has decreed that it can proceed without calling the executors again before the court; that decree can only be reversed on a rehearing: none of the parties before the court have either sought or desired a rehearing on that ground. The court cannot of itself direct a rehearing, contrary to the wishes of all parties before it; and all that the court in such a case could do, would be to stay its hands and proceed no further.

This, I for one, if I felt the force of this objection to be infinitely greater than I do, I am not prepared to do. For some 14 years the proceedings have been continued in the suits, with the same defect as to parties,—large sums have been paid under the decrees and interlocutory orders that have been made,—a vast expense has been incurred in the costs of the different proceedings in the city of Lyons received 5 lacs, the arrears of interest, &c. after the decree of 1822. The decree of October 1832, with the same want of parties, has established the school, and appropriated 8 lacs of rupees to its use. The decree of February 1832 has led to extensive inquiries in the master's office, of which we have in the report before us. At the time that decree was made, the then Chief Justice delivered at great length the judgment of the court, in which he declared, for the court, that, though the executors were liable, the court would not on that account stay its hands in proceeding to decree, feeling as we then did the great intricacy and difficulties of the case, knowing well the position in which the court had been placed by former proceedings, and deliberately satisfying ourselves that the best and wisest course was to proceed with the case.

The court thought then, as I think now, that nothing but some legislative provision

could free this case from the technical difficulties which surround it; but we thought, as I still think, that we have done substantial justice to all the parties before us, and that in interpreting a will of no common intricacy and obscurity, we have followed out what was the intention of the testator, and have done substantial justice to all who were the objects of his benevolence.

I am now about to read that which the learned judge has pronounced to be waste paper, viz. the decree in this case; and before I do so, the learned judge must excuse me if I observe, that I think the designation he has been pleased to give to the solemn acts of this court, is expressed in language stronger than any occasion can warrant.

The learned judge then read the decree.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, June 11.

Estate of Crutenden and Co—A dividend of five per cent. in this estate was declared, payable on the 15th inst.

Mr. Turtton applied on behalf of Mr. Robert Browne, for a final release under the new Act, Mr. Browne being now in Europe, but having obtained a general discharge under the old Insolvent Act.

Mr. Justice Malkin said he would take time to consider.

June 25.

Estate of Fergusson and Co.—Upon an application on behalf of Mr. W. F. Fergusson, one of the late firm of Fergusson and Co., for a final release under the new Act, Mr. Justice Malkin took occasion to explain, that his former refusal to grant releases to persons absent was given contrary to his individual opinion, but on the ground that the Chief Justice had expressed an unqualified opinion that the presence of the parties applying was necessary. However, at the last sitting of the Court, Mr. Turtton having pressed for a decision in the case of Mr. Browne and Mr. Ballard, he had thought that he had no right to refuse them the benefit thereof, according to his own construction of the Act; and subsequently Sir Edward Ryan having explained, in the case of Mr. Goddard, that he would not have applied that principle to parties who had obtained the ordinary discharge, Sir B. Malkin said he had directed the officer of the Court to make out the orders for Messrs. Ballard's and Mr. Browne's releases, and he would give the same direction now with respect to Mr. Fergusson. But he could not say whether the Chief Justice would consider abettors entitled thereto, who should not have obtained the ordinary discharge. That order, however, having been obtained by order, the partners in the firm of Mackintosh and Co., as well as in all the above cases, which was a presumption that the court was sa-

ified with their conduct, he considered Mr. John Storm was entitled to a release, though absent, as much as his late partner, Mr. Gordon, to whom it had been given.

Estate of Palmer and Co.—An adjourned hearing of the estate of Palmer and Co. having, in the mean time, been called on,

Mr. Prinsep reminded the court that a petition presented by him, on behalf of the members of that firm, had stood over for consideration this day; and in the terms of the prayer of it, he now asked the court to grant the same order of adjudication with respect to this estate, which had been made with respect to others, or to discharge the petition of the insolvents from the file altogether. Mr. Prinsep challenged an examination of the schedules of all the late agency-houses, as bearing him out in the assertion, that there was nothing in the conduct of this estate different from that of the others, to justify a distinction prejudicial to those whom he represented. He pressed this application in order to put his clients on the same footing with the rest, and because, from what had just fallen from the court, he feared that, if the order of adjudication were not made, Mr. C. B. Palmer, who was now in Europe, unable, perhaps, on account of his health, ever to come out again, would be precluded altogether from obtaining a release. He conceived the parties were entitled to the order without an examination, and that, indeed, the court could not consistently with its own practice order a previous examination. But two of the parties (Mr. G. A. Prinsep and Mr. William Prinsep), who were now present, were quite ready to be examined to-day, or at any other time, and to any extent which the court might prescribe, and it was his intention to ask for it on their behalf.

The Commissioner observed, that there were many objections, under the circumstances, to going into such an examination, as he had before suggested, which it seemed to him would only occupy the time of the court without causing any discovery of a nature to disqualify the parties from their right to a release: but as he thought some such examination ought in all cases to have preceded the first order of discharge, and therefore he could not grant such order now in this case, without some qualification to prevent its being quoted as a precedent against his view of the proper course of proceeding; and again, as he must remade, for the above reason, he suggested that the most convenient course would be for Mr. Prinsep to withdraw his present petition, and go upon that previously be-adding, that he would look at the statute, and then communicate with Mr. Franks as to the manner in which he would make the necessary order, which should have

effect from to-day; and Mr. Prinsep might in the mean time put in a petition for Mr. C. B. Palmer, notwithstanding his absence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REPEAL OF THE RIGHT OF APPEAL.

A meeting of inhabitants, convened by the sheriff, took place on Saturday evening the 18th June, at the Town-hall, for the purpose of petitioning parliament against Act xi. of the legislative council, repealing the 107th sect. of 53d Geo. III. ch. 153, whereby British subjects are deprived of their right of appealing to English courts of law, against the decision of the provincial tribunals. *The Harkari* states that there were about 800 persons present. The *Courier*, which describes the meeting as "the most crowded meeting we have ever witnessed in Calcutta," adds that "it was held in the Hall, not above-stairs, as had been suggested, and there being no gallery below, there were of course no ladies; but nevertheless, by a moderate computation, there must have been at least 600 persons present—Europeans and East-Indians, in about equal numbers, with perhaps twenty Armenians, and a very few (not a dozen) natives."

Mr. Cockerell, the sheriff, was called to the chair. He observed, in allusion to the matter before the meeting, that its importance was deeply felt by every person, not only in the immediate neighbourhood, but in the remotest corner of the Mofussil. "As a merchant, and a party to a circular recently published and sent into the Mofussil," he added, "I state, for your information, that out of 300 persons to whom it has been forwarded, six or seven only have objected to sign it."

Mr. Turton began by removing the objection to his supporting the object of the meeting at the period that he was an advocate in the Supreme Court, and had, therefore, an interest in maintaining its appellate jurisdiction, by observing that they met for an object which was the common cause of all; he asked for no separate or distinct rights for the class to which he belonged; he wished for political rights to be extended in respect of all classes, and the object of the present enactment was to contract the rights of all. "I do not believe," he observed, "that any class will be benefited by this act. Does the native derive any advantage from it? Neither native nor any one else can discover it. But it is said this act will only operate to place a handful of foreigners on the same footing as the great body of the natives in respect of the law. Looking at the numbers of Englishmen throughout India, looking at the numbers here, at Madras and Bombay, a population which may not be estimated at less than 500,000, who have been deprived of their rights by this act, I think it is rather too much to consider them an in-

different and insignificant handful of foreigners. It has been said, in a quarter which was the last place where it ought to have been said, that here there must be a pure despotism. Why? I should wish to be informed. There never yet has occurred in this country a single instance of what may be truly denominated rebellion. Why then must there be a despotism? The various classes of the natives of this country may sigh for the restoration of the dynasties that have passed away, but never with even a distant hope of their wishes being accomplished. It has been represented in various quarters, that I am hostile to the Company's servants. Far from it, nor will they think so themselves, if they rightly consider this act. They are not flattered by it, and I am myself aware that many of the most respectable of that service themselves look upon it with horror. That outward respect, which they are compelled to maintain towards the rulers of this country, may prevent them from expressing their sentiments openly; but none even of the Company's servants think, at heart, that this enactment will conduce to their elevation in the scale of character as Englishmen." This question was not a mere contest between the courts; the right of appeal had only been exercised in two instances since 1813; but it was not the exercise but the existence of the power that was useful. He did not consider this act as that of the law commission; "but," said Mr. Turton, "when I look to the purpose for which the fourth ordinary member of the council was appointed; when I take into consideration what that hon. gentleman has publicly declared to be his opinions, as to the mode in which India is to be governed, I do attribute to ought to be governed, in the situation him the recommendation of this obnoxious measure. It was his duty, in the situation in which he was placed, to watch every enactment, and to take care that it did not infringe, not only upon the rights of British-born subjects, but upon the rights of any class whatever. I do not consider that Lord Auckland is primarily responsible for this act. There can be no doubt that the whole council, one and all, are responsible for this measure; but chiefly he whose duty and office it was to watch over the rights and liberties of all, and to see that those rights and liberties were invaded in no particular. I impute to him having acted with reckless disregard of the rights and liberties of every class and of every individual in India. Such conduct originated in a mistaken notion on his part of how this country ought to be governed. I blame him as the party who could tell the British parliament that, in India, absolute despotism must be established. This was the doctrine of the pseudo whigs, men who had left the ranks of Toryism, and who in 1833 conferred

upon the Company's government the power of legislating in the manner of which we now complain. There is this to be said, in extenuation of Mr. Macaulay, that, at that time, he knew little of India, or of those he should find in this country; whether he has learnt something more by this time, I will not say. I find in a certain paper, circulated in Calcutta, a criticism on my public conduct and public assertions. I court criticism on my public conduct; but I am here represented as inconsistent, because, as is alleged, I have contended that government have no power to pass this act, whereas, in 1835, I stated, at a public meeting, that the Council had, with the consent of the Court of Directors, the power to abolish the Supreme Court. I say so still; they have that power under the New Indian Act, but still I deny their authority to pass the present act, seeing that it directly interferes with the prerogative of the Crown." In considering the objection to the defects and expense of the Supreme Court, it was necessary to consider the constitution of that court; that object was to give the suitors the great benefit of English law, English judges, English counsel, and English attorneys. "If you are satisfied," added the learned gentleman, "to entrust your rights and properties to the native omiah, why you certainly can get the work done cheaper, and I advise you at once to get rid of court, counsel, and attorneys altogether; but when you kick me out, I have to request you to perform the same kind office by Mr. Macaulay. Can- not you get a native to do his work not you get a native to look about cheaper? He would have to look about him a long while in England before he would get £10,000 a-year for his utmost services; there he got £1,500 a-year as secretary to the Board of Control; here his services are valued at £10,000 per annum." He did not deny that the expenses of the Supreme Court are more than they ought to be; but his little experience in Mofussil courts convinced him that these last are neither less expensive nor more expeditious. He complained of the vicious system of the Company's courts, not of the Company's servants, as a body; to the high character, conduct, and talents of many he bore testimony. From a statement of the comparative expensiveness of a Company's judge and a king's judge, published in an English review, he inferred that a Company's judge, without professional education, cost near 20 per cent. more than the highest class of king's judges in India. Mr. Turton concluded: "Again I will say, that I consider English law to be my birthright; but if we must have a pure despotism, let it be so declared: let Turkish law be the law of the land, and let a Turkish cazi administer it; but if so, let us be made acquainted with the fact, in order that we may know

that this has ceased to be the land in which Englishmen can live. It is no longer the country for us. I would not consent to live in it on such terms, whatever were the emoluments, or whatever prospect of advantage a residence here could hold forth. No temptation of profits should induce me to remain here on such conditions. I would leave it with disgust to be enjoyed by those who are content to hug the chains that bind them, and kiss the rod by which they are scourged." Mr. Turren then proposed the first resolution.—"That, in consequence of the passing of Act xi. of 1836, the government has declared an intention of abolishing all appeal to the only courts of justice in India, independent of the executive government, whereby the rights and property of British subjects resident in the interior are rendered insecure, and the application of British skill and capital to the improvement of the resources of India will be checked; and it is therefore expedient to memorialize the Court of Directors and Board of Control to repeal or disallow this act."

Dwarkanauth Tagore said:—"I have much pleasure in rising to second this resolution, and I do hope that my doing so may be the humble means of removing an impression that the natives of this country are indifferent to the subject of this discussion. Here we see assembled a set of intelligent gentlemen, among whom I perceive a number of natives, who I may say are not ignorant now, though they were so under the rule of the Mofussil Courts. If we are not so ignorant as our brethren in the Mofussil—who will say that we are not better informed than they are?—to whom are we indebted for it? To Englishmen. Twenty years ago, the Company treated us as slaves: who first raised us from this state but the merchants of Calcutta; and the first among them was the late much lamented Mr. John Palmer? All took any interest to improve the condition of the natives; though there might have been a few honourable exceptions. It was to those who were called interlopers; other independent English settlers, and the natives of Calcutta were indebted for the superiority they possess over their countrymen of the Mofussil; and to the lawyers who are ever ready to defend the rights threatened to be infringed, they are also under particular obligation. We are told, the government wish to equalize Englishmen with the natives. But what equalization do they put in practice? The natives have hitherto been slaves; are the Englishmen therefore to be made slaves also? This is the kind of equality the government are seeking to establish. They have taken all which the natives

possessed; their lives, liberty, property, and all were held at the mercy of government, and now they wish to bring the English inhabitants of the country to the same state: they will not raise the natives to the condition of the Europeans, but they lower the Europeans to the state of the natives. If you (addressing himself to the Englishmen present),—if you do not come forward to defend your rights at this juncture, you will repent when it is too late; you will suffer what we have suffered for these last sixty years. Little is to be expected from our countrymen. They are timid in the extreme, and very reluctant to come forward in asserting their rights. They fear that those who rule them will be displeased, and would ruin them by a stroke of the pen: but the fear is not without cause, for numbers of them have suffered for no other crime than displeasing a civil servant, or unintentionally omitting to make a *salam* when they were passing on the road. This is the character of the generality of them,—the few exceptions are confined to those who, like myself, have been spoiled by the interlopers." The majority of my countrymen say,—'if I have lost one eye, let me take care of the other.' And thus they keep themselves back from public meetings, and are tardy in the assertion of their rights. Do not be surprised that there are so few natives present on an important occasion like the present; their absence is not unaccountable, for they do not understand the merits of the question we are considering. But a time will come when the case will be quite different. Let the Hindoo College go on as it has gone on for three or four years more, and you will have a meeting like this attended by four times your number of natives. I have frequently been engaged in the management of suits in the Mofussil courts, having property of my own, or relatives of mine, in almost every district of Bengal, and well know the system adopted there; I have also some experience in the Supreme Court, and am therefore qualified to speak upon the merits of both. The costs of the Supreme Court I allow are heavy; but heavy as they are, they are incurred openly, and with proper authority: so that when a case is decided, the winning party gets back all the costs he has incurred. The case in regard to the Mofussil courts is very different. There the suit costs—the bribes to the corrupt Omlahs amount to,—twenty times the authorized costs, and there, too, the costs when once given are gone for ever. The fault, however, is not in the persons who preside over those courts; it is in the system, which needs reform. To this the Law Commission should direct their attention. Why does not Mr. Macaulay

correct the abuses of the present system? Can any one find fault with the justice of the Supreme Court? If its expenses are high, they should be lowered. The first and principal judges of the Mofussil courts are the omlahs, who lead the inexperienced judges as they please. There is scarcely any law for the realizing of money decreed by the Mofussil courts. The collector, perhaps the brother of the judge, is the person to realize the money: but this functionary has more to do than he can well get through in the way of his immediate duties in the collection of the revenue, in attending to the resumption cases, and several other duties which fully occupy his time, and you may go on presenting petitions all your life, but get no money out of the collector's treasury, without difficulty. In the Mofussil courts, a distress of property for rent occupies a couple of years. There are no common law or ejectments in the Mofussil; every case must be heard like a regular equity suit. In the mean time, should you let the government revenue fall into arrear, your estate is sold by the tax-gatherer, without any mercy or consideration. There is no doubt that the Court of Directors are desirous of exercising absolute and despotic power in this country: I would call to your attention the case of Mr. Courtenay Smith, one of the most upright judges the civil service ever had. He, it is well known, refused to accept Company's paper as security in a certain case, because he conscientiously doubted whether it could afford sufficient and certain guarantee. For this he was threatened with suspension. Even in the times of the Mahomedans, a *cazi* could not be removed for far greater supposed transgressions; without conviction, he could not be condemned. Such is the system pursued under this government; let them enjoy those precious blessings, and thank God that my person is in Calcutta, within the Mahratta Ditch, where my life is secure. I have property in the Mofussil, which the judges there, if they choose, may take away; but my person they cannot injure."

The resolution was carried *mem. con.* Mr. Stocqueler proposed the second resolution. He referred to the debate on the 43d clause of the Act in the House of Commons, which was discussed in a house of thirty members, though eighty or ninety more came in at the division, who had been discussing their chops at Bellamy's, or reading the newspapers. But he hoped better things from the first Parliament, more especially of those who protested upon that occasion against the extension of arbitrary power once in Parliament, and those who spoke in favour of the clause, were, for the most

part out of it. "We have," he observed, "no longer to fear the influence or eloquence of that member who scoffed at the idea of suffering Englishmen 'to move about in an atmosphere of liberty of their own.' We have no longer to encounter the opposition of him who thought that the despotism given to the Governor-General of India 'was absolutely necessary'; that gentleman is now ruling the people in the Bombay territories. Neither have we to apprehend much from the exertions of that nobleman (now translated to the Upper House, and never very remarkable for his activity), who thought that the Europeans in India should be sacrificed to 'a principle.' But we have with us that extraordinary man whose exertions have obtained justice for millions of his persecuted countrymen, and who said of the proposition to equalize the India laws, that 'all revolted at the idea of debasing Englishmen to the level of the Hindoo.' We still have the support of him (Mr. Wyndham), who declared that the power now given to the Indian government was vast and monstrous, and rendered it absolutely despotic." He concluded by moving the resolution, "That it is also expedient to provide for the chance of the failure of such memorial, and to petition Parliament to repeal the said Act."

Mr. Wyborn rose, and was received with mingled disapprobation and applause. The Sheriff entreated the meeting to allow a fair hearing to every person, and at length the learned gentleman was permitted to proceed.

He said:—"In addressing you, I do not contemplate any subject, calculated to excite a difference of opinion, inasmuch as what I have to say is in favour and in furtherance of what appears to me to be the main object of your wishes, namely, the 'preservation of the rights of English Christians to be tried by the English Christian Judges.' So far I conceive no Englishman can oppose you, or wish to exclude the natives of this country from an equal advantage; for, according to my view of the rights of that nation, in which Christianity is part and parcel of the law, and in which only Christians can hold offices of trust, every Englishman's life and property ought to be confided to the care of those only who agree with him in what forms the bases of his laws: all future ameliorations in the political state of the Hindoos, must be derived from the contact with and the example of Christian Europeans. To encourage the settlement, by ensuring the safety and comfort of Europeans here, ought to be the first object of the British Legislature. Any system, which reverses that position, which deters or disinclines them from such residence and settlement, is a vicious

system, and ought to be amended. But the worst parts of such a system are those which tend to render the existence of English colonists here positively insupportable, by placing their lives and fortunes at the mercy of Hindoo judges,—men immersed in the abysses of the most abject and hideous superstition; who consider the Christian religion to be false and dangerous to the present and future prospects of its votaries. We are met to discuss the propriety of that law which renders every Englishman subject to tribunals, the judges of some of which are now Hindoos, and under an Act, which renders Hindoos eligible for the posts of judges of the highest courts of appeal. Are the Hindoos now in a fit state to sit in judgment over their conquerors of a different religion?—I ask of you, who have lately witnessed the Churruck Pooja, one of their hideous and disgusting festivals and processions, at the aspect of which my blood revolted, and I blushed for the degradation of the human race, under the tyranny of their spiritual guides. I saw the frantic and crawling populace, of all ranks and age and sex, enjoying this spectacle of human abasement. I saw (amongst thousands of such fanatics) a naked dishevelled figure, his face painted with various grotesque colours, his long hair and whole body white with ashes. Bamboos were carried by four men, which passed between the integuments of his bleeding arms. His protruded tongue was pierced with an iron bar about four feet long—in front his breast was scorched by the fire from the burning altar which rested on his stomach—behind his back was pierced by a quantity of fish-hooks held by cords from the end of a pole. In this manner he danced through the streets of Calcutta. I am told the highest natives seek to propitiate their divinities by these penitences, and this nation is now considered fit to decide upon the destinies of civilized Christian Europeans; nay, this revolting figure, covered with ashes, paint, and bleeding voluntary wounds, may, should the system be carried out, the next additional sanctity, ascend the bench of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. and, in a think it an act of additional sanctity to decide against law in favour of the pro-audacity of these benighted individuals? held in this hall, on the report of a meeting, 5th of January 1835. At that meeting, of an addition to the grant of money for religious education and worship, a native (being one) felt the Christian religion to

be destructive of both their temporal and eternal happiness. He denied, on the authority of what he called our sacred book, the justice and the right of the government to tax the inhabitants in support of the Christian portion of it.* I regret to say, that these sentiments were received by the assembly, not with reprobation or even silence, but cheers. There was not one Christian present, who thought it his duty to tell the infidel, that if he thought contumeliously of our Redeemer, or disbelieved the truth of our Scriptures, this hall and that audience ought not to be profaned by his sneers at, or blasphemous declarations of, his opinions against what they think and the law holds sacred, and that he should reserve such remarks for his own conventicles.

[Here the Sheriff called Mr. Wyborn to order. He said that this was a general meeting composed of inhabitants of all religions, and that nothing ought to be said which was calculated to give pain to any class.]

Mr. Wyborn maintained, that he was in order, and that any fact tending to shew that the present Mofussil native judges were in such an abject state of subjection to their priests, was an argument in favour of the motion, viz. that the Parliament should be petitioned to repeal the Act.

But the Sheriff persisting, Mr. Wyborn, out of personal respect, yielded, and proceeded as follows:—"The act complained of is by the Governor-general in Council—the appeal proposed is to the Directors. In the report which I referred to, the proposer of that petition to Parliament, speaks of the future Governor-general as a mere puppet of power, and says that he has always thought an appeal from the acts of such a puppet to those who sent him, i.e. the Directors, is a farce, and that it has always been found so. That same gentleman and others, doubtless from conviction and the best motives, but I think unfortunately and erroneously, have declared that the patronage of the Directors—in other words, the Government by its Governors—ought to be divided, with others whom they do not name; but they exclude from any additional power the Crown and the Board of Control. Others declare that the Court of Directors ought to be abolished. That the Company ought not to be retained as an instrument for governing India at all, whilst Messrs. Turton and Dickens declare, that they have never held the doctrine that Parliament can effectually legislate for India—and the petition complains of too much additional

* See the speech of Baboo Rupic Krishna Mullick, at the meeting of the 5th January 1835, in our xvith vol. p. 137.

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power being given to the Board of Control; one styles the Governor-general, who should act according to the authority of the statute, constituting him a colossus of despotism, either to be a bold bad man, or a weak, wicked, and arbitrary man. That the addition of the fourth member in Council is no security for the better government of India, but the reverse, and that the task imposed upon the Law Commissioners no man can perform, and the execution of which is a wild chimera; and Mr. Turton complains that the fourth member may, by the statute, assist in discussing a law, but cannot be said to assist in passing it. Mr. Turton declares that the Act of Parliament is the worst passed by any Parliament, reformed or unreformed, and does not contain one provision in favour of India which is not an illusion, and cheers the native, who has the audacity to say to the assembly, that the motives of those who passed it, King, Lords, and Commons, was not the benefit of India, but their own interests, and that it disgraced the British name and character in India. The self-interest in the legislature is defined to be the preservation of the dividends of the stockholders. How could the King, Lords, and Commons be personally influenced to pass any law injurious to India by such a motive? Are they generally India stockholders? Very few, I believe; but on the contrary, I am credibly informed of many, and perhaps the greatest part of such proprietors are the rich rajahs and baboos of Calcutta. [Here there were great denials on the part of the bar, but Dwarkanauth Tagore admitted the fact.] What is now your situation? You have found your prediction fulfilled, and you are now compelled to ask for assistance, and make, if you cannot find, friends—and all who can serve you have been by turns involved in the same category of delinquents. Do you seek the Governor-general? He is the puppet in power, the bold, bad, or the weak, wicked, and arbitrary man, and not the wise man who refrains. Do you seek the Parliament? That is a dishonest one, whose motives have been to defraud and impose upon you for their own interests, under pretext of bettering your condition. The Board of Control? You complain they have already sold you to the Directors for an addition to their own power. To the Court of Directors? You tell them, they will err in the exercise of their power of appointing a single individual to any office in the civil, military, or medical service, however great may be his claims, and that their mode of appointment is obnoxious in principle and injurious in practice. This general censure would be wrong, even if you had reserved some powerful quarter, upon which you might rely: and

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in turn support by the moral influence of the hardship of your situation, the error of the government, and the view which may be fairly taken of the true interests of the Europeans and natives of India. But at this meeting I find denials of the right, nay, of the power of all the constituted authorities of India; of the Court of Directors; of the Board of Control; of Parliament itself. It is now declared that the act of the Governor-general is illegal. At that meeting, Jan. 7, 1835, the grievance complained of was, that the law as it stood, constituted him a colossus of despotism, and that the whole power was given to him; that he had a council, but that council was subordinate to him; and this declaration is true to the letter. It is vain now to complain of the illegality of an act, which you then properly admitted to be legal, and threw the whole blame on the legislature.

[Here there was a great confusion, and the Sheriff declared that nothing which passed at that meeting was relevant to the present subject. He complained to the present subject. He complained that this was the second or third time that this was the second or third time that Mr. Wyborn had disturbed public meetings by this species of conduct. Here some conversation took place near where Mr. Wyborn was sitting, and it was understood that several gentlemen was understood that several gentlemen thought he had not had a fair hearing. Mr. Wyborn was asked how long a time what he had to say would probably take up? He answered "about ten minutes." Mr. Wyborn was then allowed to proceed in quiet; many gentlemen, however, taking out their watches, to see that he did not exceed that stipulated period.]

Mr. Wyborn.—"I was upon a point of the most vital importance to this question, namely, the legality or illegality of the act of the Governor-general, because if that high functionary has acted illegally, the petition should not be confined to the disallowing the enactment; but that he may be recalled and impeached; whereas if the act be legal, though inexpedient, the present is the proper mode of proceeding. Now, I venture, as a lawyer, to say, the act is strictly legal. It has been said it is illegal, because it affects a court established by acts of Parliament, whereas the powers of the courts established by charter. The Supreme Court is not established by act of Parliament, but it was established by charter, the charter only. (Here was a violent tumult.) Gentlemen, I hold in my hand a copy of the charter establishing the Supreme Court. Statutes have been passed limiting and defining its powers, but the court itself exists but by the charter of 1773. By force of the 13

* We here adopt the report in the Harbours. (2 E)

Geo. sec. 3, c. 63, p. 13, by which the king is empowered, after reciting a previous patent in 20th Geo. II., it is enacted that his majesty Geo. III. may, by charter or letters patent under the great seal, erect and establish a Supreme Court of judicature at Fort William, aforesaid, to perform all civil, criminal, admiralty, and ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Another point has been dwelt upon by Mr. Turton and others, and which is equally misunderstood, and by those who ought to know and teach you better. It has been said you have been accustomed in the Supreme Court to be governed by English law. You have been so when only Englishmen were concerned, but where a Mahomedan or Gentoo was concerned against an Englishman, and the Gentoo refused to fulfil his contract, the Supreme Court was and is obliged to decide according to the laws of the Gentoo, whereas if the Englishman refused to perform his contract, the Gentoo was forced to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court according to the laws of England. (No, no.) Gentlemen, I hold in my hand the clause in the act of Parliament, which cannot err; it is the 21, Geo. III. c. 70, s. 17. 'The Supreme Court shall determine in such manner as is provided in the said charter or letters patent, all suits against the inhabitants of Calcutta, their inheritance, succession to lands, rents, and goods and all matters of contract between party and party:—in the case of Mahomedans by the laws and usages of Mahomedans, in the case of Gentooes by those of Gentooes, and where only one of the parties shall be a Mahomedan or Gentoo, by the law and usages of the defendant.' Thus, gentlemen, hard as your case may be, at finding yourselves dragged before an infidel judge, considering you as belonging to the beasts which perish, yet as far as relates to your security of British laws, even in the Supreme Court, if opposed to a Gentoo defendant, you never had such an advantage over the natives. And those who told you so have (I say it with all respect for their talents and characters) misled you."

Mr. W. P. Grant.—"I agree with Mr. Wyborn in reprobating the taste of any person who, in an assembly, of which Christians form a part, insult the religion which they profess to believe. I leave it to the learned gentleman to conjecture what the feelings are with which I regard the conduct of that Christian and educated man, who, in an assembly like this, employs the powers which his talents and experience and education give him, to insult the religious feelings of the people by whom we are now surrounded. I cannot silently permit these people, many of whom cannot speak for themselves, to be insulted in my presence, and I should

disgrace my character as an Englishman if I were not to repel attacks on those who are unable to defend themselves. Having said thus much, I will follow Mr. Wyborn's remarks no further; and leaving him and the disquisitions he has indulged in, regarding certain proceedings here in the year 1835, to their fate; I shall address myself to the object of our meeting to-day. I greatly lament that, in some of the opinions I entertain, I shall not have the good fortune to agree with gentleman now near me, and whom I respect so much. I think that a petition to Parliament asking to repeal this act, is not the most likely means to forward the objects we all have in view. I will assist them to the utmost of my power in endeavouring to obtain that repeal, or, if that cannot be, I will assist them in holding up to scorn, contempt, and obloquy, the men who have polluted their authority by endeavouring to make so disgraceful a law as that which we are met to protest against. I will go all lengths in committing myself against the principle which has conferred upon us that act. Perhaps I have expressed myself on this matter more warmly than I should have done, had I felt that there were no differences of opinion between us; but I am really most anxious to shew that those differences relate only to the means and not to the end which we contemplate. As far as regards the putting an end to this act, other means might secure our success; for, should the Board of Control be favourable to our views, the act of Parliament has given them virtually the power to disallow it; for though the Court of Directors are mentioned in the act as the persons who have the power, I thank God that they can now send no despatch to India which the Board of Control disapprove of, and that the Board of Control may now compel the Court of Directors, whether they like it or not, to send out under the seal of the Court whatever they are ordered by the Board. I think it due to them and to Parliament not to appear to distrust the justice of those to whom Parliament has referred us for redress. I freely admit that I am unwilling to lose this opportunity of shewing to Parliament the feeling with which the inhabitants of Calcutta regard the powers, in my opinion most improvidently granted to the Legislative Council, and the way in which the Legislative Council have not in this instance alone abused those powers. I recommend the petition to be varied. I would make the prayer of it a humble, temperate, but urgent, remonstrance against the powers conferred upon the Legislative Council, respectfully asking Parliament to reconsider the extent of their authority and to define their power.

showing the dangerous feelings that will arise among people, otherwise well disposed, if the rights of man are thus to be trampled on. The Hindoos and Mussulmans have, and always had, their particular laws administered to them by judges to whom their particular laws were familiar; I say that we, the British born inhabitants of India, are in no better condition than the Mussulmans and Hindoos, when we, like them, have our laws administered by people to whom our laws are familiar. Am I to be told that the only alteration is in the tribunal? That the substantive law remains the same? I know it does. I know that not even the Legislative Council of India has the power to alter this. But at the same time I perfectly understand the apprehensions of the memorialists who addressed the government on this subject, for I believe this is the first instance of a government handing over disputes to a tribunal, to be tried avowedly by laws with which the tribunal must be totally unacquainted. Another thing of great importance is to keep in view that we have been told, all the opposition against this law has been made by a handful of foreigners. The best answer to this will be the fact, that the great body of those joining in these petitions are not British-born, but people of every class and tribe in the East, who come forward to resist an encroachment upon the powers of the only courts in India under whose protection their persons and their property are secure. We hear a great deal of the excellence of the East India Company's Government, and the improvement which has taken place in the country since it has been under them. I firmly believe that their Government continued to exist only because it is better than that of the Mogul was, and with the exception of the Government of the Mogul, I think the Company's Government the worst I ever knew. I say it is a crying grievance,—I say more, it is a positive wrong, to deny what we are asking for. But I suggest, that the petition be referred to a committee, for the purpose of bringing forward generally the errors which the Legislative Council have committed and the fears which we entertain of the powers they enjoy and the way in which they are likely to use them.

Mr. Longueville Clarke.—Gentlemen, Let me entreat your indulgence for a moment, while I defend the character of a talented and esteemed individual, who has been accused by Mr. Wyborn of insulting Christians and deriding their religion. I deny the fact, and I appeal to Mr. Turton, Mr. Cockerell, Mr. Dickens, Mr. Hare, and Capt. Vint, and twenty others who are standing near me, who were present at the meeting of 1835, and

who heard what was said by my friend Rusic Kristna Mullick. What he said was, that it was unfair to tax the Hindoo community to pay the salaries of Christian Bishops, and as well might Christians be taxed to support Brahmin establishments.* In this there is no scoffing at the Christian religion, nor is it more than what is said every day at home, where the Irish catholic complains of being taxed to support the Protestant clergyman. I now have to propose for your adoption, the resolution which has been committed to me to move. The principle which it involves is calculated to establish the true property of the country, and to overthrow the self-interested objects of the Court of Directors. I tell you that the object of the Court of Directors is now, and always has been, to create a division between the Native and English inhabitants of India, and Mr. Macaulay, who is the agent of the Court, and playing their game, would have you believe, that the English are desirous of exclusive privileges, and that they should enjoy and retain them: at the expense of the interest of the native community—a more foul conspiracy has never been hatched, nor a greater falsehood broached. I deny, for my countrymen, that we seek for aught to the detriment of the natives, or that we have a privilege in the world, in which we do not desire that they should participate. In the face of facts, Mr. Macaulay tells you that his countrymen are grasping at exclusive privileges, to the detriment of the interests of the natives. Why makes he this assertion? Gentlemen, I will expose the whole plot to you, and by reference to facts demonstrate it and by reference to contradiction. The beyond the power of contradiction. The true object of the English is, not to debase but to elevate the natives, and the you in every respect to our level, and the achievement of this is exactly what the Court of Directors dread, and would prevent; and lest we should elevate you to the position in which we stand, they would cast us down, take from us our privileges, our laws, our birthright, in order that there may be no free body of men in India, to whose rights the native men in India, to whose rights the native men know how contagious is the spirit of freedom; how catching its example; how rapid in its progress! Well do they know, my native friends, that if you have among you a body of men, who are too powerful for the Government to oppress, and too independent for their notions of obedience, that it will afford the best illustration to the natives of civic rights, and that the example will not be thrown away, and that is the example which they dread; it threatens destruction to themselves,

* This statement, it will be seen, is borne out by the report in our Journal.

and to remove it is the whole bent of their policy. I prove it by shewing that the entire political history of the Court of Directors demonstrates, that this is the object they have unceasingly pursued. From the birth-hour of their corporation, they placed a ban on their countrymen—they forbade them holding property in India, they forbade them trading to it, nay more—in the words of the act, it was a high crime and misdemeanour, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for an Englishman, without their license, to place his foot upon this soil. Was not this placing a gulph between the Hindoo and the Briton? Does not this demonstrate their dread of connexion, union, and sympathy between the two races? And when was it they gave up this system, or abandon this policy? Never; to the last hour they pursued it, and fought for it, till the late Act of Parliament was forced on them. But that I may not be accused of misrepresenting, I will read the words of Mr. Macaulay—the tool of the Court, the agent of their work; I will quote his words on the debate of the Indian Bill. ‘At present in India, liberty we cannot have, despotism we must have; but let us avoid that worst of all evils, a partial despotism.’ Such was his language:—if despotism be an evil, then the more unmixed it is the greater must the despotism be, the more partial it is the less must it be; but according to Mr. Macaulay, the greater the despotism the less the evil, the more limited the despotism the smaller the evil. Was there no one in that house to suggest to this wise legislator, how striking is the similarity between a body politic and a body corporal, and to ask him whether he would prefer to have a gangrene on some one spot of his own person, or to be an entire mass of ulcerous sores;—methinks, he would then have a lively sense of the greater and the lesser evil. But, gentlemen, Mr. Macaulay was determined to clear up every mistake; having told the house that the despotism must be universal, and ought to be extended from the native to the Briton, he proceeded to shew what the quality of that despotism was, and he gave no dubious idea of its frightful extent, when he announced that the Governor-general had the power of decimating the Native population. Such was the language of Mr. Macaulay; and I thank him for apprising us of his notions of the tyranny to which we are subject. I will not now stop to discuss whether the Governor-general could decimate this population, if the machinations of the Company and their agent succeeded in driving the English from India, by making it intolerable for a freeman to live in it; but this I do know, that while English hearts and hands are in this

country, our native fellow subjects are safe from decimation, and that we would soon tell the tyrant by whom such a mad attempt might be made—

“There yawns the sack, and yonder rolls the sea.”

Mr. Macaulay might treat this as an idle threat, but his knowledge of history and literature will supply him with many striking examples of what has occurred when resistance was provoked, and that milder instances of despotism than the decimation of a people have harbingered the wildest changes. Experience teaches us, that despotism is of all suicides the greatest, and invariably perpetrates its own destruction; for no man, however vast his authority, is capable of resisting an excited people. Individually, they may be lighter than the grains of dust in the desert; but the wave of the sand storm is not more overwhelming than the concentrated powers of the multitude. The Court of Directors know this; Mr. Macaulay, their agent, knows this. They believe that the native population would succumb to this their cherished despotism, which their own agent has unblushingly proclaimed; but will they know that Englishmen will not submit. To separate us from the natives is then their object. Formerly, their scheme was to keep us from the country; but by perseverance we have won every point from them, and we may now trade, settle, and reside. Instantly, they change the workings of their conspiracy, and by subjecting us, without redress, to the abominations of their Mofussil courts, they would drive us from the country. The object of my motion is to defeat this conspiracy, and to give the lie to the assertion, that we, the English, seek for peculiar privileges. My friends, let us all unite; let caste and colour, religion and rank, Native and English, make one common cause; demand liberty, not for one, but for all; demand justice, not for one, but for all; demand the birth-rights of Englishmen, not for Englishmen alone, but to share it with the natives. Let the resolution which I propose for your adoption be the great, the guiding principle of our union; and let not delay, no, my friends, nor defeat, impair our perseverance—

“For Freedom’s battles once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won.”

Mr. Clarke then moved his resolution: “That the native subjects of the Crown ought to be placed on an equal footing with the British subjects, in respect of the right to appeal to the Supreme Court.”

Russie Kristina Mullick seconded the resolution in a short address.*

Great uproar now occurred, in consequence of an irrelevant proposal by Capt. Such is the dry remark in the *Hurkaru’s* report.

Biden. At length, the resolution of Mr. Clarke was put and carried by acclamation.

Mr. Dickens briefly proposed the petition for the adoption of the meeting.

Mr. Samuel Smith seconded the motion.

As the hour of midnight approached, the meeting adjourned till Monday night.

On the 20th, the discussion was resumed.

Mr. Stewart briefly proposed the following resolution:—“That a committee be appointed, and authorized to correspond with the other presidencies, and the residents in the Mofussil, to nominate a committee in England to assist if necessary the agent to be appointed, and to take charge of the petitions, and see that they are duly presented to Parliament.”

Mr. Speed described from his experience in the Mofussil, the mischievous effects of the system in the provincial courts. He recommended an indigo-planter’s name being added to the committee, and Mr. John Watson’s was added accordingly.

Mr. Peters re-inforced the observations of Mr. Speed with other anecdotes of the Mofussil Court. He hoped that the agitation of this question, if it did no other good, would at least rouse the people of England from their apathy in regard to India.

Mr. Longueville Clarke said, he perfectly agreed with what had fallen from the preceding speakers, as to the propriety of having in the committee gentlemen, who from their talent and experience could give information as to the government and state of the country in the interior. He had placed before the committee communications from 500 residents in the Mofussil, deprecating the passing of the obnoxious act, and not from one class, but from natives, East Indians, and Europeans. “We have been told,” said Mr. Clarke, emphatically, “that this is the outcry of a few Mahratta Ditchers; let us give the lie to the assertion, before the public in India; before every member of Parliament to whom the communications should be sent. Let us show that we have called on the whole of the British inhabitants of the Mofussil for a deliberate expression of their sentiments, that the call has been responded to, and that, instead of this being the cry of a few Mahratta Ditchers, as *AMICUS CURIAE*, † alias Mr. Trevelyan—(much disapprobation.)

* The committee ultimately appointed were the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the Master of the Trades Union for the time being, Messrs. B. Harding, A. Colvin, K. R. Macandrew, W. Speir, John Stewart, Wale Byrn, J. Kyd, R. S. Thomson, J. Hastie, J. D. Dow, J. A. D’Souza, Dwarkanath Tagore, Russomoy Dutt, Rustonjee Cowasjee, C. A. Caworke, A. Apcar, John Watson.

† A writer in one of the papers under this name.

Captain Taylor, of the Madras Army, here denied that Mr. Trevelyan was the author of the letters imputed to him. (Here some confusion took place, and the Sheriff threatened to leave the chair if the uproar continued.) After silence had been restored,

Mr. Longueville Clarke apologized to the Sheriff, and expressed his thanks to Captain Taylor for affording him an opportunity of exculpating a highly talented civil servant. (Here a roar of laughter and disapprobation completely drowned the voice of the speaker.)

Mr. Dias complained that the East-Indians were not represented in the committee; but

Mr. Gardiner, on the part of several East Indians, disclaimed any wish to separate their interests from those of the European community.

Mr. Kirkpatrick proposed that the prayer of the petition should include an expression of the desire of East Indians to be exempted from the jurisdiction of the provincial courts in matters relating to marriage, &c. equally with British-born subjects. This resolution elicited much discussion, but it was lost by a large majority.

Mr. F. H. Burkingyoung moved “That a permanent secretary, who will act without salary or emoluments, be appointed, and that Mr. T. Dickens be now elected secretary.”

Duchinarainden Mosherjes seconded the resolution, that it might not appear the natives of this country were indifferent to a course of legislation, which sowed the seeds of tyranny at the threshold of their European brethren. And here he could not but notice, though he was far from expressing a wish to retaliate, the want of forbearance displayed by a learned gentleman on a former evening, who, in his strictures on the natives, had entirely forgotten the golden rule, “do unto others as you would have others do unto you.” He would, however, leave that learned gentleman to his own reflections.

Mr. Wyborn said he trusted the meeting would permit him to relieve himself from some portion of the blame cast upon him by the last speaker, and to declare, that in what he said at the last meeting he had not attacked the religion of the Hindoos, but the abuses which the natives laboured under, through the tyrannical influence of their self-interested priests, in the name of religion; and that his motive in alluding to the subject at all, was because a native (according to the report in the *Hurkaru*, at the meeting on port in the *Hurkaru*, had in a Christian assembly, audaciously told a Christian audience that “the British Parliament acted unjustly, and without right, and contrary to the English Scriptures, taxed

the Indian community in support of the worship and education of Christians, and that they, the natives, felt that Christianity was destructive to the temporal and eternal salvation of its votaries." This he had deprecated as improper, as well as the imputation by that native of bad motives in the King, Lords, and Commons. He (Mr. Wyborn) had never said or insinuated that a virtuous Hindoo could not be saved, or that force could or ought to be employed to convert and enlighten them. But he appealed to themselves whether horrible crimes had not been formerly committed by ignorant wicked fanatical priests, which, thanks to enlightened Christian Governors, no longer stained the catalogue of their rites. The hideous scenes of the recent Churruk Pooja, were not left to be detected by the prying curiosity of travellers, who forced themselves within the precincts of their temples, but these misguided fanatics forced themselves upon the notice and obstructed the paths of British residents in Calcutta, shewing them human beings self-degraded below their rank in the creation, and exciting horror, as well as indignation against their artful and fanatical teachers. Christianity ought not to be sneered at, or its truth called in question by infidels, in a Christian assembly.

Here the Sheriff declared that the sense of the meeting was against Mr. Wyborn's continuing in this strain, and that in his opinion Mr. Wyborn ought to apologize to the natives—(a violent uproar of 'hear him,' 'no apology'.)

After silence was obtained, Mr. Wyborn declared he had no intention to insult the religious feelings of the natives, he assured the meeting he never had done so—

Mr. Longueville Clarke—"You did. It's an untruth." (A roar of disapprobation followed this assertion. "Turn him out. 'Shame.' 'Apologize.' The uproar continued for a considerable time, notwithstanding the efforts of the Sheriff.) Silence having been restored,

Mr. Dickens accepted the office of secretary, and with reference to the discussion on the resolution proposed by Mr. Kirkpatrick, pledged himself to prepare such a petition as would meet with universal approbation here.

Mr. David Hare proposed the following resolution:—"That it is expedient to have an agent duly authorized of the petitioners and inhabitants of Calcutta, for the purpose of presenting the petition now agreed upon, and advocating their general interests; and the committee now appointed be authorized and requested to prepare the requisite powers and instructions for such agent."

Captain Biden seconded the resolution, and took that opportunity to repudiate

the charges against the Court of Directors; a more honourable body was not in existence, and he, for one, would never silently hear them vilified—(disapprobation.)

Mr. Longueville Clarke submitted that the Court of Directors had done one thing for the benefit of India, when they gave Capt. Biden the uniform he now wore on his back—(disapprobation.)

The Sheriff—"Gentlemen, I regret to see harmony disturbed by these personal allusions. Let me earnestly entreat that they may not be repeated, or that you will find another chairman to whom they may be addressed."

The Rev. Mr. Morton said he was quite unaccustomed to address a meeting of this description, but he felt it his duty, as a clergyman, to attempt doing so in this instance. He expressed his deep regret that reflections should have been made by Mr. Wyborn that had led to personalities by Mr. Clarke. With neither of those gentlemen had he the honour of a personal acquaintance, but he wished to see impartial justice done to all, and he begged to remind the sheriff, that the word 'untruth' had passed between them. He thought he would not be doing his duty if he did not propose that the chairman should call upon Mr. Clarke to make an apology for making use of the term.—(Loud cheers; Mr. Osborne attempted to interrupt the speaker, but the meeting would not permit him.) "Sir," continued the Rev. gentleman, "it would very ill become me to make personal reflections while I am reprobating them. My object is conciliation, that those two gentlemen may not leave this place, without a reconciliation; and most earnestly do I entreat you, sir, to call for an apology from Mr. Clarke, as a gentleman and a man of honour, to Mr. Wyborn."—(Much cheering.)

After some deliberation, the chairman decided that he could not desire Mr. Clarke to apologize, as he had no jurisdiction in the event of that gentleman refusing to do so.

Mr. Dickens said that the object of the Rev. gentleman could be but the one all wished to attain, viz, peace and conciliation. But he recommended him and the meeting to leave the matter to the good sense and good feeling of the parties themselves, and if the mediation of mutual friends do not produce reconciliation, their interference would not. He pressed an amendment, to the effect that the meeting should express its regret that offensive personality should have been used, and a hope that the personal friends of the parties would apply themselves to effect a reconciliation. This amendment Mr. Morton seconded, and it was by acclamation approved.

Mr. Thomas Ferguson then rose, and, after lamenting his inability to do justice to the talents of Mr. Turton, which he said would shed lustre on any cause, begged to propose the following resolution, which was seconded by Rustumjee Cowasjee, and carried by acclamation:—

"That Mr. Turton be elected agent of the petitioners and inhabitants of Calcutta; and that such remuneration be given to him for his services, as the amount of the subscription will permit, and the discretion of the committee shall authorize."

Mr. N. C. Cook proposed—

"That as the Acts of the Legislative Council, so far as they have gone, do not promise to operate for India that benefit which the paternal Government unquestionably intended, but rather threaten the happiness of the millions, for whom they were appointed to legislate; the honourable House would exercise its powers, by dissolving the Council, and recalling from the situation which he now fills, with no other purpose, as it would seem, but that of degrading the European character, the fourth ordinary member, Mr. T. B. Macaulay."

Mr. Ryland seconded the motion.

This was met by an amendment from Mr. Thompson, seconded by the Rev. J. Morton; and Mr. Cook withdrew his motion.

It was then resolved that a subscription be entered into; and after a vote of thanks to Mr. Dickens and to the Sheriff, the meeting (which is represented to have been a very noisy and turbulent one) ended.

The editor of the *Englishman*, June 24, states—"We have received several communications, during yesterday, on the extraordinary conduct of Mr. Clarke at the meeting on Monday evening, all of which fully support the correctness of the report published on Wednesday. For ourselves, we must not be appealed to, as we left the meeting in disgust, even before the obnoxious words were uttered."

As might be expected, this meeting has led to more than one "affair of honour." The *Englishman* publishes the following communication:

"To the Editor.—Sir: May I request you to insert the following statement. In consequence of what passed at the town-hall last night, between Mr. Bargrave Wyborn and Mr. Longueville Clarke, I was this morning the bearer of a letter from the former to the latter, of which the following is a copy:

'Calcutta, 20th June, 1836.—Sir: Your language towards me at the meeting this evening was, in the opinion of the whole assembly, grossly insulting. I demand from you that satisfaction which, under such circumstances, no man of honour

refuses. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

'BARGRAVE WYBORN.'

'L. Clarke, Esq., Advocate, Supreme Court.'

"Mr. Clarke, having read the above letter, stated that he declined to give Mr. Wyborn satisfaction, on the same grounds as those on which he, Mr. Clarke, declined to meet Mr. Wyborn, and which were published by you at my request in your paper of the 19th ult. I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

"C. A. NORR."

"12, Old Post-office-street, Calcutta, June 21, 1836."

The *Englishman* states that Mr. Clarke had since bound over Mr. Wyborn to keep the peace.

Another difference appears (from certain letters) to have occurred between Mr. Pote and Mr. T. Hyde Gardiner; Mr. Pote, in making his way to his seat, which he had temporarily resigned, by which he had temporarily injured the press of the crowd behind, injured Mr. Gardiner's hat, and in the altercation which ensued, Mr. Pote charged Mr. Gardiner with an untruth; and Mr. Gardiner "flung back" the charge upon Mr. Pote. Mr. E. Smart, on behalf of Mr. Gardiner, waited upon Mr. Pote, who refused to offer an apology, but declared it was not his intention to disturb any person; and Mr. Smart, with great judgment, "could not permit this matter to proceed further than a public denial of Mr. Pote's imputation."

SUGAR.

At the meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, on the 8th June, communications were read respecting the increased and improved culture of sugar.

From Captain W. H. Sleeman, dated Camp Musourie, 9th May, intimating that he had already introduced the Otahaitte cane, in the districts of the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, at Moradabad, Lucknow, Kotah, Neemuch, Indore, Bhojpur, and Farruckabad. Capt. Sleeman states that, the "surplus funds available states that, the Jubulpore plantation of Otahaitte cane, will this season be sufficient to defray the cost of transporting the cane, as plants, to any of those parts of India where it may not have been yet introduced." It seems that by selling a portion of the cane every year in the bazaar, Capt. Sleeman has not only been able to keep down the current expenses, but to give an extensive range of distribution, gratis, and to obtain the following results, which, being of great importance, are given at length in his own words:—"Proved by successful experiments, that sugar of excellent quality can be made in the valley

See p. 146.

of the Nerbudda, a thing never believed by the people before this plantation was established. The sugar made by the aid of men from the sugar districts in Oude, bore the same price in the bazaars as that brought from Mirzapore. That the sugar made from the Otahete cane is rather better in quality than that made from the small straw-coloured cane of the country; and very far superior to that made from the large purple cane. The cane, after eight years planting, was last season as fine, in its beautiful straw-colour, in its size, and the quality of its juice, as when gathered for me in the manufacture in the Mauritius, by Capt. Dick, in 1827. The plants I brought with me were deposited in the Botanical Garden in Calcutta in March 1827, and in the following cold season I was supplied at Jubulpore with cuttings from these plants. These canes now sent into the bazaar, as they are cut and sold as a fruit, fetch about four times as much as the largest cane of the country, being much longer, and the juice much finer."

From Dr. N. Wallich, dated 17th May, enclosing a letter from Mr. E. R. Grange, of Assam, of the 27th April, and three pots of sugar, samples of Mr. Grange's experiments with the cane of Assam, which appears to be of a very inferior description. The contents of two pots are nothing more than over-boiled liquor, which has undergone fermentation; the other is better, but no attention has been paid to tempering.

From Col. J. Colvin, dated 1st May:—"Of the sugar cane, formerly sent up to me, and of which three plants vegetated, the produce has been sufficient to plant fully about 350 square yards of ground, besides supplying twenty canes to Saharampoor, with each from twelve to fifteen eyes. The ultimate supply of seed is, therefore, almost secured."

COTTON.

The following communications were read at the same meeting relative to the culture of cotton:—

Col. Colvin observes:—"This year, for the first time, the experiment (of cultivating upland Georgia cotton) has commenced on a large scale, the sowings altogether amounting to about 150 acres, from seed raised from the supplies formerly sent to me by the society, and got into the ground in what I consider the only month suited for this operation, in this part of the country—April. There will, however, be some sowings in June, which, under favourable circumstances, is also a good month, though almost too late to fully ripen its crops before the frosts destroy the plant in December, whilst the hot winds in May are almost too scorching to admit of

the very young plant making a healthy progress."

From Col. Skinner dated 18th May (Hansi):—"I am now endeavouring to introduce the American cotton (Upland Georgia), and have got a large plantation, upwards of 500 beegahs, from seed which I received from Col. Colvin, and if it answers my expectation, I have not the slightest doubt, that the villagers will prefer it to the country cotton, if they can be sure of getting a good and regular supply of seed."

From Capt. C. M. Wade to the secretary, dated Loodiana, 11th May. Capt. Wade draws particular attention to the desire expressed in the Panjab, to be supplied with foreign cotton seed, and adds, in reference to seed formerly sent to him:—"The cotton appears to me to thrive better here than that of India, which, indeed, is not very generally cultivated in these parts. I was rather surprised, in my late journey to Ferozepur, to see several plants of the American cotton growing there luxuriantly in a garden. On inquiry, I found that they had been introduced by a gardener from the banks of the Jumna, who procured them, I conclude, from the seed sent to Col. Colvin."

FRUITS, FLOWERS AND SHRUBS.

At the same meeting the following communications were announced:—

From Mr. J. W. Masters, dated 25th May, reporting on the seeds presented to the society, through Captain Wade and the Asiatic Society, during the last two years—chiefly the produce of Cabool—and embracing about 100 species. Mr. Masters states that none of the peach, apricot, or cherry seeds vegetated. He was more successful with the flowers, but excepting species of hock or wall-flower, which Dr. Wallich considers a new species, between the *charanthus cheiri* and *alpinus*, the whole were of the most common description. The same remarks are applicable to the kitchen garden seeds. Mr. Masters thinks it important, however, that seeds, which ripen in Cabool, have been ascertained to vegetate freely in Bengal.

A sample (transmitted by Dr. Falconer) of a coarse fabric, manufactured in the hill provinces north of Deyrah, and worn as a blanket wrapped about the upper part of the body by the hill people; it is called "*Kurkee*," and is produced from the woolly down which covers the underside of the leaf of the *Chaptalia Copypopaa*, a plant indigenous to the Himalayas; and a packet containing the seeds of a spinous shrub, called in the hills "*Bhekku*," and described in Part III. of Mr. Royle's *Illustrations*, under the name of *Prinospinus Retefii*. This seed produces a clear, bland, and tasteless oil, "fit for salad, and every purpose to which olive oil is applied."

Col. Colvin, in his letter of the 1st May (already alluded to), says: "My tobacco here (Dadoopoor) have all got so mixed; that I really do not know which is which; but at Kurnaul, where the Virginia seed alone was sent, its cultivation is spreading amongst the natives, and from its superior strength, it brings in the market about twenty per cent. more than the tobacco of the country, whilst the quantity of produce is at least equal."

LANDED PROPERTY.

The *Hurkaru*, of June 3d, inferring from the result of several sales of landed property in Calcutta, by public auction, and some at Mirzapore, belonging to the estate of Fergusson and Co., that its value is "steadily improving," and that there is no want of purchasers, if landed property is put at reasonable prices with a determination to sell, adds, "We are happy to see, that the former system of mock auctions is knocked on the head, with other ancient bad habits."

THE RAJA OF COORG.

The Raja of Coorg has arrived at Benares. He had selected Secrole for his place of residence.

MR. JOHN CRAWFORD.

We were surprised to see it stated, yesterday, in the *Hurkaru*, that, "Mr. Crawford went to England with the promise of a very liberal remuneration from the Calcutta petitioners for his expected services, but not one farthing was ever paid to him." The sum agreed to be paid him was either £1,200 or £1,500 (we believe the latter) for one year, which sum was duly remitted; and, on the expiration of the period, Mr. Crawford wrote to the committee in Calcutta, tendering the continuation of his services, but not gratuitously; and accordingly, a subscription was made and remitted for a second year's engagement; after which, we believe, he did offer his gratuitous aid to promote, generally, the interests of British Indian commerce.* The *Englishman* says, that Mr. Crawford has done nothing for his constituents in Calcutta. This is very far from the truth, as regards exertions at least. His agency was at first confined to one object, the Stamp Petition; and having perused his correspondence on that subject, we must give him the credit of having

* The *Hurkaru* of the following day says: "We have made further inquiry on the subject of Mr. Crawford's agency at home, and we find that he did receive a salary of £1,500 for one year and a portion of a second year, when the funds failed altogether. These payments were, we believe, made expressly for the forwarding of the Stamp Act petitions; and when the business of those petitions was over, Mr. Crawford offered his services gratuitously, and did, as far as we have heard, perform any and all services required of him."

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done all that an agent could do in the case. He communicated frequently with Lord (then Mr.) Brougham and Sir James Mackintosh, whose joint aid in the House of Commons, to present and support the petition, he was instructed to solicit; and he sent a long report of his interviews with both, and with other influential persons in England. Here we will take the opportunity of stating, that Brougham played a double part: he at first promised to present the petition, and, when the time came to do it, made a lame excuse, and referred Mr. Crawford to Mr. Mackintosh, who expressed himself quite ashamed of the shuffling of his friend, and took upon himself the duty which the other evaded. His speech in the House upon the occasion was complimented by the Minister as a display of eloquence upon a variety of subjects, among which the subject of the petition appeared to be entirely forgotten.

But though Mr. Crawford was, strictly speaking, an agent only for the Calcutta Stamp petitioners during the first year, and a sort of Calcutta mercantile agent during the second, it must in justice be admitted, that he gave his attention to every thing connected with India, and more particularly to the discriminating duties question, and the opening of the China trade. He wrote articles in the *Edinburgh* and other Reviews, and published and distributed several pamphlets upon these subjects; and he also wrote articles in the *Times* against the salt monopoly; most of which productions of his pen were entirely of an amateur character, without the least expectation of reward or pecuniary profit to himself in any shape. His fault, as an agent, was not that of apathy and negligence, but the reverse; he made himself a violent party-man, an avowed enemy of the East-India Company. That was not the proper position for a public agent representing the interests of any class of the Indian community; and accordingly, there were many of the British merchants in Calcutta—of those even who subscribed for his mission—who never would have recognized him in that capacity, whether salaried or not.—*Cal. Cour.*, June 10.

BILLIARD-PLAYING ON SUNDAYS.

A correspondent of the *Calcutta Courier* (June 11th), "not 100 miles from Patna," makes the following statement:

"One of the subscribers to the billiard table having proposed a rule to prohibit gambling and playing on Sundays (which was negatived by all the other members), he wrote to tender his resignation, giving the following explanation of his reasons for so doing: 'The restriction against gambling (in the common acceptance of the term), I consider necessary to maintain the harmony and well-being of the

(2 F)

club; for, if such a principle were once recognized, there is no saying to what lengths the spirit of gambling might not be carried, and, with it, its usual concomitants of quarrelling, extravagance, and even ruin; and the billiard-table, instead of affording an innocent means of recreation to the subscribers after the fatigues of office, might become a scene of discord and dissipation. I do not mean to say that such will be the inevitable consequences of allowing gambling, or that any of the present members will carry it to such lengths; but I conceive that we ought to guard against the bare possibility of such consequences. The restriction against playing on Sundays, I conceive to be nothing more than what common respect for our religion demands, and what is, I believe, a standing rule in most public billiard-tables in England as well as in India. I do not, therefore, see that there is any thing unreasonable in my insisting on a rule being passed, prohibiting such an open contempt for the Sabbath, as a condition of my continuing a subscriber.' Instead of taking these observations in good part, the Club returned the following courteous reply, through their secretary: 'Your letter having been laid before the members of the Club, I am directed to inform you, that they accept your resignation with pleasure. They regret to be compelled to add, that the animadversions contained in your letter under acknowledgment, have been generally considered most gratuitous and uncalled for.'

SICKNESS IN THE UPPER PROVINCES.

The present has been one of the most sickly seasons within the memory of man. We have accounts from all parts of the country of the distress occasioned by the prevailing sickness. At this station (Allahabad), almost every family has suffered; and amongst the natives, deaths have been very numerous. At Benares and at Mirzapore, the mortality has been frightful, and the loss has been very great amongst children, chiefly from small-pox. The general complaint is a dangerous fever. A correspondent from Chunar gives similar accounts of that station, and adds, that the river is studded with dead bodies floating past. He suggests, that government should prevent the natives from throwing in half-burnt bodies, and would compel them to bury or reduce their dead to ashes; or, where poverty would prevent the people from incurring the expense, he would compel them to sink the bodies in the stream with weights. — *Central F. P.*, June 4.

Mortality, to a most alarming extent, is said to prevail all over the country. In

one place alone, a small village, the deaths are estimated at 700. In our own city, there is scarcely a family (native) that has not had to mourn a bereavement. A correspondent says: "The mortality is become terrific, now-a-days, all over the country. I have accounts from Budaan in Rohilkund, where whole families have died off; and the evil seems to spread more and more every day. Bilious symptoms commence, fever follows, and the sufferer dies, in delirium and convulsions, about the eighth day. The comet is supposed to be the cause of all this, though the heat in the day, and the cold at night, added to the trash of hukkurees, &c., is, no doubt, a more reasonable cause." — *Delhi Gaz.*, May 18.

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.

It will be in the recollection of our readers, that Mr. Louis, the assistant to the magistrate of Saheswan, was wounded in open court by a native. The *Ukhar* informs us, that by order of the Nizamut Adawlut, the miscreant is imprisoned for life; a sentence, considering the time and place at which the atrocious attempt was made, ought, in our opinion, to have been capital punishment. — *Delhi Gaz.*, March 9.

MERIT-REPORTING SYSTEM.

We have heard, with much satisfaction, that the Court of Directors have done away with the degrading merit-reporting system, introduced into the civil service by Lord Wm. Bentinck. The various administrative innovations which his Lordship established, are fast disappearing, one after another, and soon scarcely a trace of them will remain. — *Cal. Cour.*, May 19.

SON OF RAMMOHUN ROY.

The English papers say, that a writer-ship has been given by Sir John Hobhouse to the young Hindoo in England, whom they describe as Rammohun Roy's son. The rajah has a son in this country; but the individual who has been so favoured by the President of the Board of Control, is, we believe, not even an adopted son of the late rajah. We are informed, that he was a foundling, picked up at the Hurdwar fair by Mr. Dick, who took care of him until he went home, when he transferred him to the charge of his friend Rammohun, who grew attached to the child, took him to England, and at his death left him part of his property, but never formally adopted him as a son. The young man is said to have good abilities. This is the first practical instance, in the civil service, of the application of the principle declared in the 87th section of the Charter Act. — *Ibid.*, May 17.

1836.]

RANGOON PRIZE-MONEY.

The scale of distribution and probable amount of the Rangoon prize-money are stated to be as follows:—

	18,368	19,731	2,500	4,190	1,764	44,719	2-8
Gr. Gunners, Seamen, Marines, Soldiers.	791	642	118	213	940	30	
Midshipmen, Captains' Clerks, Sergeants of Marines, Conductors, Sub-Conductors, Subadars.	270	264	103	63	940	50	
Lieuts. of Marine, Qu-Masters, Lieuts., Ensigns, Cornets, Boat-swain and Gunners.	132	124	9	9	432	130	
Captains, Lieuts. (naval), and Surgeons.	49	37	0	0	132	900	2 at 14,000 900 130 2 at 4,500
Cols., Lieut. Cols., Majors, Post Capts., Masters, and Commanders.	4	2	1	8	132	900	
Commander-in-chief, Flag Officers, and General Officers.							

Bengal Troops
Madras Troops
Natal Troops
Draught Troops
Militia Force
From Bengal

Probable Amount of Shares in the Ava Prize Distribution.

	Share each.
Commander-in-chief	14,000
General and Flag Officers	4,500
Field Officers and Captains of the Navy	900
Captains and Officers of corresponding rank	130
Subalterns and do.	50
Warrant Officers and do.	30
Soldiers and Seamen	2-8

MULTAN.

The following description of Multan is by Mohun Lal, the Hindu traveller, dated from the city, 30th January:—

The city of Multan, including the citadel, is about 3,300 paces in circumference; and the houses it contains are constructed of old bricks. They look so high, as if speaking with the clouds. The inhabitants are generally Hindus of the Khatré caste, and they have a superiority over the Mussulmans, since the country of Multan is under the yoke of the Sikh government. They are all fair, and their females possess covered with the swarms of women, who spin all the day, sitting on stools exposed to the rays of the sun. There are many holy Mussulmans interred in Multan, as the famous Shamsh Tabrez, and Bahawal. Beggars and dust conceal the lanes of Multan. Mr. Elphinstone is very much praised for his liberality in this country, and is nominated by the people "the cloud of money."

The Sikhs have spread a great devastation in the city of Multan. The houses in the citadel are entirely ruined, and the fine palace of the late praised Nawáb Mozaffer Khán has been the seat of horses

and cows. The above Nawáb is highly applauded by the inhabitants of the country, for justice and encouragement which he gave to professional men.

Multan is celebrated for the fabrication of silk cloth, for which it is covered with the merchants of all countries. I often conversed with the traders of Shikárpoor, and generally with Laháris. The latter, who carry on a lively commerce in Central Asia, were much pleased to understand that there will be a market established at Mithankot, which they said will be a good place for exchange on their frontier, and will probably save them the trouble of their going to Hindustan. On learning the advantages which the opening of the navigation of the Indus strongly shows, and the interest which the British Government has deeply taken for it, the merchants became desirous to know how they are to be protected against robbers when they sail up and down the river. When they became satisfied that neither delay nor obstruction of any kind will procrastinate their passage, and considered that ample advantages would be derived by conveying merchandise down to Shikárpoor, Hyderabad, &c., by the channel of the Indus, two of them, namely, Rám Dás Shikárpuri and Daryákhán Lohani, asked me to provide them with the statements of the duties which the government of Hydersbad has agreed to reduce (if they should be too high) according to the first article of the engagement concluded on the 22d April 1832. The above-mentioned merchants, after they have been furnished with the statement of the duties, design to send two boats to Shikárpur and Lammá or Sindh. The country of Multan produces all sorts of corn, oranges, palms, sugar, indigo, and cotton.

HINDOO LIBERALS.

The Native Essayist, who has commenced a series of sketches on the native character in the *Englishman*, and whose draughts of Hindoo females we have extracted, has proceeded to criticise the males: but he falls off, and disappoints the expectations we had formed of his sketches.

"The liberal party consists of a small class of juvenile Hindoos, almost all of whom have been educated either at the Hindoo College or at Mr. Hare's school. When they first began to learn the English language, the system of education then pursued in those institutions was in a great measure inefficient in properly developing their moral or intellectual energies, and the only improvement which they had made for some years in their studies was in acquiring the geographical position of different countries, cities, rivers, mountains, islands, and peninsulas; in learning the particulars of some events relative to an-

cient and modern history, the respective rules of arithmetic, algebra, and drawing, and in being able to recite some pieces from Shakespeare, Pope, Milton, and Campbell. The teachers in whose charge they were, had sadly neglected the entire cultivation of their hearts, and consequently they were for some time not a bit better than their countrymen in point of morality. But when Mr. Derozio was appointed an assistant teacher at the Hindoo College, he introduced wonderful innovations into the former method of instruction. It was he that first awakened in the minds of his pupils a curiosity and a thirst for knowledge. It was he who thought it his principal duty to refine their feelings. It was he that roused them to think for themselves. It was he that gave them solid instruction in the shape of entertainment; and it was he that enrapured them with sublime precepts. The liberals have the good of their country at heart, and always cherish friendly feelings towards their countrymen. The virtues which they practise are really of an exalted nature. There is nothing in the world which they hate more than falsehood—hypocrisy and double dealing. That the world is full of dishonesty is a deplorable subject to them. In dealings of all sorts they are exceedingly fair. They are great lovers of flat truths and straightforward conduct. The respect which they have for men is in proportion to the respect which they have for truth, and unless an individual, be he an European, an East-Indian, a Mahometan, or a Hindoo, unites to his talent a regard for character, they think it beneath their dignity to cultivate any acquaintance with him. To many of the Europeans they would most candidly yield in profundity of erudition, but certainly to none in an adherence to upright-ness. The principles which they have imbibed are all based upon the excellent doctrines of morality. Notions of English honor and independence have been infused into their minds. Sycophancy and adulation they detest, and would consider it the greatest degradation imaginable to flatter a man, however great he may be. Their manners do not possess the least tincture of servility—"a breath of submission they breathe not," and the spirit with which they are imbued to signalize themselves by honest industry, a constant attention to the interests of their country, a due deference to the opinions of their inferiors, and stances of their lives, speaks highly of their disposition, highly of their understanding, and highly of the *Alma Mater* where they have received their education. The aristocracy of the civilians, the professions of the Calcutta people, and the officers, are the themes of their constant conversation. The man who does more

in action than in speech merits their veneration; but he that talks a great deal about reformation, patriotism, philanthropy, freedom, enlightenment, civilization, and a catalogue of those lofty, pompous, and studied expressions, which often resound amidst claps, cheers, and shouts, in the spacious lower story of the Town Hall, is considered either a knave or fool. In matters of politics, they are all radicals, and are followers of Benthamitic principles. The very word *Tory* is a sort of ignominy among them. Reformation, they say, ought to be effected in every age and country; and as to what respects the state of India, her condition ought surely to be reformed. They think that this country is labouring under a number of political evils, which cry for a speedy removal. With the administration of Lord William Bentinck and Sir Charles Metcalfe, they are very much satisfied, and when they reflect on those glorious acts of theirs—the prevention of the burning of suttees, the elevation of native character, the dispensing with the invidious distinction of caste, creed, or colour, the emancipation of the press, the abolition of transit duties, and the establishment of the Medical College—they really feel an inexpressible delight, and cannot but be sanguine in their anticipations, that the harrowing aspect of India will soon melt away, and a scene of beauty and magnificence brighten her face. They think that toleration ought to be practised by every government, and the best and surest way of making the people abandon their barbarous customs and rites is by diffusing education among them. With respect to the questions relative to Political Economy, they all belong to the school of Adam Smith. They are clearly of opinion that the system of monopoly, the restraints upon trade, and the international laws of many countries, do nothing but paralyze the efforts of industry, impede the progress of agriculture and manufacture, and prevent commerce from flowing in its natural course. The science of mind is also their favourite study. The philosophy of Dr. Reid, Dugald Stewart, and Thomas Brown, being perfectly of a Baconian nature, comes home to their business and bosom. The frivolous discussions which abound in the works of many ancient as well as modern writers have, they say, tended to produce more harm than good. They had a literary club, known as the Academic Association. It is held every Saturday night at Mr. Hare's school, where they discuss all sorts of moral, metaphysical, historical, and political questions.

BRITISH DRAMATIC ACADEMY.

Mr. F. Hely has opened a "British Dramatic Academy." The proprietor

states, that "the principal object of the academy is to form a correct taste for English literature, by a public display of the productions of the best English authors; by such public display, the vices and the virtues of mankind are vividly presented to view, and the result of the impression is to moralize. In a figurative sense, the beauties of the English language are presented to the hearer in an unadulterated form, consequently must rise in the estimation of, not only the British portion of society, but the Native also; insuring the approbation of the former, and commanding the respect of the latter."

TRIAL BY JURY, &c.

The following is the reply (addressed to the Sheriff) by Government, to the Petition agreed to at a Public Meeting, mentioned p. 95.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of a petition signed by you, on behalf of a Meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, praying, first, for the extension of jury trial to civil cases; secondly, the revival of the Court cases; and thirdly, the extension of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the town of Calcutta; and thirdly, the extension of the limits of the town of Calcutta, so as to comprize the whole of its suburbs and dependencies.

"On the first point, I am desired to acquaint you, that his lordship in Council must decline to admit a change, not of strong or immediate necessity, the adoption of which might lead to inconvenience in the attempt now in progress, to reinstate the laws of India, and to establish uniformity in their administration. What alteration should be introduced in the mode in which matters of fact are now decided by the Supreme Court, or what modifications generally, in the application to India, of the principle upon which they are decided in England, must be a subject of serious enquiry to the Law Commissioners; and the Governor-general in Council would not prematurely enter upon it. He can only assure the petitioners that he appreciates the attachment which they have manifested to one of the most valued of the institutions of England, and that in the final consideration of the question, the best attention will be given to their prayer, and to the arguments by which it is supported.

"On the second point in your representation, I am directed to state, that his Lordship in Council is sensible of the expediency of amending the present mode of procedure, as regards the powers and duties of the Calcutta magistracy; and the more immediate attention of the Law Commissioners will be called to that subject.

"With regard to the third point, his

Lordship in Council feels the strongest objections to any extension of the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The introduction of uniformity of law will, in this respect, accomplish the principal object of the petition. An intermediate change would, for no purpose ultimately useful, unsettle the rights and habits of a numerous population, force new expenses upon them, against the wishes (as appears by a petition numerously signed, which has been addressed to Government) of many amongst them, and subject them to a jurisdiction, to the forms of which they are not accustomed, and the advantages of which they would not appreciate.

"I have, with the views above stated, been directed to refer the petition signed by you, with the accompanying papers, to the Law Commissioners, requesting them to give the attention which is due to it in their deliberations; and more immediately to make such suggestions for improvements in the magistracy, and in the local administration of justice in petty cases in Calcutta, as may appear to them to be desirable.

"I have the honour to be Sir,

"W. H. MACNAUGHTEN.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

"Council Chamber, 30th May, 1836."

Some time ago it might have been in our power to commend the reasonableness of objecting "to admit a change not of strong or immediate necessity, the adoption of which might lead to inconvenience in the attempt now in progress to remodel the laws of India." But of late we have seen so little regard paid to such considerations, that we are only surprised to find them now brought forward.—Cal. Cour., May 31.

SUBTERRANEAN DWELLING.

There is now in this station (Allahabad) a very ingeniously-contrived subterraneous residence, planned and executed by Mr. Gouland, a gentleman attached to one of the secretaries' offices, and reflects as much credit upon his ingenuity as the contriver, as it does upon his enterprise as the executor of the design. The entrance is by an inclined shaft, cut into a flight of about fifty steps, part of the entrance being covered by a roof, and the remainder passing through the solid earth into a large chamber, about forty feet long, and twenty broad. About half way down the shaft are two side-chambers, which, with the large chamber, constitute the dwelling. The earth has been excavated so as to give each of these a roof of massive earth, of the shape of a Gothic arch. A perpendicular shaft ventilates and gives light to the large chamber. During the hot season, and when the weather above ground is beyond endurance, it is here pleasantly cool, with-

ESTATE OF COLVIN AND CO.

Receipts.

Sa. Re. . . 64,478

Sa. No. . . 54,476

Sa. Ra. . . 898

BYRDWAN RAJ.

June 16.

THE SINGPHOS.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

1535.

SEPOY SENTRIES,

THE BENGAL CLUB.

INVALID TITLES TO LAND.

BONDING SYSTEM.

Another Deputation from the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of seven of its members, attended his Lordship this morning, upon the question of the introduction of a Bonding System. We understand the Governor-general informed the Deputation, that the proposition had been favourably received, and that Government was disposed to admit certain goods to be bonded on import, such as metals, tea, coffee, spices, piece-goods, wines, spirits, hard-ware, glass-ware, and other goods not of a perishable nature, if suitable warehouses were provided: but doubts were expressed whether any of the Government buildings could conveniently be appropriated to the object. In that case the merchants may perhaps find it worth while to build a set of warehouses themselves, upon a joint stock plan, rather than forego the many conveniences they will derive from the opportunity of deferring the payment of duty on goods which come to a bad market, or under limit from the consignors.

as well as on merchandise destined for re-shipment to other markets.—*Cour.*, July 5.

THE SUPREME COURT.

If the recent discussions upon the comparative merits of Presidency and Mofussil Law have had no other effect than to induce an exposition of the sources of the enormous expenses attending a resort to proceedings in the Supreme Court of Judicature, the controversy will not have been carried on in vain. The profligacy brought to light, day after day, by our able correspondents, *Alter Amicus Curie* and *Multum in Parvo*, is perfectly staggering, and would almost tempt us to incredulity, were not their several statements permitted to go forth totally uncontradicted by the parties affected by the exposé.—*Englishman*, July 7.

MR. STOCQUER AND CAPT. BIDEN.

At the Meeting at the Town-hall, on the 18th June, Capt. Christopher Biden, of the *Victory*, made a speech, which was not reported and noticed in the *Englishman*, in a manner which was satisfactory to his feelings; and he complained of this to the Editor (Mr. Stocquer), enclosing a copy of his speech. The Editor declined inserting it, but after an interview with Mr. Seppings, a friend of Captain Biden, consented to publish the speech, on condition that he might make editorial comments upon it; Mr. Seppings requiring that they should be of a conciliatory kind. The remarks on the speech were, however, of a satirical and ludicrous character: in the course of them, the Editor observes: "We certainly did think Capt. Biden's interruption of the meeting, on the 18th instant, a most unseemly and indecent proceeding; but we now perceive, and admit, the charitable feelings which governed his interference." Capt. Biden, upon this, addressed to the Editor of the *Englishman* a letter, in which he accused him of a "premeditated and wanton insult to him," in the commentary; adding: "Malignity and falsehood recoil upon those who presume to withhold the hand of retributive justice. The discussion of your unjustifiable conduct towards me, and led me to a development of your former you have been publicly denounced, and thereby rendered beneath the notice of any gentleman." And he intimates that, in the interview between his friend and Mr. Stocquer, it had been "unequivocally agreed to, and mutually understood" between them, that the comments were to be of "a conciliating and respectful kind;" otherwise, Mr. Seppings was instructed to acquaint Mr. Stocquer with "the ultimate measures Capt. B. intended to adopt."

Mr. Stocquer observes in the *Englishman*, "There are three answers to calumny; the pistol, the horse-whip, and the law. The first is no answer at all; the second alters the relative positions of the hostile parties; we, therefore, resorted to the third, with the view of forcing Captain Biden, in his defence, to make good his assumption of our ineligibility." Accordingly, he instructed the Advocate-general to move the Supreme Court, on the 7th July, for an order nisi against Capt. Biden (who was about to leave India), calling upon him to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him, for a libel tending to provoke a breach of the peace. The learned counsel for Mr. Stocquer challenged Capt. Biden to state what he meant by "delinquencies;" to bring forward his charges, and fully enter into the particulars; adding, that he was authorized by Mr. Stocquer to say, "whatever may be the forms of law, nothing should be done on his part to prevent the fullest disclosure: he had liberty to say any thing he liked. The court, after some justice observed; "As to the letter itself, it is not stated that it was written with an intention to provoke Mr. Stocquer to a fight a duel, nor do we think that inference is to be drawn from its contents; but we do think, certainly, that it contained expressions likely to cause irritation in the mind of the gentleman to whom it was addressed, and which might have led to a breach of the peace. But it is not of a description which calls for the granting of this rule. We have considered of course the particular situation of the parties, one of whom is the editor of a newspaper, in that capacity considered, and must expect to be himself, the subject of comment. We find in the editorial remarks on Capt. Biden's speech, the words, 'unseemly and indecent proceeding,' applied to the conduct of the speaker. These are no doubt words of provocation, and though Capt. Biden's reply may contain assertions which are not to be justified, we think they do not call for the summary interference of this court. The complaining party may have recourse to the ordinary method of preferring a bill before the grand jury."

THE VESTRY OF ST. JOHN'S.

An advertisement appearing in the papers, announcing that a sermon would be preached at St. John's cathedral, on the 17th July, for the benefit of the Irish clergy, by the Rev. Mr. Robertson, the senior chaplain, Mr. Archdeacon Dealtry wrote to the rev. gentleman, reminding him that he had contravened the government order of the 4th November, 1855, by not first obtaining the sanction

[Dac.

1856.]

of the bishop, and in his absence, of the archdeacon. He did not oppose the purpose in the present instance, and wished the matter to proceed, but protested against the absence of the sanction being made a precedent, and intimated that a similar occurrence would not be overlooked.

Mr. Robertson communicated the latter to the vestry, in which he states that he had forgotten the order; but, being reminded of it in this way, he thought it advisable not to preach the sermon. "In England," he adds, "a clergyman never thinks it necessary to obtain permission from any one to preach a charity sermon in his own church. The bishop was the chief employer of the missionary and bible societies, preaching for them in every corner of the three kingdoms, not only without the permission of the several dioceses, but in opposition to their known sentiments. Intolerance, it seems, has been reserved for India: but, as I cannot resist an order of government, and am unwilling to preach either by the sufferance of the archdeacon, or with his permission, I prefer letting the subject drop. I would not have troubled the vestry by circulating the archdeacon's letter, had he confined himself to occasional sermons, like the one in question, in which my authority in the church is exclusively concerned; but the power claimed by the archdeacon extends to the two great collections for the poor, and asserts a right to dispose of them independent of the vestry."

The opinions of Messrs. Turton, Judge, Molloy, and Sim, of the vestry, protest against the right of the archdeacon to interfere. Mr. Turton's opinion is expressed as follows: "The orders of government, with relation to the church, I have always treated as waste paper, and I shall continue so to treat them, until some act may be passed by the Legislative Council, sanctioning the robbery of the inhabitants, and the conversion of their property into that of the Company, if the legislative council think fit to do so, which I cannot suppose they will do. I protest against any right which the archdeacon may assume to himself on so illegal and ridiculous a ground. The government is not yet so despotic, as to make the breath, or the pen, of the governor-general, except as to acts of his in council, the law of the country. Mr. Robertson, however, as a servant of government, is obliged to obey their orders, if they are considered still in force, which I think he had better ascertain from government. As the date said, 'This is too bad,'—and this for those who ought to be peace-makers!"

The *Englishman* of the 18th July says:—"We are very happy to perceive that the rev. the senior presidency chaplain has, *Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 21, No. 84.

after all, allowed his better feelings to triumph over his pique. The sermon for the benefit of the suffering Irish clergy is to be preached to-morrow at the Cathedral, as formerly announced."

The congregation was observed to be "uncommonly thin" on the occasion.

CANAL FROM RAJMAHL.

The construction of a canal from Rajmahal to Culna, with the view of keeping open the communication of the western with the lower provinces throughout the year, still engages the attention of government. This is an object of the highest national importance, and the completion of it will form an era in the history of India. The expense of the canal is estimated at between forty and fifty lakhs of rupees; but, great as this sum may appear, it is not to be put in comparison with the advantages which such an undertaking would confer on the trade of the country.—*Friend of India*, July 14.

SIR CHARLES METCALFE.

The Presidency and Mofussil newspapers are busy with the supposed mortification of Sir Charles Metcalfe, at his supposed supersession, in not being appointed to the governorship of Madras. This is attributed (of course) to the hostility of the Court of Directors; and the ground of that supposed hostility is supposed to be, the emancipation of the press! That Sir Charles has given any countenance to these absurd rumours, is incredible; but some of the writers have undertaken to declare for him an intention of resigning his lieutenant-governorship, and returning to England in dudgeon. Sir Charles, however, seems little likely to return home, for he has resolved upon a circuit amongst the native states, in the vicinity of his government, to settle their affairs.

THE BENGAL CLUB.

We understand that the editor of the *Englishman* has at last retired from the Bengal club, some of his friends having at length succeeded in convincing him, that his being a member is injurious to its prosperity. We fear that his conviction comes too late. Since Mr. Longueville Clarke too late. Since Mr. Longueville Clarke requested a mutual friend to hint this to him, and invite him to retire, about six months ago, we are informed that twenty-two resident members and twelve members in the Mofussil have left the club, while only one (a Mofussil member) has joined. The retirement of the twenty-two resident members alone is an annual loss of about 2,300 rupees, and evinces a falling off quite as rapid as Mr. L. Clarke could have anticipated. Another such year of perfect harmony would be fatal. We are glad, however, to announce the return of (8 G)

above retired members, and the withdrawal of a new one immediately upon the withdrawal of Mr. Macqueter; and as their example may have considerable influence over others, Major Honeywood and Colonel Dunlop will perhaps forgive us for naming them as the parties we allude to.—*Cour.* June 23.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

The increase of Native journals in numbers and circulation has not, we think, altogether fulfilled the expectations which were cherished on their first appearance. Many papers formerly published in Calcutta have been dropped, and within the last few years the number has gradually diminished. The editors of many Native journals, after a flaming advertisement, and a little exertion extended in a gradually diminishing ratio through two or three years, have become indolent, and filled their columns with extracts from their more laborious contemporaries. The language of the editor has produced a correspondent feeling in his subscribers; and hence nearly a dozen papers have run out their course in as many years. Indeed, at the present time, the *Chandrika*, the *Durpan*, and the *Gyananeshun*, the latter published also in English, are the only papers which may be said to live. Neither in point of circulation have the editors much to exult in. The *Durpan*, which enjoys the largest share of patronage, circulates about four hundred. The *Chandrika* is, we think, below this mark, and the *Gyananeshun* is behind the *Chandrika*. One thousand copies form the utmost limit of circulation enjoyed by all the papers—a very beggarly return for eighteen years of care and exertion.—*Friend of India*, July 7.

THE ARMENIANS.

A great stir has been created amongst the Armenians, in consequence of the recent interpretation put by the Supreme Court upon the British Alien Law. From documents in their possession, it would appear that, in the year 1688, the Company, long before they had any territorial possessions in this country, entered into a covenant with the Armenians, who were always found the most able to help them out of any commercial difficulties in which they were involved. They rely on these covenants against the new interpretation of law made by the Supreme Court. A meeting was held on July 2d, which was attended by more than a hundred, comprising nearly the whole of the Armenian community. The chair was filled by Mr. C. A. Carver. A committee, consisting of nine gentlemen, was formed, to prepare and present a petition on this subject to the local government, petitioning that, in the right to hold lands and in other civil and political rights, they may be placed upon

the same footing as British subjects. If necessary, a petition is to be afterwards sent to the British Parliament, and in that case Mr. Arambon has generously offered to defray the whole expense.

NAWAB JULLAL OOD DOWLAH.

Last week Nawab Jullal ood Dowlah was arrested for a debt of 14,000 rupees, and lodged in the great jail of Calcutta. A correspondent of the *Hurkers*, writing on this subject, states: "I am sorry, for the credit of government, that this event should have occurred, considering that his father, Sadul Ally, vizier of Oude, owed in perpetuity to the Company, during the administration of Lord Wellesley, the whole of the Doonah, which yields a revenue of about three crores of rupees; independent of this, his father was a faithful ally of the British. The same disposition was evinced by the late king of Oude, the brother of Nawab Jullal ood Dowlah, during the Nepaul and Burmese wars, which the officers of the government well know. Under such circumstances, I humbly conceive, on principles of gratitude, if no other motive prompted, that government would befriend this unfortunate individual, through respect to the memory of the departed friends of government." We have been happy to hear since, that government have paid the debt, and not only released the nawab, but have made it known that his person is not liable to arrest. They will not, however, be answerable for any future debts of his.—*Friend of India*, July 7.

MUSULMAN FANATICS.

On the 28th of March, the day of the Burkra Eed, a report was made by some of the Native officers of one of the Native regiments to their commanding officer, that a fanatical preacher had taken up his abode in the regimental lines, in the hut of a Musulmaun sepoy. They stated him to be a disciple of the late Syed Ahmad, who at Delhi, in 1822, declared himself a reformer of the corruptions which had crept into the Mohammedan creed, and particularly so with respect to the erroneous practices and opinions of the faithful of Hindustan; and who, after being forbidden to preach in the mosques of Delhi, left that city, and preaching a crusade throughout this and the adjacent provinces, against the infidels of the Punjab, induced many sepoys, amongst the Company, to desert, or obtain their discharges from the service, and to join his ranks, and who ended his career in 1828, in the neighbourhood of Pesabur, being killed in a pitched battle with the troops which the Lahore chief had sent under one of his sons to reduce him. The person regarding whom the above-mentioned report was made, appears to have at first obtained the confidence of the Mus-

sulmaun sepoys, by the humility of his pretensions as a fakir or devotee; but, gradually acquiring an influence, he began to preach. His first discourses were nothing remarkable, beyond shewing a fervency of faith and zeal; but as his audience and reputation increased, he obtained confidence, and beginning to appear in his real character, used some expressions of a seditious import; and then it was that, knowing also his former connexion with Syed Ahmad, the native officers considered it advisable to draw the attention of the European officers to the circumstance. The man was forthwith desired to take his departure, and the officer in command of the regiment made his report of the matter to the officer commanding the station. Syed Hadjie, alias Hadjie Ahmad, next sought to establish himself in a small mosque in the neighbourhood of the artillery bazaar, but was discovered and again driven forth. Nothing further was now heard of him, though it was known that he was still in the vicinity, until about the 8th of this month; when it was discovered that, on leaving the artillery lines, he had betaken himself to one of the moollas of the Agra Jummah Musjid. Secretly making converts by ones and twos, he was at length emboldened to usurp the place of his patron the moollah; and on opposition being made to his holding forth, he is stated to have threatened the hierarchy of the Jummah Musjid that he would bring all the Musulmaun sepoys from the cantonment to instal him in the minbar (pulpit). At this stage of the affair, it appears that the nature of the man's intrusion, and the dangerous nature of his threats and tenets, was made to the magistrature, who is reported to have allowed the hadjie the option of quietly yielding the contested pulpit, or answering the citation to his court; he availed himself of the alternative, and leaving the musjid, took up his abode with some of his followers in the butcher's mahallah. The nature of his discourses in the city is said to have bordered on the seditious, if it were not positively of that character. It is asserted that, among other things, he has said, "that it is not lawful to serve the Feringies, for that the faithful were the lords of the soil in whatever part of the world they took up their abode," &c. And the importance, at least, of ascertaining what is the real nature of his doctrines, as well as of discovering the number and situations in life of his followers, is evident from his threat of bringing the sepoys from their homes to support him. It is, however, only a threat, nor is there, luckily, any ground for believing that he could have made it good, had he endeavoured to do so. The remembrance, however, of recent events at a later presidency, and a corresponding demand that no occurrence of this nature, apparently how trifling

soever it may be, should be looked over it may be, should be looked over—*Agra Ubbhar*, June 23.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

In the Insolvent Court, on the 16th July, orders nisi were obtained, authorising the assignees of this estate to pay to the retired partners, dividends on their claims, as follows:

Mr. James Dupre Alexander	Rs. 15,96,406
— James Alexander	9,61,800
— Henry Alexander	5,68,900
— Fullarton	7,51,366

The applications were accompanied by an affidavit by Mr. John Abbott, setting forth that he was employed by the late firm from 1812 till the period of their insolvency, and that at the period when the four gentlemen retired from the firm, he believed, and still believes, it to have been in a solvent condition. Similar affidavits were sworn by the assignee (Mr. Hofroyd) and by Mr. Fullarton, for himself and as the constituted attorney of the other three applicants.

The orders were to be made absolute on the 30th, unless cause was shewn to the contrary.

REMISION OF LAND RENTS.

A correspondence between certain Zemindars of the Twenty-four Pargunnas and Government, on the subject of land rents, has been published; whence it appears, that, with reference to the balances due of Rs. 5,59,000 on account of the Bengal year 1240, the government have sanctioned an arrangement for their liquidation, on condition that the Zemindars bind themselves by a distinct agreement to abandon all demand from their ryots for any arrears which may appear in their accounts, as now remaining claimable by them for 1240 B.S., on penalty of immediately forfeiting all title to the indulgence of government, and of being summarily held liable to pay the whole balance under suspension. From the demand of interest for Zemindars, viz.—Juggobulub Chowdry, of Mooragacha; Sumbhoo Chunder Kur Chowdry, of Mooragacha and Azeemabad; Nurur-rain Ghose, of Mooragacha, and Doorga Doss Bhuttscharge, are to be specially exempted, in consideration of their humane conduct towards their suffering tenantry. On the same grounds, a remission is made to others on account of interest and penalty. The Board will direct the local authorities to make the government to draw a distinction in favour of a small number of landholders, as public as possible. The letter of the Secretary to the Government adds: "The Governor-general deeply regrets that so few should have been able to establish a claim to indulgent treatment, founded on their own consideration for

his stomach Anglomania. Having imbibed a taste for several European customs during his intercourse with Englishmen, he set up a chair and table in the hall of justice, at which he presided on the opening of the Ajmir term time, with all the gravity of a judge of the Court of King's Bench sitting on the nisi prius side at the assizes. On taking up a case, however, one of the vakeels, a Mahomedan, refused to plead standing. The sayid remained firm in defending the strength of his position and principle. The vakeel then went off to Mr. Edmonstone, before whom he protested that he and all the rest of the advocates would throw up their gowns, if the new judge was upheld in his innovations. Mr. Edmonstone, who knows too well that lawyers are the last article likely to be inconveniently scarce in any market, replied quietly, that the vakeels might please themselves about continuing practice, but that he thought too much respect could not be paid to any seat of justice, and the more any officer of government under him modelled his sittings on English rule, the nearer would be the fundamental principles of judicial administration. As soon as the result of the appeal became known, the gentlemen of the Ajmir bar hastened to disown the offended member, who had acted as the mouth-piece of the body. The senior sudder amir lost no time in following Karamat Ali's example, and the practice may now be considered a settled one.—*Agre Ubbur*, June 25.

Lucknow.—The King's tents are pitched in Dilkhousha-park, as his majesty intends leaving his domestic recreations for a course of tiger shooting, on the 19th. The natives believe that the troops will arrest Col., Mrs., and Master Low soon on this cool expedition, but have declined. The society is anxiously expecting the "Barber of Lucknow" with his investment. The prime minister's dāk has been long laid for his escape, when women, horses, jewels, and furniture, have been already despatched. Enough has been kept to keep up appearances. It is also rumoured that Lord Auckland has addressed a letter to the king, and requested or advised him to turn out his present minister, and to make the resident peshwa this change, having cleared nearly nine lakhs of rupees in about four years, in hand cash; and it is supposed that he will be victorious as usual. Some people do not scruple to assert that the king does not remove the barber, as he is the depository of some precious state and personal secrets. We shall see. The new road from

cantonments has been dug out of the sand, and will be as good as the old one, or as it was before it was cut, at the end of the rains. Every public work in his majesty's dominions is finished on the same principle.—*Ibid.*—June 18.

Nagpore.—The annual fire which takes place in this well-managed city, has been this year singularly destructive. It raged uninterruptedly for three days; but on the fourth the people were roused to action, and succeeded in extinguishing it, after six thousand dwellings had been consumed, and property to the value of some twenty lakhs destroyed.—*Ibid.* July 9.

Jabooah.—This district has been placed under British protection since the termination of the late disturbances. Major Borthwick has been appointed guardian during the minority of the young raja, whose reinstatement was the object of the Company's interference.—*Ibid.*

Indore.—A deputation was lately sent to Calcutta, by Holkur's government, consisting of the minister's son, Gampat Rao Phunsay, and a bunsah named Hurrick Chund. The supposed purpose of those ambassadors is, to complain of various conspiracies against the government of Hurry Holkur, and particularly of an attack which was made upon his palace in September last, by abrahams named Kundoo Pant, and 250 followers, whom he brought from Oujain.—*Dakhi Gaz.* June 18.

Cabul.—Dost Mahomed, the ruler of Cabul, has despatched his two sons, accompanied by 4,000 followers, with an offering to Mahomed Shah, the king of Persia, to propitiate his good-will, and to invite him to join issue with him against Runjeet Sing. Mahomed Shah is, we hear, making his way over heaps of slain, and unheard-of difficulties; and a belief prevails, that the next accounts heard of him will be, that he is encamped with his Kuakhshes on the banks of the Attock.

There seems to be continual engagements between the chiefs of the west of the Indus and the troops of Runjeet Sing; should Mahomed Shah arrive and mingle in the affray, the confusion of affairs in that direction will be complete.

From the Loodianah Ubbur we copy the following:—An encounter has taken place in the vicinity of Peshawur, between Badut Khan, the Hakim of Loolpore, a formidable Kuznak, and Koonwar Shere Sing; in which both parties suffered much, and neither could claim the victory, as they were both obliged to retire from the field of battle—the one to Peshawur, and the other to his mountain fastnesses.

An encounter has also taken place be-

tween Mahomed Ufzul, the son of Dost Mahomed, the ruler of Cabul, and Now Nehal Sing, at the ghurry of Delasah Khan; in which thousands are said to have fallen on both sides. Mahomed Ufzul was at the head of 10,000 men, whilst Now Nehal had no more than about half that number: the consequences of this disparity were not long in shewing themselves; Now Nehal's troops were completely routed, and himself obliged to flee. On hearing of this disaster, Koon-ly. Shere Sing sent out a large body of men, headed by Sulthan Mahomed, to give battle to Mahomed Ufzul.—*Delhi Gaz.* July 2.

TRIAL OF JOTAH RAM.

We understand that the court for the trial of Jotah Ram and his associates at Jeypore is to be assembled without further delay. This their final ordeal is to be by a "punchayet" composed of one member from the Hecchakeer state, one from Odeypore, and three Jeypore talukors—Capt. Thoreby is to conduct the proceedings, and Lieut.-Col. Spiers, political agent at Neemuch, has been directed to be present in court, merely as a spectator on the part and for the satisfaction of the British Government.—*Englishman*, July 14.

We understand that the proceedings will be conducted in the most open manner possible, through the regular local tribunals, not by a special commission, as we had supposed probable. The charges, however, will be prepared by a British officer, and, further, to Sir Charles Metcalfe's discretion was left the selection of a British officer of experience, not mixed up with the past proceedings, to be present at the trial, without taking any formal part therein. Lieut.-Col. Spiers, the political agent at Neemuch, is the officer whom the lieutenant-governor has appointed.—*Courier*, June 7.

We understand that Mr. Turton, the barrister, at the express request of Jotah Ram, has applied to Government for permission to proceed to Jeypore and conduct the ex-minister's defence, on his approaching arraignment before the chief Rajpoot tribunal, specially convened for that purpose. The Governor-General has granted his consent to the measure, and we conclude, therefore, that the learned gentleman will depart as early as possible.—*Hurkaru*, June 11.

A writer in the *Englishman* remarks:—"The constitution of the jury for the trial of the supposed murderers of the unfortunate Blake, inspires us with the liveliest regret and astonishment. After so long a period had been suffered to elapse since the commission of the crime as to rob retribution of half its moral efficacy, we confess we had looked for some resolute course of proceeding on the part of the Government, which, without infringing the bounds of the strictest justice, might have redeemed its character for firmness and decision, and rendered its power in future respected and feared by the native states of India. But the farce about to be played at Jeypore will amount, we fear, to a confession of utter imbecility. Who can doubt that, with such a punchayet, the fate of Jotah Ram will mainly depend on the amount of cash he can command? Who that is possessed of but a moderate knowledge of native character, from the highest to the lowest, will hesitate for a moment to affirm, that each of the worthy five has his price according to the dustoor of the country? If Jotah Ram can avail himself of his pecuniary resources, they will acquit him, however guilty; if not, with the view of obtaining but the chance of a little favour in the eyes of English functionaries, they will indubitably hang him, even if innocent. Had the late Shumsodeen, with his command of money, been tried by a punchayet, instead of being exalted as he was at the city gate, he would have been now dashing about Delhi with a train of gay suwars, ever ready for some new outrage, and rubbing up his black moustaches at every English dog who might have happened to cross his path or excite his gall."

THE BLACK ACT.

The number of persons, European and Native, in the Mofussil, who had signified their desire to sign the petition against Act XI. of 1836, now generally designated as the "Black Act," down to the latter end of June, was 700.

Extract of a letter from Calcutta of the 10th July 1836:—"The press is clamorous here against what is termed the Black Act, or an act which takes away the option Europeans had of appealing to the Supreme Court against the decision passed in the Company's Courts. The measure was both just and necessary, and sure was both just and necessary, and thus arose. The indigo planters complained they could not get justice, or were obliged to take it with their own hands. To obviate this in certain dealings and suits arising in respect to them, and to increase the tribunals and to facilitate justice, the jurisdiction to try these suits was given to Sudder Ameens, or native judges, but if the appeal to the Supreme Court was allowed to remain, then there (2 H)

...saying to what extent the indigo planters might harass the people, and the option of appeal to the Supreme Court was taken away, and the appeal made to the Sudder Adawlut, as well for Europeans as natives; and hence the clamour is, that the rights of Englishmen have been infringed upon, because they were not allowed an oppressive advantage over others."

MORRILL NEWS.

Disturbances.—We understand some disturbances have taken place in the neighbourhoods of Pooree, Khoordah, and Bhoon. The 19th regiment of N. I. has proceeded in detachments to those places. The 24th is under orders to proceed from Midnapore, as a reinforcement, to Cuttack, and we learn that the 10th N. I. leaves Barrackpore on Monday morning, on steamers, for Tumlook, in progress to Midnapore. It is bruited in the bazaar, that the European residents of Khoordah and Pooree have fled to Cuttack for protection.—*Englishman*, July 13.

Musourie.—A circumstance has occurred in the Dhoon, rather novel in natural history—all the immense masses of bamboo having run to seed and died; a fact remembered to have taken place within the last forty years; a remarkable illustration of the beneficent care of Providence, that these useful and almost necessary productions should not decay, ere ample provision had taken place for a future supply. The seed was collected by the poor people, ground into meal, and eaten as bread. The ryots are to be seen taking advantage of the first fall of rain to prepare their fields. The soil appears of a very fair description, calculated for almost every sort of agricultural produce.

It is almost to be regretted that Government does not exert itself to increase the population of this delightful valley. The products of it would, in time, amply repay any immediate outlay; but without an advance of capital, it is impossible any thing can be effected by the present population—poor to a degree, in every sense of the word.—*Meerut Obs.* July 7.

Cawnpore.—Mr. Stagg's writs are believed to be expired, and some of the influential leaders of our society begin to respire with more freedom. The artillery, poor devils, are working away night and morn to acquire the mysteries of Torrens. Cornet Lushington is to be tried before a court-martial, for absenting himself without leave; after which, the paymaster of the 16th Foot will, in all probability, be arraigned.—*Meerut Obs.* June 23.

MADRAS.

LAW.

Session Court, July 4.

At the third Criminal Sessions, which commenced this day, the Chief Justice, in his remarks to the Grand Jury, noticed the lightness of the calendar, which he said did not contain a quarter of the offences usually brought before them; and he added, "within my own experience of eleven years, the police never was in such good order as at the present time; and this is owing to the very great exertion, attention, and ability of the present superintendent of police."

Charles Phillips, late agent of the *Male Asylum Herald*, was convicted of embezzling monies belonging to the press, amounting to 4,000 or 5,000 rupees. He was sentenced to transportation to the Peninsular coast for fourteen years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAR-FESTIVAL AT CONJEVERAM.

An occurrence, fraught with serious consequences, lately took place at the Car-Festival at Conjeeveram. This festival of the Saiva sect is held in the end of March, and is celebrated at the large temple, containing a stone image, worshipped under the name of *Venkatesa Eswar*. While the car was being drawn, the cable broke, and the people behind the wheels, not knowing what had occurred, continued to push them on by means of levers, as usual; so that they went over several persons who were unable to extricate themselves. It is stated that nine persons were killed on the spot, fifteen died afterwards, and a great number were severely hurt. We hear that the tahsildar was near the wheels, and with some difficulty escaped. He is said to have written a letter to the English collector, to beg that the drawing of the car might be stopped; whether for that occasion only, or entirely, we are not certain. It is surely time that the victims of superstition should begin to open their eyes; and we think a paternal government might take advantage of such occurrences, to put a stop at least to avowed patronage of such things; and leave the Brahmans themselves to draw the car, or not, as they please. It is not a great many years since a car broke down at Dindigul, and killed several persons. We have lately heard that the car in the village of Mavargudee and Thumpee stood still in defiance of efforts to move them. We accept these things as shadows of coming events, when the idols shall be utterly abolished.—*Philadelphian*, April 20.

It gives us sincere pleasure to announce that Government have practically succeeded

from authorizing the pressing the ryots to draw the idol-cars, and flogging them by peons, when so engaged. Whether the matter has or has not been officially announced, we do not know, but the natives have arrived at a general understanding that such is the case. The simple cession from connivance at that which no policy could order or approve, may lead the more intelligent natives to meditate on the rationality of immense labour being used to draw a god, which ought to be able to move without aid. The government order for non-interference arrived at Conjeeveram only a few days before the celebration of the annual May festival.—*Ibid.* June 10.

CAPTAIN VINEY.

At a late hour this afternoon, after our arrangements for the *Military Gazette* were completed, we learnt that Capt. W. H. Viney, of H. M. 39th regt., who has been recently found guilty by a court-martial at Bangalore, of being intoxicated when on duty, has been pardoned by the Commander-in-chief, under an order dated Calcutta the 11th July. It appears that the court-martial which sentenced Capt. Viney to be cashiered, pressed strongly on his Excellency's attention proofs of universal temperance, and even abstemiousness, brought forward by the prisoner; as well as their conclusion, that the state he was in arose from spirits taken to alleviate pain, and not from any other cause. This, although it could not affect their judgment, the court earnestly hoped would have so much weight with the Commander-in-chief, as to induce him to take the prisoners case into his favourable consideration. His Excellency feels that, under the circumstances, he can give full weight to the recommendation of the court, and he has, accordingly, pardoned the prisoner.—*Oriental Observer*, July 16.

No announcement of the court-martial has appeared in the General Orders published by the Madras government.

SOOBROYAH'S COURT-MARTIAL.

By General Orders dated the 1st July, Soobroyah is declared Not Guilty of all the instances of charge. We shall give the order next month.

COORG PRIZE MONEY.

Orders have been received for the distribution of the Coorg prize money.—*Conservative*, June 14.

PORTO NOVO IRON.

There is now lying on the Beach, for exportation to England, a large quantity of charcoal iron, No. 1, from the exten-

sive iron works at Porto Novo, which are represented as being in full employment. We believe vessels proceeding from this port in future, will be able to procure any quantity of iron of the same description as ballast.—*Mad. Gaz.*, June 22.

INDIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A society has been formed at the Presidency under the title of the Indian Missionary Society. The object of this society is to excite and combine, on a systematic and efficient plan, the exertions of Christians resident in India, for spreading a knowledge of Christ, by suitable agents, amongst the Heathen and others, in those towns and villages of Peninsular India, which are entirely native in their character, and unoccupied by other Protestant Missions. The fundamental principle of this society is, "to call into union and co-operation all Protestant Christians who profess the great principles of the Reformation, without regard to any tenets they may hold on church government."

MURDER BY A HAVILDAR.

We are sorry to learn that yesterday morning, a havildar of the 6th regt. shot the jemindar adjutant in front of the barracks at Palaveram, shortly after the parade was dismissed, and while hundreds of the men were present, and several of the European officers still on the ground. The havildar is a Rajpoot from the Upper Provinces of Bengal; it is said that he is the senior havildar, and that he alleges the jemindar adjutant endeavoured to stop his promotion.—*Standard*, July 7.

THE RUBULALVAL.

A royal salute was fired at sun-rise last Monday, on the occasion of the Mahomedan festival called the Rubulaval.—*Herald*, June 29.

THE MALE ASYLUM HERALD.

The Directors of the Military Male Asylum, having communicated to Mr. J. Ouchterlony, the inspector of the press and editor of the *Herald*, a resolution, that several of the articles published in that paper "were highly objectionable, that paper "were highly objectionable, if not dangerous," and admonished him "to be more cautious in his remarks in future" that gentleman came to the conclusion, that the resolution "jeopardized the independence of the paper, negating the free expression of honest opinion, or leaving the power of its exercise in that precarious state, where the possibility of offence forces a paramount consideration over the utterance of conscientious sentiment;" relinquished the office of editor.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AROOT.

We have received very gratifying accounts of the progress of the government improvements in South Aroot. Two fine *amcutts* have been constructed across the Coleroon (divided by an island), and a canal has been made to Port Novo, greatly increasing the irrigation in that vicinity. A canal also about to be cut, before the monsoon, between Port Novo and Cuddalore, and the survey for continuing it to Madras, by the Backwater, is either completed or now in hand. It will be a splendid thing for Madras, as well as the neighbourhood when this communication by canal is finished, for we shall be able to go by water into the Salem district.—*Herald*, July 9.

GOOMSAUR.

The intelligence received from Goomsaur is of a more exhilarating character. Nearly the whole of the territory has been overrun, and apparently subdued, but as the chief rebel is still at large, another campaign will probably be necessary after the rains. We have heard that a reward of Rs. 5,000 has been offered for his apprehension. Mr. Russell, to whom the management of the whole affair has been committed, has exerted himself in the most astonishing and praiseworthy manner. He has advanced thirty miles west of the farthest point at which the English have ever had a post, into the unexplored tract among the Khoons. The troops, with the exception of three regiments, were immediately to fall back into winter quarters. The sick at Nowgah amount to about 1,800.—*Friend of India*, July 7.

We learn from a gentleman just arrived from Goomsaur, that the troops which are in camp are still suffering greatly from the effects of climate, and that the mortality among them has been very considerable. Nothing of importance has occurred there since our last accounts.—*Madras Gazette*, July 16.

We are happy to be able to state, on the best information, that the troops in Goomsaur are in a healthier condition than they have been for some time past, and that the mortality amongst them has of late been very small.—*Conservative*, July 20.

A correspondent who writes from Camp, Tooroomoo, Goomsaur, 11th July 1836, informs us that 'active operations have ceased here long since; the 8th, 44th, and 50th, occupy different positions at and near Goomsaur, and between that and the ghauts, the 50th being in detachments at the advanced posts. Men and officers are snugly housed in winter quarters, temporarily erected for the former, at the expense of Government; commissariat supplies are good and abundant for full four months' consumption; and Govern-

ment has liberally supplied the men with medical comforts of every description. Since the setting-in of the monsoon, fever is on the decrease, and it is to be hoped will entirely vanish before the rains terminate. It is rumoured that the 25th, 39th, 41st, and 43d regiments are to be in the field by the middle of October, and to make a scour up the hills; they will not have much to oppose them. We much wish those who have suffered so much, and still suffer from fever, a speedy recovery, whereby they may still be able to come to the scratch, should active operations recommence, and having the start of those about to join, finish the work they began and so nearly completed.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, July 30.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.
EGYPTIAN SOCIETY.

In addition to the arrangement made last year for the convenience of travellers in Cairo, the most important of which was the establishment of an excellent boarding house; a society has been formed for promoting researches and affording information regarding the country, which promises to be useful, as a place of reference at least, if for nothing else. The following is the account of it:—"Egyptian Society.—At a moment in which the attention of the public, both in India and England, is particularly drawn to Egypt, it is pleasing to find that the difficulties which have hitherto attended travelling in that country are being rapidly removed. At the suggestion of Mr. A. Walne, some of the principal English residents have formed an association, under the name of the Egyptian Society, for the express purpose of facilitating the researches of those whom curiosity may lead to the valley of the Nile. A valuable library of reference is now being formed at Cairo, where the society holds its meetings; and in a short time, by active exertions, the members will have collected a mass of valuable information respecting Egypt and adjacent countries."

All travellers of respectability are to be admitted as members of the Society for three months, on payment of the very trifling sum of one guinea.—*Bomb. Cour.* June 18.

A letter from Mr. Waghorn, addressed to the *Bombay Gazette*, and dated "Cairo, February 28th," has the following passage:—

"My Indian friends must not imagine that a residence in Egypt is either monotonous or disagreeable: on the contrary, we have a constant succession of society,

and of good society too, for Cairo is already become the rendezvous of travellers. Then as to the chance of being reduced to the condition of Pharaoh's lean kine, there is no danger of that, for our new hotel is in the hands of an Englishman, who knows the meaning of comfort, and serves his guests in true English style. With the assistance of a reading room at my own house, and a billiard table at the hotel, together with lionizing, shooting, and good living, visitors seem to make but one complaint, that time runs away at hand-gallop."

THE "MOOTICHUND AMICHUND."

The brig *Mootichund Amichund*, belonging to one of the largest native merchants in the island, arrived a few days since from Gogo, with opium on board. The vessel, though owned and navigated by British subjects, was built at Demau, and, consequently, under the present interpretation of the law, is neither entitled to the privileges of a British or of a foreign ship. She sailed under one of the passes heretofore granted by the Bombay Government, and with which she might, under the old charter, have safely traded between any ports in the Company's territories. In a note attached to the pass, however, she was prohibited from discharging her cargo in a British port; but owing to ignorance or misconception on the part of her owners, immediately on her arrival here, they commenced landing a portion of the opium on board for the purpose, as is alleged, of having it repacked and sent on to China. The whole transaction was conducted in the openest and most unsuspecting manner. The ship's pass was taken to the superintendent's office, the manifests required were duly registered at the custom house, and every thing, in short, was carried on, up to the period of her seizure, as had been done in former times. The duties on the opium were duly paid, and no attempt was made to evade any port charges. The vessel and cargo were seized by the Customs. The alarm which this occasioned may be conceived. The Government, however, have directed her release.

THE REVEREND MR. WOLFF.

We have been favoured with the following extract from a letter of the celebrated Joseph Wolff, dated Suez, 4th May 1836:

"I am going now to Jiddah; thence, God willing, cross over to Masowah, and from thence I intend to proceed to the capital of Abyssinia, Gondar, where the Jews called Falasha are residing. After having stopt with them four or five months, and given also bibles to the Christians, I intend to go to Shoah, thence

to Narea or Enarea, where ~~Christians~~ and thence to Timboktoo, and the Cape of Good Hope. Should I not be able to succeed to those places from Narea, I intend to go from Narea to Melinda, Mozambique, and the Cape of Good Hope. And, after having proclaimed the tidings of salvation in the Cape, I intend (D. V.) to come again to Bombay, thence to Candahar, Kokan, Yark-bay, Orenburgh, Kamtschatka, Petersburg, America, Marseilles, and Malta. The journey will take me again three years and four months. Oh! dear Wilson, it is a glorious office to be made an instrument of preaching the tidings of salvation through all parts of the world: and I know that the Gospel is a light which kindles the fire of the love of God in the sinner's heart, in a manner inconceivable. Let us therefore disregard the censure of the world, and go on exclaiming CHRIST THE LIGHT OF VERY LIGHT."

—*Durpan*, June 3.

THE EUFRATES EXPEDITION.

A letter from the Gulf, quoted in the *Bombay Courier*, says, under date of the 14th May 1836:—"Our accounts from Bussorah are, that Col. Chesney, with his steamers, was expected there on the 21st inst. He had met with some little obstacles in the river about ninety miles above Bussorah, which were to be overcome before he could proceed. In the mean while he is engaged in making a more accurate survey of the river in his neighbourhood." To which the editor adds, "It is stated in a letter from Bussorah, received by the same opportunity, that the Euphrates expedition was expected there on the 25th of this month."

TIGERS IN THE INTERIOR.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* says: "You will, perhaps, be as much astonished as I was to learn, that the slaughter and depredations committed by tigers in the villages of North Kohkun alone, during a period of about three years after the country was occupied by the British government, amounted to nearly three hundred of the inhabitants, and to about five thousand head of cattle."

AGHA MOOHUMUD RUHEEM.

Durbar.—We understand that on Wednesday last, a *darbar* was held by the Right Hon. the Governor, to invest Agha Moohumud Ruheem with a *khilafat* sent him by his majesty the King of Persia, on his being appointed by his majesty his agent, to superintend the commercial interests of Persian subjects trading to Bombay; on which occasion

the Right Hon. the Governor was pleased to honour him with a similar mark of honour on the part of the government, on account of the enterprise displayed by him, in being the first to attempt commercial speculation to Bindh, and the adjacent countries, under the late treaties opening the navigation of the river Indus. — *Bombay Gaz.*, Mar. 26.

Penang.

The meditated attack on the island by the Rajah Muda, of Perak, which occasioned much alarm, and induced the sheriff to issue a notice for convening a public meeting, has turned out a downright hoax; the attacking flotilla has proved to be thirty tin boats for Pinang from Perak, to accompany the Rajah Muda on a visit to Mr. Murchison, on some family dispute between the Rajah and some member of his family.

The *Penang Gazette*, however, states that the fleet at Brocas (whither the ex-king of Quada has retired), "is tolerably well ascertained to be composed chiefly of lawless or piratical prowls fully manned and armed; and the natural consequence to be apprehended of such a gang of marauders entering our harbour, under any pretence, is a dash at the shipping and town, with the expectation of ensuring to themselves, by plunder here, a better reward for their enterprise than they are likely to obtain by dependence on the fortunes of the ex-Rajah."

The Malay states appear to be on the qui vive to resist the suppression of piracy, which is the source of revenue.

Capt. Nunn.—The *Penang Gazette* of the 21st May contains some very serious charges of fraud against Capt. Thomas Nunn, formerly commander and the reputed owner of the barque *Burong*, and recently commander and part-owner of the late ship *Edward*, against the other part owner of the latter vessel, and sole owner of her cargo, and also against individuals residing at Cochin and Colombo. The *Free Press*, of Singapore, states that Capt. Nunn had proceeded to England in the *Regia* (a barque purchased at Cochin), from Bombay, "and perhaps the non-receipt of advices by the part-*Edward*, may, after all, be the result of accident; but the 11,500 rupees affair, (i. e. a charge of duping a gentleman of Cochin to that amount) seems altogether inexplicable."

Singapore.

PIRACY.

H. M. ship *Wolf*, and the schooner

Zephyr returned from their expedition against pirates on Monday last, having proceeded along the Malayan coast nearly up to Calantan. The cruise has not been unsuccessful, as one boat and nine Malays have been brought in, under strong suspicion, if not actual proof, of the latter being pirates. When the ship's boats were close to Pulo Tingih, three Cochin-Chinese issued from the jungle and swam off to them, and on being taken on board the *Wolf*, stated that they had been captured some weeks previously and conveyed to that island, where they had contrived to escape from their captors. Some days after three prahus were observed, and the two jolly boats (the other boats being out cruising), were despatched to examine them. As two had passed from Singapore, they were allowed to proceed; but the third, having none, was detained and brought alongside the ship. On the crew, nine in number, being taken on board, the Cochin-Chinese soon recognised them as being some of the pirates who had captured their junk. Capt. Stanley has brought them in for trial. Unfortunately, however, our court possesses no admiralty jurisdiction, and the prisoners, with their accusers, have been sent to Madras.

The three Cochin-Chinese state, that during the few weeks they were in the pirate boats, no less than six vessels were captured, all of which, with their crews, were taken into lurking places along the Malayan coast.

Capt. Stanley has declared, had he had a steamer under his command during his late cruises, he could readily have destroyed the fleets he saw, but which he could not come up with, on account of the calms which are so prevalent in these seas. — *Sing. Press*, May 5.

H. M. S. *Andromache*, Capt. Chade, which has been despatched by the Indian Government to put down piracy in the Straits, has, on his way, destroyed a formidable nest of pirates at the Arroas. It appears that the *Andromache*, which was disguised so as to resemble the slovenly exterior of a native vessel, proceeded to the Arroas, and sent her boats, fully manned, and prepared against every contingency, and headed by her launch, armed with an eighteen-pounder, towards a spot known to be the resort of pirates. When at a short distance from the shore, the boats were met by three prowls, which hailed them, enquiring whether the purport of their visit was hostile or not; and on being answered that they merely came for "amusement," forthwith opened a fire on the boats. This was the signal for the tars to commence the work of destruction, and in a short time such a havoc was made, that the three prowls were

completely cut up, and nearly all on board were destroyed, while none of the *Andromache's* men were even wounded. So desperate were some of these wretches, that, when the sailors attempted to take those out of the water who had leaped overboard, they endeavoured to use their krissees. On the following day a party landed, when the prows were hauled up and burnt, as also were the huts on the beach; and on the neighbouring jungle being scoured, nine men were made prisoners, one of whom is said to be a panglima or chief, named Bilan, who is a well-known piratical character. From the statements of these men, eighteen only out of the crews of the three boats escaped to the shore, while not less than 100, and probably more, were killed.

The sloop then proceeded to Point Romania, and had a conflict with five piratical prahus, which she destroyed, killing a number of the pirates.

Steamer Jardine.—A trip of the steamer *Jardine* from hence to Malacca, is described by a writer in the *Free Press*, who gives a lamentable account of the misadventures of the voyage, as "quite a failure." She was repaired at Singapore, her machinery improved, and she started again the latter end of May; when she took fire, about thirty miles from Malacca. The fire was extinguished by great exertions, but not till two or three hours. The cause of the fire is unknown. She reached Malacca, where she unshipped her paddles and paddle-boxes to enable her to sail to this port, it having been considered too hazardous, after her late accident, and the injury she had sustained, to attempt to steam here.

Family of the Sultan of Johore.—The Supreme Government has authorized pensions to be granted to the family of the late Sultan of Johore, from whom, in conjunction with the late Tummongong, the cession of this island to the British was finally obtained in 1824. The family numbers four in all, two sons and two daughters, and the pension allotted to each is Spanish drs. 70 a month. — *Free Press*, May 12.

Ex-King of Quada.—The ex-king of Quada, who has been a sort of state-prisoner for the last fourteen years, was allowed to leave Malacca some months ago, on pretence of going to take up his abode at Delli, a territory on the north-east coast of Sumatra; but, it now begins to be suspected, with the view of making some attempt for the recovery of his kingdom from the Siamese. It appears that the vessel (a Malacca-built barque) on board of which he embarked with his attendants, to be conveyed as was pre-

tended to Delli, was directed by the king to make for Talang, a small island off the Perak coast, and about 40 miles to the northward of the Dindings, and that having landed there with his suite, he declined proceeding any further. — *Free Press*, May 12.

Robberies.—Burglaries are represented to be very frequent in the settlement.

Agricultural Society.—An agricultural society has been formed at Singapore.

Malacca.

The Eleventh Annual Report (for 1835) of the Anglo-Chinese College, Malacca, gives a view of the progress of that institution, and of the extensive operations carried on there in printing books in the Chinese language. "During the past year," the report states, "endeavours have been made, and not without success, to extend the benefits and usefulness of the institution, by increasing the number of students to almost double that of any former period. The present number is seventy. These are arranged into four classes, according to their several gradations and attainments." Their studies are divided between English and Chinese literature, but the major portion of time is allotted to the latter. Geography, writing, arithmetic, practical geometry, translating Chinese into English, metry, translating English into Chinese, and vice versa, general reading, &c., form the daily exercises of the students. The general conduct of the boys is satisfactory, especially of five or six of the senior students, who express their desire to worship the true God, and openly manifest their abhorrence of idolatry. All the students, their teachers, the workmen employed as type-cutters, &c., and the male children from the out-schools, attend service at the mission chapel every Sabbath, forming a congregation of upwards of 200 Chinese. During the past year, there have been printed at the college 54,728 volumes of tracts, hymn-books, school-books, &c., and 11,970 volumes of the Holy Scriptures. The volumes, in connection with the out-schools, are also in a flourishing state—the college, eleven in number, male and female, containing about 130 girls, and 230 boys. There are also six Malay schools, containing about 200 boys and girls. The state of the funds of the college exhibits also a very flourishing condition. The sums lying at interest at Singapore amount to 2,155 drs., exhibiting a balance in hand of 2,145 drs. The college receives an allowance of 100 drs. a month from the British Government resident at Canton.

Dutch India.

Duties on Goods.—An Order of the Governor-General of Netherlands India in Council, dated the 25th May, is as follows:—

"The Governor-general of Netherlands India in Council makes known, that this day, in council, on reviewing the determinations existing on account thereof, it is thought fit to fix and determine, that from and after the first of June next, an import duty of 12½ per cent. shall be levied on all woollen and cotton stuffs, manufactured in the Netherlands, furnished with a certificate of origin, and imported on Dutch bottoms into Netherlands India; and 25 per cent. on all foreign woollen and cotton stuffs, imported from places to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope, no matter under what flag, provided they are not manufactured in countries with which the kingdom of the Netherlands does not stand in friendly relation; the use of the entrepôt remaining open to both descriptions on the usual footing."

The tardy remonstrances of our cabinet have now, it would appear, at last succeeded in convincing the King of Holland that the British Government expect adherence on his side to the commercial provisions of the treaty. The Dutch manufactures, which, by the proclamation quoted, become liable to a duty of 12½ per cent., were, before, imported *duty free*, an exemption which, according to one of the stipulations of the 2d article of the treaty, entitled our manufactures of the same description to be imported at any port of Netherlands India (the Spice Islands excepted) at a duty not exceeding six per cent., instead of being subjected, as they have all along been, to one of 25 per cent. The new regulation, therefore, would afford more cause for congratulation than it does, were it believed that it was intended to be *bona fide* acted upon, and that the Dutch manufactures which it specifies were, in truth and in fact, to be subjected to an import duty of 12½ per cent. But it is to be apprehended, that a government which has so long acted with such manifest disregard of good faith in regard to the treaty, will not act with fairness when compelled to observe its stipulations; and there seems but good reason to believe, that while the new regulation appears to comply with the stipulations of article 2d, the Netherlands Government will have recourse to measures of evasion and deception (not the less culpable because more secure from interference), to attain the same ends it had in view by so long acting in contempt of its provisions; that, in short, the import

duty upon cottons and woollens of Dutch manufacture will be purely colourable or nominal, and payable only in appearance. —*Singapore Free Press*, June 9.

Tea.—We learn from a Batavia correspondent, that much attention is paid to the cultivation of tea in Java by the government. We are informed, that on the 17th ult. there was ready for shipment upwards of twenty thousand pounds, and that in the course of three or four years, the production may be expected to amount to upwards of a million of pounds annually. We have no idea whether the prices quoted in the above extract will pay the growers, but we expect to be favoured with further particulars regarding this important cultivation by a future opportunity. —*Ibid.*

China.**TRADE.**

Representation to the Viceroy and Hoppo.—Sir, We beg leave to represent to your Excellency, that for some years past we have been importers of large quantities of cotton and woollen manufactures for sale in Canton, the duties on which have been punctually paid. Of late, however, the levying of the duties has been attended with much vexatious discussion between ourselves and the Hong merchants and linguists, not only from the erroneous manner in which the goods are classed and measured, but in the various rates at which the duties are charged, which difficulties arise in a great measure from our ignorance of the scale of duties established by the government. To avoid such discussions, which not only involve loss of time, but are calculated to disturb the good understanding which, in a business point of view, ought to subsist between ourselves and the Hong merchants, we solicit that your Excellency will cause us to be furnished, for our future guidance, with an authentic list of duties payable on manufactured and other goods imported from foreign parts. We are satisfied that the difficulties complained of are unknown to your Excellency, and that by placing them before you, as we now do, they will be immediately inquired into and remedied.

Canton, 23d April 1836.
(Signed by twenty-five British and American firms and merchants.)

The Governor of Tang, in reply to the petition of the English and American merchants on the subject of import duties—April 27th, 1836.
Tang, governor of the provinces Kwangtung and Kwangse, in reply to the petition

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of the merchants of various nations, Fox and others.

The Celestial Empire grants permission to the outer barbarians to trade solely from feelings of tenderness towards far-travelled foreigners, and from a regard for the livelihood of the people of your various nations. It looks on the few hundreds of thousands of revenue (arising therefrom) as alike undeserving of contempt or of regard. How is it possible, then, that it will turn its attention to weights and measures in order to take advantage of you? The taxing of merchandise is an old enactment; duties are equitably levied on goods, according to their various kinds. The said foreign merchants have paid these duties according to law for a period of 200 years. How can they, then, be ignorant of the established rules respecting them? Now, whereas they represent that in the classification of the goods according to quality, and in the measurement of their length, they are constantly subject to irregularities; let them wait until I have communicated with the hoppo on the subject; he shall command the Hong merchants and linguists to obey the fixed regulations established by the Board of Revenue, and act according thereto. The Hong merchants are certainly not allowed to intermeddle, and by their interference occasion irregularities. The said foreign merchants also must obey the regulations, and pay the prescribed duties on their goods. They must not put up together different qualities, in hopes of gain. Thus may the present state of mutual concord be long maintained, and they will avoid closing upon themselves the path now open for their vessels to carry on a distant commerce.

Let the said Hong merchants immediately take this reply, and enjoin it as an order on the said foreigners, that they may obey it, and act accordingly.
Taoukwang, 16th year, 3d moon, 12th day (27th of April, 1836.)

Pang, by imperial appointment superintendent of maritime customs in the province of Kwangtung, &c., to the Hong merchants, requiring them to be fully acquainted herewith.

The old enactments, regarding the taxation of merchandise, direct an equitable impost on goods, according to their different kinds. I, the hoppo, from the time that I first entered on my present office, have commanded the Hong merchants to act, on all points, consistently with the established rules promulgated by the Board of Revenue; nor have I failed to repeat such injunctions, again and again directing that the duties be levied according to the tariff. I have ascertained by thorough investigation, that, since the said foreigners began to

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 21, No. 84.

have commercial intercourse here a period of more than 200 years has elapsed, and mutual concord has long continued. It is now represented that differences are made in the qualities of the goods; that in regard to their dimensions, attention is not paid to uniformity, whereby constant irregularities are occasioned. This is manifestly attributable to the fact, that, since the dissolution of the Company, the qualities and dimensions of piece-goods imported are not uniform, so that no universal rule can be laid down. Let the Hong merchants enjoin commands on the various foreign merchants, that hereafter they shall continue to make their masters for weaving the same as the Company's; then there will assuredly be no difference in quality or kind. With regard to the distinction between coarse and fine, or first and second qualities of cotton piece-goods, there is always a strongly marked difference, which it is easy to distinguish with certainty; should there, however, be a chance any of second quality which is better than ordinary, and which resembles somewhat that of first quality, it shall, notwithstanding, continue to be classed at the time of examination as of second quality, and charged with duty as such. Nevertheless, that of first quality must not be incorrectly reported as of second quality. In cherishing tenderness towards the far-travelled foreigners, it is of the first importance to maintain equity and justice. But the said foreigners must at the same time present true and correct reports, and must not confusedly put up together (articles of different qualities). With regard to the representation made by the Hong merchants, that of piece goods a length of 100 coids should be regarded as one piece, and 200 coids as two pieces—this decision of theirs is highly proper and equitable. As to the measure of broad-cloth, camlets, longells, &c., I have already directed the merchants and examining officers to set upon them a just measurement, such as shall render comparison conspicuous.

I now again direct strict injunctions to the Hong merchants and linguists, that they still act in obedience to the tariff, charging duties according to it. They are not permitted to intermeddle and cause irregularities therein. The said foreigners also must not take any advantages; thus may disputes and discussions be avoided. The affair concerns the imperial revenues, and not the least gradual assumption must be suffered. With regard to the promulgation of the tariff of duties, and the declaration of a dimensions of the Government coid, a proclamation on this subject has been already issued, and is on record. For the said foreigners, it is their duty to

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the far deeper distress of the immediate victims of the inundation, and its consequences."

A letter from the Secretary to Radhakant Deb, and others, petitioning semindars of the district, states: "You must make your election, either to take the indulgence offered to you by government, on the special condition of abandoning all demands upon your ryots for the year 1240, or be prepared to make good the whole balance of that year immediately, with full interest and penalty. You must be well aware, that by the conditions of the permanent settlement, to which government have scrupulously adhered through very many years of abundant harvests, and high seminary profits, all claims for remission on account of losses by inundation are specially barred. The suspension of the government demand on you for 1240 has, therefore, been a matter of pure grace, and the grant of such a boon is assuredly entitled to dictate his own terms. If you do not consider these terms a boon, you are of course at liberty to reject them, and to pay up the balance for 1240, with interest and penalty."

A petition to Lord Auckland, signed by Rajah Kalikrishna Bahadur, Radhakant Deb, Majikissen Roy Chowdry, Debenendranath Tagore, Luckenarain Moorkerjee, Obeychurn Bonerjee, Obeychurn Banerjee, Nilmoney Muttylal, Gobinendunder Muttylal, Kisenchunder Moorkerjee, Rammoahun Dutt, Doorgachurn Dutt, Ramnarain Dutt, Ramdhone Ghose, Radamadub Banerjee, and Roopnarain Ghosaul, and 105 others, semindars and talookdars of the Twenty-four Pergunnas, alleges that in May 1839, the inundation produced by the hurricane caused extensive devastation in the district, so as to render the lands for three or four years unsuitable; that being unable, from a failure of crops, to make good their revenue payments, they petitioned to be allowed three years to make them good, with relief from penalty and interest; that in the mean time, their estates were advertised for sale, for default of payment, but the sale was postponed by Lord Wm. Bentinck's order, who required the local authorities to furnish a report of the extent of injury sustained; that in October last, they were officially informed by the collector, that government had decided that all those who had to pay the balance in two years, and the year 1241 B. S., having elapsed, would have to liquidate the same within the present year (March 1836); and that those who had to pay in three years would have to clear the balance due by them in the year 1243 B. S. (March 1837), with interest at six per cent.; but that they were prohibited to collect from their ryots the balance for the year of inundation, and

that if they did so, they would be called upon to pay the government balance with interest and penalty forthwith; further, on receipt of this purwana, they were required to appear before the collector of the district, to execute an agreement, wherein the dates of instalment shall be specified. The petitioners then go on to state: "Your petitioners cannot omit here to urge the uncourteous style and manner used by the Mofussil functionaries, in the course of official correspondence and intercourse with the natives of this country, however respectable; your petitioners, however, trust at the hands of so liberal a government, and at a time when every reform is in progress, that some modification to this usage may be directed."

"The foregoing communication of the collector is felt by your petitioners as a measure ruinous in every respect to their possessions. They have waited the arrival of your lordship, and have in consequence neither appeared before the collector, nor taken up the matter, until they were pressed to pay the arrears with interest and penalty, at the rate of 25 per cent., calculating from the year of inundation down to the day of the sale advertisements. Your petitioners, finding no sort of remedy, were compelled to sign the 'agreement,' to the prejudice of their legal rights, solely to escape the enormous rate of interest and penalty, which would have otherwise been nearly equal to three-quarters of the principal; but your petitioners have reason to believe that their appeal to your lordship will relieve them from the wretched situation in which they are at present placed."

The answer of the government approves of the directions already given.

ESTATE OF CRUTTENDEN & CO.

In the Insolvent Court, July 16th, it was stated by Mr. Justice Maikin, that as the Supreme Court had set aside the order made by him on the petition of the late Mr. Macintyre, in the matter of Cruttenden and Co., he would now make the order for the remuneration of the new assignees, having no doubt of the power of the court to do so, without referring the subject to the consideration of the creditors. He was aware that Mr. Holroyd had declined to accept the terms recommended in the report by Mr. Macintyre, namely, one per cent. on the first dividend, and two and a-half per cent. on all subsequent; dividends and he would now make the order somewhat different, namely, that the present assignees should be allowed two and a-half per cent. upon all the dividends, without distinction, which, as the first dividend was but small, would not make any important difference. This was accepted by Mr. Holroyd.

BARREN OF HINDUS.

In the course of the last fortnight, four intelligent natives, Baboo Dwarknauth Banerjee, Gopalchunder Mitter, Chundychurn Addy, and Brujonauth Ghose, have embraced Christianity by baptism in the old church. Some time ago, two of these young Hindus, Dwarknauth Banerjee and Gopalchunder Mitter, communicated to the public their renunciation of the religion of their ancestors. The motives which had actuated them to the taking of this step were not properly understood at the time by a great many persons, and consequently a strong feeling, much to the prejudice of the writers, was produced in the native community.—*Englishman*, July 21.

THE MYSORE PRINCES.

The chief magistrate was engaged yesterday, investigating a charge brought against two of the Mysore princes, in which it was alleged that they had received two buggies, recently stolen in Calcutta, under circumstances of a not very creditable description. We understand the buggies were found in the possession of the princes, who had purchased them at a low price, and shortly afterwards made some very material alterations in their build; but as there was nothing in the case that connected them with the offence of stealing in Calcutta, and the receiving of the stolen property not having taken place within the jurisdiction of the chief magistrate, the case has been handed over to the court of the 24 Pergunnas, Government intimating that they will not interfere with the proper course of justice.—*Scott's Gaz.* June 7.

MIRAS OF SHUMSHOODREN.

The heirs of the late Nuwab Shumshoodren Khan are now prosecuting the appeal instituted by the Nuwab in the Sudder Court, against the decision of the late Mr. Fraser, in the case of Ameenooden Khan, Zeeodeen Khan, and others, against himself. The value of the property, of which a division is claimed by the original plaintiffs, is about eight lakhs of rupees. The chief interest in the case is caused by the circumstance of the late Commissioner's decision upon it having instigated the late Nuwab to procure his assassination. The notorious Isfunder Beg is now figuring here as the moytar of the Begum.

We are informed that the property of the Nuwab is selling at Delhi at immense prices; the agents of the neighbouring princes making purchases, without regard to the amount of prices or the value of the articles. This indicates that they are deeply affected with sympathy for the fate of their unfortunate brother.—*Central Press*, May 28.

INDIAN REVENUE.

We hear that had accounts of the prospects have been received from the and Commercolly, and also from parts of Jessore. It is now expected that the season will turn out a sort of lottery, with a very unequal distribution of blanks and prizes, but not less productive in aggregate quantity than the last.—*Cal. Courier*, July 20.

BRIDGE ON THE KALEE RIVER.

The iron suspension bridge over the Kalee Nuddee at Khodagunge, situated between this station and Cawnpore, has been completed and is now open to the public. This structure cost its spirited founder, the Nuwab Hukeem Mehndee, Rs. 70,000, and was upwards of seven years in progress. The original design was for a suspension bridge, but during the Hukeem's absence at Lucknow, it was changed for a native bridge, and so far had this alteration been acted upon, that in 1834 a number of wells had been sunk for the foundations of the piers, two of which were completed. At this period, Captain Boileau was called in to erect an iron suspension bridge which had been sent up by Captain Thomson, agent for iron bridges; or rather the greater portion of one, for one curve had been sent up years previously by the engineer who presided Captain Boileau. This bridge was to have consisted of three curves of 150 feet chord sine, but as a very large sum had been expended upon the wells, and as the adoption of Capt. Thomson's design would have involved the negation of all the work finished for one pier, Capt. B. was obliged to alter the whole arrangement of the iron work, and to divide it into four full curves of 69 feet, and two half curves of 34 feet 9 inches. The platform is of the wooden planking, and is horizontal. The width is 16 feet between the drop-bars, with a rim in the middle of 1½ inch. The heaviest carts scarcely make it vibrate, and in a recent trial, the passage over it of the Nuwab's largest elephant produced no perceptible motion. The most laborious of the whole operations was bringing the river into a new channel cut for it under the bridge, but this has been perfectly done, and the increased stream now runs in its new channel as if it had done so for centuries.—*Agra Ubbhar*, July 9.

ASRAM.

Extract from a private letter, dated Jambhore, 17th June.—"We have had a report of a part of our regiment being likely to proceed to assist the Assam Light Infantry, thought it is some time since its circulation, and very little confidence in, in bringing the Singphos to a proper sense of what is due to us as

continue quietly in the occupation of gaining a livelihood, that they may retain for ever open the road to a distant commerce,—a commerce that can be pursued only by a passage through many nations. Let the Hong merchants immediately take this public reply, and cause the said foreigners, Fox and the others, to know it. Oppose it not. A special order. Taoukwang. 18th year, 3d moon, 20th day (5th May, 1836.)

Goods for Deposit at Macao.—A proclamation has just been issued at Macao by the Chamber of Representatives, (i. e. the Senate), that from and after the 1st of March of this year, until the expiration of twelve months, European goods, produce, and manufactures, imported by vessels of every nation, will be admitted to entrepôt, for exportation to Canton or to seaward, on paying a duty of 1½ per cent. upon their net invoice value, together with a moderate charge for godown rent and cooly-hire. Bonded goods will not be permitted to remain in the Government warehouses longer than six months, but may be lodged in private godowns upon the owner or agent giving security that the entrepôt regulations shall be strictly complied with, as well as for the payment of duties and other expenses.

This liberal measure of the Macao Government cannot but be highly acceptable to foreign merchants in Canton, who would prefer to warehouse their valuable goods in Macao, as being comparatively more secure against the danger of fire. They will, besides, be able to dispose of their goods with greater freedom than if they deposited them at once with a security merchant, at whose mercy they at present in a manner are. It is very desirable that this measure were extended also to the goods, produce, and manufactures of India, and of all ports and places eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

Our correspondent informs us that it was thought the Chinese would have no objection to this measure, because it would in a manner lessen the many annoyances caused by the shipping at Lintin, nor would their revenue suffer from it more than it does at present.

The governor of Macao becoming at the same time responsible for the behavior of sailors in his port, would ensure their tranquillity.

In our next we shall give to our readers the translation of the proclamation issued at Macao on the 1st of March on this subject.—*Canton Reg. March 1.*

British Commanders stocked.—A letter from Canton in the *Singapore Chronicle* mentions the following circumstance:

"Two Captains of British ships were put in the stocks by the guard at the *Grande Macao*, on the 5th May. It was, I believe, a *contra-temps*, and would make a good scene in a farce. The captains went to get some drunken sailors stocked, and carrying the perfect services of a Chinese to speak Portuguese, were themselves stocked, instead of their sailors!—We heard next morning the governor was (or affected to be) much shocked, and the officer is under court-martial. It does appear to me that firing at, and stocking British subjects, would seldom happen in Macao if a clever frigate with the *Union Jack* was in the offing. I heartily wish my Lord Palmerston in person had been fired at, and also stocked by the legs, for his utter neglect of Chinese affairs."

Passage-boats between Canton and Macao.—Passage-boats now ply between Canton and Macao; a boat starts daily from each place. The fare from Canton to Lintin or Macao is ten dollars; letters are charged ten cents (about 3d.) each; parcels according to bulk.

Mountaineers.—Another letter, dated the 13th May, states: "We have lately been visited by a large number of these mountaineers from the province of Kwei-shan, which is on the west side of Hoonan, and is principally occupied by them. They have come in a party of from 300 to 400, occupying fifty boats, to Fushan, a neighbouring town, from whence several of the boats have at different times visited Canton. These boats are somewhat like the Siamese canoes, but fitted up inside rather in the Chinese style; they are, I suppose, about thirty feet long, with a low mat covering, to form a cabin, about twenty feet long. They are not painted, but varnished, much of the varnish (of, I believe, an inferior quality) from which our lacquered ware is made being brought from the native hills of these mountaineers. The better sort of varnish is brought from *Ezcheun*, to the north of them. The appearance of these mountaineers is very similar to that of the Cochinese, except there are more well-sized, good-looking men among them than among Cochinese. The hair is tied on the top of the head, more in front than with the Cochinese, and the turban is altogether different, consisting of a small piece of cotton cloth; nor is it always worn. Behind the knot of hair they always wear a comb. I saw among them a boy whose hair was a very dark reddish brown. Our sinologues are able to converse with them through the medium of the mandarin dialect; but their own language, I understand, is quite different from Chinese. Who are these people?"

With what other races of people are they connected? Are they of the same race as the Shans, or can any connexion be discovered between them and the Laos?"

Malay Pirates.—The *Canton Register*, of May 24, contains accounts of some very gallant actions against the Malay pirates; that on the part of Lieut. Elliot merits marked notice. It appears he was cruising off Manila in a large Government frigate (a large open boat), with a crew of forty-three; armed with one large brass gun in the bow (an eighteen or twenty-four-pounder), four swivels in the stern, and small arms. The boat pulled twenty-six oars. Passing round a point of land between Cape Capones and Corregidore, he suddenly found himself in the midst of twenty-six double-banked Malay pirate proas, each containing about forty men. He ordered an immediate attack, and was promptly obeyed by his Tagalese crew. The long gun was quickly double-shotted with grape, without stopping the boat's way; and when within half, the pirate chief (a renegade), who led the van, or rather the horn of a crescent (for they were moving to surround the gallant boat), hailed Lieut. Elliot, who, when almost in contact, fired his bow gun; the aim was so good and deadly, that the pirate chief's boat, with her crew, immediately sank. He next attacked the second chief's proa; and when within bow-sprit almost over her, he fired; she also almost immediately sank. The remaining twenty-four proas, seeing the sudden and unexpected destruction of their chiefs, fled; Elliot chased, but they rather out-fled; he did not so fast, however, as to escape about sixty-two rounds of shot, mostly grape. The fight continued about three hours. The *falwa* had two men killed and twelve wounded, two since dead. In the early part of the action, the four swivels rebounded from their pivots, and were lost. When the particulars of the action were reported to the governor, he immediately made Elliot a captain, and gave him a cross of honour. The petty officers and crew have been rewarded, and the families of the killed will be provided for by the Manila Government. The disparity of force in this action is amazing; one boat and forty-three men opposed to twenty-six boats and upwards of 1,000 Malay men!

Australasia.

The Hobart Town papers last received are much occupied with a controversy on the merits of Governor Bourke and Lieut. Governor Arthur, as regards the new settlements at "Port Philip;" the former having stationed magisterial author-

ities there, supported by the military; and the latter having declined to invest the settlements with that influence and consequence which result from Government recognition. The legality of Governor Bourke's proceeding is questioned by one party, while another party censures Col. Arthur, for not having taken on himself to countenance and protect the newly projected settlements. A large population and much property are stated to be flowing into the new settlements, and yet the important preliminary question remains unsettled—in what manner will the occupation of such extensive lands be treated by the Home Government, as at present there has been only "permissive occupation given by Governor Bourke, with the establishment of civil authority and military protection." The papers, it ought to be added, expressly state that Col. Arthur had no interest whatever in, as it is termed, "the Port Philip speculation."

The *Colonial Times* of the 3d of May contains an account of a trial which has taken place at Van Diemen's Land; in which, strange to say, justice has been eventually awarded to one of the many victims suffering under the tyranny of the rulers of that much misgoverned colony. The case was an atrocious one. We have to-day room only for the briefest summary of the facts. It appears that a Mr. George Lewis was tried for being the bearer of an alleged hostile message to a justice of the peace. He was refused a jury of his peers, twice interrupted, and fined by the presiding judge whilst making his defence, and sentenced to a fine of 150*l.* and eighteen months' imprisonment, for an offence he had in fact never committed. Finding, after various efforts, that justice was not to be obtained in the colony, Mr. Lewis appealed to the Secretary of State. Fearing that the petition from himself might not reach the Government through Col. Arthur's despatches (in which he was not mistaken), Mr. Lewis furnished his brother in London with a duplicate, which produced the desired effect. The case was referred to the law officers of the Crown, who pronounced the trial "illegal and unconstitutional, and the conduct of the judge oppressive." An order was sent out that Mr. Lewis should be released, and have moderate compensation for the injuries he had received. The result was the formation of a committee, who awarded to Mr. Lewis the sum of 1,700*l.*

Persia.

Accounts from Trebisond say that all the English officers in the Persian army have required their discharge.—*Allgemeine Zeitung.*

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GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE MILITARY RETIRING PENSION REGULATIONS.

Fort William, May 23, 1836.—The Governor-General of India in Council has much pleasure in publishing to the army, the following extract, paragraphs 5 and 6, of a letter from the hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 23d Dec. 1835, announcing an enlargement of the Retiring Pension Regulations. The boon thereby conferred upon the several ranks of the army, will, his lordship has no doubt, be duly appreciated; and be received as a testimony of the warm interest felt by the hon. the Court of Directors, in the welfare of the old officers of their army in India.

Para. 5. "Adverting to the many obstacles which have hitherto prevented the establishment of a general retiring fund, and considering it hopeless to expect that any fund can be so framed as to meet on the one hand with the general concurrence of the army, and on the other, with the sanction of the authorities at home, we have thought it right no longer to rely on the formation of such a fund, but so far as we can feel justified in doing it ourselves, to provide for the object contemplated in schemes of that nature, without the aid of contributions from our officers, by an enlargement of the Retiring Regulations; and we have therefore resolved—

"That every officer who shall have served twenty-three years (three years' furlough included), shall be allowed to retire on the pay of a captain, whether he shall have attained that rank regimentally or not:

"That every officer who shall have served twenty-eight years (three years' furlough included), shall be allowed to retire on the pay of a major, whether he shall have attained that rank or not:

"That every officer who shall have served thirty-three years (three years' furlough included), shall be allowed to retire on the pay of a lieutenant-colonel, whether he shall have attained that rank or not:

"That every officer who shall have served thirty-eight years (three years' furlough included), shall be allowed to retire on the full pay of a colonel, whether he shall have attained that rank or not.

6. "These arrangements are to have effect without prejudice to any claims arising out of the present Retiring Regulations."

RELIEF OF CORPS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, May 25, 1836.
—With the sanction of Government, the

following relief and change of quarters will be carried into effect in the order specified:

Horse Artillery.

4th troop 1st brigade, from Meerut to Neemuch, 1st November.

4th do. 2d do., from Loodianah to Meerut, 1st November.

4th do. 3d do., from Neemuch to Loodianah, 1st November.

Infantry.

H. M. 26th or Cameronian Regt., from Ghaseepore to Fort William, 15th December.

H. M. 44th Regt., from Fort William to Ghaseepore, when relieved by the Cameronians.

1st N. I., from Cawnpore to Saugor. 2d do., from Saugor to Lucknow.

10th do., from Barrackpore to Lucknow, 1st December.

12th do., from Allahabad to Barrackpore, 15th November.

14th do., from Moradabad and Shahjahanpore to Agra, when relieved by wings of the 59th Regt.

15th do., from Cawnpore to Barrackpore.

20th do., from Delhi to Loodianah, 1st November.

31st do., from Bancoorah to Allahabad, when relieved by the 56th Regt.

40th do., from Coast of Arracan to Dinapore, when relieved by the 67th Regt.

43d do., from Barrackpore to Cawnpore, 5th December.

45th do., from Agra to Seetapore.

47th do., from Lucknow to Agra.

48th do., from Seetapore to Delhi, when relieved by the 45th Regt.

51st do., from Agra to Dinapore.

56th do., from Dinapore to Bancoorah, when relieved by the 51st Regt.

59th do., from Lucknow—right wing to Mooradabad, left wing to Shahjahanpore, when relieved by the 2d Regt.

62d do., from Loodianah to Cawnpore, when relieved by the 20th Regt.

67th do., from Dinapore to Coast of Arracan, 1st November, *via* Dacca to Chittagong, where the regiment will embark for Khyouk Phyou and Sandoway.

COLONEL H. FAITHFULL.—QUALIFICATION OF BRIGADIERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, May 27, 1836.

—1. Partial extracts from a letter, addressed by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief to Brigadier Bowen, dated 7th of April, have been circulated through the quarters of the army.

His Excellency has not any knowledge how this has occurred, but he can

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ture but one source from whence the circulation can have originated.

He condemns, in the most unqualified terms, the line of conduct which has led to the partial publication alluded to.

To tell the truth is not all that is incumbent on a witness, but to tell the whole truth is necessary.

2. As the letter alluded to contains the expression of two principles of action, which will guide his Excellency's general conduct, as far as it is practicable, he publishes his letter to Brigadier Bowen, for the information of the army.

The first principle is, that he will not recommend to the Government for any appointment which depends on his recommendation, an officer whom he does not consider fit for the situation he desires to fill.

The second is, that where the public good and private advantage are opposed to each other, he will never sacrifice the former for the sake of the latter.

3. These were the principles on which was based his answer to the application of Col. Faithfull; and they are such, as he will apply in any similar case which comes before him.

4. The following is the letter alluded to:—

"Adj.-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 7th April, 1836.

SIR.—"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter, forwarded by you, from Col. H. Faithfull, of the 3d battalion of artillery, dated the 22d March, and several papers accompanying it.

"I have laid the same before his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, who has instructed me to reply as follows:

"In determining who is the proper officer to nominate to the command of a vacant brigade, the interest of the Government and the army are, in his view, the paramount considerations; and he cannot persuade himself, that it ever could have been the intention of the Hon. the Court of Directors to dictate, that the interest of any individual officer, or class of officers, should supersede the good of their army.

"He considers that it is necessary for that good, that the officer placed at the head of a brigade should know his duties as a regimental officer, and should be capable of instructing the brigade under his command in all points of their duties, according to the regulations of the army; and that he should not merely be capable of putting them, by route, through a few manœuvres, but that he should be a competent judge of the manner in which the commanding officers under him discharge their duties, and be equal to instructing them, should they require instruction.

"He has the highest respect for the officers of artillery, and he well knows their high qualities; but, unfortunately,

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he doubts their general attainments in points; and therefore he deems them unfit, in ordinary cases, to receive such commands as Colonel Faithfull covets.

"If Col. Faithfull is an exception to this, and is master of the military qualifications alluded to, then the Commander-in-Chief will be sorry to have passed him over, and will remedy the injury on the earliest opportunity; and he offers to Col. Faithfull his permission to come to headquarters forthwith, and he will place a brigade at Barrackpore in his hands, and enable him to shew his fitness for such a command under his own eye; or he will do the same thing on the first favourable opportunity which may present itself, when he goes to the Upper Provinces.

"Entertaining the opinions which he has thus developed, Col. Faithfull will not be surprised that the Commander-in-Chief has passed him over; and his Excellency desires me to add, that so long as an appointment to a military command depends on his recommendation, fitness for that command, on the part of the officer coveting it, will be his first consideration, and the personal interests of an individual quite secondary; and he will continue to consider the conduct which is the result of such views, to be a proper discharge of his duties to the Government and the army, until he is otherwise instructed.

"I have, &c.
(Signed) "J. R. LUMLEY, Col.
"Adjt.-Gen. of the Army."
"To Brigadier H. BOWEN,
Commanding Malwa Field Force."

TRADE OF AMERICA WITH SINGAPORE.
Fort William, General Department, June 8, 1836.—The right hon. the Governor of Bengal directs that the following copy of letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the Public Department, dated the 2d Feb. 1836, be published for general information:

"Our attention has been again drawn to the question heretofore raised as to the legality of the trade of America with Singapore, and the opinions of the law-officers of the Crown, as well as those of our own law-officers, having been taken upon the subject, we are advised that the Americans have, under the convention of the 3d July, 1815, and the Act 59 Geo. III. cap. 54, the same right of trading with Singapore, as they have of trading with Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay.

FREES FOR SACRED OFFICES.
Fort William, June 22, 1836.—The right hon. the governor of Bengal directs that the following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the Ecclesiastical Department, dated 10th Feb.

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be published for general information.

Para. 13. "It is our desire that the payment of fees for sacred offices performed to military persons, be performed throughout the Bengal presidency, in accordance with the orders we have issued to the Madras government on that subject."

REPORTS ON THE OFFICIAL QUALIFICATIONS AND CONDUCT OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

Fort William, Judicial Department, June 22, 1836.—In obedience to instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to direct, that the Periodical Reports on the official qualifications and conduct of Covenanted Officers prescribed by the Order of Government of January 28th (published in the Calcutta Gazette of February 5th) 1834, shall henceforth be discontinued.

2. In issuing these instructions, the Hon. the Court of Directors have been pleased to enjoin, that the government in India carefully maintain the principle of enforcing responsibility, in all controlling functionaries, for the incapacity, or neglect, or wrongs committed by the civil servants under them, unless these are, as the case may admit, either redressed or reported to government.

3. The Governor-general in Council is at the same time pleased to notify that the following Resolution in para. 1. of the Notification of January 28th 1834, will remain in full effect; namely, 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 event of any deficiency in requisite qualifications, he, as well as all others in the same predicament, will be passed over in favour of any junior on the graduation-list, competent to discharge the functions of the supposed office with real efficiency."

COURT-MARTIAL.

CORNET MATTHEW LUSHINGTON.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, July 1, 1836. At a general court-martial, assembled at Cawnpore on the 16th June 1836, Cor. Matthew Lushington, of the 7th regt., L.C., was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charge.—I charge Cor. Matthew Lushington, of the 7th regt. L.C., with conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, and prejudicial to military discipline, in the following instances:— 1st instance. For frequently absenting himself from parades, between the 4th and 19th of Feb. 1836.

2d instance. For absenting himself from

his regiment, without leave, from the end of Feb. till the 29th of April 1836.

Additional Charge.—For contempt and disobedience of division orders of the 3d and 7th June 1836, in not attending a general court-martial, directed to assemble at Cawnpore, for his, Cor. Matthew Lushington's trial, on the morning of the 10th instant.

(Signed) THOS. BRUNNERS, Brev. Col. Commanding 7th L.C.

Finding.—The court, on the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Cor. Matthew Lushington, of the 7th regt. L.C., is

Guilty of the 1st instance of the charge.

Guilty of the 2d instance of the charge.

Guilty of the additional charge.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty, as exhibited above, do sentence him, Cor. Matthew Lushington, of the 7th regt. L.C., to be dismissed from the service of the Hon. Company.

Approved. (Signed) H. FANE, General, Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Lushington is to be struck off the strength of the army, from the date of publication of this order at Cawnpore.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

May 19. Mr. J. K. Ewart to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of southern division of Cuttack.

23. Mr. R. H. Bain, M.P., to discharge medical duties of police of Calcutta, v. Dr. Vos dec.

30. Mr. H. W. Torrens to act as deputy secretary to Governments of India and Bengal in judicial and revenue department, during absence of Mr. Grant.

31. Capt. H. M. Ramsay, assistant to general superintendent of operations for suppression of Thugges, to exercise powers of joint magistrate in Monghyr.

June 7. Mr. J. P. Dossa to be deputy collector in district of Monghyr, under provisions of Regulation IX. of 1835.

31. Mr. E. E. H. Repton to conduct current duties of office of civil and session judge of Cuttack, until further orders, in addition to his own duties of joint magistrate and deputy collector of central division of Cuttack.

General Department.

May 6. Capt. A. B. Clapperton to be second assistant to master-attendant, and to officiate as head-assistant during Capt. Harrington's absence.

June 8. Mr. S. G. Bonham to take charge of office of governor of Eastern settlements on departure of Mr. K. Murchison for Calcutta, and Mr. R. F. Wingrove to do duties of resident councillor at Singapore, until further orders.

22. Asst. Surg. J. Baker to take charge of salt agency of Bulloah and Chittagong, and to conduct current duties of that office, until further orders.

Financial Department.

June 1. Mr. J. A. Dorin to conduct duties of secretary and treasurer to Bank of Bengal, during absence of Mr. G. Udny.

Mr. G. F. McClintock to officiate as deputy account-general and accountant in general, judicial, revenue, commercial, marine, customs, salt, and opium departments, during Mr. Dorin's performance of duties of secretary to Bank of Bengal.

Legislative Department.

May 30. Mr. C. E. Trevelyan to act as junior member and secretary to prison discipline committee, during absence of Mr. J. P. Grant.

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The following gentlemen have been permitted to resign the Hon. Company's civil service, and to receive upon an annuity of the year 1836, viz.—Mr. Robert Barlow, sen.; Mr. Wm. Thomas Toone; Mr. Wm. Byam Martin.

Mr. R. T. Tucker has been permitted to return to the presidency, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Oriental languages at the College of Fort William.

Mr. Thomas Young, a writer on this establishment, reported his return to the presidency on the 13th June.

Capt. H. Inglis, 2d regt. Madras L.C., has been replaced under the orders of the resident at Hyderabad.

Mr. Asst. Surg. C. J. Smith, of the establishment of Fort St. George, is appointed to the medical charge of the Mysore commission.

Obtained leave of absence.—June 14. Mr. J. S. Torrens, for four months, to the eastward, for health.—Mr. K. Murchison, governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, for two months, to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe on furlough.—21. Mr. R. Williams, for three months, for health.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Judicial and Revenue Department. May 6. Mr. K. W. Pagan to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 1st or 2nd division.

June 1. Mr. J. W. Taunton to be a deputy collector, for purpose of preparing, investigating, and determining, in first instance, cases under provisions of Reg. II. of 1819, and IX. of 1825, within districts of Benares, Jaunpore, Mirzapoor, and Ghazeepeer.

14. Mr. Collin Lindsay to be magistrate and collector of Delhi.

Mr. C. W. Truscott to be magistrate and collector of Mirzapore.

General Department.

May 21. Lieut. George Cantley, 8th regt. L.C., on station staff of depot at Landour, to be deputy postmaster at that place.

ECCELESIASTICAL.

June 1. The Rev. H. Arnold to be district chaplain at Cuttack, and the services of the Rev. Wm. Sturrock placed at disposal of Lieut. Governor of the North Western Provinces.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, May 23, 1836.—Capt. R. Gardner, 13th N.I., to be agent for army clothing, 1st division, v. Maj. R. B. Fulton dec.

The following officers to have rank of Capt. by brevet:—Lieut. C. Commeline, 13th N.I., from 20th May 1836; Chas. Griffin, 51st do., from 17th May 1836.

Regt. of Artillery. 24-Lieut. R. H. Baldwin to be 1st-Lieut., from 14th May 1836, v. 1st-Lieut. H. Sturrock dec.—Supernum. 2d-Lieut. J. W. Kaye brought on effective strength of regt.

May 30.—Infantry. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. E. F. Waters to be colonel, v. Col. John Shyne, land, C.B., dec., with rank from 16th Nov. 1836. Col. T. D. Broughton dec.—Major Robert Blackall to be lieut. col., v. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. E. F. Waters prom., with rank from 22d April 1836, v. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. C. W. Brooke dec.

50th N.I. Capt. J. D. Parsons to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. James Saunders to be captain of a company, and Ens. Henry Kewney to be lieut., from 22d April 1836, in suc. to Major Robert Blackall prom.

20th N.I. Lieut. Joseph Ferris to be captain of a company, v. Capt. H. Fendall resigned, with rank from 11th Oct. 1834, v. Capt. T. Gear dec.—Ens. A. B. Morris to be lieut., from 11th Oct. 1834, v. Lieut. J. Ferris prom.

20th N.I. Lieut. C. H. Whitfield to be capt. of a

comp., and Ens. J. E. Grounds to be lieut., from 26th May 1835, in suc. to Capt. Wm. Brownlow retired.

58th N.I. Supernum. Lieut. F. B. Lushington brought on effective strength of regt., v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. G. J. Robe, whose name has been removed from Army List, from 19th of March 1834.

Cadets of Infantry G. E. Nicholson, G. E. J. Law, C. R. Woodhouse, G. W. S. Hicks, H. R. Denny, Thos. Watson, J. S. Bristol, P. H. Brant, W. T. Wilson, and Hastings Young, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

June 6.—Cadets of Infantry G. P. Goad, T. C. Blagrove, and G. N. Oakes admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. T. T. Tucker, now an Ensign in 74th N.I., appointed by Court of Directors a cadet of cavalry on this estab., and prom. to cornet.

Head-Quarters, May 20, 1836.—Lieut. S. Earle, of inv. estab., permitted to reside and draw his allowances at presidency.

May 21.—Lieut. Mainwaring to act as adj. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Carr; date 5th May.

May 24.—Ens. George Dalton removed from 66th to 50th N.I., as junior of his rank.

May 25.—8th L.C. Lieut. W. C. Hicks, 3d N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

May 27.—Surg. J. F. Royle (on furl.) removed from 24th to 35th N.I., and Surg. Thos. Drever, from 35th to 26th do.

54th N.I. Lieut. and Acting Interp. and Qu. Master, v. Lieut. and Acting Interp. and Qu. Master, v. Mast J. A. Kirby to be Europe on furlough.

May 28.—Lieut. J. T. Daniell, 47th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 1st do., in room of Ens. C. I. Harrison, 63th do., v. Lieut. Daniell.

May 31.—Col. E. F. Waters, on furlough (new situation with 12th do., v. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. Wm. Dunlop (qu. mast. gen. of army) removed from 50th to 29th N.I.—Lieut. Col. R. Blackall (new prom.) posted to 50th N.I.

June 1.—The following orders confirmed:—1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Turton (adj. and qu. mast. of 5th bat.) to act as artillery division staff at Cawnpore, v. 1st-Lieut. and Adj. H. Sturrock dec.; date 14th May.—2d-Lieut. R. Warburton (acting qu. mast.) to act as adj. to 6th bat. artillery.

June 2.—The following unposted Ensigns to do duty:—G. W. S. Hicks, with 15th N.I.; H. R. Denny, with 1st do.

June 3.—Lieut. G. Biddulph to act as adj. to 45th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. W. Biddulph; date 14th April.

Horse Artillery (2d brigade). Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Alexander to be adj. and qu. mast., v. Garbett prom.

June 7.—The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—Maj. G. N. C. Campbell, new prom., to 3d bat.—Capt. P. T. Cantley, on staff employ, from 6th comp. 6th bat. to 4th comp. 1st bat.; H. Garbett, new prom., to 4th comp. 6th bat.—1st-Lieut. J. H. McDonald, to 4th comp. 7th bat. to 3d comp. 4th bat.; J. Trower, on furl., from 3d comp. 4th bat. to 5th comp. 7th bat.; R. E. Knatchbull, new prom., to 1st tr. 3d brig. horse artillery; R. H. Baldwin, new prom., to 4th comp. 1st bat.—2d-Lieut. J. Royle, on furl., brought on effective strength, to 3d comp. 7th bat. horse artillery; J. W. Kaye, on furl., fr. 2d brig. horse artillery, to 4th comp. 1st bat.

Supernum. Cor. T. T. Tucker to do duty with 5th L.C., and directed to join.

June 8.—Asst. Surg. C. J. Davidson and H. R. Bond, now doing duty in Benares division, directed to proceed to Saugor, and on their arrival at that station, to report themselves to Brig. Gen. J. N. Smith, commanding division.

The following unposted Ensigns, at their own request, to do duty:—G. E. Nicholson, with 57th N.I.; R. Patton, 5th do.; C. R. Woodhouse, Euro. regt.; G. E. J. Law, 43d N.I.

June 9.—The following removals and postings of Cornets made:—Removal. R. T. Knox, 3d cornet, from 4th to 6th L.C., 11th Oct. 1834.

scabbard, as for European officers. Knot, plain buff leather. Girdle, plain crimson silk, three inches wide. Belts, mahre tache, and pouch, as for undress of officers. Stock, and gloves, as for officers.

Undress.—Stable jacket, trousers, forage cap, and cloak, as for officers. Frock coat, not to be worn. Other particulars, as in dress.

Horse appointments.—As ordered for officers, but without shabracque.

ISLE OF FRANCE PRIZE MONEY.

Fort St. George, May 17, 1836.—The Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that under authority from the Supreme Government, the General Prize Committee have been directed to adjust the fourth and final distribution of Isle of France prize money to the Madras troops employed at the capture of that place in the year 1810, viz.—

Foot Artillery; 3d regt. Native Cavalry; 6th regt. Native Cavalry; Medical Staff; Madras Volunteer battalion; 6th Native Regt.; flank battalion; 3d bat. 12th regt. N.I.; detachment 1st bat. Pioneers; 3d bat. Pioneers; Lascars returned on the staff list; Puccallies attached to the European flank battalion.

Scale of Distribution to each Rank.

	A.	S.	d.	Ra.	A.	P.
Major.....	27	12	4	..	200	8
Captain.....	5	15	26	..	30	1
Subaltern.....	1	11	54	..	10	7
Serjeant.....	0	18	26	..	9	10
Rank and File.....	0	2	34	..	1	11
Soubidar.....	0	15	26	..	7	2
Jemadar.....	0	4	74	..	3	6
Headclerk.....	0	2	34	..	1	11
Nagpur, Sepoy, &c.....	0	1	54	..	0	12
Puccally.....	0	0	9	..	0	6

Abstracts and acquittance rolls for shares to be submitted to the secretary to the General Prize Committee at the presidency, in the same manner as directed for shares in the Deccan Prize Fund by G. O. by Government, dated the 29d May 1828.

The period of closing the proceedings of the several committees is limited to the 1st May 1837.

CONDUCT OF SURGEON STOKES.

Fort St. George, May 31, 1836.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the military department, under date the 2d Feb. 1836, is published for the information of the army.

Para. 1. "We approve of the anxiety evinced by your government to give effect to our orders for protecting the natives of India from violence; and the practice, too common, we fear, among the officers of our army, of inflicting personal chastisement upon their native servants, is one which we cannot too strongly reprehend."

2. "We consider the conduct of Surgeon Stokes to have been extremely reprehensi-

ble in this respect; more particularly as he was aware that the deceased, Bellary, had, for several days previously, been absent from his duty on account of illness. At the same time, it does not appear that Mr. Stokes was guilty of any cruelty or violence which could of itself have led to any serious consequences; and it has been indisputably established, that the death of Bellary was, in fact, occasioned by disease."

3. "Under these circumstances, and advertent to the deep contrition manifested by Mr. Stokes, as well as to the testimonials adduced to his general character; considering also the severe punishment he has already undergone, first, in being tried for murder, and afterwards in the loss of his allowances, and in the anxiety consequent on his suspension, we have resolved that he be permitted to return to his duty."

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES FOR PENSIONS.

Fort St. George, June 3, 1836.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the medical certificate required by clause tenth of the revised Rules for Pensions to Superannuated Servants (published at page 75 of the Gazette for the year 1836), shall hereafter contain a clause certifying that the state of health by which the applicant is rendered unfit for further service, has not been occasioned by intemperance or other irregular habits.

CONDUCT OF LIEUT. COL. SMYTHE.

Fort St. George, June 17, 1836.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the military department, dated the 10th Feb. 1836, is published for the information of the army:

Para. 1. "We have perused, with much satisfaction, the following paragraphs of the minute of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, dated 9th July 1835, and the resolutions of your government of the same date."

Extract Minute by the Commander-in-Chief.—"Some misapprehension appearing to exist as to the intent of the remarks passed by me upon this opportunity to state, in my place at the Board, that the object thereof was not in any way simply to testify my disapprobation of the irregularities which had notoriously occurred in the proceedings of the court."

Extract Minute by the Government.—"The character of Lieut. Col. Smythe, thus standing entirely freed from every dishonourable imputation, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council considers it unnecessary to make any observation on those of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief now delivered at the Board."

2. "We have furnished copies of the paragraph containing the above declaration, and of your minute upon it, to Lieut. Col. Smythe; and we have informed him that, in our opinion, he is entirely absolved from all and every part of the charge brought against him."

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entirely approve of the finding of the court-martial, by which he was most fully and most honourably acquitted.

3. "Upon a consideration of the other points brought forward in Lieut. Col. Smythe's Memorial, we are of opinion, that the Court of Enquiry, and the Court-martial, held on Lieut. Col. Smythe, ought to have been assembled at the station where the 5th L.C. was quartered; but that no documents requisite for his defence were intentionally withheld, and that the measures taken with respect to Subidar Ahmed Khan and a havildar (a witness in his favour) were not taken with any view of prejudicing his cause."

LIEUTS. HUMPHREYS AND PRESCOTT.

Fort St. George, June 17, 1836.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the military department, under date the 16th March 1836, is published for the information of the army:

Para. 1. "Having attentively considered the proceedings of the court-martial held for the trial of Lieuts. Humphreys and Prescott, of the cavalry, on your establishment, together with their memorials, as transmitted with your military letter of the 19th June last; we are of opinion, that the ends of justice will be adequately met by the punishment which they have already suffered from anxiety of mind and loss of pay and allowances; and feeling satisfied that their restoration to the service will not be injurious to the character or discipline of the army, we have resolved that Mr. Humphreys and Mr. Prescott be restored to their rank and standing in the 8th regt. of cavalry."

2. "You will re-post all the cavalry cadets whose posting to corps was affected by the result of the court-martial on Messrs. Humphreys and Prescott."

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

Fort St. George, June 28, 1836.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the military department, under date the 9th May 1836, is published for the information of the army:

Para. 17. "Officers retiring from the service on the pay or half-pay of their rank, are not admissible to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund."

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, July 5, 1836.—The Governor in Council is pleased to order the following movements:

H.M. 41st regt., now stationed at Arnee, to march from thence to Bellary, to be there stationed.

H.M. 55th regt., to march from Bellary to Hyderabad, to be there stationed.

Register.—Madras.

H.M. 45th regt., to march from Hyderabad to Arnee, preparatory to its embarkation for Europe.

H.M. 55th regt., to march to Hyderabad in the month of September, to be replaced by the 41st, at the same period the 45th to march for Arnee, when relieved by the 55th.

MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR NATIVES.

Fort St. George, July 12, 1836.—In reference to G.O.G. under date the 13th Feb. 1835, establishing rules for the instruction, at the Presidency General Hospital, of medical apprentices and native pupils in medicine and surgery, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following allowances.

To Surgeon Mortimer, M.D., as superintendent of the medical school attached to the Presidency General Hospital, a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem; and to Assist. Surg. Harding, as assistant to the superintendent, a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem.

BRITISH DETACHMENT IN PERSIA.

Fort St. George, July 12, 1836.—The Governor in Council is pleased to publish in General Orders the following extract from a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the political department, under date the 20th June 1836:

"The Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council has been pleased to appoint Capt. Benjamin B. Shee, of the 47th regt. Madras N.I., to the command of the British detachment in Persia. "To provide for the departure from Colonel Pasmore, and the appointment of Capt. Justin Shiel as Secretary of Legation, Lieut. George P. Cameron, of the 40th Madras N.I., and Lieut. George Wood, of the 45th Madras N.I., who are fall, of the Court of Directors, are appointed to do duty with the British detachment in Persia."

REGIMENTAL MOONSHEES.

Fort St. George, July 19, 1836.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the office of regimental moonshee be discontinued in the army of this presidency from the 31st of August next, on the eastern settlements, from the receipt of this order, if after that date, the allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem will revert to the interpreter of each corps, for the purpose of providing a moonshee, on a salary of that amount, agreeably to the practice which obtained prior to the promulgation of G.O.G. of the 10th Aug. 1830.

The moonshee will be borne on the establishment of the interpreter and quarter-master.

well-disposed neighbours. Their country, under the newly talked-of tea arrangements, is likely to become a matter of considerable interest. Six Chinese passed this in progress to Sadiya, about a month since, four growers and packers, an interpreter and a merchant, who was to find his way to Ava overland. Being the first people of this description, Government appear to have behaved very liberally towards them in the way of pecuniary matters, through the medium of the interpreter. I understood each man had been paid a bonus of Rs. 100—the interpreter was long a resident at Malacca and Singapore. They have carried with them various baskets, iron pots, and other implements, required in the preparation of the mercantile article."—*Cour.*, July 11.

A letter from Bishnauth, dated 8th inst., says: "There is no more likelihood of the Singphos troubling us. The Dupa Gaum gave himself up to Captain Hannay, who has now returned to Ava. Part of the Burmese have come down here, and go on to Singha-mara, to try and take back the Burmese settlers from this country. Our government surely ought not to allow it, considering that it is generally supposed there are 100,000 slaves, Maniporees and Assamese, in the Burmese country."—*Englishman*, June 24.

EXCERPTS.

Temperance societies are making progress in most of the stations of the army. In the highest quarters, a strong disposition is manifested to aid the lower ranks of the army, in their praiseworthy resolution to banish the use of ardent spirits from amongst them. Coffee shops are opened instead of dram depôts.

A draft of an act has been published for the regulation of the canals between the Soonderbuns and the Hooghly.

At Cossipore, while a man, his wife and child, were asleep together under one curtain in their house, they were bitten by a snake, and all three were found dead the next morning.

A letter from the Hills states that Mr. Bobie, the gentleman who has distinguished himself by the introduction of beer-brewing into India, is proposing to cut a road from Badraj to the Dhoon, with the view of affording accommodation and comfort to travellers to and from the Hills.

A half-yearly dividend of twelve per cent. on the shares of the Union Bank is advertised.

The foundation-stone of the new church, at Saugor was laid by the Rev. Mr. Tucker, on the 7th of July.

Much writing appears in the papers,

respecting the alleged "extortion" of the army European tailors of Calcutta.

At a half-yearly meeting of the Oriental Life-Insurance Company, July 18, it was stated, that 'the Society had been going on for some time with uninterrupted prosperity.' No lapses had occurred since the last half-yearly meeting, and the capital now invested in Company's paper amounts to Rs. 4,80,000.

A lady residing in Calcutta (whose name is not mentioned) has fallen a victim to the practices of a pernicious class of native females, called *dhyes*. An individual of this description "found her way to the house of the lady in question, and by conversation had induced the lady to take some medicine, the efficacy of which she recommended." Spasms immediately ensued; and in the brief space of an hour and a-half the unfortunate lady, (who was previously in good health) was a corpse.

An extraordinary case of homicide is under investigation before the chief magistrate. The gunner of a Dutch barque, the *Sumatra*, from Padang, brought the vessel into this port, in the early part of July, and made a report that the captain murdered by himself in self-defence. He states that, whilst he was standing on the poop, the captain came upon him with a drawn sword, and wounded him; that he closed with the captain, and in the struggle they both fell upon the quarter-deck; that, having continued to get the better of the captain, and kill him, the mate fell upon him, and, in his own defence, he was in like manner compelled to kill the mate.

THE BENTINCK TESTIMONIAL.

The committee for the erection of the statue to Lord Wm. Bentinck have received from the Home Committee a communication, recommending for adoption a proposal of Mr. Westmacott, to undertake a pedestrian statue in bronze, ten feet high, for £4,000 in the whole, including charge in England and freight to Calcutta. The sum remitted to the Home Committee is £3,750, and Rs. 1,500 have been retained for the erection of the statue on its arrival. The committee have, however, closed with Mr. Westmacott's offer, and have undertaken to raise and remit the balance, £250.

ADVANCES ON GOODS.

Several of the principal merchants attended Mr. J. W. Grant yesterday, to receive a communication from Government on the subject of advances upon goods shipped through the Company, during the ensuing twelve months. Mr. Grant informed them, the aggregate amount of such advances was to be limited to fifty lakhs, a sum considerably less than the amount given during the last twelve months; and that it was the wish of Government to know what plan of distribution would be most generally approved. A suggestion was offered to confine the advances to silk and indigo, the two articles of most importance in the export trade to Europe; but this was very properly over-ruled by a liberal desire among (we believe) all the merchants present, not to favour one branch of trade at the expense of another. Some conversation also occurred about the possibility of some parties obtaining an undue proportion of the amount intended to be advanced, in the event of the present active competition continuing, by the accidental circumstances of their goods coming first to market. But this advantage being both fluctuating and accidental, it has fairly been considered inexpedient to endeavour to remove it by sacrificing the wholesome principle of giving the preference to priority, taking every application as it comes in until the credit opened shall be exhausted.—*Courier*, July 49.

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CONTRACTS BY HINDOOS.

The Supreme Court, in the case of Rajah Barrocaunt Roy, against Bissoosondere Dabee, has recognized the principle, that where Hindoos enter into contracts under such instruments as are legal conveyances according to the English law, such contracts shall nevertheless be construed and enforced according to the Hindoo laws of contract.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The balance statement of the Bank of Bengal for the past half-year, is published, as follows:—

Balance of the Bank of Bengal, 30th June.			
Dr.	Co.'s Rs.	A.	P.
Cash and Gov. Securities	80,94,896	6	6
Loans on Deposit of Gov. Securities	49,51,137	13	8
Bills on Gov. Discounted	26,05,122	6	0
Private Bills Discounted	19,19,228	13	1
Joint Liability Bills and Notes	5,92,385	10	8
Purchasers of Pledged and Forfeited Securities	5,56,613	0	2
Doubtful Debts	25,734	2	0
Accounts of Credit on Deposit	4,08,349	15	2
Securities	2,236	1	5
Advances for Legal Proceedings	1,14,874	0	4
Dead Stock	1,93,21,636	5	0
Co.'s Rs.	1,93,21,636	5	0
Cr.	Co.'s Rs.	A.	P.
Bank Notes and Post Bills Outstanding, and Claims payable on Demand	1,33,36,863	14	3
Expense Account, B. N.	89,678	6	4
Expense Account	3,40,518	12	11
Net Stock	55,91,477	3	6
Co.'s Rs.	1,93,21,636	5	0

The *Courier* remarks upon this statement: "Comparing it with the last

half-yearly reports, we find that the amount of capital in cash has not security has little varied, being:—
30th June 1835 79,93,228
31st December do.... 77,93,228
30th June 1836 80,24,896
there has been considerable change in the nature of the business done at the bank; the deposit loan account showing balances at the above dates respectively of 86 lakhs, 42½ lakhs, and 49½ lakhs; the discounts on Government bills 7 lakhs, 25 lakhs, and 26½ lakhs, and on private bills 24½ lakhs, 19½ lakhs and 19 lakhs. The bank-note circulation was, at the three periods respectively, 154½ lakhs, 127½ lakhs and 133½ lakhs, and the net profit Rs. 386,668, Rs. 2,87,932, and Rs. 2,66,666, or about 15½ per cent., 11½ per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively. In this comparison, the figures stated for the two first half-years represent sicca rupees, and those of the half year just expired Company's rupees."

MR. C. B. PALMER.

In the Insolvent Court, on the 16th July, Mr. C. B. Palmer obtained his final discharge. The Commissioner (Mr. Justice Malkin) held, that the words "acting fairly and honestly towards his or her creditors" in the Act, must be understood of the conduct of the insolvent towards the general body of the creditors; and it was "impossible to say that the general body of the creditors would be affected by, or that the carrying on of the concerns of this enormous estate could have materially depended on the false or fictitious capital introduced into it by the diversion of the single sum which Mr. C. B. Palmer may perhaps have misapplied."

The transaction referred to by the Judge is thus explained by the *Courier*:—The trust alluded to in Mr. C. B. Palmer's schedule, is a "Trust for Mrs. J. M. Deverinne, showing a balance of Rs. 18,487.10—at credit, Mr. C. B. Palmer having been joined in the trust with two of his partners. This arose out of a sum of Rs. 13,125.4—placed in trust on Mrs. Deverinne's marriage in 1827, with the understanding and consent of all parties that it should be held as a cash-balance, accumulating with interest. There was no breach of trust in any sense of the word. If the schedules of the two Mr. Prinsep had been examined, it would also have been found that every cash balance under the head of trusts was of the same nature, without a single exception."

NATIVE STATES.

Ajmer.—Saiyud Karamut Ali, now second sudder amir, under the superintendent, has amused the public here by

Moonshies, when indulged with leave of absence for any period exceeding a month, must provide approved substitutes to perform the duties of their situations in their stead, or in failure thereof will forfeit all allowances during their absence.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

EDWARD S. SELLON.

At Bangalore, Ensign Edward Sellon, of the 4th regt. N.I., was placed in arrest by order of Lieut. Col. John Green, commanding the same regiment.

Charge.—For scandalous and infamous behaviour, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

First Instance.—In having, at Bangalore, on the 21st April 1836, without provocation, made use of grossly abusive and highly insulting language towards Lieut. Herbert William Wood and Lieut. Henry Colbeck, both of the same regt.

Second Instance.—In having, at the same time and place, presented a loaded pistol at Lieut. Wood, with intent to shoot him.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding on the First Instance of the Charge.—That the prisoner is guilty.

On the Second Instance of the Charge.—That the prisoner is guilty.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty, as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Ens. Edward Sellon, of the 4th regt. N.I., to be discharged from the service.

(Signed) RICHARD BRUNTON, Lieut. Col.

13th Lt. Drago., President. As the evidence on the trial affords a strong presumption that Ens. Sellon was insane at the time when he committed the offence with which he is charged, I consider him to have been entitled to an acquittal on these grounds, and remit the sentence accordingly.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut. Gen. and Com.-in-Chief. Madras, May 26, 1836.

CAPT. R. F. FITZ GIBBON.

At Fort St. George, on the 6th June, Capt. Richard Beresford Fitz Gibbon, of the 5th regt. L.C., and paymaster in the southern division, was placed in arrest by order of the Commander-in-Chief.

Charge.—For scandalous and infamous behaviour, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

First Instance.—In having, at Trichinopoly, on the night of the 10th Oct. 1835, used indecent and unwarrantable liberties with the person of Private William Parrott, of H.M. 54th regt. of Foot.

Second Instance.—In having, at the

same place, on the night of the 11th of the same month, used similar liberties with the person of Private James Marshall, of the same regiment.

Third Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the night of the 13th of the same month, used similar liberties with the person of Private William Duffy, of the same regiment.

Fourth Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the night last specified, used similar liberties with the person of Private John Criwell, of the same regt.

Fifth Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the night of the 28th of the same month, used similar liberties with the person of Private William Jones, of the same regiment.

Sixth Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the same night, when accused of the offence last specified, and lodged a prisoner in the guard to which the above-mentioned Private Jones belonged, effected his release by offering a bribe of 100 rupees, and leaving his ring in pledge for the same.

Seventh Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the night of the 29th Jan. 1836, used similar liberties with the person of Assist. Surg. R. H. Rennick, of the Madras medical establishment, doing duty with H.M. 54th regt. of Foot.

Eighth Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the night of the 1st Feb. following, used similar liberties with the person of Gunner Lloyd Henry Leach, of the 2d battalion of artillery.

Ninth Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the 6th April following, given a bribe of 200 rupees to Corporal Wm. Thiphthope, of H.M. 54th regt. of Foot, for the purpose of suborning him, and the men of the guard referred to in the Sixth Instance of Charge, to give false evidence before a general court-martial upon the trial of Gunner Leach.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding on all the instances of the charge.—That the prisoner is not guilty.

Approved and confirmed, (Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut. Gen. and Com.-in-Chief. Madras, June 23d, 1836.

June 27.—The general court-martial, of which Major Wallace, of the 46th regt. N.I. was president, recently assembled at Trichinopoly, for the trial of Gunner Leach, having placed Capt. Fitz Gibbon, of the 5th L.C., the prosecutor, under close arrest, on the assumption that he had suborned the evidence of witnesses then in the course of examination, the Commander-in-chief considers himself called upon publicly to censure the proceeding in question, as being manifestly in excess of the power vested in courts-martial by Arti-

cle xiv., Section xiv., of the Articles of War. At the same time, his Exc. feels it but justice to the court, to state his conviction that, however mistaken as to the means, they were actuated solely by a desire conscientiously to perform their duty, and to elicit the truth.

The prompt measures resorted to by the officer commanding Trichinopoly to relieve Capt. Fitz Gibbon from the position in which the court had placed him, did away with any inconvenience to which that officer might have been subjected; it became unnecessary for his Excellency to notice the circumstance at an earlier period, and he is now induced to do so, merely that officers employed on court-martial duty may be aware of the extent to which they are authorized, by the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, to proceed in the punishment of persons appearing before them in any character but that of prisoner, for a breach of decorum committed towards the court.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

June 16. C. T. Kaye, Esq., to be second assistant to accountant-general, and to continue to act as head assistant to that officer during absence of Mr. Baynes.

G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., to be register to Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit in northern division.

25. J. H. Bell, Esq., to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Guntoor, during absence of Mr. Mathison.

24. G. P. Dumergue, Esq., to act as second assistant to accountant-general, until further orders.

July 9. J. Rohde, Esq., to officiate as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Chicacole, during employment of Mr. Arbuthnot on other duty.

15. S. Scott, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Tanjore, v. Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., permitted to return to Europe on sick certificate.

H. Forbes, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore.

18. W. Dowdewell, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Guntoor.

19. A. I. Cherry, Esq., to act as secretary to government, during absence of Mr. Clerk on duty.

C. J. Bird, Esq., to officiate as joint criminal judge of Madura, during absence of Mr. Prendergast.

R. B. Sewell, Esq., to act as deputy secretary to government in departments under chief secretary's immediate charge, during employment of Mr. Cherry on other duty.

C. W. Reade, Esq., recently arrived, is permitted to proceed to Canada, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies under the principal collector of that district.

Attained Rank.—As Senior Merchants: W. A. Morehead, on 27th April, 1836; W. C. Ogilvie and R. B. Sheridan, on 26th May 1836; R. T. Porter, on 29th June 1836.—As Junior Merchant: T. A. Anstruther, on 21st May 1836.—As Factors: T. I. P. Harris, on 22d April 1836; Fred. Mole, on 15th June 1836.

Forwards, &c.—July 5. P. H. Strombom, Esq., until 30th June 1837, to sea, for health.—Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., to Europe, for health, with absence allowance.—A. F. B. Elton, Esq., until 1st March 1837, to Neigherry Hills, for health.—15. C. Dumergue, Esq., to presidency, for four months, for health.—C. H. Woodgate, Esq., to Calcutta, for six months, on private duty.—A. R. Mathison, Esq., to sea, for eight months, for health.—19. J. F. Thomas, Esq., to sea, for health.

to remain at Bangalore, in extension, for three months, on private affairs.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, April 6 to June 14, 1836.—The following removals and postings of Lieut. Colonels:—John Bell, from 47th to 7th N.I.; T. King, from 7th to 47th do.; James Noble (late prom.) to 29th do.; E. L. Smythe, from 7th to 2d L.C.; R. James (late prom.) to 7th do.

The following removals, &c. in medical department ordered:—Surg. James Richmond, from 31st to 30th N.I., and Surg. Joseph Thompson (late prom.) posted to 31st do.—Assist. Surg. J. M. Ken- na, from 12th, to do duty with 44th N.I.; R. H. Manley, from 18th do., to place himself under orders of officer commanding northern division of army; E. G. Bedwell, from 4th bat. artillery, to place himself under officer commanding northern division, for employment in Goomsoor; R. H. Rennick, from H.M. 54th F., to do duty under depot surgeon at Cuddalore; S. Cox, from H.M. 54th F., and posted to E troop horse artillery, v. 54th F., and posted to 1st bat. artillery to Smith; B. J. Everett, from 1st bat. artillery, to do 12th N.I.; J. W. G. Macdonell and duty with H.M. 54th F., from Presidency General Hospital, T. C. Jordon, from H.M. 39th, and latter to do duty, former with H.M. 39th, to do duty with H.M. 63d F.; John Arthur, M.D., to do duty under surgeon of 2d bat. artillery; Alex. Lorimer, M.D., to do duty under surgeon of General Hospital at presidency.

Major E. T. Higgam and Capt. F. Daniell, recently transferred to invalid establishment, posted, for- mer to Carnatic European Vet. Batt., and latter to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

Mr. Robert Fletcher, pension estab., and Mr. Edward Sellon (late ensign), ditto, permitted to reside and draw their stipends at Cuddalore.

Capt. N. Geoghegan, 25th N.I., to act as pay- master in centre division, during absence of Capt. A. Douglas, on sick leave to Neigherry.

The following removals in Artillery ordered:—The Capt. A. E. Byam, from 2d to 3d bat., and J. T. Capt. A. E. Byam, from 3d to 2d do.; 1st-Lieut. R. C. Baldwin, from 3d to 2d do.; A. C. Peers, from 2d to 1st do.; 2d-Lieut. H. M. Berdmore, from 1st to 2d bat.

The following officers directed to join their res- pective regts.:—Cornets G. J. Russell and H. Hall, 1st L.C.; Ens. J. F. Erskine, 2d N.I.; Ens. J. May, 11th do.

Fort St. George, June 21, 1836.—Artillery. 2d-Lieut. J. K. R. Timins to be 1st-Lieut., v. Harri- son resigned; date of com. 2d Feb. 1836.—3d-Lieut. F. B. Ashley to be 1st-Lieut., v. Carruthers dec.; date of com. 4th June 1836.—Supernum. 2d-Lieut. S. W. B. Stevens and J. W. Goad to be brought on effective strength; former from 2d Feb. 1836, and latter from 4th June 1836, to complete estab. 11th N.I. Lieut. Henry Griffith to be capt., and Ens. George Sturrock to be lieut., v. Robertson dec.; date of com. 7th June 1836.

34th L.I. Lieut. L. M. Macleod to be capt., and Ens. C. G. Pless to be lieut., v. Smyth resigned; date of coms. 19th June 1836.

Lieut. C. M. West, 32d N.I., transferred to pension establishment.

Lieut. R. D. Werge, H.M. 39th regt., to act as aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sir John F. Fitzgerald, K.C.B., commanding southern division.

Assist. Surg. O. Palmer directed to proceed to Masulipatam and hold medical charge of civil establishments at that station, until further orders.

1st-Lieut. H. A. Lake to act as superintendent of roads at presidency in public and assessment de- partments, during absence of Lieut. Henderson on sick certificate.

June 24.—32d N.I. Ens. W. C. Western to be lieut., v. West pensioned; date of com. 21st June 1836.

Capt. J. Wynch, artillery, to act as deputy to principal commissary of ordnance and superinten- dent of gun-carriage manufactory, during absence of Capt. Taylor.

Capt. H. T. Van Heythusen, 1st N.V.B., per- mitted to return to Europe, and to retire from ser- vice of Hon. Company from date of his embarka- tion.

DEATHS.

April 2. At Kandy, Capt. Frets, of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

12. At Colombo, Mr. C. Weinman, aged 34.

14. At Puttiam, Elvina Tamby Ambalagar, proprietor of the district court at Puttiam.

May 5. At Aripo, Mr. John Gerrard, son of Mr. Wellington, aged 23.

14. At Colombo, in the 52d year of his age, Aromattappullem Comaraamaay, Esq., head of the Hindoons of Colombo, a modiar of the government, and the first Mahabar unofficial member of his Majesty's Legislative Council of Ceylon.

19. At Colombo, aged 35, Sophia, wife of Capt. E. Davist, of the country service.

June 1. At Colombo, Geraradina Ezomia Charlotte Vos, wife of Lucas Francis Schokman, aged 33.

At Jaffnapatnam, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. L. H. Koch, and only daughter of the late Lieut. J. Kennedy, Ceylon Rifle, aged 24.

July 2. At Trincomallee, Mrs. Lavalliere, in her 53th year, daughter of the late Hon. P. Bluykens, Esq.

May 20. At Singapore, Mr. Manuel Vesterman, a native of Colombia.

June 6. On board the barque *Sophia*, on his passage from China to Singapore, Mr. John Thompson, second officer.

Arrivals at Amjir.—July 6. *Eliza Stewart*, from London.—12. *Imogene*, from Liverpool.—22. *Van-gard*, from Sydney, and *Judith*, from Liverpool (both bound for Singapore).

Arrivals.—May 15. *Forth*, Emily Jane, and *Tartar*, all from Calcutta; *Gerard*, from Liverpool and Gibraltar; *Spiden*, from Sourabaya; and *Horatio*, from New York.—16. *Glen*, from Manilla.—20. *Frances Ann*, from Liverpool and Singapore.—*Royal Sovereign*, from Samarang.

Departures.—April 11. *Panther*, for Manilla.—May 14. *Fanny*, for Singapore.—15. *Aurora*, for London.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.
Arrivals at Table Bay.—Aug. 12. *Racer*, from New York.—14. *Antelope*, from Rio de Janeiro.—16. *Nautilus*, from Boston.—20. *Jubilee*, from Gottenburg; *Heroine*, from London.—21. *Courier*, Dixon, from Cork; *Cognac Packet*, from London.

Mr. H. V. Hathorn to officiate as
sion judge of Cuttack.

Mr. R. J. Loughnan to take temporary charge of
office of magistrate and collector of Behar from
Mr. Hathorn, until further orders.

Mr. J. H. Young to officiate as joint magistrate
and deputy collector of Jessore, whilst Mr. Mc-
Callie may officiate as magistrate and collector of
that district.

DEATHS.

Aug. 16. Mr. Isaac Balston, church clerk and schoolmaster, Wynberg.

Sept. 1. Mrs. Thomson, wife of the Rev. W. R. Thomson, minister of the Reformed Church at the West River.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH-
WESTERN PROVINCES.
Judicial and Revenue Department.
June 1. Mr. J. Lawrence to be joint magistrate
and deputy collector of Goorgaon or southern divi-
sion of Delhi territory.
22. Mr. H. St. G. Tucker to officiate as joint
magistrate and deputy collector of Zillah Joun-
noor.

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Supplement to Register.

(Dec.)

for at Delhi, and Mr. C. Lindsey, who was appointed to that situation under orders of 14th June, desired to remain in charge of Mirdapore collectorship, till 1st October.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

June 18. The Rev. H. Pratt to be district chaplain of Allahabad, in room of Mr. Ward.
The Rev. W. Sturrock to be district chaplain of Benares, in room of Mr. Pratt.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Port Williams, July 1, 1836.—Capt. J. C. Wotherpoon, 70th N.I., permitted to retire from service on pension of a major, from this date.

70th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. K. McCausland to be capt. of a company, and Ens. G. N. Greene to be lieut., from 1st July 1836, in suc. to Capt. J. C. Wotherpoon retired from service.

July 4.—Corps of Engineers. 94-Lieut. H. H. Duncan to be 1st-lieut., from 7th June 1836, v. R. S. Master dec.—Supernum. 94-Lieut. E. J. Brown brought on effective strength of corps.

Lieut. G. H. Fagan, corps of engineers, to officiate as executive engineer, 1st or Dum-Dum division of public works, during absence of Capt. Crommellin.

Cadets of Infantry G. Ryley, R. Ferris, T. H. Drake, and R. H. Boddam admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns.

67th N.I. Ens. R. N. Raikes to be lieut., from 28th June 1836, v. Lieut. J. D. Broughton dec.

The following officers to have rank of Capt. by brevet.—Lieut. W. Tritton, 41st N.I.; Lieut. F. Thomas, 73d do.; Lieut. J. C. Plowden, 17th do.; and Lieut. C. D. Dawkins, 9d L.C.; all from 4th July 1836.

Cadet of Cavalry Wm. Wyld admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.—Cadets of Infantry J. N. Thomas, W. Lowther, and J. G. Caulfield, admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.

July 11.—Cadet of Infantry C. H. D. Spread admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Lieut. Col. H. T. Smith, 73d N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

Lieut. T. S. Fast, 59th N.I., at his own request, permitted to resign service of Hon. Company.

The services of Asst. Surg. M. S. Kent placed at disposal of Lieut. Governor of North-Western Provinces, with a view to his being appointed to medical charge of civil station of southern division of Mooradabad.

Lieut. C. W. Haig, 5th N.I., to act as deputy paymaster at Benares, during absence of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Clayton.

July 18.—Infantry. Major G. B. Bell to be lieut. col., from 11th July 1836, v. Lieut. Col. H. T. Smith transferred to invalid estab.

95th N.I. Capt. and Brev. Major D. D. Anderson to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Wise to be lieut., from 4th July 1836, in suc. to Major R. Hornby dec.

69th N.I. Capt. G. Young to be major, Lieut. S. J. Grove to be capt. of a company, and Ens. J. T. Harwood to be lieut., from 11th July 1836, in suc. to Major G. B. Bell, prom.

Lieut. J. R. Oldfield, corps of engineers, to be executive engineer of Rajpootana division de- proceeded to Europe.

Head Quarters, July 1, 1836.—50th N.I. Lieut. J. H. Hampton to be adj., v. Saunders prom.

July 2.—Lieut. Andrew Grant, 36th, to act as inter. and qu. mast. to 37th N.I. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Curtis; date 18th June.

Capt. T. Roberts, invalid estab. permitted to reside in hills north of Deyrah Doon, and draw his pay, &c. from Meerut pay office.

Ens. G. U. Law removed from 58th to 50th N.I., and directed to join.

Unposted Ensign W. K. Fullerton to do duty with 5th N.I., and directed to join.

July 1.—Unposted Ensign G. N. Oakes to do duty with 54th N.I., and directed to join.

July 6.—Lieut. C. Ormrod, 61st N.I. to act as station staff at Haveli; date 6th June.

Lieut. H. S. Trevor to act as inter. and gr. mast. to 3d L.C., v. Cornet T. L. Harrington removed to 5th do., as a temporary measure.

July 8.—Ensign Charles Reid removed from 27th to 10th N.I., and E. T. Dalton from 23d to 9th do., and directed to join.

The following unposted Cornet and Ensigns to do duty:—Cornet W. Wyld, with 5th L.C.—Ensigns W. Lowther, 64th N.I.; J. N. Thomas, 5th do.; R. H. Boddam, 50th do.; G. Ryley, 57th do.; R. Ferris, 6th do.; J. G. Caulfield, 5th do.; T. H. Drake and H. C. D. Spread, 50th do.

July 13.—Lieut. T. Moore to act as adj. to 1st L.C., as a temporary arrangement.

Lieut. F. V. McGrath, doing duty with Arracan local bat., to act as adj. to corps, v. Lieut. H. A. Shuckburgh, directed to join 4th regt., to which he belongs.

July 15.—Lieut. Col. S. Swinhoe removed from 43d to 73d N.I., v. Smith transferred to invalid establishment.

Ens. E. W. Hicks removed from 73d to 67th N.I.

FURLONGS.

To Europe.—July 11. Asst. Surg. J. S. Sutherland, for health.

To Visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—July 4. Capt. H. Hodges, 20th N.I.—2. Maj. G. W. Mosley, 30th N.I.—3. Lieut. J. Locke, 24th N.I.—4. Lieut. J. Fulham, 55th N.I.—5. Brev. Col. W. H. Kemm, 31st N.I.—6. Lieut. N. D. Harton, 6th L.C.—Lieut. E. S. S. Waring.—Capt. C. F. Gurnahart, 34th N.I.—Lieut. Intercy, and Qu. Mast. C. M. (Jacquyne), 5th L.C.—11. Capt. C. Garrett, 9th L.C.

To Ditch (preparatory to making an application to retire from service).—July 2. Capt. J. R. Wornum, 51st N.I.

To Ditch (preparatory to submitting an application for permission to retire from service on pension of a major).—July 16. Capt. J. Marshall, left wing European regt.

His Majesty's Forces.

To Europe.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Inge, 13th F.—Lieut. J. Chamber, 20th F., to precede his corps.—Capt. J. F. Ellis, 23d F., for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

JULY 10. *Portland*, Sly, and *Osterspool*, Richardson, both from Liverpool; *Hero*, Hughes, from China; *Sovereign*, Campbell, from London and Mauritius; and *Charles Huntly*, Hooper, from Rio, from Balavia.—12. *Mandarin*, Potter, verpool.—13. *Jane Goudie*, Simpson, from Li-Madras, and *Ennore*.—17. *Perpet*, Snell, from Greenock and Madras.—20. *Vicount Melbourne*, Thomas, from London and Madras.—21. *Windward*, Taylor, from London and Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

JULY 9. *Thalia*, Bidden, for Mauritius.—8. *Lonach*, Jellicoe, for China and Dover, Austin, for Boston.—7. *Malcolm*, Eyles, for China.—6. *Marion*, Richards, for China.—5. *Victory*, Bidden, for China.—4. *Lynx*, Currie, for London.—3. *Alunro*, Duff, for Mauritius; and *Messenger* de Indes, Verspecke, for Bourbon.—2. *Ferguson*, Young, for China.—1. *Asia*, Biddle, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 30. At Dinapore, Mrs. W. H. Jones, of a daughter.
July 2. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Corri, 34th regt., of a son.

Postscript.

At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. R. Roberts, of a daughter.

At Dinapore, the lady of F. W. Cornish, Esq., jun. asst. adj. gen., of a daughter.

4. The wife of Mr. C. L. Vaillant, of the Botanical Gardens, of a son.

5. At Landour, the lady of Lieut. Wilmer, 10th Lancers, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Edward Cooke, of a son.

— Mrs. Jas. Hill, of a daughter.

7. At Jaipur, Cawnpore, the lady of J. R. A. Amman, Esq., of a daughter.

9. At Hazareebagh, the lady of Capt. Boyd, deputy asst. com. gen., of a son.

— Mrs. M. Crow, of a daughter.

10. At Akyah, the wife of the Rev. Mr. J. C. Pink, missionary, of a daughter.

12. Mrs. A. Thompson, of a son.

13. At Calcutta, the lady of N. J. Halhed, Esq., of a son.

14. At Calcutta, the wife of Charles Brownlow, Esq., of a son.

15. Mrs. J. H. Blas, of a daughter.

16. Mrs. H. B. Gardiner, of a son.

20. At Kidderpore, the lady of the Rev. John McQueen, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 4. At Cawnpore, Lieut. Daniell, adjutant of the horse artillery, to Lucy Anna, youngest daughter of the late Major Bristow, brigade major of His Majesty's Forces in Bengal.

11. At Calcutta, Lieut. A. C. Campbell, Bengal Cavalry, to Emily, only daughter of J. W. Payter, Esq., of Rungpoor, Assam.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Hypher, to Miss Mary Anne Baptist.

14. At Calcutta, Edward Bates, Esq., third son of Joseph Bates, Esq., of Halifax, Yorkshire, to Charlotte Elisabeth, eldest daughter of Cornelius Smith, of the Secretary's office, Judicial and Revenue department, Bengal.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. John Flood, to Miss Elizabeth Gunning.

Postscript.

At the latest moment, we received Singapore papers to the 14th July; but they add little to our previous stock of intelligence, except that Captain Chade, of the *Andromache*, had exterminated another nest of Malay pirates, at Galang, not far from Rhio, killing 200 of the marauders, and burning their village to the ground. A letter from China had been received at the settlement, dated the 1st June, which states that "A struggle is being made for a reformed tariff," and that "a third payment has been made on dollars plundered from the Troughton, but to a small extent, about three per cent., nor would it be a subject of interest, unless from the terms of the edict, which specifies that it arises out of the result of a sale of fishing boats engaged in plundering her."

Cape papers to the middle of September have been received. The *Zuid Afrikaan* (August 26) strongly complains of the wrong sustained by the colonists in the mode of compensation for slave property. It asserts that, by the principle of valuation adopted, the compensation will not extend to "one-third" of the previously admitted value of the property. The vexatious and

ruinous obstacles thrown in the way of preferring claims at the Cape have been before spoken of. The same paper mentions that a subscription was about to be set on foot for some substantial token of regard to Colonel Smith, for his meritorious services to the colony in the late war and since the peace. Capt. Alexander, of the 42d Highlanders, was preparing for a journey to explore the country, and to inquire into the state of the savage tribes between the Great Orange River and the Tropic. The publication of September 2 gives the proceedings in the Legislative Council, on the presentation of a bill to indemnify the authorities for the proclamation of martial law during the recent war. It was adopted, and subsequently passed through the several stages. The secretary to the government afterwards presented a bill to render valid certain acts done by persons appointed *pro tem.* to fill the offices of resident magistrate and judge of police, and also authorising the governor to appoint such persons during the absence, sickness, or other incapacity of those officers. It was ordered to be read a second time, September 27, to which day the Council was adjourned.

DEATHS.

June 27. Hazareebagh, Capt. Gilbert Conry, of H.M. 49th regt. of Foot.
30. At Agra, Mrs. Parker, wife of Lieut. Parker, European Regt., aged 25.
July 4. At Banda, Major Robert Hornby, commanding the 29th Regt. N.I. manding the 29th Regt. N.I.
8. At his residence in Entally, John Brown, Esq., of Burrisaul, aged 36.
8. At Dacca, Mrs. P. C. Panioty, wife of C. Panioty, Esq., in her 36th year.
10. At Tumlook, Charles Newton, Esq., assistant surgeon, aged 40 years.
— At Bancoorah, Mrs. E. Cockey, wife of Mr. C. Cockey, aged 34.
11. At Calcutta, Mr. Lewis Giles, first officer of the barque *Daniel Wheeler*, aged 31.
— Mrs. M. A. Kelly, aged 34, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Kelly, master pilot.
12. At Calcutta, John Robeson, Esq., merchant, formerly of the 24th Regt. N.I., aged 47.
14. Mr. R. C. Rodgers, wife of Mr. H. G. A. At Calcutta, Margaret, wife of Mr. H. G. A. Howe, head accountant to the military department, aged 48.
Late. Mrs. Bertha Russell Sunbolf, daughter of the late Robert Pott, Esq., of the civil service, and niece of the late George Cruttenden, Esq.

Dutch India.

DEATHS.

May 13. At Batavia, Mr. James Sebastian Hodges, son of the late Capt. Joseph Hodges, aged 29.
July 17. On the voyage to Batavia, John, eldest son of John Foster, Esq., Russell Square.

China.

DEATHS.

May 28. At Macao, Mrs. J. R. Sutherland, lady of Mr. James Sutherland, late editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, aged 31.

COURT-MARTIAL.

COLONEL VANS KENNEDY, 26th N.I.

Head-Quarters, Poona, July 30, 1836.

—At a general court-martial assembled at Poona, and of which Brigadier Gen. J. Salter, of the 5th Regt. N.I., is president, Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. Vans Kennedy, of the 26th Regt. N.I., was tried on the following charges, viz. :—

First Charge.—For repeated disobedience of the lawful commands of his superior officer Brigadier I. Kinnersley, commanding in Candoloh; such commands having been conveyed to him at Malligaum, on or about the 23d and 25th of May 1836, in two official letters under the signature of the District Major of Brigade, and dated at Malligaum on those two days respectively, whereby he was directed to attend all parades of the regiment then under his command; and he, the said Col. Vans Kennedy, having in two letters addressed to the said Major of Brigade, and respectively dated on the 23d and 25th of May 1836, declined complying with such commands, till a reference could be made to the general officer commanding the division.

Second Charge.—“For having, in the before-mentioned letter of the 25th May 1836, addressed to the District Major of Brigade, reflected on the conduct of Brigadier Kinnersley, in issuing the orders before-mentioned, in the following words. ‘On the delicacy, however, of addressing such a letter as that of yours of the 23d instant to an officer of my rank and standing, and who has actually served longer in this country than the Brigadier himself, it is not for me to remark, nor with respect to whether, under the circumstances stated in my letter to your address of the 23d instant, which were well known to the Brigadier, the instructions contained in your letter of the same date, were dictated by a regard for the good of the public service, and uninfluenced by personal consideration.’”

Such conduct as above set forth, being unofficerlike, setting a pernicious example, being subversive of military discipline, and in breach of the articles of war.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision :

Finding and Sentence.—That the prisoner, Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. Vans Kennedy, 26th N.I., is not guilty of the first part of the first charge, but he is guilty of the latter part of it; in having in two letters addressed to the Major of Brigade, 25th May 1836, declined complying with the commands of his superior officer, till a reference could be made to the general officer commanding the division.

That he is guilty of the second charge. Such conduct being unofficerlike.

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giving a pernicious example, being subversive of military discipline, and in breach of the articles of war.

The Court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, do adjudge him to be severely reprimanded, in such manner, as His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

Confirmed.

(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut.-Gen.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.

—This case, divested of the extraordinary mass of irrelevant matter which the Court has entered on its proceedings, rests upon simple grounds.

Col. Kennedy assumed charge of the 26th N.I., on the 15th Dec. 1835, and from that period until the 23d May last, being upwards of six months, neither once appeared upon the parade ground of the regiment, nor took the command of it in the field.—Col. Kennedy, some months after he was in command, did not hesitate to state in an official letter to the Commander-in-Chief, and government, that he had never attended a parade of the regiment, and when Brigadier Kinnersley, commanding at Malligaum, was called upon in May last, by his superiors in authority, to report whether the state of the case was amended, he issued a station order, directing officers commanding regiments to attend the parades of their corps.—No notice was taken of that order by Col. Kennedy, nor did he obey it.—Brigadier Kinnersley then directed the Brigadier Major of the station to repeat the order in an official letter to Col. Kennedy, who, instead of complying, remonstrated against the order in his letter of the 23d May.

On the 25th May a second letter was written by the Brigade Major, reiterating the Brigadier's orders that Col. Kennedy should attend the parades of the regiment placed in his charge. To his letter, Col. Kennedy replied on the same day (after two days' consideration of the point), that he declined obedience to the order until it should first be submitted to the general officer commanding the division at Poona, and his pleasure should be known; and moreover, that he did not consider it was competent to the Brigadier to give such an order, upon which act of deliberate disobedience, Brigadier Kinnersley very properly placed Col. Kennedy in arrest.

It is on charges arising out of these transactions that Col. Vans Kennedy has been tried; and it now falls to the Commander-in-Chief to deliver an unreserved opinion on the manner in which the Court has fulfilled its duty.

1. His Excellency is constrained to notice, with extreme disapprobation, the finding of the Court on the first charge: of that finding, the effect is to declare, that an officer under command, who declines

to comply with a positive order emanating from his lawful superior, until a reference which he (the inferior officer) judges to be necessary, shall have been made to still higher authority, is thereby not guilty of disobedience, within the meaning of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War.

2. If this doctrine be correct, it must obviously extend beyond the particular case to which it is applied. If the reference insisted on by Col. Vans Kennedy had taken place, and if the officer referred to had given a decision which he, Col. Vans Kennedy, deemed unjust, it is evident that he might, on the same principle, have demanded a stay of proceedings till an appeal could be referred to authority still higher; a misdecision even from that higher quarter would have created a right of yet ulterior reference: and the process might thus have continued through a succession of references, until all the ascending gradations of military rank were exhausted.

3. But this is not all.—The Mutiny Act has but one rule of obedience for the private soldier and for the highest officer under command. If Col. Vans Kennedy possessed that right of reference which he claimed: the same privilege must equally belong to the youngest recruit in the army. He, like Col. Kennedy, may decline complying with an order which to his judgment seems manifestly unjust, till a reference shall have been made to superior authority, and may in like manner reiterate the application so long as any superior authority remains unconsulted.

4. Following out this principle therefore, into its irresistible consequences, it is a perfectly possible case, that all the most important orders of a commanding officer might be hung up for reference—that his authority might be set at nought, and his power be completely paralyzed, while, at the same time, the officers or soldiers, were were then holding him at defiance, were boasting of their great experience in military law, and preclaiming themselves incapable of the crime of disobedience.

5. That a principle evidently fraught with such pernicious consequences should have been upheld by a general court martial composed of officers of high rank, and long experience, is to the Commander-in-Chief a source of extreme surprise and of inexpressible concern.

6. The Commander-in-Chief has no hesitation in laying it down, on the contrary, as a rule which is sanctioned by the standard opinions on such subjects—a rule which courts-martial have repeatedly of the highest reputation have repeatedly enforced, and which he is persuaded will be confirmed by the authorities of every grade, under whose review the present proceedings are to pass, that, to decline complying with an order, even for a moment,

28. At Madras, Lieut. John Wilson (contd., 6th regt. N.I., to Caroline Jane Branson, sister of J. W. Branson, Esq., solicitor.
July 13. At Madras, Mr. Edward Jarvis, draftsman in the engineer's office, to Miss Emma White.

DEATHS.

April 10. At Pondicherry, Mrs. H. S. Daviot, wife of Capt. C. Daviot.
May 21. At New Town, Vepery, Lennora, wife of Mr. P. Aulhou.
22. At Arnee, Brev. Capt. Alexander Glen, H.M. 22d, M.P.
23. At Calicut, Henry, son of the late Lieut. Smith, H.M. 41st regt., in his 23 year son, of the 11th regt. N.I.
24. At Ganjam, of fever, Ens. J. Renwick, of the 3d regt. N.I., son of Lieut. Renwick, of Greenwich Hospital.
25. At Wallajahabad, Adjutant Thos. Payne, of the 9d Native Veteran Battalion.
26. At New Town, Mr. Henry Hallcome, of the Herald Office, aged 37.
27. At Bellary, Isabella, wife of James Smith, Esq., garrison surgeon.
28. At Tunes, on route to the Western Coast, Major James Nash, 42d regt. N.I.
29. At Bangalore, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. W. Atkinson, merchant at the station.
30. At Trichinopoly, Capt. Philip Mandithou, of H.M. 54th regt., in which regiment he served for upwards of 26 years.
July 6. At Palaveram, Jessie Paulina, wife of J. McKenna, Esq., medical establishment.
Late. At sea, Asst. Surg. Robert Power, medical department.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

CONDUCT OF LIEUT. J. JANVRIN.

Bombay Castle, April 11, 1836.—It having been brought to the notice of government, that Lieut. J. Janvrin, of H. M. 20th regt., having casually arrived at the village of Warshima, in the sub-collectorate of Sholapur, the day after a daring gang robbery had been committed there, went in pursuit of the gang, and succeeded in capturing twenty of their number, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has much pleasure in expressing his high approbation of the meritorious conduct of that officer on that occasion.

PASSAGE ALLOWANCE TO DISMISSED OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, June 18, 1836.—In publishing for general information the following extract from a letter addressed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Government of India, under date the 16th of Dec. 1835, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that the passage money allowance for a dismissed officer is fixed for the future, at Rs. 868.

Para. 10.—“We shall not refuse a free passage to Europe to officers who have been dismissed the service, provided they quit India within six months from the date of their dismissal.”

Asiatic Intelligence.—China.

[Oct.

Grey Cloths.—Of these we have also had a full supply; and they have gone off more freely, and at comparatively better prices than white cloths, ranging from drs. 9½ a 9½ per piece; principally, no doubt, owing to the low duty; grey cloths, of whatever quality, paying the lowest rate. The importation of American domestics has been large, and they have found a ready sale at drs. 2.90 a 3.20 per piece: as, although coarse, they are a much heavier cloth than could be manufactured in England equally cheap.

Chintz Furnitures.—From the little encouragement held out by the low prices two years ago, and the great uncertainty of the demand, the importations have been made less than some years past, and they have continued to support the quotation of last year. Some new patterns on good cloth, without being glazed, have brought drs. 7½ per piece, while old patterns are not worth more than 5 a 6 drs. They should be twenty-eight yards long, and twenty-seven to twenty-eight inches wide, without glazing, and 100 not take off any large quantity.

Cotton Yarn.—The supply, last year, was larger than in any preceding year, and it is still on the increase, being reported this year at about 9,000 piculs; the importation, and the market has, in consequence, frequently been bare of the article; and at one period, sales of Nos. 20 a 58 were made as high as drs. 54 a 56 per picul, and Nos. 18 a 30 at drs. 50. Some heavy arrivals, however, reduced these rates 4 a 6 drs.; and a few days ago, were at drs. 51. The numbers most enquired for at present, are 18 a 26 for the Chin-chew market, for which drs. 44 are recommended. But as an assortment we should 40 a 50, and one-half Nos. 26 a 38. Mule twist, of good quality, in 10lb. buns, silver tickets, and in bales of 3 a 400lb. each.

Cotton sewing-thread is an article unsuited to this market; the Chinese using their own flag or grass, which they find much stronger and cheaper.

Handkerchiefs.—The importations have been considerable; but we cannot ascertain the amount, so many being delivered outside. Turkey-red Monteiths, newest patterns, have been selling at drs. 2 a 2½ per dozen. Chocolate grounds with small white flowers and yellow spots at drs. 30; dark blue grounds and white flowers, at drs. 2; single colours, small size, at drs. 1.25.

Metals.—We are unable to furnish the comparative statements of imports for the last two seasons; but they are very

short of the average of the five preceding years.

Iron.—The importation is estimated at 25,000 piculs, and prices have in consequence been maintained. Although the stock of bar-iron is very heavy, it has been selling at drs. 2 a 2½; but this price has only been obtained by the whole being in one hand, and who has been obliged to support the market. Other kinds have gone off readily, the supply being moderate; hoop at 4 drs.; nail-rod at drs. 3½; round at drs. 3.80, which are our present quotations. In 1,000 piculs, 500 may consist of nail-rod, four sorts, ½ inch and under; 300 round, four sorts, ½ inch and under; and 200 hoop, four sorts, 1½ inch and under; the greater proportion being of the two first sizes.

Lead.—The supply last year did not exceed 15,000 piculs; and this year 25,000 piculs have only hitherto arrived; but even under so moderate importations the price has declined. It remained tolerably steady for some months at drs. 6½ a 6½; the importations, however, at the end of the year, reduced it to our present quotation of drs. 5½; but this price cannot last if much is brought out. The Americans have not imported largely at this season.

Steel.—Very little has been imported during the last or present season; but yet it does not recover from its depression, the price still continuing drs. 4 per picul.

Tin Plates.—There has been a heavy supply. The market was supported for some time by a speculator, and the first importations fetched drs. 10 a 10½; and the price till lately was drs. 9 a 9½; but there is at present no demand, and they would not fetch more than drs. 7 a 7½.

Spelter.—The importation this season has not exceeded 1,500 piculs, and it is now wanted; and 2 a 3,000 piculs would bring drs. 6 per picul. Some arrangement is, we understand, in agitation to render the importation attended with less difficulty and uncertainty.

Copper.—We have had only one or two arrivals from South America with about 5,000 piculs; which sold for shipment to India at drs. 18½ a 19 per picul.

Quicksilver.—The high price in Europe has prevented any shipments to China, beyond a few hundred piculs, and it advanced at one time to drs. 130 per picul; but there was no demand at this price, and it has receded to our present quotation, of drs. 103, which cannot be expected to last under arrivals.

Cotton.—There have been great fluctuations in this article throughout the year. In the beginning of the season, the market was very languid, and best Surats declined to 11½. 5m. a 11½. 8m., Banda and Jalone, 11½. a 11½. 5m., and Cut-

chora to 10½. 5m. The fall in price increased the consumption; and the stock being small when intelligence arrived of a partial failure of the Bombay crop, a reaction followed, and an advance of 2½. per picul on the above rates. Holders were, however, firm for higher prices, and the demand was thus checked; the usual large supplies from Bengal and Madras caused a general depression of 2½. and in some descriptions of 2½. per picul; and even at these reduced rates purchases were only made for immediate wants, the uncertainty of the amount of imports, and the scarcity of money, damping all spirit of speculation. Low prices and a confirmation of the previous report and a failure of the Chinese crop again gave an impulse to the demand; and the clearances for the last six weeks have been fully 6,000 bales per week, with a gradual improvement, particularly in Surats and Madras, of which little more than 12,000 bales of each description remain. The quotations are, best Surats 12½. 5m., a 12½. 8m.; Bengals 10½. 7m., a 11½. 5m.; Madras 11½. a 12½. 8m. The importations may be estimated at

	Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.
Against those of last year.....	130,000	42,000	25,000	197,000
	70,000	125,000	5,000	200,000

Viewing the high prices which have ruled for the last three years rather as the result of the partial failure of the Chinese crops than of any material increase in the consumption, we are of opinion that a continuance of them cannot be relied on under different circumstances; and that operations should, to a certain degree, be founded on the average of the three previous years, with the difference merely, that as the supply from Bengal and Madras has increased so much, the prices of these descriptions and of Bombay cotton, may be expected more nearly to assimilate.

The average importation of the 3 years 1830, 31, 32, were:

Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.
Bales Price	Bales Price	Bales Price	Bales
t. m.	t. m.	t. m.	t. m.
43,000 9, 4	130,000 8, 2	5,180 10	178,780

Opium.—The opening price for both the new Bengal drug and Malwa was low, say drs. 550, at which, and as low as drs. 530 large sales were made: holders being anxious to realize, in consequence of the supply from Bengal being large, and that from Bombay reported to be equally so. Patna and Benares moved off very freely at these rates: and the market being gradually supplied, it rose to drs. 630, a 55, and subsequently as high as drs. 785; between which and drs. 725, it has ranged for the last 3 months, each fresh importation causing merely a tem-

porary depression. The present quotations are drs. 775 for Patna, and drs. 725 for Benares, none having arrived for the last two months, although there are 5 a 600 chests still to come on.

As soon as it was known that the quantity of Malwa would fall so short of what was expected, it advanced to drs. 600, and was afterwards forced up by speculation to drs. 675; but this price could not be supported, and it soon receded to drs. 650, and has since fluctuated between that and drs. 610, our present quotation.

From so much having been delivered on the east coast, we are unable, as yet, to furnish a correct statement of the deliveries and value; but as the remaining stock of both descriptions is not large, we estimate that they will be fully equal to the last year or two.

The supply for next season is reported at 14,000 Patna and Benares, and 16 a 18,000 chests of Malwa. Such an increase will call for the greatest caution in purchases; as we expect to see the prices here lower than for some years past.

Turkey opium, which in the early parts of the season was selling at drs. 500 a 250, advanced with the other descriptions, and it is held at drs. 590 a 600; but the demand is limited, and these prices could only be obtained under a small stock and moderate importation.

Rice has become a considerable item in the imports. The price is very fluctuating, depending so much on the Chinese crops. It frequently pays a good profit, as in the middle of the season, when Bengal advanced to drs. 2½, Java and Manila to drs. 2.40 per picul. Generally, however, for fair cargo rice, drs. 2 per picul may, we think, be safely calculated on; and this will yield a small freight, and relieve the vessel from the greater part of the heavy port charges, which, on a rice ship, do not much exceed drs. 1,300. But the cargo must be rice and treasure only. Rice is always procurable in Bengal and Java; from Manila the export is at times prohibited. The quotations are—Bengal drs. 2.20. Java and Manila drs. 2 a 2 10 per picul, and rather on the advance.

In closing our remarks on imports, there are one or two points connected with them, to which we deem it right to advert.

It is frequently impracticable to dispose of goods on arrival, without a very serious sacrifice; they are therefore necessarily warehoused to await a market; and are thus exposed to the risk of fire, which is considerable, and against which shippers should, if possible, protect themselves.

From the difficulty, and at times impossibility to effect cash sales, two months on credit, has become the general usage on most descriptions of goods; and any ir-

HOM INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. ROBERTSON.
The East-India Company's Directors, when Mr. Robertson, Esq. was re-appointed provisionally third ordinary member of the Council of India, and to take rank as such in the event of any vacancy occurring among the first three ordinary members.

THE LATE CAPT. HORSBURGH.

A Meeting of the Society of East-India Commanders took place at the Jerusalem Coffee House on the 29d Nov. for the purpose of discussing a question relative to the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Captain Horsburgh, hydrographer to the East-India Company's service, to be raised by public subscription, in consequence of the valuable acquisition given to the last-named service by his charts; at which meeting it was resolved that a subscription should be opened forthwith. Several persons connected with the East-India Company's service have already come forward liberally.

SHOAL IN THE CHINA SEAS.

Shoal discovered by the ship *Bombay Castle* in the China Seas, named by Capt. Wemyss (commander of that ship) the "St. Andrew's Shoal."

Extract from the Log.

Nov. 30, 1855, at 7.30 A.M. (supposing ourselves to be between Prince of Wales Bank and Amboina Sand, about midway,) while lying N.W. with a light breeze, observed breakers in three or four different places bearing N.N.W. Were ship immediately, and while in the act of wearing, had a cast of 12 fms.; hauled close to the wind (steering S.S.E.) had the following soundings (the rocks very plain under the bottom,) 54, 104, 18, 27, 28, 25, 41; breakers just in sight from the poop 54 fms. When in 94, the breakers could not be more than 14 mile distant.

The breakers on this shoal appear to be in latitude 7. 55. 30. N., longitude 111. 47. 30 E. (corrected from sights taken at Pulo Condore, seven days after), and the shoal itself of considerable extent, as at noon, Nov. 30, we had 23 fms. (very fine sand and shells) in 7. 50. N., and when at anchor 14 mile S.S.E. from breakers in 50 fms. rollers were seen from mast-head to S.W. ward about 4 miles distant; the boat about 4 miles W.N.W. had 9 fms. (hard rock), and the ship next day passed over 7, 8, and 9 fms. in 7. 53. lat., and saw discoloured water to S.S.E. The

extent to westward of the meridian given above, we had not time or opportunity to ascertain.

From the appearance while at anchor, should say, that this shoal is formed by a chain of rocks lying in a half-moon or semicircle, its convex part to N.W., and open to the Eastward, with a patch of 7 fms. bearing S.S.E. from breakers about four miles distant.

While at anchor between the above patch and the breakers (in the concave), we laid remarkably smooth, hardly taunting the cable, and very little current running (to N.E.); although the next day, when out of soundings, the ship was swept to the N. E., considerably, as appears from her having come upon the shoal again next morning in 24 fms., steering all the night S.S.W. with a 2 or 24 knot breeze.

We laid so perfectly smooth while at anchor, that the ship was kept on a sheer by the lead-line having got jammed among the rocks.

COMPANY'S AGENTS AT THE CAPE.

Messrs. Dickson, Burnie, and Co. are appointed Agents for the Honourable East-India Company, to succeed Mr. Hawkins at the Cape of Good Hope.

DUTIES AT SINGAPORE.

"India Board, Oct. 30, 1855.

"Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 1st of September, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to send to you, for the information of the Directors of the Glasgow East-India Association, a copy of a letter from Mr. Dickinson, the deputy secretary of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company. The Board regret exceedingly that the mistake should have taken place, and that so much delay should have occurred in communicating it to you. The Board are fully convinced of the impolicy of levying duties at Singapore, and have expressed their desire that despatches should be immediately forwarded to India, directing the Government to suspend, if not already enacted, and to repeal, if enacted, the proposed imposts. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

"R. Gordon.

"A. Wardrop, Esq., Secretary to the Glasgow East-India Association."

In explanation of the above, it may be necessary to state, that the Glasgow and other East-India Associations, having represented to the Board of Control the impolicy of levying duties at Singapore, the Board communicated with the Court

