THE

ASIATIC JOURNA

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MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR

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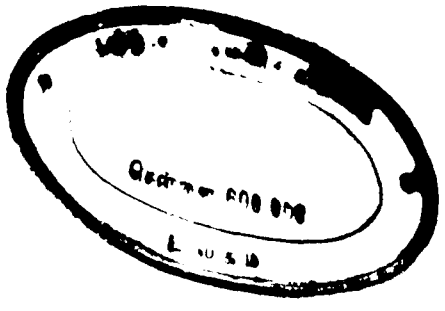
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THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL.

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ANGLO-INDIAN SOCIETY.*

UNTIL steam and rail-roads shall have brought England and India into closer approximation, so as to increase the ebb and flow of intercourse, the manners of the English residents in the latter country, where adventitious circumstances modify habits, tastes, and opinions, will continue to be discriminated by peculiar traits from those at home. The distinction is strongly defined; yet it is surprising that a society, which is of so anomalous a genus, and which abounds with so many eccentric varieties, should have had so few describers. Some of the species have, in fact, become extinct; others are becoming so; and after the lapse of a few years, when the present generation of Anglo-Indians shall be solicited to feed the insatiable appetite of the press with their reminiscences, these by-gone characters will be looked at with the same indefinite sentiments which the specimens of antediluvian animals inspire, whose existence ordinary observers neither wholly deny nor wholly believe;—which seem to occupy an intermediate place between the real and the imaginary. Perhaps the key to the problem may be found in the fact, which is often overlooked, that descriptions of a society are interesting to us in the inverse ratio of its difference from our own. Delineations of manners visible on all sides, in a community of which we form a part, prove infinitely more attractive than the most elaborate portraiture of those remote, either in time or place, from ours: just as we dwell with more complacency upon even the silhouettes of our own families and friends, although the originals are daily seen, than upon polished portraits of ancient heroes, however renowned. The ground of this preference, which appears at first sight repugnant to the natural curiosity which belongs to a rational being, is in reality reasonable enough: in respect to both persons and manners, we are in a better condition to appreciate the verisimilitude in one case than in the other.

Whether this exposition of causes and effects will prove consolatory to the few, who have attempted pictures of Anglo-Indian manners, and have failed, more or less, in the attempt, we know not; to us, at least, it is a satisfactory solution. Still, there are not wanting encouragements to further

* The English in India, and other Sketches. By a Traveller. Two vols. London. 1835. Longman & Co.

attempts. The increasing infusions of Anglo-Indians into the home society, impart to it a relish for Indian products, and the social peculiarities of the East, as well as Eastern luxuries, are becoming more familiar to the world of taste and fashion. Further; the fiction or fable, contrived to serve the purpose of a vehicle, may be attractive; the dialogue may be spirited and piquant; these and other accidents, by affording compensations, may reconcile the reader to the scene and persons of the drama.

The "English in India," which has led to these reflections, is not a very successful effort to fix in permanent colours the volatile and evanescent hues of Anglo-Indian manners. It is a mere novel, the incidents of which are common-place, and there is very little art displayed in grouping the characters, or in what painters would call the composition of the piece. Two young ladies, both remarkable for beauty and accomplishments, though forming a contrast to each other in mind and character, proceed from England to India. Introduced into Anglo-Indian society (in the Mofussil) under very favourable circumstances, the most striking of the two, Miss Albany, who went out fraught with her mother's precepts, inculcating the sacrifice of sentiment to interest, and whose whole character is formed of artificial qualities, falls at once, contrary to probability, if not to nature, in vulgar love with a man of similar character, accomplished, handsome, but aspiring, calculating, selfish, and far below the grade to which her mother and herself had confined her matrimonial views. This man, though he admires Miss Albany, loves, so far as he could love, her companion; and after some ineffectual endeavours to seduce him into an offer, Miss Albany marries a person whom she thoroughly despises, but whose official rank reconciles him to her pride. The other lady, Miss Middleton, who proceeded to India with no aspirations after mere rank and wealth, and in whose bosom the chilling airs of affectation and selfishness had not vainly attempted to subdue the voice of nature, becomes the wife of a subaltern of humble expectations, though of noble family. Prosperity smiles upon them; the death of an elder brother opens to the Hon. Mr. Travers an avenue to wealth and rank; and he and his amiable wife are soon settled happily in England. Meanwhile, Mrs. Tomkins (a name not received in exchange for the mellifluous one of Albany without a pang), after a short career of splendour, as lady resident, commences a clandestine intercourse with Captain Seymour, the man who had captivated her affections, but had mortified her vanity by his taeit refusal of her. Scandal breathes upon her fame; her husband, who is described as insignificant and almost contemptible, but who appears a man of sense and firmness, remonstrates; but she vindicates the justice of the world's surmises by throwing herself unsolicited upon Captain Seymour; and the brilliant Harriet Albany sinks into crime, degradation, and contempt.

Such is the tale chosen to exhibit the character of the "English in India." The chief episodical personages in the novel are Mrs. Huggins, the half-caste wife of a colonel,—a virago, whose vulgarity and insolence are not relieved by a single quality which could make her endurable,—and

the satellites of Mrs. Huggins, both ladies and officers, who are supposed to submit tamely to all her vulgar caprices for the sake of having the run of her table and house. These individuals, who are introduced, like Virgil's Gyas and Cloanthus, in order to make up the party, rather than for anything they say or do, with Colonel and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, who are seldom seen, and of whom it is difficult to form a definite idea, and one or two other every-day characters, constitute the entire list of the *dramatis personæ*.

Where characters are shewn in exaggerated shapes and proportions, as most of the characters in this novel are, it would be absurd to say that there is no individuality. The author is entitled to whatever praise belongs to the limner who paints faces which cannot be confounded together. But there is little or no finish even in the descriptions of the individuals, and when we endeavour to compare those descriptions with the originals, that is, to observe how far conduct and sentiments embody the abstract idea of the author, the attempt, even in the gross instance of Mrs. Huggins, is nugatory. Lieutenant Travers, who is described as an amiable person, neither says nor does any thing whatever to justify this character; and, on the other hand, Major Bing, who is represented as "the most undaunted liar extant," as possessing "no other qualification in the world, the whole man being absorbed in one immense fiction," is really a very modest fib-teller, at the worst, and were we not assured that "his one gigantic intellect propagated unutterable falsehoods," we should have surmised that he was an honest gentleman, slightly addicted to "laxity of narration."

The work has a defect still more fatal than those we have enumerated; it presents scarcely any views of Anglo-Indian manners. But for a few exotic terms and phrases, and some tolerable specimens of Hindustani English, which are not unexceptionable certificates, we should suspect that the author had never visited India at all. Even the portrait of Mrs. Huggins herself, a specimen of a very peculiar race, which has few intellectual and moral features perfectly in common with ours, gives us no other idea of the original, than of an English cook-maid, who has become the wife and the bully of her master. The character the author professes to draw is that of "an individual belonging to a peculiar species, — a woman born in India,—a Hindoo-Briton,—possessing some natural wit and shrewdness, but no more education than is attainable at a Calcutta boarding-school,—that is, just sufficient to pervert the gifts of nature." The author adds, that the character is painted from the life, and that the person "is so generally known in the Mofussil, or up-country stations, as to render her character public property." *Tant pis*. Either the selection is an injudicious one, or all the characteristic and distinguishing traits have been lost in the copy, and none but the most superficial and general features retained.

Nevertheless, although we have been constrained to speak of this novel in such disparaging terms, it is not altogether without merit. There is a glow and vivacity in the language, and a colloquial ease in the dialogue, which prevent any sense of *ennui;* and we are strongly disposed to think that, if

the author, in another attempt, were to bestow more care and pains upon the construction of the tale, and upon the outline and filling up of the characters, he (or she, for we are somewhat in doubt as to the author's sex) would produce something that might deserve a far more favourable sentence than we can justly pass upon the "English in India."

We subjoin a few extracts from the novel. The following are two of the perpetual guests of the Huggins's:—

Mrs. Huggins had as many satellites as the Georgium Sidus. At the head of her present list stood Ensign Simms, as gentle a youth as a red coat ever blushed upon. He was a very small gentleman, whose delicate proportions seemed as if he were selected by his patroness for the sake of the marked contrast he offered to the magnitude of her full-blown person. He was a smooth-faced, sallow-complexioned youth, evidently designed by Nature as a model for the genus that figures on the wrong side of a haberdasher's counter. His genius, moreover, had a decided inclination for that line. His gloves,—his stocks,—all the paraphernalia of his wardrobe,—were selected with the nicest discrimination of their quality, and with a scrupulous regard to their fitting him accurately. Yet, with that *want of keeping* common in poor human beings, with all his finical precision, his leading passion was a fondness for dogs. Wherever his quarters were fixed, it was his first care to erect kennels for the accommodation of the four-footed favourites he carried about with him, and he superintended in person their feeding, &c. &c., with a zeal that contrasted forcibly with his ordinary coldness. His principal recreation was shooting,—a pursuit to which he was addicted rather from a predilection for canine society, than from an unamiable propensity to slaughter any part of the creation. He found greater pleasure in the sound of his own "*halloo!*" than in the report of his gun; at least this inference was drawn from the fact that he rarely bagged any game. On the whole, he was a very inoffensive specimen of selfishness, following his own inclinations with praise-worthy straightforwardness, and caring very little for the life or death of any individual in the world, except as his own promotion might thereby be advanced. With all these excellent qualities,—with the additional negative characteristics of being no swearer, no drunkard, no brawler,—it is not surprising that "little Simms" was declared by the whole regiment, and the society in general, to be "a very gentlemanly fellow."

Scarcely second to Ensign Simms, in the favour of Mrs. Huggins, ranked Lieutenant Mac Wharley; and perhaps there lurked a little of the mischievous acuteness of the lady in placing these two contrasts in the close juxtaposition by which she delighted to honour them. Mr. MacWharley was so singularly rough and blunt, as to be unanimously shunned by those who had no taste for being wounded by the bristles of a hedge-hog. He spoke with the voice of a stentor, which to fastidious ears was not rendered more tolerable by a broad Scotch accent, that bore undeniable evidence to the land of his nativity. His dress, if not so strictly correct as that of Ensign Simms, was always extremely passable, for, to give the gentlemen of India their due, slovenliness is by no means their besetting sin. He insisted that Scotland possessed all the national virtues that could appertain unto any country, and that every individual Scotchman was a very clever and a very honourable fellow. He never read himself, but he was as insolent as he dared, to any luckless wight who, in his presence, ventured to disapprove either the politics, literature, or principles, either of "*the* Edinburgh" or "Blackwood;" and as it was scarcely possible to speak of them, on the same occasion, without condemning *one*,—as it is evident that the same thing cannot be at once black and white,—his wrath was excited with considerable frequency. He followed, without being conscious of it, Doctor Parr's never-enough-to-be-commended rule of proceeding with a literary antagonist; "he never argued: he asserted." Having no judgment of his own, he thought it amazingly fine to bully other people out of theirs;—thus reducing them to his level. He knew nothing of the "retort courteous," and just avoided the "lie direct," from an intimate persuasion of the consequences that must infallibly result from his indulging the bent of his humour, and which he was too prudent to encounter. He had the common weakness of his countrymen—an affectation of being well-descended, and an utter contempt for all the ungentilities of commerce; which was the more to be deplored, as it was in the knowledge of certain persons in the cantonment, that his extraction was of such a nature as to entitle him to appear in the society of gentlemen only from having a commission; his family being of the most obscure class in a provincial town in the north of Scotland. With all his love for his country, however, nothing enraged him more than to be pronounced a Scotchman by his accent, as he piqued himself on having entirely overcome it. He was rash, impetuous, and headstrong;—talked very largely of his contempt for every military superior who presumed to interfere with him,—but had enough of the "*white feather*" to steer clear of any ruinous indiscretion. People who disliked either, used to designate him and Simms, when they appeared together in Mrs. Huggins's train, as "fire and water," which was the more applicable, because the two had a secret antipathy, whose occasional effervescence was not unlike the *hissing* produced by plunging red-hot iron into cold water.

We now give a full-length view of Mrs. Huggins herself:—

"So you are all come, I see," said Mrs. Huggins, entering the hall when she had kept her visitors waiting at least five-and-twenty minutes, whilst she completed her toilette. "I wish some of you would for once send an excuse, just for the novelty of the thing. I don't know what you'll do for dinner parties when Huggins and I are off for Europe, for you can't fancy he's to stay *here* all his life, and be superseded just as those people at Madras please—for such a prig too as Middleton. Mrs. Roland, what a fright you have made of yourself in that new gown! Nature has done enough for you in that line, my dear, you may safely leave her to herself. Mac Wharley, that white jacket of yours bears marks of the dog-kennel, and I insist on your sending for another. Simms, there is scandal about you in the cantonment; they say your hair and your skin are made to match; cowslip-colour they call the tint of both; what is it like? I know nothing about *your* English fruits."

"Cowslips are flowers," insinuated Major Bing.

"Don't tell any lies to me, Bing," retorted the lady. "Don't I know they make a slip-slop they call cowslip-wine in England? Summers, did you ever laugh in your life? Look at Mrs. Harding's red nose and begin. Dickey, my dear, what are you waiting for? Are we never to have dinner?—Go and call the butler directly; Summers will be famished into an hysteric if he waits longer. Can none of you speak? You get more stupid every day; I am tired to death of every one of you. If Richard Huggins takes my advice, we shall beat a march before you think of it."

"I will talk," said Major Bing, "with the greatest delight, my dearest Mrs.

Huggins, if you will only be so kind as to indulge me with a plate of soup first; my inner man is positively in a state of starvation."

"I'll indulge you with two plates of soup, if you will favour me with one word of truth," said Mrs. Huggins with acrimony. "I shall not forget in a hurry your impudent imposture about that Miss Albany!"

"Be merciful," said Bing, imploringly; "my head was mystified at the time, and I confounded her with Lady Catherine Albany, the daughter of the Earl and Countess of Albany, who are my second cousins on the grandmother's side."

There was a general laugh.

"Upon my word and honour," began Major Bing, but he was interrupted by Captain Summers, who ventured to admonish him that that was not an affirmation to be lightly made by an officer.

"Upon my veracity, then—"

The laugh was more vociferous.

"Hold your tongue, Bing, at present, and give somebody else leave to speak. You are always so deucedly talkative, no other soul can manage to insert a word in your parentheses," said Mrs. Huggins.

"You are very hard on me," replied the Major. "You complain of our silence, and then chide me who am good enough to exert myself to remove the cause of your displeasure."

"You are too obliging; one kind thought for me and a thousand for yourself. However, Dickey, dinner; don't you hear? Take Mrs. Harding. Mrs. Harding, don't be making a fuss; take the Colonel's arm. Summers, come here. Mrs. Roland take Bing—the others are only subalterns. Mac Wharley, have you changed your jacket?—Very well—don't run after Mrs. Roland as if you were going to knock her down. A subaltern won't do for her, let me tell you, whilst there is the least chance of her getting anything better. Simms, you have some of that beastly lavender-water about you. I have a great mind to order you away."

By the time this harangue was finished, the party were seated round the table, and engaged in discussing the soup, an operation so interesting as to engross the eyes and understanding of the whole assemblage.

"Excellent!" said Captain Summers, with all the emphasis of sincerity, as he sent away his plate. "Mrs. Huggins, allow me the pleasure of wine; you will not take beer at present, I presume?"

Mrs. Huggins nodded twice; once in acquiescence, and again as she put the glass to her lips.

"Dickey, mind how you carve that ham," said the lady with an elevated voice. "You spoiled the last—I hate to have anything at your end of the table that is fit to be eaten. You don't call that carving I hope; *I* call it mangling. Simms, draw the dish to you and cut it. It is the only chance there is of its being eatable. Colonel, give Simms the knife and fork."

This was a command after the colonel's own heart, the very proposition he would have given the world to make, if he had had presumption enough to do so. It was a liberty, however, he never ventured to take in his own house. He was a *bahadur* only in those of his friends.

"Mrs. Harding," resumed the lady hostess, now directing her observation to the right side of her table, "I am astonished to see you eating that pilau. It always disagrees with you. I never *will* have one again when you are coming. Boy, take away Mrs. Harding's plate. Take some of that boiled beef; it will just suit you. Boy, take the pickled limes to Mrs. Harding. Mrs. Roland, are you sending your plate for another slice of ham, the *third!* Some people have stomachs that can digest anything. Simms, are you waiting for beer? Boy, a bottle of beer to Simms sahib. Richard Huggins, why don't you ask Mrs. Harding to take beer? dinner will be done before she gets a glass. Mac Wharley step into the verandah, and see what that bhoi is about? The punkah scarcely moves, and I am just dying of heat. I hate to have hot dishes steaming under one's nostrils so long. Eat as much as you like, even you, Summers, but be quick over it."

Our last extract exhibits Miss Albany and Captain Seymour at a native fête:—

It was as lovely a night as ever relieved the fervours of an Indian day, when all that were most distinguished, most brilliant, and most beautiful, of the society both of the residency and cantonment of Kirkpore, were assembled in the gardens of the summer-palace of the rajah. The moon shone brightly, but its light, delicious as it was, was overwhelmed by the glare of the thousand lamps that threw an artificial day over the gay crowd. The air was fragrant with the perfumes of orange-trees, limes, myrtles, jessamines,—rich, in short, with that peculiar and spicy aroma, with which the breezes of the East are laden. A band of English musicians was stationed amongst the trees, pouring forth loud strains of spirit-stirring and martial music. The waters of the lake in the midst of the gardens sparkled beneath the reflection of the lights in earth and heaven, whilst little illuminated boats scudded over the surface, seeming, as they darted along, like shooting stars. They were freighted with groups of nâtch-girls, who, during the progress of the evening, poured forth those dramatic strains in which the inhabitants of the East delight. Hindoo nobles, wandering about in their picturesque national costume,—wearing the richest shawls in drapery, or wreathed as turbans, or clad in gay and glittering scarfs of coloured muslin and gold,—added a truly oriental character to the whole spectacle, and reminded the crowds of Europeans that they were near an Asiatic prince, who at that moment was seated in his durbar.

Everything breathed of regal state, except the port of the sovereign himself. Placed, by the prowess of British arms, on the musnud, from which his family had been expelled by civil dissensions, it seemed as if the young prince had lost, in the miserable and abject obscurity of his boyhood, all those qualities which the vulgar believe inherent in the blood royal. Elevated to a throne, he could not shake off the influence of education, and leaving the interests of his kingdom to the care of his ministers, he abandoned himself to the voluptuous indulgences of the zenanah, so that his mind had become "embodied and embruted, until it had quite lost the divine semblance of its first being." The costly pearls that were suspended from his neck,—the magnificent diamonds that flashed like a sun upon his brow,—did but increase the meanness of his whole person, by the contrast they forced upon the mind of the spectators. For him,—the lord of the feast,—it seemed as if all that was brightest and most beautiful around him, had no charms. He sat amongst his courtiers, with half-closed eyes, gazing languidly upon the forms that flitted before him, apparently oppressed with the most cruel languor, and shrinking beneath the weight of those dignities he was compelled to sustain. His reception of the more distinguished of the English ladies who were introduced to him,—those of the family of the resident and of the commanding officer of the force,—was in the highest degree ungracious and repulsive. He muttered a few inaudible words as they curtseyed, which his vakeel interpreted into a

compliment of most oriental hyperbole, and appeared to breathe freely only when they had retired from his presence.

Radiant in all the animation naturally inspired by a scene so novel, Harriet Albany glittered in the throng, as "some gay creature of the element." Dressed with the most exquisite taste,—her complexion glowing with the excitement of the hour,—her eyes sparkling with the consciousness of deserving and attracting the most intense admiration,—even Seymour himself for a moment doubted, whether there were not, in her dazzling beauty, something that eclipsed all the soft loveliness of the gentle Florence. Captivated by the witchery of her smile, he found himself near her, and was presently breathing into her ear all those *intangible* tendernesses which mean everything or nothing, as the speaker and the hearer choose to interpret them. In this case, there was an unfortunate disagreement in the wishes of the two parties most interested. He, who offered that adulation, laid it as incense upon an altar dedicated to the idol of the hour, while *she* received it as the serious expression of feelings at length strong enough to be irresistible. Alive to emotions as new as they were dangerous, Harriet, at that moment, forgot all the ambition of her character. An indefinite hope of living with and for Seymour possessed her now, for the first time, and imparted to her manner a softness so unusual, that the object of it felt its danger too strongly to trust himself longer within its sphere. He dreaded being betrayed into crossing the rubicon, whence it would be impossible for him to retrace his steps.

Assuming a tone of sarcasm, as unlike as possible to the vein of his previous conversation, he commenced his usual amusement of anatomising the manner and style of every person on whom his eye rested. Awakened by the change in him from her momentary dream, Harriet, with one sigh perhaps that thoughts so sweet were but a dream, adopted immediately the tone he thought fit to assume, and assisted him, with admirable tact, in showing up poor Mrs. Huggins, who was parading the gardens in a dress of flame-coloured gauze, and glittering with ornaments in every part of her person on which it was possible to place one.

"Here comes a spirit of evil," said he, "clad in robes whose hue too plainly bespeaks the fiery atmosphere of the place it has quitted."

"Or a spirit of light borne earthwards on a rainbow, that has caught the hue of the vehicle by which it passed," said the lady.

"I yield to you! A flight like that is quite beyond my poor imagination. I leave Mrs. Huggins in your charitable hands, and she may be thankful to the benevolence of the seraph-face I see yonder, that has inspired me with such tender mercy."

Harriet's eye followed the glance of his, and rested, at length, on the radiant face of the angel Florence. Supported by her father's arm, but listening with the most undeviating attention to the conversation of Travers, who was on her left hand, her sweet eyes were lighted up by an animation wholly *spiritual*, and Harriet, even Harriet, with all her vanity, could not but be conscious, that there was a charm in her innocent rival, which, whilst she perceived its full force, was unintelligible to herself.

INDO-GRECIAN ANTIQUITIES.

To the Editor.

Sir:—The journey of Messrs. Burnes and Gerard into Bactria and Transoxiana was not undertaken a day too soon. Another year, and even the minor glory of participation in the discoveries made by foreigners in these regions would, to our eternal shame, have been snatched from our hands. It has been left to the ingenious and active-minded Jaquemont to explore the riches of Cashmere; to the Chevalier Ventura to open the tombs of the Bactrian and Indo-Scythic kings; to Meyendorf to describe Bokhara; to De Körös to sit down for years on our very frontier, amidst the heaps of Budhist literature in Thibet; to M. Masson to remain for years in Balkh, the city of Zerdusht and the Greek and Parthian kings; to M. Honigberger to luxuriate amongst the tumuli at Cabul: and all before we make a single move!* How are we to account for this apathy? Is it wise to attempt to do so—to disclose our inglorious inactivity, after being so long masters of India, and with our armies for more than a-quarter of a century posted upon the frontiers of the Punjab, the ancient Panchalica? Several reasons might be assigned for this, some of a public nature; but I will be satisfied with repeating one, which is elsewhere mentioned, *viz.*, the dissemination of an opinion, that there was nothing left worthy of research within the vast limits of our sway! an opinion advanced by those who had obtained renown in this very field, and which could not fail to have a withering influence on all inclined to similar pursuits. Nor was this lethargy of years disturbed until the institution of the Asiatic Society of Paris, after which *followed* that of London, when the great beacon-light of Oriental language and literature soon collected a few scattered rays around him. From this, the mother-lamp in Calcutta was re-illumed, and has since been kept burning with a brilliancy to which for years it had been a stranger, having hitherto long been not a light in darkness, but as darkness amidst light. Nor is it again likely to be dimmed. Though such censure may be deemed presumptuous and severe, it is nevertheless true, and may work good. But what are these passing remarks of one so desirous it were otherwise? what the causticity of Schlegel, compared to the following sensible reflection of the simple-minded and sagacious Mohun Lall (written from Cabul on his return with Dr. Gerard), when noticing the history and antiquities of these regions: "it surprises me much that the English power never consider of such valuable discoveries respecting the old Grecian provinces, which history tells us existed in these very tracts, while the gentlemen of foreign countries wear the crown of knowledge and fame, by disclosing the treasures of antiquity."

This reflection arises out of his mention of those *topes*, or sepulchral monuments, of which Mr. Elphinstone gave the first account in that of Manikyala. According to Mohun Lall, there are "plenty of these topes" between Cabul and Jullalabad, which latter city, he adds, was one of the Bactrian capitals. This most intelligent Hindu (who ought to be made an honorary member of

* I do not forget the valuable work of Mr. Elphinstone, which is a text-book to all travellers in these regions, mingling the rare qualities of the philosopher with the traveller; but this journey arose out of political circumstances, and was not undertaken for the *purpose* of discovery. Of the literary results of poor Moorcroft's ill-planned expedition, too few to fight and too many for necessity, we have had little information. What has become of the MSS. of this ill-fated and enthusiastic man? It is said that Mr. Fraser, *of Dehli*, obtained many of them: he could not do a greater service to science than to put them into the hands of his ardent-minded and intelligent brother for publication. Every scrap of MS. of this man is the property of his country; and as his style was peculiar, it should undergo as little metamorphosis as possible.—[The MSS. of Mr. Moorcroft have been placed in the hands of Professor Wilson, and are likely soon to be published. Editor.]

every Asiatic Society) also describes an "ancient Hindu city," two miles south of Cabul, and whence Dr. Gerard excavated a Budhic idol; and "a plain called *Bahar*, near Bala-bagh, where they often find large stone vessels, containing dead bodies, looking like the people who do penance, their locks and eye-brows not worn out by age;* and what is astonishing, under their feet they found numerous copper coins enclosed in small boxes." In all probability, this is a Grecian, or Indo-Grecian, necropolis; and the copper coins found in the stone vessels, or sarcophagi, may be the customary fee for old Charon, somewhat orientalized and amplified, instead of the single obolus between the teeth of the dead.

This brings me to the immediate object of this letter—to make known to your readers, *en attendant* Dr. Gerard's and Mr. Masson's prolific stores, an addition either to the Bactrian or to the Indo-Getic medals, of which growing numismatical family I am permitted to assume the paternity. The following is an extract from the December number of the *Bulletin* of the Archæological Society of Rome: and doubtless the contributor is one of the foreign gentlemen "wearing the crown of knowledge," of whom Mohun Lall speaks.

"Signor Honigberger has returned from a voyage in the East, laden with an abundant antiquarian harvest of most important medals. Among the more remarkable are, a large one of Demetrius; another, very beautiful and in fine preservation, of Euthydemus; and a third, extremely perfect, of Hormusdas, of the Sassanian dynasty—all three, it would appear, hitherto unknown (*inedites*). But what seems to us to merit still more consideration, is a similar monument with the name of a king, *Kadfise*, written in Greek characters. Signor Honigberger discovered it in the vicinity of Kabul; where, in a small wooden case, amongst a quantity of ashes and earth, he found a little silver box containing the above-mentioned coin, together with a blackish (or dark-coloured) *nerastra* (stone in the form of an egg), with some small bones, apparently those of a child. Upon the medal is the bust of an aged man, of no very noble expression, bald-headed, in a simple garb, and holding in his right hand an implement resembling a hammer. Around it is a very distinct inscription, in Greek characters, ΚΑΔΦΙΣΕC ΒΑΣΙΛΕΤC; and, less well-preserved, other characters resembling MO. On the reverse is a naked youth, on whose head are traces of a turban or cap (*berretta*), and an inscription in Persian characters of the ancient Pehlvi (*caratteri Persiani dell' antico Pehlvi*). Honigberger states that he has other medals of this same king—hitherto unknown to history and numismatics. Another medal in gold, which the same traveller left with an amateur of antiquities at St. Petersburgh, shews the entire figure of a similar king, armed from head to foot, and in the inscription, which is well-preserved, the Greek characters B and O are legible. On the reverse is a man, clothed, with a horned animal before him. The epigraph on this is likewise in the ancient Pehlvi character."†

Of Demetrius we already possess knowledge, through Meyendorf, who, in his Voyage to Bokhara, has given an engraving of this, the most perfect Bactrian medal yet discovered, save my own Apollodotus. Of Euthydemus there are several in Europe, but it may be doubted whether any one of them was found east of the Persian Gulf. Of Hormusdas, and all his tribe, Mr. Steuart has the finest collection of any individual living. But who is this new king, under this unclassical, un-Grecian name of KADFISES? found in one of these topes at Cabul, and consequently, we may surmise, a king thereof. It is

* Abulfazil says embalmed mummies had been found in the caves of Bamian.

† Extracted from the *Bullettino dell' Instituto di Corrispondenza Archilogica*, No. 126, di Dicembre 1334.

absolutely incumbent to widen the circle of dominion of these perhaps mixed descendants in blood, the successors to the conquests of Alexander, or we shall soon find Bactria far too small a space for them during the short century that kingdom existed under Greek princes. We are told that Alexander divided his Indian conquests amongst several of his lieutenants: besides Seleucus, who had Bactria, and others, the region between Cabul and the kingdom of Taxiles was, to the best of my recollection, assigned to Python. It is for his name, therefore, and the members of his dynasty, that our archæologists have to make search; but, above all, to discover dates. As there is no delineation of the coin in the *Bulletino* from which the above is translated, it is impossible to say whether the letters MO are disposed chronogrammatically or otherwise. Like the Apollodotus and Menander, and others, discovered by myself above twenty years ago, the coins of M. Honigberger are stated to have the same Pehlvi or Zend characters on the reverse; and as in mine these are perfect, it has been a matter of some surprise to me, so much as this ancient language has been cultivated on the continent, that no duplicate epithet of the Greek has been traced to the Zend inscription. We have a right to deduce a fact of some importance from these bilingual epigraphs, *i.e.* a political change, perhaps that of a new dynasty—of a Getic on the Grecian, or *vice versâ*. I argue thus from a class of coins in my possession, the common currency of some of the Rajpoot princes of the desert, having the usual names and symbols, but which, on their subjugation, had been in the mint of the conqueror to have his name struck on the reverse. On the facility of this process we need not go to the East for enlightenment: look at the coins of republican France, bearing the cap of liberty, or lictors' rods, on one side, and Louis XVI. on the other. I possess an Antiochus, who, it is well known, invaded India from his government of Syria; and a Seleucus (if my memory is not treacherous) of exquisite perfection and beauty. But the inscriptions are in Greek only, and I did not engrave them with the plate which I presented to the Royal Asiatic Society, because they were not found *within* the limits of their Indian conquests, but in the countries bordering the Persian Gulf, still rich in medals, Greek and Roman.* It was here that SESTINI made his collection and obtained his *Heliocles*, now placed amongst the Bactrian kings, which facts he told me himself at Florence ten years ago. Nor would the fact of a simply Grecian legend suffice to prove the princes purely Grecian; or the Arsacidæ might claim this distinction, as the legends on the coins of this dynasty are all in Greek: but even from this I assume that a bilingual legend indicates the period of change. I would suggest that all future kings, such as *Kadfise*, should form a new series of the Indo-Getic successors of the Greeks, in which class might be arranged all whose names are not of decided Greek origin. I use the term *Indo-Getic* or *Indo-Sacæ*, as Indo-Scythic, proposed by Schlegel; though it conveys a familiar meaning, yet that meaning is doubtful and of indefinite application. It was from the Getic nation, which professed the doctrine of the soul's immortality, which opposed the Persian Cyrus, and which was still a mighty *oordoo* under their great khan, Timoor, when the Chagitai of this name was born, that the irruption took place which overturned the Greek kingdom of Bactria. What the distinction at this period between the Getes and Sacas was, amongst whom the Macedonian erected the furthest Alexandria (now happily discovered by M. Masson), it is impossible to trace, but at the period of the Timoors the former were yet "infidel," while the latter had

* My *Antiochus*, the gift of my friend Mr. Steuart, and a gold *Vespasian*, given to me by Commander Harris, of the Bombay Marine, were both found there.

embraced "the faith;" which aided the policy of the Chagitai in his extermination of the Gete race, even to their name. It is immaterial which of these two terms, *Gete* or *Saca*, we unite to the generic name of *Indo*, to designate these medals; for, according to Menu, all the tribes of Saca-dwipa (Sacatai-*qu*. Scythia?), as Sacæ, Pehlavi, Yavana, &c. &c., were within the pale of Hinduism. But we may draw this important deduction, that the Greek empire of Balkh existed sufficiently long to impart a reverence for their superior civilization, of which we desire no better proof than to see the "barbarian" "kings of kings" adopt their arts and their language on their coins, the chief symbol of sovereignty in the East.

On the subject of the topes or *tumuli* of these Indo-Grecian or Indo-Getic chiefs or kings, now discovered to be so abundant, I have a few remarks to offer. Of the Getic mode of sepulture in these grand mounts we have abundant historical proof, both in ancient and modern times; as well as that the practice ramified westward wherever the nomadic Gete migrated from the *officina gentium* to the wilds of Dacia, or the inhospitable Scandinavia. Hither they carried their habits, and perhaps the name of Sacatai (Scythia); and the sepulchral rites practised on the Oxus and Jaxartes were maintained upon the Danube and on the shores of the Baltic, where, as Mallet says, "the age of hills succeeded that of fire." Herodotus it is, I think, who tells us of the immense sacrifice attending the death of the Getic kings; and Gibbon has given us a magnificent picture of the last ceremonies to their Atalik (Attila), by the Gothic horde under his command; while the more recent instance of the great Jungeez Khan was after the same ancient fashion of "heaping Ossa on Pelion."

*Tope** is said to mean 'a barrow' or tumulus; and that of Manikyala, opened about five years ago by the Chevalier Ventura (the results of which we eagerly look for) is supposed by this gentleman to be the tomb of Bucephalus, and he consequently imagined that he had discovered Bucephalia, and that the meaning of Manikyala is 'the city of the horse!' Mohun Lall very properly writes it thus, *Manik-yala:* but it would be still more correct had it been *Manik-Alaya*, pronounced short, *alya*, meaning 'house,' or 'dwelling;' and in Hindu sacred architecture applied to the *cella* or *sanctum*. *Manika* signifying 'gem,' the compound would thus literally be 'the habitation of the gem,' which might apply metaphorically to Bucephalus. Manika is a favourite Rajpoot name either for a man or a steed. It was borne by the great beacon of the Chohans, Manik-rae of Ajmér, in 746.† In my essay on the Bactrian and other medals, in the *Trans. R.A.S.*, I suggested that the Manikyala tope might have been one of the twelve monuments said by Justin to have been raised in honour of Menander in the different provinces of his kingdom, in token of the affection of his subjects; and in an embryo paper "On the Sepulchral Monuments of the Hindus," I had anticipated the Chevalier Ventura's supposition that this monument might be on the site of Bucephalia—a conclusion to which he, like myself, may have arrived from the Baron de St. Croix's map prefixed to his *Critique des Historiens d'Alexandre*.

Hitherto we have cooped ourselves up within the Indus, with a belief of its being *Attoc*, as strong as that of the Brahmins, who dreaded the pollution of the tramontane barbarian. The spell is now broken; and our officers on the yet remote arms of the 'father stream,' will shortly make pic-nics on the

* There is said to be a *teeba*, or artificial mound, at Kalik-Jobnair, called the place of *Tapasya*, or 'penance,' of Visala-deva, king of Ajmér.

† I have had two horses bearing it, one the gift of the Boondi Raja: and when the Rana of Oodipoor applied the term *Bala-Manika* to my favourite steed Raj Raj, his meaning was probably the 'incomparable gem,' instead of the puerile one I attached to it at the time.

Kho-i-suleiman, in the caves of Bamian, in Tom Legge's Paradise, or in the vale of Cashmere. Meanwhile, I pray for Dr. Gerard's safe arrival with his own and Mr. Masson's rich cargo: but let not the antiquary forget the old cities, on and west of the Jumna, in the desert, and in the Punjab, of which I have given lists, where his toil will be richly rewarded. I possess bags-full of these Indo-Getic gentry; and I melted down into several sets of basins and ewers the rust of ages from which the tooth of time had eradicated whatever had once been legible. At all events, let Mohun Lall's reproach no more be merited. Mr. Prinsep seems fully alive to the importance of the subject, and I would suggest to this active-minded and intelligent gentleman, the establishment of branch-committees of the Asiatic Society at several of the large stations, which would have a happy moral result in calling forth the latent talent of many a young officer in every branch of knowledge within the scope of the Society. Agra, Mathura, Dehli, Ajmér, Jeipoor, Neemutch, Mhow, Sagur, &c. &c., are amongst the most eligible positions for this object. An officer can hardly make a march in Central India without meeting subjects of interest both for the pen and pencil. A topographical map, with explanations, of ancient Dehli, is yet a desideratum, and of the first interest: this I had nearly accomplished during the four months I resided amidst the tombs of that city. I had chosen Sufter Jung's tomb, that of the Emperor Humaioon, and an ancient Hindu monument near the Cootub, and from the summit of each, laid down by the theodolite a series of objects—dividing the various foundations of the city—from traditional and architectural distinction, the Hindu, the Ghorian, and the Mogul—and had made a series of drawings illustrative of the different styles: but this was never completed.

To conclude. If the secretary of the Asiatic Society, or other individual, will station an intelligent native at the old cities named above, during the rainy season, instructing him to go the rounds among the Shraufs and Soonars, the receivers of all antiquities, which are immediately transferred to the crucible, and pay pice for pice, silver for silver, and gold for gold, collections would soon be formed. Who that has any recollection of the wars of Lord Lake, when he pursued Holkar to the altars of Alexander, but must remember the various Grecian relics obtained in the Punjab, especially the cameos, chiefly cut from the onyx.* There is one of these original gems in the possession of a friend of mine, obtained at the important period alluded to, of which I purpose, hereafter, to give an engraving—it is the perfection of the art, and I question whether there is any thing in the Via Condotti at this day to compare with it. The field is not only large and rich, but not half-explored; and I repeat that we may soon look for grand discoveries. I have to apologize for prolixity, and must remind you, as in my last letter, that I draw entirely upon memory.

I remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

Piazza Barberina, Rome,
March 2d, 1835.

JAMES TOD.

P.S.—I may take this occasion to make a small "*réclamation;*" and as it is from a giant in literature, M. Schlegel, he may the more readily part with it. At page 132, in the *Asiatic Journal* for October 1834, in the paper headed "Mode of expressing Numerals in the Sanscrit and Tibetan Languages," we

* These were so successfully imitated by the native artists at Agra and Muttra, that one which I purchased in 1809 at the latter place, of a female elegantly dressed, seated on a low stool, might, but for its freshness, have deceived a connoisseur; and as it was, delighted one well-versed in these matters, Capt. Keeble, to whom I presented it.

read as follows: "At the end of the pamphlet lately addressed by Professor Schlegel to Sir J. Mackintosh, on the subject of the Oriental Translation Committee of the Royal Asiatic Society, we find a *morceau* of enlightenment for the continental Orientalists on the Hindu method of expressing numerals by symbolic words, which the learned author states himself to be the first to expound to European scholars. It is certainly a curious circumstance, that neither Colebrooke, Davis, nor Bentley, should have taken occasion to explain the system invariably used by their authors in expressing verbally the numbers occurring in their computations and formulæ: it must doubtless be attributed *to their considering the subject too trite and obvious to need any remark.*" But after thus treating the professor's discovery as *peu-de-chose*, the writer adds, "there is credit due to his ingenuity in unravelling the subject, in the absence of native pundits, who would have cleared it up in a moment."

This last remark certainly does recal the *trite* anecdote of Columbus and the egg; for, as the writer immediately adds, that many of these symbolic terms are not to be found in our best dictionaries, though some are contained in "Wilson's last edition," whence was Schlegel to unravel the mystery, having no pundits at his elbow? Certes, of this discovery we cannot exclaim, "so simple seemed it, found," &c.; but, on the contrary, we must regard it as one "which yet unfound, most would have thought impossible." To me, as an antiquary, the revelation of this "trite" mystery, would have been invaluable, for I must take the liberty to qualify the assertion that pundits generally are capable of solving it; and must limit the power to those versed in the higher paths of astronomical calculation, of which there are not many, at all events, in the lands where I have been. Many inscriptions have been passed by me as useless from their not containing the date in numerals; nor was it until the last years of my researches, that my Yati, through the medium of the primate and some more learned of his sect (the Jain), solved this difficulty, as well as the enigmatical characters of several of these inscriptions. The list appended "from the pundits," and re-inforced by that of M. de Körös, cannot fail to be of the greatest service to those who labour in that sadly deficient branch of Hindu history, as ancient inscriptions, in characters cognate and incognate, abound in Central and Western India, where I amassed a large collection. Had the scholars above-cited been aware that these cryptographic symbols were applied to inscriptions as well as to astronomical data, they might have afforded a key to those who, with me, lacked the lore that consecrates such hieroglyphics, and who thus lose their application to the proper use, the rectification of history—but many learned men, yclep'd pundits, jotishes, &c. were *bothered* by these 'trite' symbols. Moreover, you have not only to discover a numerical value for these conventional signs, but, unless by some intuitive faculty you simultaneously arrive at the knowledge that the numerals are to be disposed in the inverse order of the signs, you are as much in the dark as ever. For instance, let us imagine that the extraordinary linguist, Monsignore Mezzofanti, who is versed in thirty-six tongues, should discover among the manuscripts under his charge, in the Vatican, some Sybilline volume, and that, immediately following the A. U. C. were the mystic signs 'carrots,' 'turnips,' 'lentils,' 'horse,' 'cow,' 'dog,'—would he dream of extracting a date therefrom? or if, perchance, having heard that the oracles of past days did wrap up their dark speech in such obscurities, he had hit upon a value for each vegetable and animal, would it be likely to occur to him to reverse these signs in order to elicit the real date? Absurd as this may appear, it is the case in point.

I rather think I was the first to make known this system in Europe. The first volume of the *Annals of Rajast'han*, published in July 1829, contains two examples of such inscriptions. I had the honour to present M. Schlegel with a copy immediately on its publication; and possibly this eminent man's first enlightenment was from a leaf of my book. This being too bulky a travelling-companion, I cannot refer to the page; but I happen to have with me an inscription of a Rajpoot dynasty, which will serve as an example. "Of Jya Sing, of Yadu race, in whose reign Abhye Sing, the foremost of his warriors, at the *t'halaiti* (lower town) of Jinjarkote, slew the Yavan foe, and walked in the paths of virtue. S. *Rama, Toorunga, Sagur, Mahi*—the fifth of the month Vysák and Saturday (Brigúbasri)." I do not fill up the numerals, that it may afford five minutes' amusement now that the invention is out.

I had read the Professor's letter on the state of Oriental literature, but observed nothing affording scope for '*réclamation*' on my part: and if M. Schlegel did come to his conclusion without even my slender aid, something more is due than the term '*trite*' to his discovery, though I have a right to say, he was not the first to promulgate the system.

To shew the importance of multiplying such inscriptions, I may mention that I have tested the truth of three entire dynasties in this manner, in a work which I am now engaged upon, and hope shortly to publish, of Travels in Western India, comprising a journey across the Aravulli mountains to the sacred mounts of the *Jains*, &c. &c.

J. Tod.

To the aforegoing communication from Colonel Tod, the following memoir by Mr. J. G. Gerard, "On the Topes and Antiquities of Afghanistan," read before the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and published in its Journal for July, is an appropriate appendage:—

The topes or edifices, of which Manikyála is already familiar to us by the enterprising researches of General Ventura, had appealed to our curiosity in the journey to Turkistán, but three only were visited *en passant*, viz. Manikyála itself, one at Usmán Khátir, in the basin of the Indus, and another at Pésháwer. On my return to Kábul, in November last, ample gratification awaited me, through the zealous exertions of Messrs. Martin, Honigberger, and Masson, whom I met in that city. The interest excited by the labours of these travellers (as might be supposed) was not limited to the mere inspection of their collections, which were displayed to me with an open candour that leaves me their debtor. I followed up the inquiry to which they had unfolded to me the clue; and, though unproductive of similar results to those which have crowned their exertions, I am enabled to speak to some points from actual experience, and hope to have it in my power to add more hereafter.

The monuments now about to be considered, which were first introduced to our notice by Mr. Elphinstone, are calculated to rouse the attention of the antiquary and the philosopher, when he surveys the relics they disclose, in connexion with dynasties, of which all our knowledge is scarcely more than the faintest lineaments, and of the events to which they yielded and ceased to exist, history gives us little or no account. To have a prospect of filling up a blank in chronological annals is of itself sufficiently interesting, but it is doubly so when these may serve to illustrate the career of one, whose exploits are a theme of so much fame, and whose foot-steps have employed so many pens to trace even consistently.

These ancient edifices may perhaps present to us the sepulchral remains of the Bactrian kings, and others who succeeded to their sway; but, whether we view them as contemporary with the Grecian dynasty of Balkh in Turkistán, or of those subsequent satrapies which emanated from the remains of that kingdom, the same thoughts recur, the same suggestions rise, Who were those kings? and what was the extent of their individual sway in these and other regions?—for there is no doubt that the whole of the Punjáb, and even a great part of the Gangetic territory and Sind, were the seat of their dominion, whether this was Indo-Scythic or Indo-Grecian;—by what revolutions their reign terminated, and they themselves became extinct? and who were their successors till the period when the frenzy of Muhammedan religion overturned the whole institutions of the country? These questions, which involve many others, may yet be answered by these memorials.

Ancient history is sufficiently intelligible, and conducts us to the path, and even the allocation of Macedonian conquest in Afghánistán; and if identity in the appellations of places is still perplexing, and even apparently inaccessible, it must be assigned rather to a deficiency in ourselves, than to a result produced by any interchange of language that may have occurred during the lapse of ages: for instance, if a person, familiar with Sanscrit, were to visit these regions, there is no doubt that things would speak to us, instead of awaiting to be interrogated.

We are indebted to Col. Wilford for a knowledge of the fact, that the names of all the places in Alexander's route from Bamián to Multán, are pure Sanscrit. The Persian will also assist us in the inquiry. I need scarcely mention the single word *Punjáb* (i.e. *punj-áb*), 'five waters;' or Hydaspes (*Jhilam*), the initial syllable of which answers to the Greek term for 'water,' and the last to the Persian word *asp*, 'a horse;' and it is notorious, that the *Doáb* ('two waters,' or rather the land between them) of the Jhilam, is famed for a breed of fine horses called *dhaní*,* and also of fine women. It is related to us, that so many honours were reported to be paid to beauty in the country of the Cathæi, under King Sophites, that even dogs and horses were selected for their quality; and farther, that notwithstanding their barbarism, this nation was first in wisdom, being ruled by salutary customs, one of which was, that children born with disproportions in any part of their body were to be killed; nuptials being only influenced by beauty of exterior in children: a commentary upon this will readily occur in the practice of the present day, and the usages which prevail in the territory watered by the Hydaspes. In Turkistán, the field for etymological affinities is equally prolific: the river Jaxartes, we are told, is read in the Mongol *Ixiartis*; but the Turks also call it *Secandriæ*, or Alexander's river. The river *Sogd* retains its name, as we find from Issit Oolah's Journal. The Sogdians are therefore readily recognised as the people inhabiting the course of that valley. The Getæ must be identified with the Jogatai, who inhabit Zataria, beyond the limit of Yarkand and Kashgar, and of which stock the present king of Delhi and his relative, the sovereign of China, are descendants. Balkh, I think, Colonel Wilford designates in the Sanscrit *Bahalac*; also *Bamián*, in *Vimiyán*. Bakhtra, of which Balkh was the capital, is the native cognomen, which the Greeks modified into the more liquid sound *Bactria* or *Bactriana*. Bakhtar† is applied to Kábul to this day, and occurs in the histories of those countries; but if this proves any thing, it is that the Greeks retained the appellation, and did not bestow it. Pesháwer is known as

* Mahá Rájá Runjeet Singh gets his best steeds from that district.

† I do not know if it occurs in Baber's Memoirs, but I think it does in the Timúr Nama.

a district of Baigram, which was a province of Bakhtar; in short, a philologist coming into those regions would find synonymes at every step, and could not fail to elucidate etymologies which we at present receive as vitiated beyond the limits of analysis, and inaccessible by synchronotic induction. In this view, the Afghán or Pashtú language may furnish us with many idioms, and especially the local dialects of districts which have resisted Muhammedan conquest, and are comparatively in a state of primitive simplicity. The vernacular dialects of the Tájiks (simply crowned heads or descended of kings), the aborigines of the country, may be expected to elucidate something; for it is there we can hope to find traces of far antiquity; and if sepulchres alone are the result, they may at least enable us to connect local affinities, and fix the situs of some monarchs whom we already know to have been extant, but of whose reigns and institutions no vestiges have hitherto been discovered; and though the inference is, that they perished by the sword of the khalifs, which swept away almost every written memorial of a prior epoch, it would be an extreme conclusion that some annals of the dynasties which followed the Grecian empire, if not those of the original settlers, in Balkh, may not exist. The period of 1,200 or 1,500 years is far from incompatible with the expectation of finding inscribed legends either in stone or metal. Coins, the representatives of nations, are already in our possession, and obnoxious as they are to Islamism as the types of idolatry, they have survived both the ravage of time and the intolerance of bigotry, and still mock the prejudices of religious zeal; we may therefore expect to find remains that will afford local illustrations the more interesting to anticipate from the very obscurity of the subject, the total absence of research at any former period, and the barrenness of history and tradition concerning such events.

The topes or tombs which appear in the environs of Kábul are planted along the skirt of the mountain ridges, which support that elevated plain, and this peculiarity is common to almost all of them: the adjacent level has obviously been the basin of a lake or sheet of standing water, till drained away by the course of rivers, and it still continues more or less a quaggy marsh. The first settlers seem to have chosen the rising ground at the roots of the hills for their locations, the ancient city of Kábul (still visible in the remains of mounds or heaps) also occupying that basal line.

The position of the monuments, if not influenced by natural causes, or selected from motives of religious veneration, is rather fanciful; those which I have seen being either situate close under the cliff of the mountains, or secluded within recesses, wherever a running stream had its course; and it would appear that a rill of water, nourishing a few trees or patches of cultivation and verdure, was a conjunctive feature of every spot. The most usual site of those structures is an isolated rising ground, washed by a perennial current. Trophies of such magnitude, serving merely as receptacles for the dead, and often devoid of any traces either of them or of the living, sequestered and almost shut out from sight, will not be sufficiently intelligible to our ideas, except by comparing them with edifices in other regions of the world, the object of which is known:—if they had been smaller, they must have fallen to ruin in a few centuries. The masses of Manikyála, in the Khyber pass and at Pesháwer, almost forbid the idea of identifying them as tombs, except some more decided proofs are forthcoming than have yet appeared, though we are not without analogies in the size of some of the Muhammedan cemeteries, not to speak of the pyramids of Egypt themselves, while the absence of any inscriptions, to denote another purpose, leaves us in the former belief.

Of the sepulchres excavated by M. Martin Honigberger, amounting to more than thirty, the greater part have their sites at Jelálábád and the adjacent territories, and it is this spot particularly that commands our notice, since it may be assumed to have formed the seat of one of the Bactrian sovereignties, as Balkh did another; the more readily, as it would seem to answer in its locale and conformation to the spot which Alexander consecrated with Bacchanalian revels; and it is certainly from physical position fully eligible for the capital of a kingdom, uniting, as if by a band, the temperature and even some of the productions of an intertropical climate, with zones chilled by perpetual frost, having a considerable expanse of level, and a soil irrigated by perennial streams. Here we behold the tombs of a long race of kings (as I suppose them to be), which have survived in obscurity the lapse of many centuries: a large proportion of them, indeed the majority, have crumbled into mere tumuli; but, except those opened by Mr. Honigberger, they appear to have been hitherto untouched by the hand of man.

Muhammedan bigotry, which swept away all the traces of written knowledge within its reach, and defaced the memorials of whole nations, has spared these cemeteries: yet this does not surprise us when the Bhúts of Bamián, such gigantic types of idolatry, remain trophies of contemporary or even prior ages. These wonderful images are mentioned in the *Koran*, and if we admit the authority of the *Mahábhárat*, and the still more fabulous history of the Pándu dynasty, their antiquity will approach to a period co-existent with the fall of the Grecian kingdom, which is perhaps somewhat repugnant to conjectural analysis; yet we must either assign that date, or an epoch antecedent to Alexander's conquest, for the construction of those wonderful idols.

But to return to Jelálábád. The topes are here very thickly planted on both banks of the river, which washes the northern limit of the valley; the declivity of the soil, being from the snowy ridge of Sufféd koh, has thrown the stream quite to their base; and here the tombs appear, black with age, extending from Bálá Bágh to the conflux of the Kábul river at Dronta, about ten miles downward and four from Jelálábád. As we passed along, several were noticed, which did not appear to be delapsed; but they had no doubt been excavated at their base, since it is in this immediate vicinity that recent discoveries have been chiefly directed. In the plain were seen the ruins of others, which had subsided into mere heaps like cairns: these were standing in the midst of green fields; but this is rare; and upon a shelf of conglomerate rock and diluvial accretions, continuous from the roots of Sufféd koh, and here forming the cultivable limit of the valley of the south, extends a long line of tumuli or ruined sepulchres, insulated upon natural eminences; though often upon raised platforms, a dozen of these may be recognised, not as mere visible heaps, but mounds of great size, and which until very recently had been undisturbed by man:* several having been opened by Mr. Martin Honigberger with a sufficient recompense. Their position is strange enough, upon a bare rugged surface of attrited stones, furrowed by the intersections of water-courses, the cliff of which, formed of agglutinated pebbles, or pudding-stone, is hollowed into recesses, which were represented to me as the caves of the Káfirs, or "unbelievers." They are still inhabited by the pastoral tribes, who migrate with their flocks, according to the seasons of the year, and take up their winter-quarters in these troglodite abodes. The site of the topes commands the whole landscape, which is limited

* There is one immense edifice, but now crumbled into a mere heap, near Jelálábád, which serves the Nawab as a prospect point: he often repairs to it and seats himself upon its summit for hours to enjoy the fresh atmosphere.

to a narrow slip of luxuriant cultivation, sloping to the cavity of the valley; the interval southward, of ten or twelve miles, being a high plain of gravel, pebbles, and rolled stones, all sterile and arid to the foot of Sufféd koh, where again villages and horticultural productions abound, ramifying within the flexures of the mountains, or rising upon the acclivities, till checked by the rigour of climate. It must have been in this neighbourhood that Alexander revelled in imitation of Bacchus; and there is actually a spot upon the flanks of the snowy ridge, that would seem to correspond with the locale of that event, the summer residence of the Nuwab of Jelálábád, which is described as affording the most delicious transition from the heat of the valley, embowered in the most redundant ever-green verdure. This portion of territory, acknowledging but a capricious allegiance to the Nuwab, and a less certain attachment to his authority, is seldom frequented and little known; and though it is affirmed that there are no monuments beyond the line above alluded to, I cannot doubt that research would be repaid, and that along the skirts of a magnificent range, crowned with eternal snow, tombs will be discovered: the situation almost warrants the belief, if that has been selected from a regard to natural concomitants, and in Kábul the choice has evidently been influenced by such circumstances, for we cannot otherwise account for a position that connects its objects with the surrounding gloom. There, in one of the recesses or glens, deeply locked within the mountains, stands a Grecian pillar, called *Surkh Minár*, from its red colour. The site is isolated upon a natural eminence, showing a steep acclivity; lofty and almost mural cliffs rear on all sides. Another Grecian monument, or minar, appears perched upon the crest of the ridge, at a great elevation; neither of these bears inscriptions nor any kind of device, but I am informed there is no doubt about their origin.

The decay and most commonly total wreck of all the edifices planted upon the southern margin of the dell at Jelálábád is easily explained in the nature of the materials that have composed them, which are pebbles of vast size, or blocks of stone, attrited by water to smoothness, conjoined by a cement of mud. They have consequently been easily delapsed, and have crumbled away into mere heaps, like gigantic mole-hills. Where these have been excavated at their base, a small hollow square or cavity is disclosed, formed of hewn stones, wherein was deposited whatever remains were designed. These topes differ very materially from that of Manikyála, and Usmán Khatir, where the square is continued from the top in the form of a shaft. In none of those which I have seen, or which have been opened by Mr. Honigberger, does this conformation occur, and we may at once note it as a distinguishing feature in these fabrics, which has no doubt a local import. There are indeed few exactly similar; for they vary in size, in external decorations, or in their structure; though the contour has a generic type, as we should expect, if the mausolea represented the offspring of a single and original dynasty; however much its character might be altered by the interchange of successive generations, deriving new ties of consanguinity, in the same manner as Alexander did, intermarrying with the conquered, which he considered a link of union in a government, that was to become dependent upon its natural resources, though perhaps the only apology that he could offer for the sudden transport of love which wedded him to Roxana.

The contents of the thirty or more topes excavated by Mr. Honigberger are of the highest interest. Many of them, indeed, were unproductive of any insignia by which we can identify their original design, or connect them with their founders: a circumstance the less remarkable, when we consider the

surreptitious interests of the workmen often employed remote from any control; but even where control embraced the entire operations, the labour often ended in inanity. Many of the sepulchres (perhaps most of them) are comparatively small;* from 30 to 45 or 50 feet high, with a circumference of 80 to 110 feet; and not one of them presented the structure of Manikyála, or a hollow shaft penetrating from the top, filled up however with the materials of the building, and discovering deposits of coins at various intervals, which continued beyond the limit of the shaft, or 25 feet, to the base where the excavated stone reservoir was found, that proved so fruitful of reliquiæ. Nothing answering to the above has accrued to Mr. Honigberger, if we except a single gold coin, I believe of Sotereagus (*Soter-megas*), which was found in one tope, lodged within a silver cup, but a similar cup yet unopened would seem to argue the prototype of that acquired by General Ventura. The exterior is a hard metal, containing a fluid, which is perhaps inclosed within a golden casket like that of Manikyála; on perceiving which, Mr. Honigberger, with provisionary care, cemented the whole cylinder, till he should lay it before his countrymen at Vienna. With the above solitary exception, I do not think any coins were elicited from the tombs, nor any other device indicative of the object of their erection, though it would be an extreme supposition to entertain, that such fabrics should be raised as mementos to posterity without a single trait to connect them with the individuals whose existence they commemorate. The relics which have accrued to Mr. Honigberger are, however, extremely curious, consisting of very minute bones, or their dust, pearls, pieces of amber and rubies, and different kinds of sedimentary remains, the nature of which can only become known by chemical analysis. These were found reposing within excavated (turned) cylinders, of a soft striated stone, quite similar to that of which the shot and shells of H. R. H. Abbas Mirza at Meshid are made. These cups, both in their size and form, correspond to a model which is frequent enough in India: they have a lid surmounted by a small knob. A roll of paper, apparently the back of the Bújpatra, containing written characters, occurred in one instance; this precious fragment may unfold some satisfactory evidence of the origin and design of the edifice which enclosed it. Small burnt clay lamps, and occasionally square or oblong clay receptacles, filled with osseous remains, gems, and thread, are among the collection. If my memory does not deceive me, I think I remarked small golden images of birds, while I am certain that many things escaped my observation, and also that I retain but a very imperfect idea of any individual relic, notwithstanding the candour and liberality with which they were displayed to my view. I felt backward to gratify a curiosity that had little to recommend it, and the brief and defective notice I have now taken of Mr. Honigberger's discoveries, while it can only convey but a faint trace of the facts which remain for original analysis, I venture to believe will receive from that gentleman the only construction that its motives can be supposed to meditate in making it. One object may indeed be gained, since Mr. Honigberger has already embarked upon a long and perilous journey *viâ* Bakhtar to his native land, after having given charge of all his valuable acquisitions to Chev. Allard, whose prospects of returning to Europe seemed to offer a favourable passport for their transmission to Germany, but which I have since learnt is likely to be protracted indefinitely.

* In the gorge of the Khyber pass which penetrates the country from Peshâwer, stands a most magnificent edifice, equal to or exceeding that of Manikyála; and if I am not mistaken, there are others. Mr. Honigberger sent a servant to explore the antiquities of this district, habited as a faqír or mendicant, his best or only passport among people who live by pillage. He tempted the Khyberís to dig by the prospect of treasure, but they would do nothing without pay, and the object was thus (fortunately) abandoned.

The following are extracts from Mr. Masson's Letter to Dr. J. G. Gerard, on the excavation of topes, dated Tattung, 22d March 1834:—

"The fourth tope I opened had in its centre a small chamber, with nothing therein but a little loose dust. I excavated to the very soil beneath the foundation, but nothing farther was discovered: eighteen days' labour were expended here. In the central chamber was a small cobweb with its tenant, a spider, apparently in good health and spirits. The tope was 144 feet in circumference, and how the insect got there, and contrived to live, is somewhat astonishing; if he introduced himself at the period of the erection of the tope, he must have been above 1,600 years old. I know not whether naturalists will concede to his species such extraordinary longevity. The results of three other topes will be known within the three next days. Of one of them, a *nishán* or token of there being something has been brought to light. Although by the experience of the fourth tope, I find that some of these structures do not contain relics, by which they may be identified, as coins, writings on leaves, &c., yet from the experience of all hitherto opened, I am confirmed in the opinion, that no one is without a sign or token of some kind, if it be only a small recess or chamber in the centre. Ultimately, a line of distinction may be formed between the topes of sovereign princes, members of their family who did not rule, and of saints,—at least it so strikes me on a *primâ facie* consideration of these monuments; but there is one misfortune, that the contents of none can be judged by the mere appearance. To ascertain them, it is necessary to excavate; and tokens the most useful to antiquarian or historical research are often extracted from such whose appearance is least inviting, and *vice versâ*. The topes, which are well preserved, and whose outlines are clear, are also excavated at less expense than the dilapidated ones, whose outlines are faint or totally defaced. With the first, the *sanctum sanctorum is* reached without chance of error; with the last, the direction of the excavation depends more on chance, and there is the additional trouble of penetrating through the mass of fallen materials around. The famous Nandárá tope, 164 feet in circumference, was opened in eight days; a much inferior one, on the level plain, from which I now expect something, and which has a circumference only of 108 feet, has now employed the same number of men twelve days.

"My search for coins at this place has been very unsuccessful; I look forward however to a glorious stock from Kábul this year, and only hope that my competitors may not raise the market too high for me. I have an idea, if funds permit, to send one of my men to Balkh for a couple of months, for the purchase of antiques: this will moreover depend on my verifying what I have heard from two or three sources, *viz.* that old coins are readily procurable at that place and neighbourhood. Now that Bactrian coins excite so much attention, you may, if you please, let Mr. Prinsep know that, three years since, Major Taylor, at Bagdad, had some sixteen or seventeen Bactrian silver tetradrachms, and that two gold Bactrians were procured at Tabríz, both or one of them by Dr. Cormick. That gentleman's coin was stolen from him. Major Taylor intended his coins, with a vast number of others, for Sir John Malcolm."

THE CHIEFTAIN AND HIS CHILD.

FROM AN UNPUBLISHED POEM.

The Briton woke up from his troubled rest,
His weary child lay sleeping on his breast,
And oh, meet resting-place for thing so meek,
Her little arm was folded on his cheek.
He listened to the dreamer's quiet sighs,
Then softly drew the mantle o'er its eyes,
Laying it down beneath a mossy tree,
Whose dark boughs echoed with the linnet's glee;
And even in the silvery air was heard
A leafy breath—the waking of a bird.
It was the dawn of light—the woods about
From many a glimm'ring nest the bird look'd out.—
A dream upon its heart,—it had been roaming
In sleep all night amid the summer gloaming.
Upon the threshold of its home it shook
The pale dew from its coloured wings, and took
The soft air fluttering the smooth beech-leaf,
Tender as Patience whispering to Grief.
The child slept on amid the nestling sound
Of wood-birds sporting in the grass around,
And hopping by her face, without a fear,
The linnet breathed its music in her ear.
Beauty of childhood! when we kneel and trace
Our evening prayer upon our mother's face,
Peace strews her balmy flowers o'er the bed,
Love's blessed shadow rests upon our head!
Beloved hearth! my weary heart doth flee,
Like a sad pilgrim, to sit down by thee;
Voices come ringing round me, dear and sweet,
The ancient hall echoes with hastening feet,
Young steps are heard on every noisy stair,
And little arms are hanging on my chair!
Wakes a bright vision of a fair face beaming
Tenderly o'er me, and a white hand screening
The flickering taper from my aching head—
A gentle sister sitting by my bed!
Evening hath shone upon the cottage-door,
With silver checq'ring all the rush-strown floor.
Where linger now the forest-warrior's feet,
Where sleeps his glad voice, that it doth not greet
That fair young sleeper with a merry call?
Where is the chieftain's voice, his footstep's fall?
The sun was fading from the ivied oak,
Its tent of slumber, when the child awoke.
Throwing her father's mantle from her eyes,
She gazed around, and hastened to arise.
She was a lovely girl, so fair and meek,
Youth's pleasant May-light played upon her cheek,
Her feet were lingering on the bound of years,
Where the heart's melody grows sad with tears.
The place was strange to her, she looked around,
Her eye perchance might spy some spot of ground,
Or old memorial not yet worn away,
Where she had rested in her hours of play.
Twilight crept through the forest like a dream,
The moonlight on the sleeping leaves did seem
Like the pale fingers of a spirit bent
Over some mouldering antique instrument!

* * * *

STATE-PRISONERS IN INDIA.

There are at present three prisoners of state of very high rank in Bengal presidency, and it was supposed that the refractory rajah of Jo pore would be destined to make a fourth. The principal personage of t melancholy triumvirate would excite more compassion, were it not for t treachery and ingratitude, which caused him to take up arms against a pow with whom he had contracted a friendly alliance. While the governme under Lord Hastings was engaged in the Pindarree war, the great Mah ratta chieftains, Scindiah, Holkar, the Rajah of Berar, and others of infe rior note, combined together to deprive the British of their empire in India. The Peishwa, who, though originally a minister of the Rajah of Satara, was looked up to as the real chief of the Mahratta states, agreed to head this confederacy, notwithstanding his obligations to his European allies, and the confidence they reposed in his good faith. Had the design been exe cuted as adroitly as it was planned, there would have been some doubt res pecting the issue; but, as usual with native princes, there was a want of proper concert, and of mutual trust. Instead of taking the field simul taneously, they appeared one after the other, and were beaten in detail. The Peishwa commenced his aggressions by falling upon a body of Madras troops at Poonah, the capital of his dominions. They made a gallant defence, holding out for two days against their assailants, who expected an easy prey, and who, disappointed by the check they received, and alarmed at its consequences, were obliged to fly. A large force, however, rallied round a leader, who was at that time the prop and hope of the Mahratta states, and he kept the grand army, under Lord Hastings, in full employ ment during several months. At length, in April 1818, the division com manded by Colonel Adams came up with the Peishwa at a place called Sewnee, where he sustained a signal defeat, and he soon afterwards sur rendered to Sir John Malcolm. He lost all his camp-equipage in this engagement, was obliged to abandon his guns, and an immense quantity of spoil fell into the hands of the victors of that well-fought field. Elephants, horses, camels, shawls, jewels, weapons, and camp-furniture of every kind changed masters upon that day. The readiest and most satisfactory mode of appropriating and dividing the plunder taken in battle, is by a sort of drum-head auction, upon the field, in which, besides the great amusement afforded by bidding for the different lots, the proceeds are instantaneously transferred into the pockets of the captors, who are thus saved the slow process which ever precedes a final adjustment, when government takes the affairs in hand. The most expert dealers in London never get such bar gains; but if property sold for less than its real value, the persons who re ceived the benefit were those who possessed the greatest claim to such an advantage. It is amusing to hear military men dilate upon the glories of the Mahratta war, and describe the shawls, strings of pearls, and other gauds, which fell to their share in combating with an enemy, who seem always to burthen themselves with an immense quantity of wealth during the most hazardous campaigns.

The conduct of the Peishwa was deemed to have been so base and unjustifiable, that his deposition was determined upon by the ruling powers, and he was therefore detained a prisoner, and sent to a place of confinement, where his intrigues could no longer endanger the security of the government.

The spot selected for the residence of the ex-peishwa is a small village on the banks of the Ganges, about twelve or fourteen miles above the military station of Cawnpore, called Baitoor. Though placed under constraint, he is not strictly confined, and has every indulgence that the most liberal enemy could grant, consistent with the measures necessary for his personal security. He could scarcely, at the head of his government, have been surrounded by a greater number of domestics or a more numerous *suwarree*, and he keeps up all the state and grandeur of a prince. A very large mansion has been allotted for his residence, and his *suwars* and military retainers are under the direction of Ram Chunder, a Mahratta general, who was taken with him, but who has been admitted to his parole, and frequently joins the social circle at Cawnpore. The appearance of this personage at the public balls and parties of the station is very striking. He dresses richly in the Mahratta costume, which is rather cumbrous, and not nearly so graceful or so becoming as the tight fitting vests worn by the natives of the upper provinces of Bengal. Neither can the turban compare with the elaborately plaited *puggrees*, displayed by noblemen and gentlemen of rank, which, though the usual distinguishing mark of a Mahommedan, is sometimes worn by Hindoos. But if the style of Ram Chunder's garments be not so tasteful as that displayed by the exquisites of Lucknow and Delhi, no fault can be found with the splendour of his jewels. He wears a row of pearls, the size of pigeons' eggs, round his neck, which a princess might covet, nor is this valuable ornament laid by upon ordinary occasions. It forms an appendage to his usual attire not much in keeping with the every-day dress, which consists in the cold weather of common chintz, lined and wadded. The material is not better than that worn by the domestics of the country, and such as no person of rank would appear in upon any public occasion, shawl, broad-cloth, or velvet, being the articles employed; but the Mahrattas have always been notorious for the simplicity, not to say meanness, of their attire. They affect to despise all the effeminate pomp of costly array, and to pride themselves only upon their war-equipments, their coats of mail and offensive weapons. A Mahratta horseman, when accoutred for the field, is a very splendid, as well as a very picturesque, personage; but it is only as equestrians that these people are seen to great advantage. Ram Chunder, who is of a kindly temperament and social disposition, appears to take considerable interest in the affairs of the Anglo-Indian community at Cawnpore. More than once, he has been introduced, at his own request, to ladies, who have attracted attention by their intellectual acquirements, and upon one occasion it was rather amusing to see him looking over the contents of an *Album*, belonging to a literary lady, which formed an unique specimen in a place like Cawnpore. He was particularly struck with the drawing of a ship buffetting the billows of a stormy sea, and asked a great many questions concerning it. The natives of insulated districts, in the interior of India, entertain very vague notions respecting the ocean, and the vessels which navigate it. Their curiosity seems to be strongly excited upon the subject, though few of the higher orders are at the trouble to gratify it by an excursion to some distant port. Travellers in India are chiefly confined to two classes, those who have business, and those who have religious duties for their object; and the majority of the latter belong to the lower orders. Pilgrims of rank and wealth are not rare, but they bear no proportion to the numbers of poor people, who either seek remote shrines upon their own account, or as proxies to men who are able to pay for their passport to heaven, and who delegate the less agreeable part of the ceremony to others. The proxies are supposed to derive spiritual advantages equal to those which they procure for their employers, and numbers, therefore, are willing to undertake the toils and hardships of a long journey for a very moderate remuneration. The military title of Ram Chunder is *soubadah*, literally 'captain;' but, under native princes, it gives a larger command than that which persons bearing a captain's commission in the services of European powers, are supposed to hold in virtue of their rank. Ram Chunder's appointment is fully equal to that of a general officer, and he is usually greeted by that title by Europeans, who, in consequence of the introduction of soubadahs into sepoy regiments, do not attach the same importance to the name as the natives, who are accustomed to hear rulers of provinces entitled soubadahs. Ram Chunder has throughout his life borne a very high character; and the trust now reposed in him, and the liberty he enjoys while in close communication with the ex-peishwa, his master, are the strongest testimonials in favour of his former good conduct.

The great Mahratta leader himself is held in much closer imprisonment, and still remains an object of suspicion, although the position of affairs in India is now so completely altered, that many acute politicians are of opinion that he might be set at liberty without the slightest chance that his appearance, amid the scenes of his former exploits, would endanger the peace of the country. Native influence does not extend over any protracted period; new combinations arise, new interests are created, and the man who a few years ago was the rallying point of thousands, would now find difficulty in attaching a single partizan to his cause. The once renowned and redoubted Bajee Rao, is, at the present period, little better than a dead letter, and it is impossible to speak of his views or his feelings with any degree of certainty, so difficult it is for those, who live in the immediate neighbourhood of the place of his confinement, to learn any thing conclusive concerning them. It is said that, on the visit of the Governor-general to the Upper Provinces, he was anxious to obtain an interview, but that the great perplexity respecting the ceremonial prevented the meeting. The peishwa could not brook the idea of appearing in the character of a prisoner before the British viceroy, and Lord William would not consent to receive him in any other. This, however, is merely station-talk, and per-

haps not greatly to be depended upon. At the period of his capture, the peishwa was in the prime of life, and those who have seen him since describe him to be a man of fairer complexion than the generality of natives, with a pleasing countenance, and a figure inclined to corpulency; his manners are affable and condescending, and he has the art of concealing the dark shades of a character stained by the imputation of a thousand crimes. According to common report, no Eastern despot ever disgraced the throne by more cold and calculating murders, while the perfidy which brought him to his present condition, has been too indisputably proved to leave a doubt of his being capable of committing the basest acts of treachery. Bajee Rao is happy in his domestic relations; his wife, who shares his captivity, is distinguished for her beauty and the amiability of her character. She receives European ladies, who come to visit her; and gentlemen, paying their respects at the mansion where she resides, sometimes catch a casual glimpse; for, though not openly appearing in public, Mahratta females are less scrupulous of being seen by male eyes, than those belonging to any other native community of India. Imprisonment can make very little difference in the lives of the females of the peishwa's household, since they were never destined to taste the sweets of perfect liberty; and could their lord forget his former dignity, and the power he exercised over a large and important territory, he might be happy, or at least content. He possesses every requisite for domestic enjoyment, without the risk and turmoil attendant upon sovereignty; but it would be difficult to convince persons suffering under a reverse of fortune, that the change is really for the better, and an ambitious mind especially must chafe at the disappointment of all its schemes. The peishwa is under the charge of a British officer, who resides at Baitoor, but not in the same mansion with the prisoner, with whose personal arrangements he does not interfere. The appointment of this officer is not one of great responsibility, he being placed at Baitoor chiefly as the medium of communication between the ex-peishwa and the government; he is not obliged to remain constantly at his post, and is frequently to be seen at the balls and parties at Cawnpore. He has a house to live in, and handsome allowances, in addition to his regimental pay; it is therefore considered a very eligible appointment, the duties being light, and under no controul.

The great drawback to the advantages enjoyed by a person who is handsomely remunerated for comparatively trifling services, is the want of society in the immediate neighbourhood; for, however well-disposed natives and Europeans may be towards each other, it is seldom that they derive much pleasure from very intimate association. What in England would be an easy distance, is fatiguing in India, and it would be difficult to keep up a constant communication with Cawnpore in the hot weather. Consequently, during a considerable period of the year, the European family of Baitoor must depend upon its own resources. In a more temperate climate, persons would not be the subject of pity, who had a large garden to amuse themselves in and a good house over their heads; but the impossibility of out-of-door employments of any kind, and the annoyance attendant upon even moderate exertion within doors, completely preclude any thing like rural enjoyment, and render the European residents of Hindoostan totally dependent upon each other. Sometimes we do see a little lean wiry gentleman, burned as black as a coal, who can emulate the natives in their disdain of a thermometer up to a hundred and thirty; or a slight pale lady, who wonders how any body can find the climate too warm, and who plies the needle with nimble fingers, while her companions are fainting from exhaustion: but these are rare cases, and it is seldom that a pair of exiles are so well matched.

A medical officer is also attached to the station, though not resident there, he having other duties, which oblige him to divide his time between Baitoor and Cawnpore. The necessity of visiting patients constantly in the hot weather, entails a very serious inconvenience, and in one instance the life of a lady was sacrificed by an experiment tried between her husband and the surgeon, to ascertain whether he was actually obliged to make daily calls upon the sick. We do not remember how the question was settled, but the subject of the dispute was brought to Cawnpore too late to be benefited by the change. She was beyond all medical aid, and both parties had reason to lament the obstinacy with which they had contested the point.

While Bajee Rao enjoys every advantage which it is deemed prudent to grant to a person whom it is necessary to keep under restraint, together with a dubious reputation,—some being of opinion that he was rather wrought upon by others, than incited by his own evil passions,—his prime-minister, Trimbuckjee, is kept in much closer confinement. Upon this man the greatest degree of the odium attached to the peishwa's conspiracy has fallen. Whether justly or unjustly, he is accused of a much deeper participation in the deceit and treachery practised at that eventful period, and he is accordingly more strictly guarded. The strong fortress of Chunar, on the banks of the Ganges, on the opposite side to Benares, and higher up the river, has been selected for the place of Trimbuckjee's confinement. He is very closely watched, having an European, as well as a sepoy guard over the house in which he resides, and never being permitted to stir beyond the cognizance of the sentinels. He had contrived to make his escape from his former prison, at Tannah, near Bombay, which rendered it necesssary to pay a greater degree of attention to the security of his person. An air of romance is spread over the circumstances of his flight from Tannah, which was effected by the co-operation of a partizan, apparently a syce, who engaged himself with the governor of the fortress, and attended a horse, picketed beneath Trimbuckjee's window. This man amused himself with singing Mahratta songs; a version of one has been given us from the elegant pen of Bishop Heber, and the whole story has been celebrated in a very pretty poem, which appeared in the second volume of the *Bengal Annual*, and for which the editor was indebted to Mrs. Jourdan, the wife of a field officer in the Bombay army. A convenient building has been erected purposely for the accommodation of this enterprizing Mahratta within the walls of the fort; all the windows of this mansion are secured by iron grat-

ings, and the guards are stationed in the surrounding verandahs. While the strictest attention has been paid to the security of the prisoner, care has also been taken to afford him all the alleviations which his situation will admit. The apartments he inhabits are large and airy, and he has the range of a small garden, in which a pagoda has been erected, in order that he may perform his religious duties in the accustomed manner. This temple is shaded by a peepul-tree, which is esteemed sacred by the Hindoos, and, being a Brahmin of high caste, he employs the greater portion of his time in the ceremonials enjoined on that peculiarly-favoured race. He is fond also of cultivating his garden, which he has planted with flowers, displaying some degree of taste in their arrangement; but these are not the appropriate occupations of an active and irritable temperament, and Trimbuckjee does not conceal his distaste for a mode of life so uncongenial to his disposition. Four of his own servants have been retained as his personal attendants, but these men are not permitted to sleep out of the fortress, and they undergo a search whenever they pass in or out. They are useful in bringing news from the town to solace the hours of inaction, which the once bustling, intriguing politician, their master, is now condemned to endure. It is well known that Trimbuckjee has not relinquished the hope of obtaining his liberty, nor of mixing himself up again with the public affairs of India. He has never ceased to importune the government to consent to his liberation, promising to give ample security for his future good conduct, and to manifest his gratitude by the performance of the most important services. He is, however, either strongly distrusted, or it is not considered convenient to allow him to be at large. In the meantime, his property, which has been secured to himself and his family, is accumulating to an enormous amount; perchance in the remote expectation of raising up his political fortunes by means of his wealth, he rejoices over the increase of his riches, and, like many other great men reduced to private life, he descends to petty savings in order to add to the mass. In his state of adversity, he has inspired little respect; he is ignorant to an extent which seems scarcely credible, not being able either to read or write; and to judge from casual intercourse, he seems very ill-calculated for the high situation which he held under the peishwa. With other characteristics of his country, Trimbuckjee has all the Mahratta partiality for slovenly and dirty attire, taking no pains about his personal appearance, even when in the expectation of receiving distinguished visitors. He is fond of company, and encourages Europeans to pay their respects to him; there is no difficulty in obtaining access, the government not being under any apprehension that its officers would suffer themselves to be prevailed upon to become the tools of this artful person, however adroit and subtle he might be.

Few places in India have more natural strength than the fortress of Chunar, and were it necessary to do so, it might, like Gibraltar, be rendered impregnable. No native force could effect its capture at present; and, if properly defended, it would make a strong and lengthened resistance against a European army. It is, however, too far from the frontiers to be

of much importance in the existing state of our position in India, and it is not therefore deemed advisable to construct any new defences. It stands upon the summit of a rock, which is surrounded on all sides by steep precipices, and the engineer has displayed no small degree of skill in flanking it with bastions, wherever it was possible to throw up a battery. The summit of the rock is table-land, which is richly clothed with grass in the rainy season, and shadowed at all times by several fine trees. The face towards the river is particularly formidable, projecting very boldly into the water, and, in consequence, boats sometimes find difficulty in passing when the current runs strongly against them. The striking of the boat-hooks against the rock produces a curious effect; clouds of birds rush out of the nests, which they have made in the holes and crevices, and their twitterings, and the rustling of their wings, with the dark shadow of the precipice falling over the vessel, and the roar of waters below, give a sort of wild sublimity to the scene, which is very exciting. Beyond the fortress, the burial-ground of Chunar lies on the side of a hill, sloping into the river. This is one of the most picturesque cemetries which the traveller passes in a tour through the Upper Provinces of Bengal. The monuments are chiefly of black stone, and it requires very little aid from the imagination to fancy that they are groups of mourners, weeping over the dead who are stretched in cold unconsciousness below. Chunar is altogether a very interesting place, possessing more of picturesque beauty than is usually to be found in European stations, convenience being more studied than landscape in the sites they occupy. The houses belonging to Europeans are very prettily situated on a declivity, most luxuriantly clothed with trees, and covered with orchards and gardens, the native town crowning the summit beyond. Many of the buildings are of stone, there being fine quarries in the neighbourhood; but it has lost all its importance as a station and now forms one of the asylums for invalid soldiers, both European and native, who are equal to the performance of garrison-duty. There are, however, many remains to interest those who possess any antiquarian taste. The fort, in itself a great curiosity, contains several buildings well worthy of inspection; one of them, a very ancient Hindoo palace, within the highest defences of the fort, has particular claims to notice, on account of its interior decorations of painting and carving. The apartments, which are vaulted, surrounding a domed chamber in the centre, are extremely dark and very low, the only contrivances which the Hindoos have thought necessary to exclude the heat, natives not appearing to suffer at all from the want of a free circulation of air. The Mussulman invaders, more luxurious, pursued a different plan, and the residence of the Moslem governor, a lofty handsome building, in the Gothic or Saracenic style, now used as an armoury, affords a fine contrast to the narrow gloomy cells of the old palace in its immediate neighbourhood.

Chunar may vie with Benares in the sanctity of its character, and indeed by those who believe in the tradition which ascribes to the deity a greater predilection to this spot, than to a city styled, *par excellence*, holy,

it must be still more highly venerated. There is a small court, or quadrangle, surrounded by a wall, and darkened by the shade of a large old peepul-tree, which contains a slab of black-marble, on which it is said that the invisible creator of the world takes his seat for nine hours every day, while he only spends the remaining three at Benares. A silver bell hangs upon the branches of the tree, and there is a rude hieroglyphic carved on the opposite wall, a triangle enclosing a rose. The gate of this sanctuary is kept locked, and access only given to it at particular times. The Hindoos who obtain entrance, when shewn to any casual visitor, evince the most lively satisfaction in the opportunity afforded them of approaching so sacred a spot; and the absence of all idolatrous objects of worship gives it a degree of holiness even in the eyes of Christians. The Mussulmans have also a holy place in the neighbourhood of Chunar, the mausoleum of two saints, father and son, and an accompanying mosque, built and endowed by an emperor of Delhi. This durga is very beautifully situated, in the midst of a large garden, and does not suffer by a comparison with more celebrated sepulchral monuments. The architecture is extremely beautiful, and the perforated stone lattices, particularly, the elaborate workmanship of native chisels, are highly attractive even to those who have seen the splendid marble trellises of Agra and Delhi. The tomb of Sheik Soliman and his son is situated about three miles from Chunar, and forms an object for the evening drives of the European inhabitants. The country round about is very romantic, presenting all the attractions which rock and ravine, hill, wood, and water, tastefully disposed by nature's cunning hand, can afford. Chunar is a striking object from the river; the citadel crowning the rock, and its magnificent trees, with handsome buildings peeping through the vistas, render it altogether not inferior to any of the views obtained upon the Ganges, beautiful and varied, notwithstanding the alleged monotony of that river, as they certainly are. The rocky nature of the country, however, and its sandy soil, materially increase the heat, which is very sensibly felt during the worst seasons of the year.

Allahabad is the residence of a third prisoner, whose subjugation has been, and will be, productive of the most important results to our empire in the East, and to the spread of intellectual cultivation amongst the natives. Doorgun Saul, the usurping rajah of Bhurtpore, is accommodated with snug lodgings in the fort, very much against his inclination. He is a Jaut, a race who sprang into notice after the death of Arungzebe, and whose pretensions to high caste are not borne out by their origin. They belong to the Sudras, a low tribe, and are not recognized by other Hindoos as Khetris, the military caste, though they assumed that designation immediately upon their conquest of a large territory, including Agra, which they had seized in the decline of the Mohammedan power. The chiefs of the Jauts styled themselves rajahs, a title to which they have no real claim, and they supported their pretensions with the utmost insolence, boasting that they would become the sovereigns of India, and drive out the Europeans with the same ease with which they had triumphed over the Moghul

dynasty. Though in strict alliance with the British Government, after Shah Allaum was rescued by Lord Lake from the hands of the Mahrattas, the sovereign of Bhurtpore, the capital of the territory, secured to him by the treaty of 1803, exerted himself on behalf of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, after a signal defeat, admitting that chief and the remnant of his army into the citadel, and preparing to withstand the siege which was immediately commenced against it. The result of the operations under Lord Lake is well known. It possessed the Jauts with a notion that they were invincible, and all the restless spirits of the frontiers, who trusted that in time of war they should be able to carve out more brilliant fortunes for themselves than they could hope to attain during a period of inaction, desired nothing so much as a second trial of strength between the people of Bhurtpore and the British Government. The lenient measures pursued by the latter were misconstrued into a proof of weakness. The rajah of Bhurtpore, dying in 1824, left a son and successor, who only occupied the throne a single month. The decease of this prince led to the events which ultimately occasioned the complete downfall of Bhurtpore. The heir was an infant, not more than seven years old at the period of his father's death; he was recognized by the British Government as the legal successor, and his expiring parent had received an assurance of support and protection from Sir David Ochterlony, to the child who, at so tender an age, was left to struggle his way through life. The uncle of the young prince was appointed regent, and for a short time affairs went on smoothly. Meanwhile, the authorities in Bengal were involved in a war with the Burmese, and the opportunity of pursuing his ambitious projects was eagerly seized by Doorjun Saul, a cousin of the reigning prince, who murdered the regent, made the heir a prisoner, and usurped the sovereignty of the state. Lord Amherst, who was governor-general at the time, made several attempts to bring this refractory person to reason; but, puffed up with the expectation of maintaining his power against enemies who had another and a distant campaign upon their hands, he refused to restore the legitimate heir to the throne, and openly declared his intention to uphold his usurpation by force of arms. The time occupied in negociations, which ended in nothing, it is said cost the gallant Sir David Ochterlony his life; he had hoped that the reduction of Bhurtpore would have been the exploit of an army under his command; but the arrival of Lord Combermere in Bengal, as commander-in-chief, frustrated this expectation. He was superseded by a superior officer, anxious to gather laurels upon Indian ground, and, retiring to a mansion which he had built in the Upper Provinces, died in a short time, according to public opinion, of a broken heart. It is unnecessary to state the result of this brilliant enterprize. Though the British army, which boasted the highest state of discipline, was restrained from committing those excesses which but too often follow the reduction of an obstinately defended place, the horrors of the capture of Bhurtpore are almost without a parallel. Large bodies of the Jauts clothed themselves in a peculiar sort of armour, made of quilted cotton, studded with metal plates; vast numbers of these men, huddled

together amid works which they continued to defend after every chance of effectual resistance was hopeless, perished miserably in the flames which caught their garments; others refused to take quarter, and nothing could exceed the frightful nature of the spectacles which met the eyes of the conquerors at every step. Although the siege had been comparatively of short duration, famine had made great inroads upon the poorer classes of the population, and even while in the act of administering relief, the officers appointed to superintend the distribution of rations, saw numberless miserable victims drop and die, before they could put out their hands to receive the gift.

Doorjun Saul made an attempt to escape with his family, but was captured in his flight, and sent down to Allahabad, guarded by a strong escort, under the command of two British officers. His suwarree on this occasion was very imposing, consisting of numerous elephants, camels, carriages, and horses of every description. He maintained upon the march a sullen sort of state, refusing to see or converse with the officers of his guard in a friendly manner, and yielding to a reverse of fortune with a very ill grace. As a prisoner, Doorjun Saul has no reason to quarrel with the quarters assigned to him at Allahabad; but he is by no means resigned to his fate, and now courts the visits of young European officers, in the hope of inducing them to assist in pleading his cause. He is speedily made acquainted with the arrival of every person of rank at the station, and if he fancies they can in any way be made instrumental to the object he has in view, he employs all his powers of persuasion to induce them to exert their influence in his behalf. When his solicitations to receive a visit are granted, young men commonly find him seated on a table, surrounded by numerous attendants, employed in fanning off the flies, or in some other service equally indicative of deference and respect. The conduct of these people towards the guest is regulated by his rank, or the interests he may be supposed to possess. If he be a person of consequence, nothing can exceed the homage he receives; but a casual visitor, from whom no service of importance can be expected, must be content to see all the civility monopolized by the prisoner, who, in his assumption of greatness, presents rather an amusing spectacle to those who know upon what a baseless foundation his claims must rest. Doorjun Saul has failed to excite any feeling of compassion in his favour. The excesses which he committed, and the murders by which he effected his usurpation of the sovereignty of Bhurtpore, rendered him odious in the eyes of all high-minded persons, and there is nothing in his manners or personal acquirements to make those who converse with him forgetful of his real character, and the conduct he pursued.

Bhurtpore, under the present rajah, Bulwunt Sing, presents a very different appearance from that of former days, when it was wont to keep the surrounding states in awe. The fortress was erected with the product of part of the spoil pillaged from the army of Aurungzebe, during his last march to the Deccan. This monarch, whose attention seems chiefly to have been directed to the subjugation of the Mahomedan princes of the empire,

men whom he could easily have made tributaries and allies, overlooked or disregarded the rising power of the Mahrattas and the Jauts; the latter, rich with the spoils of Agra, obtained so strong a position in the Upper Provinces, that could they have been content with the sovereignty granted them by the treaty with Lord Lake, no native power would have been in so flourishing a state at the present time. The British Government had, till very recently, a resident at Bhurtpore, and a small detachment from the garrison at Agra took up their quarters in the citadel. While their European officers were upon duty, they received provisions from the rajah. Nothing can exceed the religious prejudices and the intolerance of the Jauts; no European must hope to eat beef, in any shape, in a city under their control; peacocks are also held so sacred, that it would be a service of great danger to kill them; but as the authorities know that Christians cannot be induced to abstain from animal food, they supply them with fowls and kids, and are not greatly scandalized by the slaughter of mutton. Neither sheep nor goats are objects of the slightest regard in India; the latter are often chosen as acceptable sacrifices to the gods, and in that case their flesh, being sanctified, is eaten by the officiating brahmins; many who would be shocked at the murder of a fowl, think little of that of a lamb, and it seems to be less an abomination to partake of this food, than of any other (excepting fish) which has breathed the breath of life.

Bhurtpore is still a very interesting place for a visit. Upon entering the palace, the first object which attracts attention in the court-yards are the cheetahs, kept for hunting. These fine animals are chained to charpoys, the common native bedstead, and are seen reposing upon them at their ease. When disturbed by strange footsteps, their appearance is rather formidable. They start up, gnash their teeth, and utter sharp growls, shewing plainly that, if they should succeed in breaking their chains, there would be no small danger of an attack. The tamest are those which have been taken young, and suckled by goats, these animals readily yielding their milk to the offspring of a fiercer race. The cubs are as playful and as harmless as puppies or kittens, but in advanced years their natural ferocity is apt to break out; their native attendants, however, get exceedingly attached to these savage creatures, and devote all their time to the care of their charges. Twice a day, in the morning and after sun-set, they are led out to exercise; a custom common all over India, and which extends to birds. Not only are hawks carried upon the wrist to take the air, but parrots share the excursion; the latter, perched upon a stand, to which they are secured by a slight chain, are frequently slung over a man's shoulder, and when accustomed to these daily perambulations, they will not be content to remain at home, screaming and calling to their bearers until their wish is gratified. A large cockatoo, of the writer's acquaintance, if detained beyond his usual hour, might be heard a quarter of a-mile off, scolding and vociferating to be taken out. Bhurtpore exhibits many of these curious spectacles: it is a place in which European fashions and customs have as yet made little progress.

The present rajah, still very young, is well spoken of; owing his life, and the inheritance bequeathed to him by his father, to European interference, he does not lament the subjection of the strong fortress, so long the pride of the Upper Provinces. Notwithstanding the recent period of a signal and unexpected defeat, the people of Bhurtpore either never bore any enmity to their conquerors, or they have forgotten it. Europeans are very courteously treated, and even those who took prominent parts in the capture, are welcomed, when they appear in the train of a governor-general or commander-in-chief, with shouts of "*Ram! Ram!*" and other demonstrations of joy. The rajah, instead of following the old *dustoor* (custom) of plotting and intriguing to embarrass his allies, employs himself in building and beautifying his capital. Though deprived of all its real strength, Bhurtpore still exhibits a warlike appearance, the ditch of the citadel, when filled with water, looks as if it would present a formidable obstacle to the invader; but, instead of being flanked by batteries and bastions, the land, formerly occupied by artillery, is now under cultivation. The greater portion of the inhabitants have a military air, and, though abating somewhat of the swagger which distinguished them before their defeat, look as if they could still win the laurel in some well-contested field. Their dress is rather cumbrous, but picturesque, and the troops of the rajah are well-disciplined and handsomely clothed.

In consequence of the tranquillity of the country, and the complete dispersion of the faction who supported the rival pretensions, Doorjun Saul might be liberated without dread of endangering the state; but neither he nor his fellow-sufferers, the Peishwa and Trimbuckjee, can excite any strong degree of sympathy: each has been guilty of great crimes, and is suffering merited punishment.

HINDU LAW OF ADOPTION.

In a recent case of appeal before the Privy Council, the opinions of native law-officers, in one of the Mofussil courts, were taken on the question, whether, upon a Hindu dying childless (without issue), leaving two wives, to each of whom he has given permission to adopt a son, both adopted sons are lawful heirs; and whether their rights are equal? From the answers of the pundits, it appears, that the adoption of both sons is legal, provided the permission was given to each wife separately; if it was given at the same time, the adoption is not legal. Neither is the adoption of a son by the wife of a deceased person complete, unless such adopted son shall have undergone the ceremonies of *chuda*, &c. previously to the husband's death: the individual is otherwise a slave, not a son, in the eye of the law. Where the permission is given separately, and the elder wife shall have adopted a son, who died before the performance of *chula*, &c., the junior wife's son, who has undergone the ceremony, succeeds to all the father's property. Where two wives inherit the property of their husband deceased, who left no issue, and the elder adopts a son, according to law, and on her death, and the death of her adopted son, the other wife also adopts a son, the latter succeeds to all the property, and not the sons of the brothers of the husband of the adopting mother.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE SIKHS.

BY THE LATE CAPTAIN W. MURRAY.

The accomplishments of reading and writing are uncommon amongst the Sikhs, and are chiefly confined to Hindoo and Moosulman *mootsuddees*, or clerks, who acquire a sufficient knowledge of the Persian language, to enable them to keep the accounts, and to conduct the epistolary correspondence, of the chiefs. The *Goormookha*, or Punjabee written dialect, is familiar to many Sikhs; but, in general, they express a rooted aversion to the acquisition of the Arabic and Persian languages, resulting chiefly from the ideas instilled, and prejudices imbibed, in early age against every thing, however useful and rational, that bears relation to, and is connected with, the religion and education of the Moosulmans.

Concerns are transacted by oral testimony, verbal agreements, and promises. The test of right is confined to the memory of the oldest inhabitants of a neighbourhood, and tradition preserves old customs. Falsehood, fraud, and perjury, are the natural concomitants of such a mode of conducting affairs. Money, fear, and favour, can purchase an oath, can determine a village boundary-dispute, and screen a criminal from detection, and the infliction of punishment. In some instances, an accused person will call for the *Dibb*, or ordeal of innocence, plunge his fingers in boiling oil, bear a heated ploughshare on his hands for 50 to 100 yards, challenge his accuser to the trial by water, and, if he escape unhurt, his purity is declared and freely acknowledged.

Witchraft and spells (*Jadoo* and *Moot*) have a powerful influence over the fancies and actions of the chiefs and other inhabitants of the Sikh states. A sudden indisposition, a vomiting of blood, or any unusual ailment, for the nature and cause of which a native cannot very readily account, are generally attributed to the malice and invention of a rival, or to an evil-disposed member of the family. The possession of a waxen or dough effigy, some party-colored threads, and small human bones discovered in the dwelling, or about the person, of a suspected individual, are convincing proofs of guilt and wickedness.

Good and bad omens, lucky and unlucky days, and particular hours of the day and night for commencing a journey and returning home, are carefully observed by the Sikhs, and by all other classes in the Punjab, whether engaged in the most momentous enterprizes, or in the common concerns of life. Prior to the field being taken with an army, a visit of ceremony being paid to a distant friend, or a pilgrimage being made, the *Mukoorut*, or auspicious moment for departure and return, must be predicted by a pundit, and the pundit on his part is guided by the *jogme* or spirits, which pervade every quarter of the compass. To avert the pernicious consequences likely to ensue from unfavorable prognostics or dreams, charity is recommended, and in general given very freely on such occasions, by natives of rank and wealth. These, and many hundred other absurd prejudices and superstitious notions, are carried into the most solemn affairs of state. It is no uncommon practice of Runjeet Singh, when he contemplates any serious undertaking, to direct two slips of paper to be placed on the *Grunth Sohil*, or sacred volume of the Sikhs. On the one is written his wish, and on the other the reverse. A little boy is then brought in, and told to bring one of the slips, and whichever it may happen to be, his highness is as satisfied as if it were a voice from heaven. A knowledge of

these whims and prepossessions is useful and necessary. They obtain, under varied shapes and in diversified shades, throughout the Eastern world, warping the opinions, and directing the public and private affairs, of all ranks in society, from the despot to the peasant, from the soldier in the battle-field, to the criminal at the tree of execution. It must be a pleasing duty to every public servant to endeavour to gain the confidence, and win the affections of the chiefs and people of a conquered country, by the impression of his acquaintance with, and seeming regard to, their peculiarities and propensities, and in the superintendence and management of their concerns to know the bents by which he may seize and work upon them. To touch upon such feelings, without giving offence, demands, on all occasions, the exercise of discretion, temper, and judgment; but, when successfully done, it is easy, by a kindly manner and persuasive address, to lead the misguided and ignorant from error and antiquated usages, to appreciate the advantages attendant on intellectual improvement, and the benefits resulting from science and moral feeling.

In the Sikh states, the administration of civil and criminal justice is vested in the sirdar, or chief. Crimes and trespasses, as in the middle ages, are atoned for by money; the fines are unlimited by any rule, and generally levied arbitrarily according to the means of the offender, whose property is attached, and his family placed under restraint to enforce payment. These amerciaments form a branch of revenue to the chief, and a fruitful source of peculation to his officers, who too frequently have recourse to the most harsh and cruel means to elicit confessions, and extort money for real or imaginary offences. He who gains his point pays his *Shookurana*, or present of gratitude, and he who is cast pays his *Jureemana*, or penalty. The wealthy may secure justice, but the indigent are likely to obtain something less. The larger the bribe the more chance of success. A case where the right is clear and undeniable is often allowed to lie over, that the present may be augmented. All officers under the chief, and employed by him in districts and departments, follow his example; but are ultimately thrown into a *bora*, or dungeon, and required to refund, and when they have satisfied the cupidity of their superior, they are generally permitted to resume their functions, honoured with the shawl as a mark of favour. Capital punishment is very seldom inflicted. The most incorrigible culprits are punished with the loss of either one or both hands, and deprivation of nose or ears; but mutilation is rare, for whoever has the means to pay, or can procure a respectable security to pay for him within a given time, may expiate the most heinous transgressions.

On the commission of a *daka* or a burglary, a *quzzakee*, or highway robbery, the chief, within whose jurisdiction the act has been perpetrated, is called upon to make restitution; and, should he decline, the chief whose subject has suffered, resorts to the *lex talionis*, and drives off several hundred head of cattle, or retaliates in some way other. This summary method of obtaining indemnification for all robberies attended with aggravating circumstances, is a measure of absolute necessity, as many of the petty chiefs, their officers and zumeendars, harbour thieves, and participate in their guilty practices.

When a petty theft is substantiated, either through the medium of a *Muhur-khaee*, or the production of a *Mooddo* or *Numoona*, (the confession of one of the thieves, or a part of the stolen property) the sufferer has generally, as a preliminary, to pay the *Chuharum*, or fourth, as a perquisite to the chief, or his thanadar, ere he can recover the amount of his losses. Independent of this, the *Muhur-khaee*, or approver, generally stipulates for a full pardon, and that no demand shall be made on the confessing delinquent for his *Kundee*,

viz. any, or such portion of the property as may have accrued to him as his dividend of the spoil. This share of the spoil becomes chargeable to the other thieves, and on settling accounts it is distributed equally amongst them.

In all cases of stolen cattle, it is an established rule, when the *Soorāgh-Khoj*, or trace of the footsteps, is carried to the gate, or into the fields of any village, the zumeendars of that village must either shew the track beyond their own boundary, and allow the village to be searched, or pay the value of the cattle.

The rules of succession to landed property in the Sikh states are arbitrary, and are variously modified in accordance to the usages, the interests, and prejudices of different families, nor is it practicable to reduce the anomalous system to a fixed and leading principle. A distinction obtains in the canons of inheritance, between the Manjhee and Malwa Sikhs, or Singhs: the former are so termed from the tract situated between the Ravee and Beeah rivers, from which they originally sprung, migrating thence and extending their conquests through the Punjab, and into the Sirhind province, where, being of a military and predatory character, they soon conquered for themselves a permanent possession. The Malwa chiefs are the Puteeala, Jheend, and Nabarajahs, and the Bhaee of Khytul. The three first named are descendants of a common ancestor, named Phool, who was choudhuree of a village near Balenda, and are from him often collectively styled the Phoolkeean. The progenitor of the Bhaee of Khytul, having rendered some service to one of the Sikh Gooroos, the appellation of Bhaee, or brother, was conferred upon him as a mark of distinguished approbation; and the persons of all the Bhaees are consequently held in a degree of respect above their fellows.

The practice of succession to property, both real and personal, amongst the Manjhee Singhs, is by *Bhaee-bund* and *Choonda-bund*: the first being an equal distribution of all lands, forts, tenements, and moveables, among sons, with, in some instances, an extra or double share to the eldest, termed "*Khurch-Sirdaree*," assimilating to the double share in the law of Moses. Choonda-bund is an equal division among mothers for their respective male issue.

When a Manjhee Singh dies, leaving no male offspring, his brothers, or his nephews of the full blood, assume the right of succession, to which the widow or widows become competitors. According to the Shasters (if they may be considered applicable to public property and chiefships), the prior title of the widows is held: but the Sikhs, with a view to avoid an open and direct violation of a known law, have a custom termed *Kurawa* or *Chadur-dula*, which obtains in every family, with exception to those of the Bhaees. The eldest surviving brother of the deceased places a white robe over, and the *neeth*, or ring, in the nose of the widow, which ceremony constitutes her his wife.

This practice accords with the Hindoo and Mosaic laws, and acts as a counteractive to the many evils attendant on female rule. If the free will of the widow were consulted, it is scarcely to be doubted, she would prefer the possession of power, and the charms of liberty, to the alternative of sacrificing her claims to her brother-in-law, and taking her station amongst his rival wives. Judging from the masculine disposition,—want of modesty, and of delicate feeling, which form the characteristic feature of Sikh females, necessity, and not choice, must have led them to yield to the adoption of an usage, which must often be repugnant to their natures, and disgusting to their thoughts.

On failure of brothers and nephews, the general practice is, equal division

of lands and personal effects amongst the surviving widows of Manjhee Singhs.

Adoption by the widows is not allowed, and the female line is entirely excluded from the succession, to prevent the estates merging in the possessions of another family.

The inconvenience and evil originating in the prevailing practice amongst the Manjhee families, of successive and minute sub-divisions of landed property, aggravated by the system of coparcenary possession, are seen, felt, and acknowledged, and the mischief of such a system cannot be too soon remedied.

Amongst the Malwa Singhs, the rights of primogeniture in the males are respected, and jagheers, or grants of land, are assigned for the maintenance of younger sons, by which the many inconveniences, noticed in the practice or rule established amongst the Manjhee families, are obviated.

The Malwa Singhs, with exception to the Bhaees, sanction and admit the usage of *Kurawa*, thereby opposing a bar to disputed succession between the brothers, nephews, and the widows of a deceased chief.

The Bhaees of Khytul, and other places, although they reject the union by *Kurawa*, yet set aside the claims of a widow, in favour of the brothers and nephews of one dying without male issue. The widows of Bhaees receive small jagheers for their support during life.

The Mahomedan families scattered over the Sikh states, who have been enabled to preserve their existence and the shadow of power, reject the ordinances of their law-givers, and are guided by rules of their own forming. Were the Mahomedan and Hindoo laws on inheritance, as inculcated by the *Shura* and *Metakshara*, to be made the leading principle in succession to landed property, very few, if any, of the many principalities in India would remain entire, and a common distribution would become universal, to the extinction of great estates, and the annihilation of the chiefs with their aristocratical influence.

When the country, overrun by the Sikhs, had been parcelled out into new allotments, the former divisions into districts, as established during the reigns of the Delhi emperors, and recorded by the *kanoongoes*, or rule-tellers, became void, and much angry litigation arose in respect to the village boundaries and waste lands. The cultivators originated the cause of dispute, and the effect was, in most cases, an appeal to arms, and an effusion of blood, before the claims of the parties could be heard and decided by a convention of neighbouring zumeendars, selected to draw a line of demarcation, and bound by a solemn oath to act impartially. The litigants made choice of an equal number of *moonsiffs* or arbitrators; in some cases one each, in others two to three each. These committees would prolong their sittings for weeks and months, being all the while fed and paid by the parties, caressed and threatened by their chiefs, their relatives and friends, influenced by party spirit, governed by fear, and little verifying the saying common amongst them of "*Punch men Purméaur.*" Five different modes of accommodation were in general adoption amongst these punchayts:—1st. An equal division of the land in dispute.—2d. The punchayt selected the oldest and most respectable member of their committee to define the limit, the others consenting to abide by his award.—3d. A moiety of the line of demarcation was drawn by the arbiters of the one party, and the remaining portion by those of the other.—4th. The punchayt referred the final adjustment to an old inhabitant of a neighbouring village, upon whose local knowledge and experience they placed more

reliance than on their own limited information.—5th. It sometimes occurred to the punchayt to leave the division in the hands of one of the disputants, whose probity and reputation were established in the vicinity.

Village boundary disputes, attended with aggravating circumstances, between the chiefs and cultivators of contiguous and rival states, are of daily occurrence, and the right and title to the smallest slip of land is contested with an obstinacy quite disproportionate to its intrinsic value. Little attention is paid by the chiefs or their subjects to the justice or reasonableness of a case; it is quite sufficient, according to Sikh notions, that a claim be advanced and presented, as something may be obtained, and nothing can be lost, by the reference to a punchayt, which will use its endeavours to please, and harmonize its decision to the wants and wishes of those by whom it has been selected.

Bloodshed between zumeendars, in a boundary dispute, is sometimes atoned for by giving a *nata*, or daughter, in marriage to a relative of the deceased, or commuted to the payment of 150 to 200 rupees, or 125 beegahs of land. In general, however, revenge is sought, and the *Khoon-buha*, or price of blood, deemed insufficient satisfaction, particularly when a mother has to lament the loss of a favourite child, or a wife, with a family, the bereavement of a husband.

Claims to islands in a river flowing between two manors, and to alluvions, are determined by what is called the *Kuchmuch*, or *Kishtee-bunna*, which practice or rule assigns the land to the proprietor of the bank, or main upon which the alluvion is thrown, and from which the water has receded. If the island be formed in the centre of the river, and there be depth of water on each side of it sufficient for boats to ply, in this case it becomes the joint property of the chiefs on both banks. This custom which obtains in the Sikh states, with regard to alluvion, is universal, so far as my knowledge in the local laws and usages of India has extended, wherever lands are liable to such accident by an alteration in the course of rivers. In the case of lands cast by the change of the stream from one side of the river to the other, though one chief gains and another loses, yet it is customary to preserve the rights of the zumeendar, if he consent to cultivate the lands. The decided enmity of two chiefs is seldom a bar to an arrangement, in which each finds or perceives an advantage to himself, either immediate or prospective; for streams in India are so subject to change, that the land lost one rainy season may be regained in the next, or even in the cold weather, when the river falls and the floods cease.

The use and abuse of the ancient privilege of the zumeendars in damming up, and turning the course of a stream into artificial *kools*, or cuts, for the purpose of irrigating the lands in its vicinity, causes disputes and bloodshed; and, after much angry dissention, the result is generally a compromise stipulating for a reciprocal enjoyment of the gifts of nature. In some instances, and in contiguous estates, the parties will agree to take equal shares of the water, either by the hour, or the day, or by measurement; in other cases, one will receive two-thirds, and his neighbour one-third only, according to their respective and pressing wants. The landholders, whose possessions are adjacent to the hills, from which and their base these streams and springs take their rise, require and demand a very large portion of the water for their rice-lands, into which it is diverted by numberless water-courses, drawn with great ingenuity by the cultivators into distant and countless parterres. Those who hold land at a distance, and lower down the river, in the more arid districts, are querulous that the streams do not flow unobstructed in their natural course, which would give them the unabsorbed portion to irrigate their wheat and barley crops.

It seems to be a question how far a chief may be justified in entirely obstructing the course of a natural stream, and in appropriating the waters to his own exclusive advantage, to the serious detriment and loss of his neighbours, whose rights he may seem bound to respect, so far as they have relation to property. On the whole, it appears most just, that all should partake, as far as circumstances will admit, of a share in the water of a natural stream or rivulet, and that, when the absolute wants of those on the upper part of the stream have been supplied, the surplus should be again turned into, and permitted to flow in its bed, to satisfy others lower down, whether for irrigation, or the consumption of the people and cattle in the arid districts. The lesser currents do not swell in the hot months, as is the case with the larger rivers, which debouche from the Himala, and are fed in warm weather by the liquefaction of the snow: the supply of water in them is hence often so scanty, as scarcely to administer to the necessities of those near their heads, whilst the distress of others, farther down the stream, induces them to become more clamorous as the quantity decreases, and ultimately stops short of them.

Bunds, or dams, are always constructed, after the rains have ceased, to raise the water to a level with the surface, and to render it applicable to the purposes of irrigation; were a total prohibition of this beneficial practice to be enacted, large tracts on many estates, through which streams flow in deep channels, would become uncultivated; and the villages depopulated, to the serious loss of the proprietors, and the ruin of their zumeendars. With the view of relieving the deficiencies experienced from the want of the fluid in the arid districts lower down, a substitute for the dam might be found in a hydraulic wheel of simple construction, to draw the water to the level, and in places where the banks are comparatively low, it will only be requisite to dig the *kool*, or cut, for the reception and carriage of the water, deeper, and to raise it in the cut by sluice-boards. The *churras*, or leathern bags, in common use at wells, with a relief of bullocks, might also be serviceable in other spots. All these expedients, however, fall very short of the utility and cheapness of the dams, when water requires to be conveyed many miles, and every *kool* is a canal in miniature.

Nuptial contracts are made in early youth by the parents or nearest of kin, who, in too many cases, are influenced more by pecuniary and sordid motives, than by the welfare of the children. Disagreements are very common relative to betrothments (*mungnee*), and to breaches of a promise of marriage (*nata* or *nisbut*), amongst all classes of the inhabitants. In some instances, real or imaginary diseases, or bodily defects, will be alleged by one of the contracting parties, as a reason why the bargain should be annulled; in others, a flaw in the caste, and in most a discovery that the girl had been promised to two, three, or four different families, from all of which the needy parents or guardians had received money, ornaments, or clothes. If both parties be the subjects of one chief, they appear before him, and either he or his officers satisfies them, or refers the decision to a punchayt of the same class as the disputants. If the complainant and defendant happen to reside in separate jurisdictions, and either of the chiefs persevere in evading a compliance with the rule in such cases, or reject the award of a punchayt, *Gaha*, or self-indemnification, is adopted by the opposite party, and the subjects, property, and cattle of his neighbour are picked up and detained until satisfaction be offered and procured. The other side issues its letters of marque, and this pernicious system is frequently carried to the commission of serious outrage, and to infractions of the public tranquillity.

It is not a rare occurrence for a parent or a guardian to be convicted of marrying a girl to one man after her betrothment to another. The chief, or a punchayt, in general, in such cases, gives a verdict that the plaintiff is entitled to a female from the family; and if there be not one, the parents or guardian must find a substitute; or, as a *dernier* expedient, to which the injured party very unwillingly assents, the money he may have expended, or a trifle in excess with interest, is decreed to be restored to him, that he may find a spouse elsewhere.

Amongst all the Jât families, and some others of the lower classes in the Punjab, a custom prevails, on the demise of one brother leaving a widow, for a surviving brother to take his sister-in-law to wife by *Kurawa* or *Chadurdalna* (See Inheritance). The offspring by the connexion are legitimate, and entitled to succeed to a share of all the landed and personal property. It is optional with the widow to take either the eldest (*Jeth*), or the youngest, who is generally preferred and deemed most suitable. Should she determine to relinquish worldly ideas, and to reside chaste in her father-in-law's house, she may adopt this course; but such instances are very rare, particularly in the case of young females, and are not to be looked for in a society, and amongst tribes, notorious for the laxity of their morals and for the degeneracy of their conceptions.

In default of surviving brothers, and in accordance with acknowledged usage, the widow is at the disposal of her father-in-law's family: from the moment she has quitted the paternal roof, she is considered to have been assigned as the property of another, and ceases to have a free-will. Where the hymeneal bond is so loosely and irrationally knit, it is not a matter of surprise, that the feeble tie and servile obligation, which unite the wife to the husband, should make but an insincere and heartless impression. Females are daily accused before chiefs and their officers of breaches of conjugal virtue, and of having absconded to evade the claims of a father, or mother-in-law, or the established rights of a *Jeth*, or a *Daiwar*. When they have fled into the territory of another chief, it is often difficult to obtain their restitution; but the solicitations of a punchayt, and the more forcible argument of reprisals, are in the end efficacious, and the unfortunate woman, if she do not in a fit of desperation take opium, or cast herself into a well, is necessitated to submit to the law of the land, which she will again violate on the first opportune occasion. Sense of shame or feelings of honour have no place in the breast of a Jât, and the same may be said of men of other low tribes. They will make strenuous exertions for recovery of their wives after they have absconded, and will take them back as often as they can get them, bickering even for the children the woman may have had by her paramour, as some recompense for her temporary absence, and for the expense and trouble they have incurred in the search for her.

Debtors and revenue defaulters, who abscond, and find protection in a foreign state, are seldom demanded, and, if demanded, never surrendered by even the most petty chief. The promise is made, that, when the delinquent has the means, he shall discharge whatever sum may appear, on a scrutiny into his accounts, to be fairly due by him. It is not uncommon for a deputation, composed of the heads, or of some respectable inhabitants, of a town or village, from which a person has removed, to proceed and wait upon the chief with whom a fugitive may find an asylum, and, entering into stipulations for his personal safety, to receive him back, if he be willing to return.

In the Sikh states, there are no compulsory laws for raising money for the

relief of the indigent. Most fuqeers belong to a *punt*, or sect, and each sect has its temples, which are endowed with lands and villages (termed *Oordoo* and *Poora*) by the chiefs, and to which *Churhawa*, or offerings of grain and money, are made by its votaries. An eleemosynary establishment is sometimes founded, in places of great resort, by chiefs and wealthy natives, and named *Suda birt*, at which every stranger is entertained for a certain number of days, and fed gratis. Every Hindoo temple has its *Muhunt*, or head, to whom are attached his immediate *Chelas* or followers, who parade the country, towns, and villages, asking or demanding charity, which forms the support of their superior and themselves, and is freely distributed to the needy stranger and weary traveller, who may stop at their gate, or desire a lodging and a meal within the courts of the *Thakoor-Dwara*.

The Moosulman classes have their *Peerzadas*, who make their rounds amongst their *mooreeds*, or disciples, and receive from them such *neeaz*, or offerings, as they can afford or may choose to present. Since the decline of the Mahomedan, and the rise and establishment of the Sikh power, the *Peerzadas* have to lament the loss in many instances, and the diminution in others, of their village endowments. They still retain, however, a portion of the lands they held during the reigns of the emperors of Delhi, attached to their principal *rozas*, tombs, or seminaries; but the rents from them, and the trifle given in *neeaz*, are barely sufficient to maintain themselves and families in respectable circumstances, and to support the *Khadims*, or servitors, in constant attendance at the tombs of their saints.

Every village, independent of the fixed dues to the blacksmith, carpenter, washerman, to choomars, and sweepers, has its *mulba*, or incidental expenses, charged on its cultivators for what are termed *aya*, *gya*, or grain, ghee, &c., given to wandering fuqeers and needy passengers. The *Punch*, or heads of the villages, who supply the *malba*, collect it in cash from the villagers twice during the year, and it not unfrequently gives rise to altercation and dispute, from the real or supposed inclination of the *Punch* to impose upon them, under the specious and pious name of charity, much of which finds its way into the collector's own pocket.

Hindoo and Moosulman fuqeers are found located in and around every town and village, and each has his *Tukeeah*, or place of abode, to which a few beegahs of land are assigned, the gift of the zumeendars, who, in other respects, also, take care of the common holy fraternity, that their blessing may continue to be upon them.

The *Jinsee*, or grain lands, are cessed by the *Kun* (appraisement), or the *Butaee* (division of the produce in the field): both are exceptionable. It requires a very discerning and experienced man to estimate the quantity in a field of standing grain; in some it is over, and in others underrated. The Butaee is detailed and tedious; an establishment also is required to watch the different *kulwara*, or heaps of grain on the field. Cultivators are apt to steal it during the night, and in stormy and wet weather much of it is damaged ere it can be housed. It is a common saying "*Butaee lootaee*," or Butaee is plunder. Some chiefs exact a half of the produce, others two-fifths, and a few, one-fourth. Sugar-cane, cotton, poppy, indigo, and all the lands under the denomination of the *Zubtee*, are assessed at fixed rates, and the rent is received in cash.

In the Sikh states, the lands of most towns and villages are parcelled out into puttees, turufs, or divisions, amongst the *Punch*, or zumeendars, who are answerable for the *Sirkar's* or ruler's share. In some, where there are no

ostensible heads, the lands are held by *hulsaree*, or ploughs. Thus, if in a village society, there be twenty-five ploughs, and 2,500 beegahs, the Jinsee and Zubtee lands are equalized amongst the *Asamees*, or husbandmen, which gives 100 beegahs to each plough, and each Asamee pays his own rent, much on the principle of a ryotwar settlement. In general, the Punch hold a few beegahs, and also the *Puchotrah* (5 per cent.) on the net collections, in Inaum.

The system of assessment by the Kun or Butaee pleases the agricultural community, and the chiefs, who pay their armed retainers and establishments every six months in kind, with a small sum in cash, called *poshakee* or clothing: it also accords with their internal plan of management. On some small estates, with comparatively few followers, it works well, but it is not at all adapted to extended territory and great governments.

The chief sources of oppression on the people, under Sikh rule, emanate, 1st. from the exaction of the *Siwaee-Juma*, or extraordinary imposts, levied in cash on every village under the general head of the *Huq-Huboobnuzurbhét*, and branching out into a variety of names. 2d. The inhuman practice of *Kar-begar*, or the impress of labour of the inhabitants without recompense; and 3d. the violence to which they are exposed from licentious armed dependents, quartered in the forts and towers which cover the country, and prey on the village.

Every major and minor chief exercises the privilege by prescription of taxing trade; yet the duties, though levied at every ten to twenty miles, are light. A practice called *hoonda-bara* prevails in the mercantile community. A trader gives over charge of his caravan of goods to a *nanukpootrah*, who engages to convey it for a stipulated sum from Jughadree to Umritsur, the emporium of the Sikh states, paying all the duties. The *nanukpootrahs*, from the sanctity which attaches to their persons as the descendants of Nanuk, the founder of the Sikh faith, enjoy certain exemptions, and are less subject to molestation from custom-house importunity than other. *Beema*, or insurance, may be had at a cheap rate from the Nauhureeah merchants to all parts of India. Should any grievous or vexatious tax be imposed on the trade by a chief, he suffers an alienation of this branch of his revenue, by the route being changed through the possessions of another, who has the power to protect, and the inclination to encourage, the transit of traffic through his domains.

Sikh women do not burn with the corpse of their husbands. A single exception occurred in 1805, in the town of Boorneah, on the death of the chief, Rae Singh, when his widow made a voluntary sacrifice of herself, rejecting a handsome provision in land. There exists no prohibition against the suttee. In all cases they are understood to be willing victims, and much real or pretended dissuasion is exercised by the public functionaries, and by friends and relations, to divert the miserable creature from her destructive intentions. That affection and duty have not always place in this class of *felo de se*, which would explain and extenuate such a deed, and convert the offspring of superstition into a noble act of self-devotion, is obvious from the frequency of suttee, and from the fact that it is not only the favoured wife, but a whole host of females, that sometimes are offered up to blaze on the pyre of their deceased lord.*

* From the Appendix to Mr. Prinsep's "Origin of the Sikh power in the Punjab."

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE

Latitude of Ottocomund 11° 25′ N., Longitude 76° 45′ E.

Part of 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, and part of 1833.	Mean Temperatures from the 1st June 1829 to 31st May 1830, inclusive.					Mean Temperatures from the 1st June 1830 to 31st May 1831, inclusive.				
Names of the Months.	Mean Maximum (about 2 P.M.).	Mean Minimum (about Sunrise).	Mean Temperature for the whole Month.	Extreme Range of Thermometer.	Quantity of Rain.	Mean Maximum (about 2 P.M.).	Mean Minimum (about Sunrise).	Mean Temperature for the whole Month.	Extreme Range of Thermometer.	Quantity of Rain.
June	58°9	53°7	56°3	51° to 65°	9·88	61°3	54°7	58°0	53° to 69°	8·25
July	60 7	52 7	56 7	46 68	5·94	61 4	53 2	57 3	48 66	5·05
August	60 3	52 6	56 4	48 66	6·11	61 4	52 7	57 0	50 67	4·78
September	62 7	52 8	57 7	49 65	4·21	62 3	52 7	57 5	47 64	1·29
October	60 3	52 0	56 1	47 65	10·77	62 1	53 8	57 9	49 66	17·45
November	58 5	46 9	52 7	40 62	1·64	57 1	48 3	52 7	39 62	2·76
December	60 4	47 6	54 0	31 65	4·73	58 3	45 7	52 0	38 62	2·72
January	61 6	43 2	52 4	38 66	—	60 4	41 6	51 0	36 63	—
February	62 7	45 8	54 2	42 67	·35	62 0	46 7	54 3	40 67	1·53
March	66 0	52 4	59 2	49 71	1·14	63 2	48 8	56 0	42 69	1·17
April	65 4	54 1	59 7	48 71	5·73	65 3	52 7	59 0	50 69	3·46
May	63 6	54 6	59 1	52 69	8·88	66 0	55 4	60 0	54 70	4·50
Annual Means ...	61 8	50 7	56 2		58·78	61 7	50 5	56 1		52·96

RESULT OF THE FOUR YEARS.

Part of 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, and part of 1833.	Mean Temperatures, and Mean Quantity of Rain, for Four Years, commencing 1st June 1829, ending 31st May 1833, inclusive.				
Names of the Months.	Mean Maximum (about 2 P.M.).	Mean Minimum (about Sunrise).	Mean Temperature for the Month, being the Mean of 4 Years.	Quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds for each Month. The Average of Four Years.
June	60°5	53°5	57°0	6·50	S.W.
July	59 9	52 4	56 2	4·27	S.W.
August	60 6	51 7	56 1	4·00	W.
September	61 5	52 0	56 5	6·36	S.W. — N.E. — N.W.
October	60 8	51 7	56 2	6·51	N.E.
November	59 0	47 5	52 7	3·52	N.E. — E.
December	59 4	45 7	52 5	1·73	N.E. — E.
January	62 5	41 6	51 9	—	E.
February	63 8	45 5	54 5	·47	E. — N.E.
March	66 8	49 5	58 1	1·02	E. — N.E.
April	66 5	52 8	59 5	4·00	S.E. — N.E.
May	66 1	54 5	59 5	6·50	S.E. — S.W.
Annual Means ...	62 3	49 8	55 9	44·88	

JOSEPH GLEN, Surgeon, Bombay Establishment.

AT OTTOCOMUND ON THE NEELGHERRY HILLS.

Height above the level of the Sea, 7,400 Feet.

Part of 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, and part of 1833.	Mean Temperatures from the 1st June 1831 to 31st May 1832, inclusive.					Mean Temperatures from the 1st June 1832 to 31st May 1833, inclusive.				
Names of the Months.	Mean Maximum (about 2 P.M.).	Mean Minimum (about Sunrise).	Mean Temperature for the whole Month.	Extreme Range of Thermometer.	Quantity of Rain.	Mean Maximum (about 2 P.M.).	Mean Minimum (about Sunrise).	Mean Temperature for the whole Month.	Extreme Range of Thermometer.	Quantity of Rain.
June	60°3	53°1	56°8	50° to 63°	3·44	61°6	52°7	56°9	50° to 73°5	4·44
July	60 1	52 0	56 0	48 65	1·69	57 6	51 5	54 9	48 65	5·01
August	60 8	50 8	55 8	48 63	3·82	60 2	50 8	55 5	48 66	1·31
September	59 6	51 2	55 3	48 62	10·32	61 3	50 8	55 7	48 66	9·62
October	58 9	50 6	54 7	44 61	6·98	61 9	51 4	56 1	40 67	3·89
November	58 1	48 4	53 0	46 59	9·15	62 3	46 6	53 5	38 66	·53
December	57 1	44 0	50 4	39 60	·49	62 0	45 6	53 8	—	—
January	62 6	40 2	51 2	31 66	—	64 4	41 3	53 1	—	—
February	63 2	43 2	52 8	32 69	1·78	67 4	46 2	56 8	—	—
March	66 0	45 0	55 9	42 71	2·24	71 9	50 9	61 3	48 76	4·62
April	67 1	50 0	58 8	46 72·05	5·02	68 2	54 5	60 7	49 75	7·62
May	67 5	53 4	60 4	52	44·93	67 3	54 8	60 2	52 74	37·04
Annual Means...	61 7	48 6	55 1			63 8	49 7	56 5		

REMARKS.

The temperatures given in the table are the means of four and five observations of different thermometers. That for the morning is taken from a self-regulating thermometer of Cary's, hung in an open veranda facing the west, and six feet from the ground. The other means are from thermometers in an open veranda, facing the north, the thermometers being well-protected from the sun and glare. The barometer stands at a height varying from 23·150 to 23·250: the former being the average monsoon height, and the latter that of our fine weather. The daily tides of the mercury in the barometer amount to about $\frac{1}{20}$th of an inch, lowest in the morning, and highest about 2 P.M.

During the months of December, January, February, March, and April, the atmosphere, as indicated by Daniel's hygrometer, is dry, the difference between the atmospheric temperature and dew point being sometimes 40°, more commonly from 20° to 30°; but, at times, no deposition of moisture is evident on the black bulb, although the thermometer inclosed in it may have fallen to 20° or 24° of Farenheit. During these months, therefore, the quantity of moisture in a cubic foot of the atmosphere will not exceed three grains. During the other months of the year, the monsoon months, the atmosphere is moist, often saturated, and containing, on the average, 5½ grains of moisture in the space of a cubic foot; but even in these months, there are long intervals when the air is much drier. From our situation on the tops of hills not of very great extent, the hygrometer state of the atmosphere will necessarily change often, and very much, in the course of the same day: a hill-top catching a passing cloud will occasion this change.

JOSEPH GLEN, Surgeon, Bombay Establishment.

MR. ROBERTS' "ORIENTAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES."*

It is but of late years, comparatively speaking, that the idea of illustrating the phraseology and allusions of the Scriptures by the diction and manners of the people of the East, has been well followed up, and that this practical mode of illustration has gone hand in hand with the far less apposite and satisfactory system of elucidation, founded upon philological investigations into the abstract meaning of terms and phrases. From the very surface of Oriental society, as cursorily noticed by travellers, in short and transient visits, many lights have been cast upon passages in the Scriptures which can only be clearly understood by this sort of exposition; but to acquire a thorough knowledge of those habits, customs, and superstitions of a people, whence their idiomatical phrases, their metaphors, and their proverbial sayings, are derived, a person must be domesticated amongst them, and study them *intus et in cute*. This qualification has been possessed by Mr. Roberts, who, as a missionary (connected with the Wesleyan Society) resident in the south of India and Ceylon, for many years, "in habits of comparative intimacy with the Hindoos, and mixing with them in their joyous and sorrowful scenes," had abundant facilities for collecting materials for this kind of elucidation, which, it appears, he contemplated from the beginning: "whatever I heard or saw, which promoted the object of my heart," he says, "was immediately noted down, and on my return home written at length."

The illustrations are arranged under the different books of the Old and New Testaments, in their canonical order; the text illustrated is cited, and the phrase, or custom, or object, which illustrates it, then given.

A good number of the illustrations might, it appears to us, have been dispensed with; the texts being sufficiently explicit of themselves, or the elucidation being of an equivocal kind. But in a work of this description, we are by no means disposed to quarrel with a writer for giving too much, especially when it is considered that expressions, which may seem clear to some, may strike others as obscure or requiring illustration. Another reason for giving many of these apparently superfluous examples is, that they explain the marginal readings in our English Bible, which are Hebrew idioms, literally rendered. Mr. Roberts observes: "I have gone regularly through the marginal readings, and have found, with few exceptions, that they literally agree with Eastern language in idiom and figure."

We subjoin a few examples of apposite illustration.

Gen. III. 15.—"Thou shalt bruise his *heel*."

Thus was the serpent to injure the seed of the woman. The *heel* was the part to be wounded, which conveys the idea of being FOLLOWED for that purpose. It is a remarkable fact, that the HEEL in the East *is the part* which is said to be wounded when a *treacherous* person, under the guise of friendship,

* Oriental Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures, collected from the Customs, Manners, Rites, Superstitions, Traditions, Parabolical, Idiomatical, and Proverbial Forms of Speech, Climate, Works of Art and Literature, of the Hindoos, during a Residence in the East of nearly Fourteen Years. By Joseph Roberts. London, 1835. Murray.

has inflicted an injury on another. And the man who has thus perfidiously conducted himself is called a *kuthe, vettu, kiraven*, a heel-cutter. He who supplants or betrays another goes by the same name. Should a man have gained a situation which another tried to get, the disappointed person will say, "Ah! I will yet cut his heel;" *i. e.* I will by some stratagem have him turned out. It is worthy of observation, that this title is only given to the man who has apparently been a friend.

XVIII. 1.—"And he sat in the tent door in the heat of the day."

Often has my mind reverted to the scene of the good old patriarch sitting in the door of his tent in the heat of the day. When the *sun is at the meridian*, the wind often becomes softer, and the heat more oppressive; and then may be seen the people seated in the *doors* of their *huts*, to inhale the breezes, and to let them blow on their almost naked bodies.

2.—"He lift up his eyes, and looked."

To *lift* up the eyes does not mean to look *upwards*, but to look directly *at* an object, and that earnestly. A man coming from the jungle might say, "As I came this morning, I *lifted* up my eyes, and behold, I saw three elephants." "Have you seen any thing to-day in your travels?"—"I have not lifted up my eyes." "I do not see the thing you sent me for, sir."—"Just *lift* up your eyes, and you will soon find it."

4.—"Let a little water, I pray you, be fetched, and wash your feet."

How often, in passing through a village, may we see this grateful office performed for the weary traveller! As the people neither wear shoes nor stockings, and as the sandal is principally for the defence of the *sole* of the *foot*, the upper part soon becomes dirty. Under these circumstances, to have the feet and ankles washed is very refreshing, and is considered a *necessary* part of Eastern hospitality.

30.—"Feed me, I pray thee, with that same red pottage."

The people of the East are exceedingly fond of *pottage*, which they call *kool*. It is something like gruel, and is made of various kinds of *grain*, which are first beaten in a mortar. The red pottage is made of *Kurakan*, and other grains, but is not superior to the other. For such a *contemptible mess*, then, *did* Esau sell his birthright.

When a man has sold his fields or gardens for an insignificant sum, the people say, "The fellow has sold his land for *pottage*." Does a father give his daughter in *marriage* to a low-caste man, it is observed, "He has given her for *pottage*." Does a person by base means seek for some paltry enjoyment, it is said, "For one leaf* of *pottage*, he will do nine days' work." Has a learned man *stooped to any* thing which was not expected from him, it is said, "The learned one has fallen into the *pottage-pot*." Has he given instruction or advice to *others*—"The Lizard,† which gave warning to the people, has fallen into the *pottage pot*." Of a man in great poverty, it is remarked, "Alas! he cannot get *pottage*." A beggar asks, "Sir, will you give me a little *pottage*? Does a man seek to acquire great things by small means—"He is trying to procure rubies by *pottage*." When a person greatly flatters another, it is common to say, "He praises him only for his *pottage*." Does a king greatly oppress his subjects, it is said, "He only governs for the *pottage*." Has an individual lost much money by trade—"The speculation has broken his *pottage pot*." Does a rich man threaten to ruin a poor man, the latter will ask, "Will the lightning strike my *pottage pot*?

* It is common to fold a large leaf so as to hold the pottage.

† The lizard is believed to be very ominous, and gives warning, by its chirping, of approaching good or evil. There is a science called the *pallesastrom*, *i. e.* the lizard science.

Exod. XXVIII. 42.—Consecrate them, and sanctify them, that they may minister unto me, in the priests' office." The Hebrew has for "consecrate," "fill their hands." See also Judges xvii. 5. 12., and I Kings xiii. 33., and many other places where the word "consecrate" is in the margin rendered "*fill the hand.*"

Is it not a remarkable fact that the word *Kai-Reppi*, which signifies, in Tamul, to *consecrate a priest*, also means to *fill the hand?*

When a layman meets a priest, he puts his hands together as an act of reverence, and the priest stretches out his right hand, as if full of something, and says, "Blessings."

Numb. XI. 6.—"Our soul is dried."

In great hunger or thirst the people say, "Our soul is withered." "More than this, sir, I cannot do; my spirit is withered within me." "What! when a man's soul is withered, is he not to complain?"

20.—"Until it come out at your nostrils."

What does this mean? Is it not a figurative expression to show that they were to eat till fully satisfied? Bishop Patrick says, "till you be glutted and cloyed with it."

Is it not a striking illustration that this figure of speech is used at this day to convey the same meaning? A host says to his guests, "Now, friends, eat *mookamattam*, to the nose," literally, to eat till they are full up to the nose. "O, Sir, how can I eat any more? I am full to the nose, I have no more room." Of a glutton, it is said, "That fellow always *fills up to the nose!*"

Deut. XXVII. 17.—"Cursed be he that removeth his neighbour's land-mark." (Job. xxiv. 2).

Fields in the East have not fences or hedges, as in England, but a ridge, a stone, or a post; and, consequently, it is not very difficult to encroach on the property of another. Should a man not be very careful, his neighbour will take away a *little* every year, and keep pushing his ridge into the other's ground. Disputes of the most serious nature often occur on this account, and call for the greatest diligence and activity of the authorities.

An injured man repeats to his aggressor the proverb, "The serpent shall bite him, who steps over the ridge," *i. e.* he who goes beyond the land-mark.

Judges XV. 8.—"He smote them hip and thigh."

This is not to be understood literally, nor that "his leg or thigh was against their hip." It is a proverbial form of speech, used when people have been completely beaten, and may have been taken from a man who is entirely at the mercy of another, when his thigh is broken, or hip out of joint.

Of a man who has been severely beaten, "Ah! they smote him thigh and loins." "Alas! alas! as I was coming from the temple last night, some people caught me, and smote my thigh and loins."

Has a man lost a good situation through folly, it is said, "The fellow is an ass, he has broken his loins, and will never be good for any thing."

1 *Sam.* XXVI. 11.—"His bolster and the cruse of water."

Thus did Saul sleep, with his head on the bolster, and a vessel of water by his side; and in this way do all Eastern travellers sleep at this day. The bolster is round, about eight inches in diameter, and twenty in length. In travelling, it is carried rolled up in the mat on which the owner sleeps. In a hot climate, a draught of water is very refreshing in the night; hence a vessel filled with water is always near where a person sleeps.

2 Kings. II. 23.—"Go up, thou bald head; go up, thou bald head." (Isa. xv. 2. Amos viii. 10).

Some suppose this alludes to the head being uncovered. I was not a little astonished in the East, when I first heard a man called a bald head, who had a large quantity of hair on his head: and I found, upon inquiry, it was an epithet of contempt! A man who has killed himself is called "a bald-headed suicide!" A stupid fellow, "a bald-headed dunce." Of those who are powerless, "What can those bald heads do?" Hence the epithet has often been applied to the missionaries. Is a man told his wife does not manage domestic matters well; he replies, as if in contempt of himself, "What can a bald head do? must he not have a wife of the same kind?"

Let a merchant, or any other person, who is going on business, meet a man who is *really* bald, and he will assuredly refuse to attend to the business; and pronounce, if he dare, some imprecations on the object of his hatred. Sometimes he will repeat the proverb, "Go, thou bald head, pilferer of a small fish, and sucker of bones cast away by the goldsmith." Call a man a *mottiyan*, *i. e.* bald head (which you may do though he have much hair), and then abuse, or sticks, or stones, will be sure to be your portion. Thus, the epithet implies great scorn, and is given to those who are *weak* or *mean*.

Without multiplying our extracts, enough has been adduced to shew that Biblical criticism is likely to be considerably aided by Mr. Roberts' useful and unpretending work, in which we find his promise fully redeemed, namely, that "there is nothing political or sectarian" in it.

DR. MORRISON.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: I can by no means concur in opinion with "A Chinese Student" (last vol., p. 270), that it would be desirable to incorporate the Chinese library of the late Dr. Morrison with other Chinese libraries; although I quite agree with him, that it ought to be, and I have no doubt that ultimately it will be, secured for the British nation, and deposited in their museum. The same considerations which, it may be presumed, influenced Sir George Staunton to stipulate for the conservation of his library in its entirety, would have equal if not additional weight in the case of Dr. Morrison's collection. The articles contained in these libraries must be considered not merely as books collected, but as selections made, and having the impress of the selector's judgment upon each separate article, to vouch for its genuineness and relative value, in illustration of some department of Chinese science and literature. The amazing extent of Chinese literature, far surpassing that of any nation in Europe, renders such a voucher the more necessary; and this peculiar feature of value would, I apprehend, be altogether lost, were these libraries incorporated with collections of Chinese books made by other collectors,—by men of other minds, and with, in some respects, very different views from theirs: Dr. Morrison's library, in particular, according to my view of it, will be a living memorial of him, highly valuable to the future students in the Chinese language, and not less so to those who have before them the religious and moral state of the Chinese, as well as our commercial relations with the empire.

In pointing out the "oversights," as your correspondent denominates them, in my Memoir of Dr. Morrison, he has not referred to any English and Chinese dictionary similar to Morrison's in the systematic arrangement to which I referred. He mentions the Chinese and French Dictionary of De Guignes as in some points similar in its structure to Morrison's. In some respects it is so, but not in all; for Morrison, who in his preface has pointed out several material errors of De Guignes, appears to have formed the plan of his own work on a comparison of the most celebrated Chinese philological works with those of the Roman Catholic missionaries, and to have adapted it to general use by combining, as far as practicable, the principle of arrangement according to the radicals with that of arrangement under the letters of the European alphabet, without reference to their ideal affinities. His not having adopted the proposed arrangement of Montucci, (of whom, and of all other students of Chinese, he always expressed himself with the most earnest wishes for their success), is a sufficient proof that, in his very competent judgment, it was either impracticable, or not likely to be productive of the advantages which your correspondent assumes would have resulted from it; and either of these is, I submit, a sufficient reason for its rejection.

If the "Chinese Student" will refer to the second part of the Dictionary, he will find that the words "Chinese and English arranged alphabetically," which he has quoted as *my* description of that part, are neither more nor less than Dr. Morrison's own words, employed by him in describing the contents of that part; and if he will carefully examine that part of the Dictionary, which as a *student* he ought to have done before he hazarded a criticism founded upon it, he will find that most of the tables, which form the second volume of that part, are arranged alphabetically, under the letters of the English alphabet; and that that volume also contains English explanatory words similarly arranged.

Your correspondent is not more fortunate in his reference to the paragraph about the Japanese alphabet, which he quotes as mine, from p. 207. That paragraph, he will perceive, if he refers to it, is in quotations; and it was in fact written by a Chinese student, or more properly a Chinese scholar, of very high rank on the East-India Company's late Canton establishment; and is, I feel persuaded, perfectly intelligible to scholars, whether your correspondent can comprehend it or not.

My remark that "more recent writers on China have not failed abundantly to avail themselves of Morrison's *View of China for Philological Purposes*," was not designed to apply to Klaproth, but to Gutzlaff: yet the probability is, that Klaproth did not hesitate to avail himself, in 1823 and 1824, of information which Morrison had given to the European world in 1817; and that probability is, I conceive, not at all diminished by Klaproth's abrupt and offensive denial of the accuracy of Morrison's computations of chronology. Klaproth's declaration that those computations are "*thoroughly and completely false*," appears to me to rest solely on the comparative credit of himself, the declarant, and Dr. Morrison. This, in my judgment, furnishes a sufficient reason why Morrison never himself formally replied to it, in Europe; but left his reputation in the hands of his European friends. He must have felt that, in China, where the most competent judges would be found, there would not be two opinions on the subject; but, on the contrary, that those persons who were best able to decide, would unitedly sustain his statement; and with this assurance he would naturally feel indisposed to waste his time, to the

neglect of more useful employment, in attempts at keeping up the ball of controversy in so distant a field as Europe.

There are other circumstances in the case, which would strengthen this determination. He was aware how far from candid were the motives of the critic. It would be in his recollection, as it was in that of his intimate friends in England, that, on his arrival in this country, early in the year 1824, Klaproth came with the greatest speed, from Paris to Berner's Street, London, there to do homage to Morrison as the first Chinese scholar of the age, and that he was then and there politely received, but, unfortunately, not gratified in all his unreasonable wishes; in consequence of which, he returned to France splenetic and dissatisfied.

Klaproth's critique on Morrison's chronology is not the only instance, since 1825, in which he has, quite as offensively, assailed the opinions or conclusions of our philologist. In a paper, which was printed in your miscellany in 1827, Vol. I., p. 817, he describes as absurd, and affects to sneer at, the usual interpretation of *Chung-Kwŏ*, 'the middle kingdom or empire,' as given by Morrison; remarking, that "*a sailor or a coolie of Canton may, indeed, give such an explanation, but it is for the understanding of those who interrogate him to adopt or reject it.*" Yet this interpretation, which was very properly at the time defended by you in a note on Klaproth's paper, is now perfectly well known to be the true interpretation, by persons who are, or have been, resident in China, and whose daily intercourse with the natives, of different classes, and access to the literature of the country, seem to preclude even the possibility of their being in error respecting the meaning of a phrase in such constant use. Should any of your readers wish for satisfaction on this subject they may, I apprehend, obtain it, by taking the trouble to read the recent proclamations, and papers connected with them, of Governor Loo. I am persuaded that few persons, who have read those papers, will long remain in doubt respecting the meaning which the Chinese attach to the phrase *Chung-Kwŏ*.

Your readers may also refer with advantage to your above-mentioned note on Klaproth's paper, which exposes, not only his want of candour, but some of his errors, particularly his having understood the phrase "progenitor of mankind" to mean *Mahomet*.

The omission of the Life of Milne, in my list of Dr. Morrison's works, was accidental, and occasioned, as were some other unimportant omissions, by the haste with which the paper was put together. In referring again to Dr. Morrison's list of his own early publications, appended to the sermon preached at Hoxton in 1825, the Life of Milne does not appear—probably because it was then out of print.

THOS. FISHER.

In the Chinese Student's letter (last vol. p. 271, line 2), there is an error of the press, which affects the sense materially. Instead of "is not, however, superior to what it was ten or twelve years ago, and still inferior," it should be, "is now, however superior to what it was ten or twelve years ago, still inferior," &c.

MAY SONGS.

A Welcome to May.

And is the stormy winter past,
And art thou, Charmer, come at last,
With cheek that blushes, eye that glows,
Lip of beauty like the rose?
When snow the meadows' green doth hide,
The black mist shrouds the hill,
And the forest stream is still,
Where dost thou abide?
In a mild Elysian clime,
Gardens ever in their prime?
Or sleepest thou the winter through,
Till the birth of vernal dew,
In some ivory palace fair,
Lull'd by perfumes rich and rare;
No horn that blows, no step that waits,
At the Enchanted Golden Gates?

Idle all my thoughts and vain,
Since thou with Love art come again,
Scattering thy dewy hair,
Like early blossoms on the air.
Then haste, sweet Friend,—appear!—appear!
A thousand voices call thee here.
Shower thy bloom on field and tree,
Daisies on the sunny lea;
Bring to Grief its hour of rest,
Music to the linnet's breast;
And a peaceful heart to me!

Dear Spirit of the gentle May,
Not, as in the olden days,
The morning waketh to thy praise
The poet's voice, the minstrel's lay—
Biting care and noisy strife
Have drowned the whispers of the pipe.
No merry bands dance out to meet thee,
With joyful chants and flowers to greet thee!
And faded he, whose silvery song
Welcomed thee, and wish'd thee long,*
And clos'd the meek-enamour'd eye

* Milton, in his song on May Morning:—

Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger,
Comes dancing from the East, and leads with her
The flow'ry May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip, and the pale primrose.
Hail bounteous May!

* * * *

Thus we salute thee with our early song,
And welcome thee, and wish thee long.

Of him, whose rural melody
Sung the "Court of Faëry;"*
Wandering with the elfin Queen,
At moonlight, on the haunted green,
With many a young and gallant Fay,
On Hipcut Hill, to gather May.
Yet not forlorn thy shrine shall be,
Tho' poor the garland brought by me;
Thou dost my drooping thoughts renew,
Like pining flowers with honey-dew:
How can I choose but sing of thee?

So unto the sick man's eyes
Fragrant fields and woods arise,
Till the chamber, lone and drear,
Pours sweetest music on his ear;
The May-crown on his head is bound,
Yellow cowslips deck the ground,
While his native village-stream
Murmurs gently through his dream.

Welcome, then!—the hawthorn pale
Gleameth softly, like the sail
Of some glittering fairy-boat,
That on the purple sea doth float;
With silver oars the waves that beat,
Like the falling of white feet,
Cheering its journey o'er the foam,
To its calm Elysian home!

Nor sweet alone the flow'ry light,
Pleasant too the silent night,
Creeping o'er the cloudless skies,
Like sleep upon the lover's eyes.
Then with thee, beloved May,
To the verdant woods I stray,
Where the quiet moonbeams shine
Through the shading eglantine;
Forgot each thought of pain and grief,
With the Lady of the Leaf!†

Welcome then unto our bow'rs,
Queen of Smiles, and Queen of Flow'rs!
Thus we hail thee with our song—
And bless thy name, and wish thee long.

* Michael Drayton, in *Nymphidea*, or the Court of Faëry:—

At midnight, the appointed hour,
And for the queen a fitting bow'r,
Quoth he, is that fair cowslip flower
On Hipcut Hill that groweth:
In all your train there's not a Fay,
That ever went to gather May,
But she hath made it in her way,
The tallest there that groweth.

† See *The Flower and the Leaf* of Dryden, among his *Imitations of Chaucer*.

May Songs.

A Prayer to Virtue for a Lady in her Spring.

She, she it is in darkness shines,
'Tis she, that still herself refines,
By her own light to every eye:
More seen, more known, when Vice stands by;
And tho' a stranger here on earth,
In Heaven she hath her right of birth.

B. Jonson's Masque of 'Pleasure reconciled to Virtue.'

Guardian Angel, who dost glide
For ever by the Christian's side,
Breathing from thy hallow'd face
Sunshine through the darkest place—
Let this maiden be thy care,
Make her holy, as she's fair!
Let no thought of guile or sin,
Creep her spotless breast within,
Nor evil wind, nor unkind show'r,
Blight her bosom's gentle flower.
Still thy wakeful vigil keep
O'er her soft and trusting sleep;
With thy pure celestial light,
Gilding the visions of the night.
Lead her to the Spring of Truth,*
In the morning of her youth;
Sweeter far than poet's dream,
The flowing of that heavenly stream;
Shining to the pilgrim's eye
In life's desert, never dry—
Not with Nature's self to die!

So, when winter o'er her head
The snows of many years hath shed,
And Age's bony, wrinkled hand,
Points unto the shadowy land;
Still her comforters may be
Thy mild voices, Memory!
Bringing store of fresh'ning flow'rs
From life's early April bowers;
Flow'rs that need no summer-ray
To keep their beauty from decay.
Thoughts of balm to wounds applied;
Tears of anguish often dried;
Fainting spirits taught to borrow
Peace in sickness, hope in sorrow!
The fairest wreath for youth in bloom—
The brightest garland for its tomb!

* The Waters of Life.

THE ALLAHABAD INSCRIPTION.

Dr. Mill has transmitted to the Asiatic Society of Bengal a Supplement to his Historical Remarks on the Allahabad Inscription No. 2, given in our Journal for February, which we extract from the Society's *Journal*:—

"In enumerating the few historical names that remain of the dynasty or dynasties, to which I conceive that the Allahabád Inscription, No. 2, may possibly belong, I confined myself to such as are authenticated by ancient testimony: in which I am not aware of any omission, except that of two kings, whom the researches of Professor Wilson have supplied: viz. Sáhasanka, who appears from the *Visva Prakása* to have reigned at Canouje somewhere in the tenth century; and Kora, so called by the Mahometan writers, who was contemporary with Mahmúd Ghaznaví, in the eleventh.* It is, however, scarcely pardonable to omit all reference to a series of names with which so indefatigable an investigator as Colonel Tod thinks he has filled the chasm in question, in that most valuable and elaborate contribution to oriental and general literature, the "Annals and Antiquities of Rájasthan." The Annals of Marwar, contained in his last volume, might well indeed be expected to throw some light upon this subject, since it was by the remains of the Rahtore family that last reigned at Canouje, by two grandsons of the unfortunate Jaya Chandra, that this still subsisting principality of the solar race was fixed in Central India, near the beginning of the 13th century, and escaped for several ages the notice of the Musulman princes who had subverted the ancient Hindu monarchies of the north. The professed records of the earlier periods of the family yet remain, in the hands of the bards and other dependents of these princes, at Marwar: and these traditional legends always deserve attention, though they cannot for various reasons command historical belief.

"These chronicles all connect in a loose manner the solar race in the person of Sumitra (about the sixtieth from Ráma), the last prince of Ayodhya mentioned in the Puránas, with the sovereignty of the Rahtore family at Cányacubja—thence proceeding hastily to the defeat and death of Jay Chand, or Jaya Chandra, and the flight of his grandsons Seoji and Satram to Marwar; —after which, they begin to wear the appearance of circumstantial history. Some of them, however, assume an aspect of chronological definiteness at the period of Nayn Pal (Nayana Pála), whom they represent as having conquered Canouje in the year of Vicramáditya 526, or A.D. 470, from king Ajípála, a descendant of Ajamidha, of the Lunar race, which race they represent as having held the sovereignty of Cányacubja or Gádhipura, from the fabulous times of Gádhi, father of Visvamitra, to whom its foundation is generally ascribed, down to this comparatively recent period. From this Nayn Pal, the Marwar chroniclers give a genealogical series of twenty generations to the unfortunate Jaya Chandra, thus filling the interval from A.D. 470 to 1193. Some observed incongruities in the testimony on which this series is given have not prevented Colonel Tod from attaching to the former date, and to the whole genealogy, a credit which he does not appear to give to any names preceding Nayn Pal in the same genealogical rolls. He takes it for established fact that the Rahtore family thus reigned for seven centuries at Canouje, and that this was the only principality of the solar race that ever occupied that ancient seat of Hindu empire.

* To these I might add the name of Vira-Sinha-Déva, who is said, at a period somewhat earlier, to have granted to the request of A'disúra, king of Bengal, the five orders of Cányacubja Brahmans, from whom the present brahmans of Bengal are descended.

" The exhibition of this genealogy, as given by Colonel Tod, side by side with the testimony of indubitable Sanscrit monuments brought to light by Colebrooke, Fell, and Wilson, as to the actual reign of the Rahtore princes at Canouje, will bring to the test these assertions of the bards and panegyrists of the royal house at Marwar. It will be seen that it needs not the absence of the names of Yasovarman and Sáhasanka (who certainly reigned at Canouje within the limits of these seven centuries), to prove this genealogy destitute of all historical authority.

Colonel Tod's *Rajasthan*, Vol. ii. pp. 5, 6, 7.	Inscriptions published in the *Asiatic Researches*, Vols. ix. and xv.	
Nayana-pala conqueror of Canouje — A.D. 470, and thence surnamed Camadhvaga, with all his descendants who follow.		
Padarata or Bharata, his son, king of Canouje.		
Punja, do. do.		
Dharma-bhumbo, do. do., whose twelve brothers were also founders of great Rajput families.		
Aji-chandra, do. do.		
Udaya-chandra, do. do.		
Nripati, do. do.		
Kenaka-séna, do. do.		
Sahasra-sála, do. do.		
Mégha-séna, do. do.		
Vira-bhadra, do. do.		
Déva-séna, do. do.		
Vimala-séna, do. do.		
Dána-séna, do. do.		
Mukunda, do. do.	Yasovigraha, or Sri-pala, whose son	
Bhudu? do. do.	Mahi-chandra, was father of	
Rája-séna, do. do.	Chandra-Déva, who became by conquest king of Canouje about	A. D. 1072.
Tripala, do. do.	Madana-pála, his son, who succeeded,	1096.
Sri-Punga, do. do.	Govinda-chandra, do. do.	1120.
Vijaya-chandra, do. do.	Vijaya-chandra, do. do.	1144.
Jaya-chandra, do. do.	Jaya-chandra, do. do.	1160.

" Hence it appears, that the Marwar authorities are correct only as to the unfortunate Jaya Chandra, who died A.D. 1193, and his father Vijaya Chandra, who died in 1168. Respecting all his ancestors, they are altogether wrong, and

have expanded into seven centuries a dynasty which lasted but 120 years; for the same inscription, which relates the conquest of Chandra Déva, is utterly silent as to the crown of Canouje having been his by right of hereditary descent from Nayana Pála, or any other. We have therefore little reason to credit the Marwar chroniclers in the other part of their statement, *viz.* that this Rahtore dynasty, thus reduced to one century, was the first and only dynasty of the solar race at Canouje. It is far more probable that princes of purer descent than they (whom Colonel Tod suspects on very probable grounds to be of partly Scythian origin) occupied that seat of empire from a period at least as early as that named by their chroniclers, *viz.* in the fifth century, or perhaps long before it. To some of these the kings mentioned in our inscription may have belonged, whom these authorities, if admitted as true, would exclude altogether.

" A greater assistance might perhaps be obtained from Colonel Tod, had he given us the Jain inscription, to which he alludes in pp. 140 and 211 of the first volume of the *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society, as written in an ancient character (very probably that of our inscription) long disused in India, but known to the Jain hierarchs, and of which he promises to the society a key. For this inscription relates to a certain Avanti Rája or Lord of Ujjayiní, called Chandragupta, and is dated in the year 427,* which if applied to the era of the great monarch of that city, Vicramáditya, will be A.D. 371, but if applied to the Jain era of Mahávira, will be B.C. 106. But the localities specified in the Allahabad pillar all seem to indicate a Gangetic kingdom rather than one whose centre is at Oujein.

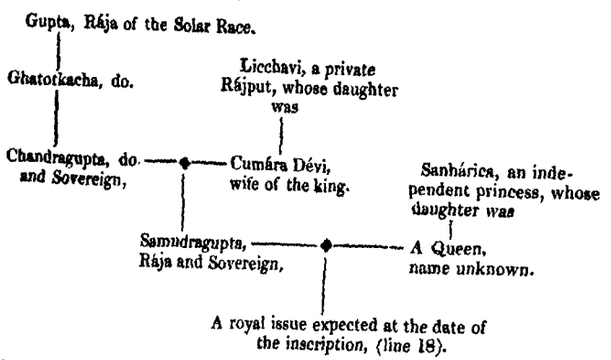
" In the line of the Chohan princes of Ajmeir, closed by the name of the heroic Prithu-Rai, (who possessed himself in the 12th century of the ancient kingdom of Indrapristha or Delhi, only to be the last Hindu prince that ever reigned there) we find a Chandragupta, son of Mahásinhá and grandson of Mánikya-Rái, the latter a king of some celebrity, whose date is fixed to A.D. 695. But the mention of these names, together with that of the son and successor in the kingdom, which is not Samudragupta but Pratápa-Sinha, is alone sufficient to remove all idea of this being the Chandragupta of our inscription; even without recurring to the decisive reason, that the Agni-kula class of Xattriyas, to which this Chauhána family belongs, is excluded as completely as the Lunar race from the character here assigned, of 'children of the Sun.' The last reason excludes also a more ancient Chandragupta, who, as Colonel Tod informs us, stands before Mánikya-Rái, in the long line (which he has not published) of the Chohans' descent from their remote ancestor, Agni-Pála: though this prince, if real, may very possibly be the Lord of Oujein, who is the subject of the Jain inscription already alluded to (T. R. A. S. vol. i. p. 140).

" The same reason prevents us from profiting by another tradition often repeated by the same learned inquirer, both in his Annals of Rájasthán and his contributions to the R. A. S. *Transactions*, relating to another celebrated branch of the Agni-kula Xattriyas, the Pramaras. One tribe of this Rájput race, the *Mori*, is in the habit at this day of claiming for their own the celebrated Chandragupta *Maurya*, founder of the dynasty so called at Palibothra, in the days of Seleucus Nicator. The account given by all the ancient Sanscrit authorities of the origin of that name is very different from this, *viz.* that it is the patronymic noun derived from the Sudra damsel Muré, of whom the

* On the second mention Colonel Tod, apparently from inadvertency, makes the date of this same monument 468, i. e. thirty-nine years later than before.

king Nanda Mahâpadma became enamoured (being himself also of half-blood, the offspring of the Lunar prince Mahânanda by a slave girl), and thus became the father of Chandragupta, who afterwards succeeded by extirpating, with the Machiavelian Brahman's aid, his nine more legitimate brethren. This account is so universal—and it is so visible also even in the inverted accounts preserved by Diodorus Siculus, Trogus Pompeius, and others in the west, (making Sandracottus the offspring of a queen and a barber, instead of a king and a barber's daughter), that it requires no ordinary attachment to the later chroniclers of Rájasthán to set aside these statements, by making this king a member of a noble tribe of the purest Rájputs, to make him consequently unconnected altogether with those Nandas whom he succeeded or displaced—and even to suspect the word *Maurya*, (as Colonel Tod does, T. R. A. S. i. 211), to be an interpolation for *Mori*. There may, however, be a Chandragupta to whom such a tradition points with partial truth; and such I should have suspected to be the conquering Chandragupta of our column, but for the objection of family above stated.

" Upon the whole, our researches for the subjects of this inscription in the records of Northern and Central India, seem to be hitherto unsuccessful, notwithstanding the various Chandraguptas that have appeared there. Of the name Samudragupta, I have not yet seen any trace; but to facilitate the progress of future inquiries, it may be useful to exhibit synoptically the genealogical facts which the pillar supplies.



" Another consideration, however, which should not be overlooked in this research, is the name of the contemporary king, mentioned, in line 17 of the inscription, as having been overcome, together with several inferior princes, by Samudragupta. The king is called Dhananjaya, and is described as of the race of Ugraséna, *i. e.* most probably the celebrated king of Mathura so called, the father of Cansa, who was slain by Crishna, and was, like his enemy, of the great lunar family of Yadu. Now, in inquiring who this king could be, the دهانجي Dhanjye or Dhananjaya, who is mentioned by Abul Fazil at the head of the royal lists of Malwa, as having founded a dynasty there about 2,000 years before, should appear as much out of the question as the fabulous Arjuna, who also bore the same name. *Yet this prince,—who in Abul Fazil's list (Ayin Acbery,* vol. ii. p. 54) has a Saliváhan for his grandson—is identified by Colonel Wilford, with a Dhananjaya, mentioned in the royal lists of Raghunátha, as having sprung from a temple in the peninsula of India, and thence attacked and slain a king named Aditya, and then reigned at Ujjayin: and on the strength of this last tradition, he is identified also with the great Saliváhana himself, the founder of the era A. D. 78, because this latter is celebrated as the foe of and destroyer of the celebrated Vicramáditya! (See *As. Res.* vol. ix. pp. 134, 135, 140, 141). The authorities from which the age, and family, and reign of this Dhananjaya might perhaps have been obtained, are so loosely cited by this very learned but fanciful writer, and so mixed up with his own evidently groundless and inconclusive deductions of identity, that we can derive no aid from them in determining whether he be the king mentioned on the column or not, or what could be thence safely concluded concerning the age of the inscription.

A curious fact was announced to the Society, by the Secretary, at the meeting of the 1st October, namely, the perfect identity of the inscriptions of the *Lath* of Feroz Shah at Delhi, Bhim Sen's *Lath* at Allahabad, and the column bearing the same name near Bettiah!

ANECDOTE FROM ARABIAN HISTORY.

When Fazl-ben-Ma-ád was the chieftain of Naushápún, and all Khorásán was under his authority, there was a dreadful famine in the land; and the scarcity was so great, that the rich suffered almost as much as the poor, for bread was not to be had for money: many, indeed, had their granaries full, but, either from parsimony, or an apprehension that it might not last them till they had another good harvest, not one of them would sell the smallest portion.

The people, in their distress, went to the mayor and insisted upon his going to the governor, and urging him to open his magazines, that the cooks and bakers might be supplied, and that they and their families might be saved from death. He proceeded, accordingly, to the palace, followed by a noisy multitude; and Fazl, who observed their approach from an upper chamber, where he was feasting, was quickly aware of their object: so, when the mayor came in, he addressed him in anger, and asked what he meant by bringing such a rabble to disturb him in his pleasures? The mayor humbly set forth the misery of the people, and the ruin which would fall upon the country; and earnestly besought him to set the example of opening his granaries, lest the people should perish. " Get along," said Fazl; " you are an old fool, and do not know your duty. Send away this mob, and do you set them an example of obedience to authority." Then, going to a window, he called out to the famished people and said, " How now, you ignorant varlets! can I help the famine? It is the will of God; and if you have lost his favour, I dare say it is for your sins. The famine is not yet so hard as it was upon the brethren of Joseph; when it is, you may bring me your wives and children, and sell them for corn; and then I will supply you. So now depart."

Upon this, the disconsolate people left the gates, beseeching God to pity them, and calling down curses upon the hard-hearted tyrant.

But a dervise, who was among them, got upon the steps, and addressing them in a loud voice, said: " Do not grieve at his answer; but rather rejoice that your deliverance is at hand. No man could utter such words, unless he were forsaken by God, and doomed to perdition. His end will soon come."

And the words of the dervise were fulfilled. For that very night, while Fazl was rejoicing in the gain that he should make by his corn, and eating the more greedily, as he thought of the famine, a lump of meat stuck in his throat; and, after rolling some time in agony on the floor, he died.

Next day, the granaries were thrown open; plenty was restored, and the city was filled with thanksgiving.

REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD INDIAN OFFICER.

No. V.—The Jugglers.

Bob. By St. George, I was the first man that entered the breach; and *had I not effected it with* resolution, I had been slain if I had had a million of lives.

Ed. Knew. 'Twas a pity you had not ten, a cat's and your own, i'faith. But was it possible?

Bob. I assure you (upon my reputation) 'tis true.

Ben Jonson.

Upon one occasion of visiting our entertaining friend, the colonel, we found him a little excited. The barrister asked whether he had met with Jeronymo again, or seen a ghost?

"By ——," said he, beginning with his usual expletive; "I don't know what to think. But listen. Last night, as I was about to leap into my cot, I found my place occupied by a slender, delicate, pretty-shaped *samp* (snake), who looked at me with prodigious coolness, as much as to say, "come here if you dare." I just turned about for my sabre,—there it is, as flexible as a rattan, and as keen as a razor,—intending to make a crucial incision in the rascal,—when he vanished; but where and how, hang me if I can tell. I was exceedingly puzzled to know how he got in or got out, seeing that there was no breach in the wall or floor practicable for him. I kept awake all night meditating upon this strange affair. Mentioning it to my Kitmudgar this morning, he recommended me to send for a sampoori. I did so, and after this black fellow had piped a bit, making a strange fuss, out came my sleek-looking bed-fellow, as unconcerned as possible, and apparently on intimate terms with the sampoori, for he let him handle him, and jumped as delightedly into his basket as a stickleback does into a boy's bottle."

"The same snake, colonel?"

"Aye, the very same: I could swear to every spot or streak upon his hide."

Our old friend continued for some time to enlarge upon this incident, and it led us insensibly into conversation upon the dexterity of these Indian *psylli*, and from thence we naturally came to speak of the jugglers, of whom, indeed, the sampooris constitute a variety.

Every individual of our little party had some fact to relate, almost incredible to others, which he had witnessed with his "faithful eyes." Flowers nd trees made to grow instantly, to vary their species, their blossoms, eir fruit; metals transmuted before the sight from the basest to the most recious; animals mutilated, mangled, every spark of vitality extinguished, nd forthwith restored to perfect being; men sitting upon nothing, mounting into the air upon nothing, rolling unhurt amidst sharp spears, sabres, spikes, and knives; in short, there was scarcely an *impossible* thing, which some of us had not seen actually performed by the jugglers who frequent the Eastern courts, of whose extraordinary skill no idea can be formed by those who have merely witnessed the vulgar exploits of European conjurors.

The barrister, who referred all preternatural appearances to natural causes, took occasion to draw an argument from the dexterity of these jugglers *in favour of the institution of castes.* "You perceive," said he,

"the vast accumulation of knowledge, for it is nothing more, which is acquired by the intellect of successive generations being constantly directed to the same object, instead of being diverted to others, as amongst us. These jugglers,—though we degrade them by such a denomination, I should rather say, these practical philosophers,—by confining their attention judiciously to one pursuit, have attained something like perfection in it; and I have little doubt that there are grounds for the assertion of the Sanchya philosophers, that mind may, by dint of thinking, become omnipotent over matter."

An old civilian, one of the colonel's intimates, but who had rarely happened to join our symposia, here interposed. "I cannot concur in the notion you seem to entertain," said he, addressing himself to the barrister, "that the performances of these jugglers are the mere effects of skill on their part in practising deceptions upon us; I fear their art lies deeper than the superficial causes to which you attribute it."

"To what cause do you ascribe it?" enquired the barrister.

"To magic, undoubtedly."

"Magic! And what do you understand by *magic*?"

"Sorcery," replied the civilian.

"I have no other idea of magic, or even sorcery, said the barrister, than that it is something done by sleight of hand; a quickness in cheating the senses, which are generally relied upon by mankind implicitly as the only criterion of what is offered to them; whereas, the senses are in truth easily deceived; and when their senses are deceived, vulgar minds become utterly helpless; they have nothing to lean upon, and take refuge in superstition: just as a savage, when he sees for the first time the effect of gunpowder, thinks he is in the presence of a spirit."

"Sir," rejoined the civilian, "I am too old to unlearn the prejudices I imbibed from my Bible. If our common Christianity is true, there must be wicked spirits in the universe, and I can conceive nothing more probable than that they should be ready, if permitted to do so, to lend their supernatural aid to those who are daring enough to purchase it, whereby devils may, to a certain extent, counterwork the designs of Providence, and thereby, for a time, promote their own ends."

"If we are to refer all the appearances for which we cannot satisfactorily account to diabolical agency," observed the barrister, "I fear the devils would have more business on their hands than they could well execute. What do you say to the various phenomena which philosophers cannot explain—gravitation, electricity, magnetism, and certain chemical effects, the causes of which have hitherto been latent?"

"I attribute them all," said the old civilian, with firmness, "to supernatural agency—to a beneficent power, where the operation is evidently for the good of man; to a malevolent power, where the operation is bad or even equivocal. And I beg of you, sir, to consider," he added, "that amongst the instances in which effects are traced to specific causes, in a vast variety of cases, those causes are only intermediate or secondary. If I ask a philosopher how it is that I can move my finger, he will entertain

me with an anatomical disquisition upon the mechanism of the body; but if I pursue him with questions, he must acknowledge his ignorance of the phenomenon of life, or say it is the necessary result of organization, which is pretty much the same thing. In short, sir, I *am* a believer in the existence of spirits and in the doctrine of supernatural agency in human affairs; and I appeal to the universal consent of mankind to this doctrine in support of its reasonableness; although I acknowledge that, in times of ignorance, and amongst weak people, it has been, like other sound doctrines, abused and exposed to ridicule."

The reply of the barrister was cut short by the colonel, who appeared to think that the conversation was growing too serious. Taking from his mouth a Persian *kaleeān* (pipe), which had hitherto kept him silent, "I can tell you a little about spirits," said he. Observing our features upon the grin, "It's all true," he abruptly exclaimed, "so help ——."

"Well, well," observed the barrister; "we know you sufficiently, colonel, to dispense with your oath. Proceed, I pray you."

The colonel proceeded accordingly. "It was, I think, about eighteen years ago,—I was then in command of a company, and was leading a detachment into a part of the Vindyan range, where no European had hitherto been. My black fellows knew nothing of the country, and I could get no guide upon whom I could depend. The party we were in pursuit of were a set of plunderers, who were reputed to be magicians as well as thieves, and in every village, we heard terrifying accounts of their magical exploits. I am not superstitious, as you all know, and the Juggernaut affair will convince you I do not want nerve; but I confess I began to catch a little of the *all-overishness* of those about me.

"Well, we went on. One night as I lay in my tent, wide awake, ruminating upon what I had heard, I saw,—it was no deception, by Jove,—a black figure, that began to expand itself to prodigious dimensions. I started up and rubbed my eyes; when the figure re-appered, and began to swell as before. I jumped out of bed, seized my sabre, and began to cut away; but although the weapon went into every part of the carcass, it was like cutting jelly. Upon this I began to call out lustily, ordering my men to surround the tent, and some of them to enter. They saw me cutting away, but saw nothing else—they thought me mad. To make short of the matter, I became thoroughly exhausted, and was laid upon my couch insensible. When I came to myself, I was told that a dark object, supposed to be one of the hill rascals, had been observed stealing about the skirts of the camp. The incident,—for why should I have made any secret of it?—spread amongst the men, and I had good reason to believe that, if I had advanced an inch further, they would have deserted me. So I gave orders that we should march back, and this was the last order I gave them; for I fell ill of a fever, and became delirious. When I recovered, I found that the retreat of the detachment had been imputed to orders given whilst I was *non compos mentis*, and my lieutenant got a severe *wig*, poor fellow. But it is remarkable that nothing more was heard of the magician-thieves, and I have no doubt that the being I battled with was their devil, and that some of my slashes must have hit him in a mortal place."

"You concur with me, then," observed the civilian, "in a belief in supernatural agency?"

"Why should I doubt it, after what I have told you? But I have positively talked with a demon."

The civilian, to spare the officer his usual attestation—which fell from him as expletives usually occur in conversation, merely to round a period, or adjust a phrase—humoured the joke, and begged he would relate to us the whole affair.

"You must know," said he, "I once had a Moosulman in my service, who had acquired the whole science of *dawut*, and taught me how to distinguish spirits from men, in whose form they frequently mix with us, and, in the common phrase, literally 'play the devil.' One of the tests was the pronouncing a sort of unmeaning jargon of senseless Arabic—*jallyushin murbushin murkudushin submushin murtushin mylumushin*, &c., to which, if the suspected person makes a reply in a *false* quotation from the *Coran*, he is a demon. I tried this test upon a juggler, and the fellow bit, and told me privately that he was really a devil. I found him a pleasant jolly fellow, with nothing at all of the devil about him. He assured me that these jugglers could do more wonderful tricks than they really perform, were they not afraid of exciting suspicion. He seemed to lead a very happy life, though he hinted that there were some little inconveniences to be endured, of which he did not care to be particular."

"I wonder," said the barrister, "you did not get him to enlighten you a little on the nature of the soul, the state of future existence, and other matters, on which we lack information."

The colonel looked serious. "I did ask him once," said he, "what sort of a home he had. The fellow frowned as darkly as a thunder-cloud, and quitted me hastily. I remember I was attacked that very night with an erysipelas, which I did not get rid till I saw him again, and made the *amende*.

The civilian now became anxious to change the subject of conversation. He reverted to the subject of the jugglers of India, and mentioned some further instances of their art. He asked the barrister whether it was possible to explain such performances upon natural principles, or to reconcile them with the doctrine that they were merely illusions of the senses.

"If we consider," replied the barrister, "the resources which these men possess in the knowledge of many physical secrets unknown to us, in the phenomena which we know, and presume them to be ignorant of, in their wonderful proficiency in sleight of hand, in the fallibility of senses supposed to be infallible, in the aid derived from the collusion of bystanders, and from the exaggerations of relators, we shall find that they have more advantages than we imagine at first sight they possess. I have hitherto seen no performance of theirs which I could not believe attributable to natural means, and beg therefore to retain my opinion."

The colonel was about to open a fresh budget of supernatural stories, when the barrister, pleading an engagement, deferred the pleasure of hearing them till another opportunity; and the old civilian looked approbation.

STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.*

Mr. M'Gregor Laird, the next witness, has been engaged in the construction of steam vessels, chiefly as steam proprietor, since 1824. He has been to Africa with an expedition fitted out by a company at Liverpool, of which the witness was a partner, in consequence of Mr. Lander's representation of the trade that might be opened with the interior. They built a wooden steam vessel of 160 tons, and a small iron one of 60 tons; the former of forty-horse power, the latter of fifteen; with low pressure engines. They left Milford on the 28th July, and arrived in the river Nun on the 18th October, steaming and sailing. They took the vessels 350 miles up the Niger, when the large steamer got aground, and remained so from December till June; the other vessel was afloat, and remains in Africa still. The mortality was so great, that most of the men died; a less proportion on board the iron vessel, on account of her coolness and freedom from smell. Iron vessels are not subject to be struck by lightning; they suffer less than wooden vessels from striking, are less liable to decay or corrosion, and draw less water, with greater capacity for stowage.

The most proper measurement for sea-going steamer, for a long voyage, is, the beam one sixth of the length; the depth two-thirds of the beam; about 2½ tons to one-horse power: say 155 ft. long, 26 ft. beam, 17½ ft. deep; the two engines, the diameter of the cylinder 52 inches; the length of the stroke 5 ft. 6 in. A wooden vessel of this measurement, 500 tons, 200-horse power, would stow 250 tons of fuel, consuming 16 tons of coal per day; her draught of water would be 12½ ft.; her rate of going about 11½ knots an hour. She could accommodate 200 soldiers, and, with them on board, carry 15 days' fuel.

The witness gave a great variety of details as to the construction, equipment, and cost of building and fitting out steam-vessels.

He stated that he had looked over the work published by Capt. Chesney on the Euphrates, and that he had drawn up a plan for the navigation of that river. An iron boat, 110 ft. long, 22 ft. beam, 7½ ft. deep, with a single engine of 38 in. cylinder, and 5½ ft. stroke, equal to fifty-horse power, would carry ten days' fuel, on three feet draught of water, and go twelve miles per hour in still water, and consume about five cwt. of coal per day. The witness could not recommend a steam-vessel of the size suggested by Capt. Chesney (60 tons), as, from experience in Africa, he found it almost impossible to combine speed with light draught of water, in a vessel of that size. He proposes that each steamer should carry a light copper galley on her quarter, by which the mails, when there was too little water for the steamers, might be forwarded to Bir: these galleys should be paddled, not towed. Two sea-going steamers, of 600 tons, from Bombay to Bussorah, would cost £52,200; two iron river boats, £11,600; two copper galleys, 45 ft. long, £350; expenses of putting the boats together, £4,000; the expense of two steamers out, £5,000: total prime cost at Bombay, £73,150. The current yearly expenses, and for coals, would be £20,130; and one third for perpetuating the property, on £73,150, £24,383; total annual expense £44,513. The distance from Bombay to Bussorah, Hillah, Hit, and Bir, is 2,750 miles, in 438 hours, delays excepted. The fuel required would be 248 tons, from Bombay to Bir, or 469 tons from Bombay to Bir and back again. The rate estimated is, from Bombay to Bussorah, 7 miles an hour; Bussorah to Hillah, 6; Hillah to Hit, 6; Hit to Bir, 5 Witness calculates upon having monthly communications.

The witness then delivered a detailed estimate of expenses; the result of

* Continued from last vol. p. 296.

which is that the prime cost from Bombay to Suez would be £85,500; from Bombay to Bir, £73,150; difference in favour of the latter £12,350; the yearly expense of the former would be £64,628, of the latter £44,513; difference in favour of the latter £20,115 per annum; the time from Bombay to Suez would be 438 hours, from Bombay to Bir, 397; the fuel, in the former route, 338 tons, in the latter only 248.

Mr. Joshua Field, engineer, who has had much experience in the manufacture of steam-engines, was next examined. He gave in a table shewing, at one view, the probable speed to be obtained by application of engines of different powers in vessels of the same tonnage, and the length of time they would be able to carry coal with each power on board. He recommends, as the proper measurement and power of a steamer, to go a long sea-voyage, 700 to 800 tons, having an engine of 180 or 200-horse power. Such a vessel would carry coal for 14 or 15 days, have a speed in still water of nine or ten miles an hour, and average eight in all weathers. The greatest proportion in tonnage and power for a steamer going a long voyage, is four tons per horse-power; for a short sea-voyage, three tons, and for river-vessels, 2 tons. The smaller the power, the greater capacity is left for coal, but the less speed. Great power in small vessels gives great speed, but they carry a small quantity of coal. The greatest proportion of power would consume the least fuel, in equal distances, against winds and tides, but not in calms and fair winds. The same steamer could not go more than 2,000 or 3,000 miles without relay, or time to put the machinery in order: the more frequently they can be stopped to clean and adjust, the better they perform. Copper boilers are more durable than iron, and preferable for long voyages.

The witness gave similar testimony to Mr. Laird, as to the preference of iron vessels to wood, especially in hot climates. He has no doubt that iron vessels on a larger scale could be made serviceable at sea, and that they will be before long. The effect of the iron on the compass might be neutralized by Professor Barlow's method.

A steam-vessel of 800 tons and 200-horse power, complete, would cost about £33,000; the annual expense, including coal, would be about £7,000.

The witness had read Captain Wilson's pamphlet on steam-navigation from Bombay; previous to that, he should not have doubted the practicability of carrying on that navigation throughout the year, against the monsoon; he should not advise attempting a navigation by steam against the S.W. monsoon, against such an opinion as Capt. Wilson's.

He had read Capt. Chesney's report upon the navigation of the Euphrates, and he has seen nothing against the practicability of it in the report.

Mr. John Hine, late assistant resident at Bagdad, was the next witness. He had resided at Bagdad fifteen years, and till 1818. Its commerce was rather flourishing; it is a great mart, the commerce of these countries being collected there for conveyance to other parts. There was a great commerce with India; indigo and piece goods were brought thence; they were brought by the Persian Gulf to Bussorah, and thence to Bagdad, by the Tigris, never now by the Euphrates; formerly, there was commerce between Bagdad and Bussorah on the Euphrates; it ceased about one hundred years ago. Before Bagdad and Bussorah were united, the commerce from India for Syria went up the Euphrates; it was conveyed to Hillah through the Lemlun Marshes, when the river was high, and thence to Anna, and as far as Deir, on the Euphrates; then it was transported on camels' backs to Damascus and Aleppo. As soon as the two governments were united, the pasha was desirous of attracting all the commerce to his capital, Bagdad; and at first, it was conveyed up to Hillah

by the Euphrates, and thence on camels' backs to Bagdad; subsequently they built a lighter kind of boat, and found that, although the length of the Tigris was greater, they could bring merchandize cheaper and quicker by the Tigris than by the Euphrates, with the land-carriage from Hillah to Bagdad, forty miles from the Euphrates. The same political reasons now exist for drawing commerce to Bagdad. The authority of the governors of Bagdad extended from Merdin to the Persian Gulf below Bussorah, as far as the Euphrates, and ended above the Euphrates. Bir was not under the pasha's jurisdiction, nor El Kaim; Anna is.

The Turks and Arabs are favourable to commerce. Of the two rivers, the Tigris is most easily navigable up to Bagdad: vessels contrive to come up at all times of the year, when the Euphrates is not navigable. About forty miles above Bagdad, there is a ridge of rocks rendering the Tigris impassable. There is a canal between the two rivers about forty miles below Bagdad; but when the rivers are low it is not navigable. The boats are large, but they draw little water. Traders consider the Euphrates more insecure than the Tigris; the boats are liable to be fired upon by little wandering tribes. Agreements might be made with the principal tribes, so that no obstruction would be given of consequence. By paying the dues all along the Euphrates, the navigation might be safe. The Arabs in the desert might occasionally come down to the northern parts of the river, and give some annoyance. Some of the Bedouins are very powerful; they consider plundering meritorious. All the families would not consider themselves bound by treaties with the principal tribes. The Aniai tribes of the desert would not; they are constantly wherever they can get plunder. A compact must be made with all the tribes. The navigation of the Tigris is sometimes interrupted by little tribes, who come upon the river. The towns are secure. A steam-boat, sufficiently armed, and with proper caution, could force a passage at all times; but the Arabs would fire from the banks. There are certain parts of the Euphrates where they might fire from the banks without being discovered; they are very expert marksmen; if they were determined to make an assault upon a steam-boat, they could hit it. The expense of the bargains with the tribes from Bir to Bussorah would not exceed £1,000 a-year. If a good deal of merchandize were transmitted, they would expect more: probably, for every trip of the steamer, they would expect £200 in presents. They would desire to get as much as they could. The principle they act on is to extort or plunder, whichever they get most by. A power in possession of Armenia could easily and rapidly descend with an armed expedition to the Gulf, by the river, on rafts.

Mr. Robert Taylor, of the Madras Cavalry, who resided at Bagdad and at Bussorah, for a few months, in 1832, is acquainted with the state of the Euphrates as far as Korna, forty-two miles from Bussorah, from the mouth of the Persian Gulf. From Bussorah to Bagdad is perfectly practicable for steam navigation: there was a yacht, drawing six feet water, belonging to the resident, continually going up and down, by the Tigris. Boats of the largest size can go in certain seasons up the Hie, a canal communicating between the Tigris and Euphrates; but in the dry season (about two months) there is only two feet of water. The canal is 140 miles long. The Tigris is navigable at all times. The witness thinks there would be no difficulty along the Euphrates from the Arabs; they will be conciliated by a small tribute, and purchasing their sheep and other articles they have to sell; in that case, they would rather encourage than fight you. Witness's father (Colonel Taylor) has communicated with the Montifige tribe, and they viewed the matter in a favourable

light. Generally speaking, the trade from Bussorah to Bagdad passes through the Hie canal, because that route is shorter and safer. There would be no danger to a British steam-boat going up the Tigris, if the Arabs were treated properly; difficulties met with by Europeans are generally attributable to themselves. The Arabs always spoke kindly of the English to witness. The opinion of Col. Taylor is very favourable to an uninterrupted communication as far as regards the Arab tribes. A treaty made with the Sheikh of the Aniza tribe, under which are most of the minor, would secure the latter; they would feel compelled to abide by such treaty.

The commerce from Bussorah to Bagdad and from thence to India, consists of raw silk, paper, horses, tobacco, wool, pearls, coffee, dates, and preserves; the merchandize from India is indigo, cloths of all sorts, shawls, and English manufactures. The goods are sent in bungalows, or native boats, from Bussorah to Bombay. The voyage from Bagdad to Bussorah takes seven or eight days; back to Bagdad takes nearly six weeks, because it is against the current. The boats are tracked up. There is trade from Bagdad through Persia to Kurdistan, and also to Syria; the goods are native and Indian; they are sent overland, with large bodies of armed men, so that the Arabs do not attack them.

If steam-navigation were established along the Euphrates, it would lead to a great increase of our commerce along the Tigris, and generally in other parts, and might be the means of civilizing the Arabs. The articles of commerce would be European cloth, knives, cheap guns and pistols, watches, and snuff; in return, the Arabs would give horses, sheep, cotton, and wool; and the Turks, specie in Bagdad and Syria. The ex-Pasha, Daood, was very favourable indeed to steam-navigation; he proposed to cut a canal between the Tigris and the Euphrates to facilitate it, and his successor, Ali Pasha would do the same, if the British government would establish steam-navigation there. The influence of the Pasha would extend over the tribes from El Kaim to the mouth of the Gulf. If the Aniza tribes were friendly, that would secure the river up to Bir.

Major Head was the next witness called. He made the voyage from India through the Red Sea, in 1829 and 1830, with the view of examining into the practicability of steam-navigation between England and India, by that route.

There are two routes, of equal importance, one by the island of Socotra, and thence to Camoran, or some other intermediate station, between Socotra and Suez; the other by having only one intermediate station between Suez and Bombay. Taking the Socotra route, as the safest and best to begin with, the distance from Bombay to Socotra, the first station, would be 1,137 miles; Socotra to Camoran, opposite to Messena (Massuah), 835 miles; from Camoran to Cosseir, 795 miles and from Cosseir to Suez, 270 miles. From Bombay to Socotra could be done in 7½ days: allow 2 days at Socotra; from thence to Camoran, 5½ days; allow 2 days to replenish; from Camoran to Suez, 7 days; making 24 days from Bombay to Suez. This would be the maximum in the N.E. monsoon. To cross Egypt from Suez to Cairo would require 2 days; from Cairo to Alexandria 3 or 4 days; total 6 days. From Alexandria to Malta, by a steamer, would occupy 6 days; and from Malta to Falmouth the packets take 14 days. Allowing 3 days' stoppage at Gibraltar and Malta, the journey from Bombay to England would be performed in 53 days. The mails could proceed by the dak route from Bombay to Calcutta in 9 days, and to Madras in 7; making the journey to the latter presidency from England 60 days, and to Calcutta 62. From Cosseir to Alexandria, instead of Suez, would make no difference in time. In the other route, by Aden, two

days are saved by having only one depôt; which would make 22 days from Bombay to Suez, instead of 24.

With respect to the expense of the two routes, the witness gave a variety of details, shewing that the total annual expense for a monthly communication between England and India would be £40,800. The witness is of opinion that the vessels could go all the year round; that they could go from Bombay to the Red Sea against the monsoons. For the latter opinion, he cited the testimony of Capt. Richards and Capt Johnston before the Bengal Steam-Committee, and the pamphlet of Capt. Wilson, who merely says, that "a regular steam communication, during the S.W. monsoon, between Bombay and Suez, is not practicable in a way to make the returns or advantages worth the expense."

The returns from the communication the witness computes at £55,100 per annum, without including any thing from Egypt, and calculating only five passengers each trip, at £50 from Bombay to Egypt, leaving, after meeting the computed annual expense of £40,800, a profit of £14,300 a-year.

The witness conceives that there would be much commerce by steam in the Red Sea; he found a great desire for trade on both the Abyssinian and the Arabian coasts; the people were suffering under the greatest difficulties for want of European articles. At present, the trade is mostly conducted by caravans in the interior, which mode of conveyance increases greatly the cost of European articles. Amongst the wild Arabs, there was a great disposition to hold intercourse. By establishing Socotra as a depôt, its trade would come very much to what it was in ancient times, when numbers of European merchants resided there.

The witness is of opinion that a ship canal between Suez and the Mediterranean is perfectly practicable; but he thinks a rail-road more for the benefit of Egypt, and that England would look with great jealousy upon a canal, with reference to India. The advantage of a canal depends upon political considerations; its practicability is not doubted. If steamers could pass readily by the canal to the Eastern seas, it might give an hostile nation a command there. On the rail-road constructing between Cairo and Suez, it is intended to have locomotive engines; they are preparing in England. The journey is to be performed within the day. The road will be afterwards carried to Alexandria.

Sir Harford Jones Brydges was examined. This gentleman has spent a great part of his life in the East. He has resided officially at Bussorah and Bagdad, and has been envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the King of Persia. At Bussorah and Bagdad, he had many opportunities of making himself acquainted with the commerce and resources of the country. The commerce on the Tigris and Euphrates was then very considerable; its great branches are now gone irrecoverably. The Company's trade consisted of woollens, on which they invariably suffered a loss; but combined with remittances, it was a gainful trade. If the Tigris and Euphrates were in the hands of persons who were wealthy and enterprizing, they are favourable to commerce.

Sir Harford thinks that arrangements might be made with the Arab tribes, so as to render them favourable to a commercial intercourse; he has the best opinion of the Arab faith. The danger of the Arabs interfering would be no obstacle to a navigation of the Euphrates; there is only one tribe of Arabs who could give any serious disturbance, that is the Khazaels; they are bad enough; they inhabit the marsh in which the Euphrates loses itself; they have been always notorious for their bad faith; they frequently plunder passengers; but they are always to be kept quiet with a few presents. He would not anticipate much extension of commerce, unless there was more wealth in the country than when he was there. In any plan of steam, you must begin with Constantinople, as there will be a great deal of jealousy there, unless properly explained. Sir Harford regards the Pasha of Egypt as a mere ephemeral being.

A king's frigate could go up to Bussorah, with the river in the lowest state. A British frigate and a French frigate came up in the witness's time.

(*To be concluded next month.*)

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—At the meeting of April 4th, Sir Alexander Johnston presided. Several donations were laid upon the table, amongst which were a Dutch History of the Original Settlements acquired by Holland in the Continent and Archipelago of India. The Chairman took occasion to congratulate the meeting upon the election of M. Le Chevalier General Allard, M. Le General Ventura, and M. Court, the French officers resident at the court of Runjeet Singh, as corresponding members of the society, a token of acknowledgment on the part of the Society for the attentions bestowed by those gentlemen on M. Jacquemont and Lieut. A. Burnes. Several resident members were admitted.

The paper read to the meeting consisted of further selections from Capt. James Low's valuable MSS., on the Tenasserim territory; they related to the military habits of the people of Siam and Burma, as well as to the geographical situation of the adjoining territories.

The Chairman announced that the next meeting would be on the 9th of May, being the twelfth anniversary of the Society.

Asiatic Society of Bengal.—At the meeting of the 5th November, the following persons were balloted for, and duly elected honorary members:—Mekhara Meng, uncle to the king of Ava; Professor Heeren, M. Klaproth, Professor Rosen, Sir John Herschell, Professor Buckland, and Colonel Sykes.

The Secretary reported the receipt of a continuation of the late Mr. George Trebeck's manuscript journals (Cashmir to Cabul, May—June, 1823), presented by his brother, Mr. Charles Trebeck, who had at length recovered it through Mr. Fraser of Delhi. It is believed that other portions of his and of Moorcroft's papers still remain up the country. Resolved, that the present portion be despatched forthwith to Professor Wilson, who is now engaged in publishing the former part of Moorcroft's Journals, on the part of the Society.

Read a letter from the Rev. J. Stevenson, on the subject of the Inscriptions engraved on the excavated temple at *Karli*, near *Púná*, which he has succeeded in decyphering with the assistance of the alphabet of the Allahabad monument published in the *Journal As. Soc.* It appears that the cave was excavated in A.D. 176, and that the work was done by command of a Raja, a descendant of Salivahan.

Extracts of a private letter to the Secretary, from Capt. C. M. Wade, Political Agent at Ludiana, were read, enclosing a Memoir in French, by M. Court, an

officer in the service of Mahárajá Ranjit Singh, detailing his operations on several other topes in the neighbourhood of that originally opened by General Ventura; one of them affording highly interesting results. Capt. Wade also forwarded a letter from Gen. Ventura himself, who, in continuation of his former important researches, has since collected upwards of five hundred ancient coins, which he has entrusted to M. Allard, for the Museum of Paris, politely offering their inspection and examination to the members of the Asiatic Society, as long as M. Allard may remain in the metropolis.

A letter was read from Capt. Cautley, dated Delhi, the 14th October, descriptive of the collection of fossil bones made by Serjeant Dean, from the Jumna. Capt. Cautley gives the following additional particulars of the fossil bone deposit in the *Sewálik* hills, and of the subterranean town to *Behat:*

"The fossils are even now not only numerous but rich in the remains of a great variety of species. Saurian and Chelonian are most abundant: of the Saurian, the teeth of two varieties correspond very closely with the existing Alligator (*or magar of* the natives), and the Gharial (or *Garial* of naturalists): there appears to be a third variety of teeth of this order, as well as the jaw-bones of two of a smaller class of lacertine animals, one specimen of which is exceedingly interesting, consisting of the lower half-jaw, with one cheek-tooth, well fossilized. Of *Mammalia*, three families are very distinct, Solipeda, Ruminantia, and Rodentia, the former in one solitary specimen of an incisor of some animal of the horse species, the second of a variety of teeth of deer, the third of rats; besides these, there are a great variety of teeth, which, from want of experience and want of books of reference, I am unable to recognise. Some bones also, about which, for the reasons above-mentioned, I can say nothing. Two specimens of fishes' vertebræ, and some undoubted teeth of Squalus, or some voracious species, will give some idea of the present state of my cabinet. Laying aside direct geological reasons, which may hereafter be best referred to, the great variety of remains already found in so short a period makes this discovery valuable. A farther search on the line of mountains, of which the Sewálik may be considered the centre, will, I have no doubt, establish the fact of the existence of these remains on the whole line. Lieut. Durand, of the Engineers, on a late visit to Nahun, was fortunate enough to meet with the stratum of marle or clay conglomerate on the north face of the mountain upon which the town of Nahun stands: the remains therein discovered, in my opinion, identify it completely with the Sewálik stratum, the position of both being similar and in juxtaposition with the calcareous sandstone. The fossils in the Nahun deposit, which Lieut. Durand has introduced us to, consist of tortoise, saurian, mammalia, and fish, exactly of a similar description to those found at the Kalowála Pass, the enamel equally perfect; and the more solid masses of bone as highly impregnated with (hydrate of) iron. Lieut. Durand's discovery is of a particular interest, from its having at once established the formation of the Nahun connecting link, as at this point the low line of mountains skirting the Dhera and Karda Dhúna, impinge upon the great Himálayan chain. Since the discovery of these fossils, I have visited the spot, and I am satisfied of the identity of this formation with that of the Sewálik, and have every reason to imagine that an active search will not only shew that a similar deposit exists on the Pinjore line of lower mountains, terminating at Dúpur, but that equal success may be expected on the left of the Ganges: as this is a mere notice of the progress of these interesting discoveries, it would be out of place to enter upon the matter geologically.—There is a tradition existing of the remains of giants having been discovered in the neighbourhood

of the Pinjore valley, near a village named Samrota, the said giants having been those destroyed by the redoubtable Ramchandra. I have lately seen a tooth and a fragment of a tusk in the possession of Lieut. W. E. Baker of the Engineers, which were presented to him by the Nahun Raja as the remains of giants, and found near the above village. Lieut. Baker will take an early opportunity of sending you drawings of both these fossils; the first, a very perfect tooth of an elephant, with the enamel of the flexures in the crown beautifully retained; the other, the fragment of a small tusk, I imagine, of an elephant also. Both of these specimens are completely silicified; and from the appearance of the matrix, small fragments of which are visible in the interstices of the tooth, it would appear to be sandstone, or indurated sand. To those people who have time and leisure to visit Sumrota and the Pinjore valley, what a fine field is here opened out for interesting discoveries of the newer organic remains! I think that the circumstance of the existence of a deposit of this sort, either in or near the Pinjore valley, is mentioned by Dow in his History, from Ferishta; the bones having been found in digging a canal, or in the construction of some work where excavation was necessary.

"Some days hence I will despatch to the Museum some more relics from Behat. Circumstances have prevented a fair opportunity of continuing the search, but there are a few more interesting coins, one of them bearing a distinct inscription, some rings, and a small idol made of either sandstone or composition; a great quantity of small irregular lumps of iron and slag have been found, with some more arrowheads."—*Journ. As. Soc. Bengal.*

VARIETIES.

Slavery in Ancient Rome.—If we examine the avocations of slaves in ancient Rome, we shall find that they occupied every conceivable station, from the delegate superintending and enjoying the rich man's *villa*, to the meanest office of menial labour or obsequious vice; from the foster-mother of the rich man's child to the lowest condition of degradation to which women can be reduced. The public slaves handled the oar in the galleys, or laboured in the public roads. Some were lictors, some were jailors. Slaves were executioners, watchmen, watermen, scavengers. Slaves regulated the rich palace in the city, and slaves performed all the drudgery of the farm. Nor was it unusual to teach slaves the arts. Virgil made one of his a poet, and Horace himself was the son of an emancipated slave. The physician and the surgeon were often slaves. So, too, the preceptor and the pedagogue, the reader and the stage-player, the clerk and the amanuensis, the buffoon and the mummer, the architect and the smith, the weaver and the shoemaker, the undertaker and the bearer of the bier, the pantomime and the singer, the rope-dancer and the wrestler,—all were bondmen. The *armiger*, or *squire*, was a slave. You cannot name an occupation, connected with agriculture, manufacturing industry, or public amusement, but it was the patrimony of slaves. Slaves engaged in commerce; slaves were wholesale merchants; slaves were *retailers*, and the managers of banks were slaves. Educated slaves exercised their professions for the emolument of their masters. Of course, the value of slaves varied with their health, their beauty, or their accomplishments. The common labourer was worth from £15 to £20, the usual price of a negro in the West Indies, when the slave-trade was in vogue. A good cook was worth almost any price. An accomplished play-actor could not be valued at less than £1,000.

A good fool was cheap at less than £160. Beauty was a fancy article, and its price varied. Mark Antony gave £1,600 for a pair of beautiful youths, and much higher prices were paid. About as much was paid for an illustrious grammarian. A handsome actress was worth far more: her annual salary might sometimes be £2,600. The law value of a physician at £48. Lucullus, having once obtained an immense number of prisoners of war, sold them for 3s. a-head—probably the lowest price for which a lot of able-bodied men was ever offered.—*North Am. Review.*

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Sultan Mahmoud and Mehemet Ali Pasha. By the Author of "England, France and Turkey." London, 1835. Ridgway.

THIS pamphlet is written by one who has evidently a familiar acquaintance with Russian, Turkish, and Egyptian politics. We presume that the author is a foreigner, which is the only way of accounting for the want of clearness and even correctness in his style. The object of the work is to sound the alarm against Russia, and to demonstrate the policy, on the part of England and France, of patronizing the sultan rather than the pasha of Egypt. The portraits the author has drawn of Sultan Mahmoud and of Mehemet Ali, though true in many of their essential lineaments, are somewhat exaggerated. He has under-estimated the talents and resources of the latter, and has, perhaps without intending it, exhibited the former in too favourable a light. The reforms in the Turkish government (enumerated in p. 20) have been doubtless vast, considering the circumstances in which the sultan was placed. The author considers that "his internal administration has been characterized, as contrasted with former reigns, by economy, moderation, humanity, and administrative progress, gradual but real; the results of which would, ere this, had he been left in external repose, [have] extorted the plaudits of Europe." How much of this is to be attributed to the "strong mind," and "excellent natural disposition," of the Sultan, rather than to necessity and the suggestions of others, may be doubted. The resources of Mehemet Ali he thinks have been overrated, "because he has European officers in his service; because every traveller has obtained abundant information, of which he seeks to make the most; because a great nation has been duped into being his patron, and an able government finds him useful for its designs;—hence, the prevailing opinion respecting Mehemet Ali, his government, his views, and his army. After thirty years' possession of one of the richest provinces in the world—after drawing from it fifty or sixty millions of pounds sterling—after his conquests and victories, all that the supposed civilizer of the East has to show, is some 60,000 disciplined Arabs, of doubtful fidelity; and thirty men-of-war, of all sizes, of indifferent materials." He admits that the Pasha possesses "undoubted and superior talents;" but he considers his power precarious, in the midst of a docile and prostrate population, and after the most brilliant successes. From the characters of the two rulers, as well as from other more permanent and radical causes, he argues that the substitution of Mehemet Ali for Sultan Mahmoud, on the throne of Constantinople, is a ridiculous chimæra.

The author's main conclusion is, that England and France should relieve the sultan from the superintendence of Russia, and take him under their own tutelage, supporting Turkey as an independent state, under all circumstances; and that it can only be supported by supporting its chief and government.

In much of his reasoning the author has our concurrence; but we must acknowledge that all tirades against Russia are read by us with some degree of caution, because we know there is a strong party in Europe, desirous, at all hazards, of plunging England into a war with that power.

The History of Ireland. By THOMAS MOORE, Esq. Three Vols. Vol. I. Being Vol. LXV. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia.* London, 1835. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THE history of Ireland has been so obscured by the perverse industry of its historians and antiquaries, that no small share of resolution is requisite in a modern author, who presumes to apply the test of common sense and the rules of evidence to the mass of extravagant fiction, with which the reputed annals of that country, more than those of any other, have been overlaid. Mr. Moore has ventured upon the almost hopeless undertaking, of unravelling the complicated web, and singling out from it a thread of pure history. With the help of some data of considerable importance,—the almost admitted connexion betwixt the Phœnicians and the ancient Irish, the pure Celtic dialect of the latter, the irresistible testimony of the pillar-towers, and the singularity of the Ogham characters, evidently derived from the same stock as the Cadmean letters,—Mr. Moore has almost established a claim to antiquity for Ireland, which many Western nations would be proud to own. He judiciously distinguishes betwixt the bardic or metrical historians, the inventors or amplifiers of the apocryphal history, and the regular annalists, whose pretensions to rank as fair historical evidence, he thinks, cannot be justly questioned. The sketch he has given of pagan Ireland, its institutions, its manners, is of a sober character; and the whole of this portion of the history is admirable at once for the research it displays, for the temper and moderation of its pretensions, and for its elegant and animated, though not too glittering style.

In treating of Irish antiquities, Mr. Moore, of course, goes over the same ground as Mr. O'Brien, in his recent work on the Round Towers of Ireland; and it is with equal pain and surprise that we find the latter gentleman charges Mr. Moore with an unfair use of his materials. In a matter so little allied to the topics which belong more especially to this Journal, we cannot devote the space which would be occupied by the details Mr. O'Brien has laid before us, of what he terms "Mr. Moore's plagiarisms," but we cannot refuse to insert the following protest:—

"I hereby protest, in the most indignant and unmitigated feeling of literary injustice, against the unwarrantable use of some of the sentiments and phrases of my 'Round Towers of Ireland,' introduced by Mr. Moore, wholesale, and without acknowledgment, into his 'History' of that country, just published, and forming the 65th volume of Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia.* A more barefaced appropriation of another person's labour and industry, I unhesitatingly affirm, I never before witnessed; for which, however, Mr. Moore has made no other amends than that of squeezing my name into an obscure note,—as insidious as it is obscure,—and there generalising my 'disquisition' as 'clever but rather *too* fanciful.'"—HENRY O'BRIEN.

A Voyage round the World, including Travels in Africa, Asia, Australasia, America, &c. &c. from 1827 *to* 1833. By JAMES HOLMAN, R.N., F.R.S., &c. Vol. III. London, 1835. Smith, Elder, and Co.

MR. HOLMAN'S volumes do not lack interest as the work advances, and we are happy to find that this gentleman has no reason to complain of its reception. The truth is, that there is a sort of charm about it, whether arising from the manner in which the subjects are treated by Mr. Holman, or from his affliction, we are not able to decide. Some of the most striking parts of his work are those in which he adverts to his blindness, and to the manner in which it acts upon his sensations in public. Speaking of a grand ball at Bangalore, he says: "a ball is to me the least interesting of all entertainments; next to which is a large promenading evening party, where persons are constantly moving and flitting about, talking, laughing, approaching, and retreating, in every gap of the conversation. This eternal flutter keeps me so much on the *qui vive*, that it becomes an annoyance instead of a pleasure; but provided the company remains stationary, no matter how large the apartment, I can always keep up my attention round the room without any painful exertion. Even if they approach me occasionally for a short time, and return again to the same seats,

it does not create any confusion in my ideas; for, after I have once distinguished their voices, and given to each person a positive position, the whole room becomes as clearly mapped out to my mental view, as it is to the visual organs of other persons; but the moment the company begin to change places, and move about at random, it entangles the web of my thoughts so completely, that I can with difficulty unravel it; although I may recollect the voices of many, the confusion is so worrying that I am sometimes unable to recall to mind the names of my most particular friends. In further illustration of this peculiarity I may remark, that when I attend public dinners, I never feel confused; in fact, I imagine my mind to be more tranquil on such occasions than the generality of other persons, which I account for, by my clearly comprehending the general arrangement, while I escape the confusion visible in the progress of details, especially that produced by the constant motion of the attendants."

This volume contains an account of the author's visit to the Comoro (not Cormoro) Islands (Johanna particularly), Zanzibar, the Seychelles, Mauritius, Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta.

Mr. Holman's corrector of the press should execute his office more carefully. The errors in proper names and in foreign languages are numerous.

Thaumaturgia, or Elucidations of the Marvellous. By An Oxonian. London, 1835. Churton.

A CURIOUS collection of all the absurdities which, in times past, have been current throughout the world, connected with demonology, magic, divination, oracles, prodigies, witchcraft, astrology, alchemy, &c., revealing what Sir Walter Scott justly termed "a dark chapter in the human mind." To look back upon the state of slavery in which the intellect of man was enthralled, before inquiry broke its fetters, is good, both as a preservative from future lapses into error, and as a ground for congratulating ourselves at what we have escaped.

Sketches of the Beginning and End in the Life of Gherardo di Lucca. London, 1835. Churton.

THE outline, boldly drawn, of an Italian love-tale, the course of the lovers checked by more than the ordinary obstacles, — even the horrors of the Inquisition,—yet ending as all such tales should end. The language is rather tumid and affected, but there are many passages of vigour and beauty.

The Faust of Goethe; attempted in English Rhyme. By the HON. ROBERT TALBOT. London, 1835. Smith, Elder, and Co.

A MERE version of the *Faust* into English—a work which it is impossible to read without perceiving the close resemblance between the genius of Goethe and that of Shakespeare,—is enough to tax the powers of an ordinary translator to the utmost: Mr. Talbot has superadded the labour and difficulty of rendering it into English rhyme. To say that he has fully succeeded in giving us the exact image of Goethe's almost supernatural play, would be a praise which no translator could perhaps justly deserve; to say that he has failed, would be a sentence far too severe upon a performance which evinces a nice acquaintance with the original language, a considerable mastery over the English rhyming measure, and what is of more importance, a perception of the mysterious beauties of the original author.

Provincial Sketches. By the Author of "The Usurer's Daughter," &c. London, 1835. Churton.

THE quaint and dry humour, peculiar to this author, pervades all these sketches, which contain laughable portraits, from nature, of persons and things. The "Rival Farmers" and the "Village Choristers" are exquisite specimens of provincial life, a little caricatured, but never unlike the original. In all the sketches, the reader will meet—

> Something, whose truth convinced at once we find,
> Which gives us back the image of our mind.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Right Reverend Reginald Heber, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Calcutta. By THOMAS TAYLOR, Author of the Life of Cowper. Second Edition. London, 1835. Hatchard.

To the objection of those who think that the life of Bishop Heber has been "overwritten," it is a sufficient answer to say that, numerous as are the works on this subject, they are all read. This is a second edition of a very pleasing compilation from larger and more expensive works. It contains all the material facts in the excellent prelate's biography, succinct sketches of his travels, extracts from his letters, and a picture of him in his "official, literary, and Christian character." Perhaps the work is written too much in a sustained tone of eulogy. Mr. Taylor seems apprehensive of this objection, and states, what we have no doubt he believes, that "he has been most anxious to avoid partiality."

Hector Fieramosca, or The Challenge of Barletta: an Historical Tale. By the MARQUIS D'AZEGLIO. Translated from the Italian. London, 1835. Longman and Co.

THE Challenge of Barletta and consequent combat of Quadrato, in which thirteen knights of Italy successfully vindicated their nation's character for bravery against an equal number of French knights, is an historical event, which occurred in the beginning of the sixteenth century. The author of this work has interwoven with it the pathetic story of the loves of Ginevra, daughter of the Count de Monreale, and Fieramosca, one of the Italian champions, which were brought to a tragical issue by the atrocious contrivances of the execrable Cæsar Borgia, Duke of Valentinois. The tale affords a good picture of the chivalric manners of the age; the interest of its incidents never flags, and the description of the combat, at the close, is spirited and striking.

The Sketch Book of the South. London, 1835. Churton.

THERE is a variety in these sketches (which are by different hands), which will rejoice the lover of light reading. The style of the greater part is lively and picturesque. We could well have spared the "Journal of the Countess of * * *, which is, indeed, "unlike those of our times," being insufferably dull and tedious. The description of the Grande Chartreuse, in the Journal of Mr. F. L., a congenial spirit, is excellent, and redeems the dulness of the other. The "Summer Evening Walk" is a delightful piece, and even "Romance and Reality," though of somewhat of a common-place character, is not without interest.

Bengal Troops on the Line of March. By an Officer of that Army. Parbury, Allen, and Co.

THE most exact written description of that extraordinary spectacle, an Indian army on its march, with all its whimsical paraphernalia, and confused groups, its order and disorder, would fall infinitely short of the truth, the vividness, the almost reality, of this admirable graphic panoramic sketch, in which every person seems to have sitten for his portrait, and every object to have been limned from "nature." Captain Ludlow has commenced from the commencement and ended with the end; he has shown all the operations of a sepoy army, from the beginning of the march, to the attack and route of the (native) enemy, and the imprecations of the wild ascetics on their dastardly countrymen. It is impossible to give a more faithful representation of the subject.

Heath's Gallery of British Engravings. London, 1835. Longman and Co.

THIS is a new periodical work, dedicated to the arts, which appears under the following peculiar circumstances. The proprietors of the *Keepsake*, and of other highly embellished Annuals, has discovered that a German publisher, aware of the great superiority of English engravers, has employed one to copy, for cheap circulation, and consequently in an inferior style, the best plates in those works. In order to defeat

this scheme, he has determined to publish impressions from the original plates at a less price than his competitors can sell their cheap and inferior copies. Each part or number of this "Gallery" will contain three engravings, with letter-press descriptions, at the price of one shilling (each of the plates is worth more); and we have little doubt that this expedient will fully succeed. The present number contains Leslie's "Bride," Stanfield's view of "Dieppe," and Smirke's admirable "Rival Waiting Women," from *Tom Jones*.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Tod is engaged upon an interesting work, which he hopes shortly to publish, "Travels in Western India," comprising a journey across the Aravulli mountains, to the sacred mounts of the Jains, &c. &c.

An account of China, comprising its history, ancient and modern, its geography, its commerce, internal and external, &c. &c., with illustrations, is in the press.

Miss Emma Roberts is preparing "Scenes and Characteristics of Hindostan, with Sketches of Anglo-Indian Society."

Baboo Kasiprasad Ghosh, of Calcutta, is preparing a series of statistical memoirs of native Indian dynasties, on the model of Dr. Goldsmith's abridged histories, for the use of the native schools.

Mrs. Lee is about to collect her "*African Sketches*," which have appeared in periodicals, and publish them in a volume, with copious notes.

The Life of the Great Lord Clive, collected from the family papers at Wolcot, and other authentic and original sources, by Maj. Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., &c., will be published in May next.

Travels in Ethiopia, above the second cataract of the Nile, exhibiting the state of that country under the dominion of Mohammed Ali; and illustrating the antiquities, arts, and history of the ancient kingdom of Meroë, by G. A. Hoskins, Esq., is preparing for publication.

The Rev. Vere Moore is preparing for publication "a Journal of a Summer Ramble in Syria, with a Tartar trip from Aleppo to Stamboul."

A translation of M. de Lamartine's "Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, Syria, &c.," is about to appear; the occasional poetry to be metrically rendered by Miss Landon.

Lieut. Allen, R.N., has just completed A Series of *Picturesque* Views in the Island of Ascension, accompanied by a description of its aboriginal inhabitants, its mountains, caverns, productions, &c.

The Rev. R. Spence Hardy, having recently returned from the missionary station at Ceylon, by way of the Red Sea, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, &c., has in the press a volume with plates, entitled "Notices of the Holy Land, and other places mentioned in the Scriptures."

The History of the Assassins, by the Chevalier Joseph Von Hammer, translated from the German by Oswald Charles Wood, M.D., &c., is in the press.

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

SIR JOHN ROSS'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.*

Those who have well considered the physical impediments, which, under the most favourable circumstances, would obstruct a marine communication with the East by a north-west passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, must wonder at the *pertinacity* with which, for centuries past, such a passage has been sought. This eagerness was excusable, nay laudable, in the infancy of maritime discovery, when commercial ardour, a spirit of enterprize, a deficiency of geographical knowledge, and learned though erroneous theories, concurred to suggest the practicability of the passage, and incite *private speculation* to attempt it. The profound and elaborate treatise of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, written in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, "to prove a passage by the north-west to Cathaia (China) and the East-Indies," contributed, perhaps, in no small degree, to the expenditure of labour and money in this chimerical project. "I cannot but much admire the work of the Almighty," observes Baffin, addressing Sir John Wolstenholme, after his return from the expedition in which he discovered the bay called by his name, "when I consider how vain the best and chiefest hopes of man are in things uncertain; and to speak of no other matter than of the hopeful passage to the north-west, how many of the best sort of men have set their whole endeavours to prove a passage that ways, and not only in conference, but also in writing and publishing to the world,—yea, what great sums of money hath been spent about that action, as your worship hath costly experience of; and, for my own part, I would hardly have believed the contrary until mine eyes became witness of that I desired not to have found." At the present day, to incur risk, to waste money, and to inflict suffering, by encouraging further efforts to explore the arctic seas, with a view of finding a passage there to the other hemisphere, seems equally culpable and impolitic.

At the same time, we are not blind to the advantages which science may reap from farther examination of countries in which curious natural phenomena may be observed, and valuable philosophical secrets remain hid. But if this object be sought without relation to commercial views, we have no doubt that the pursuit would be conducted *with greater economy* of life and money, and with better prospects of success.

The justice of these observations must be acknowledged by every one who reads the narrative of the last expedition, fitted out avowedly to seek a marine outlet round the northern coast of America *into* the eastern seas. It is impossible to contemplate the protracted sufferings, mental and bodily, of Sir John Ross and his hardy companions, without regretting that the great object which led them to risk their lives, and to drag out long years of toil and privation in those dreary regions, should have been one which

* Narrative of a Second Voyage in Search of a North-West Passage, and of a Residence in the Arctic Regions, during the years 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, and 1833. By Sir J. Ross, C.B., K.S.A., K.C.S., &c. &c. Captain in the *Royal* Navy. Including the Reports of Commander (now Captain) James Clarke Ross, R.N., F.R.S., &c., and The Discovery of the Northern Magnetic Pole. London, 1835. Webster.

past experience offered full assurance was utterly useless. It is true, indeed, that they, as well as their predecessors in this painful career, have not laboured wholly in vain; like the alchymists of old, though they missed their "great secret," they have enriched science with "good unsought experiments by the way."

From the discoveries of Parry and Franklin, Captain (now Sir John) Ross was persuaded that, if any passage did exist to the north-west, it must be through Prince Regent's Inlet, a southerly avenue from the westerly strait discovered by Parry at the bottom of the so-called Lancaster Sound. Captain Parry, in the journal of his first voyage (1819), after observing that there can be no reasonable doubt of a north-west passage into the Pacific Ocean, thought that the most probable chance of finding the passage from the Atlantic into the Polar Sea would be about the parallels of 69° or 70°. Sir John Ross was, moreover, convinced that, in order to work up to the northward with sufficient expedition to take advantage of the brief summer of those latitudes, a vessel must be provided with steam-power, inasmuch as the south wind, which brings down the ice from the northward, and thereby opens a passage in the higher latitudes of Baffin's Bay, necessarily checks the progress thither of a sailing vessel.

Disappointed in his endeavours to induce the government to send out another expedition under his command, Captain Ross was so fortunate as to find in Mr. Felix Booth, a citizen of London, a patron of his scheme, who munificently contributed about £18,000, of his own private funds, to the outfit of the expedition, without the smallest prospect of pecuniary advantage; indeed, it was not until the repeal of the Act which offered a parliamentary reward for the encouragement of Northern discovery, that Mr. Booth consented to incur this large expenditure.

The expedition consisted of a vessel, which had been employed in the whaling trade, named the *Victory*, strengthened, raised to the burthen of 150 tons, and provided with patent steam-engines; and the *John*, a store-vessel was consequently left behind, the *Krusenstern*, a decked boat of 16 tons, being then the only companion of the commander's vessel. The officer second in command to Captain Ross, was his nephew, a commander in the Royal Navy.

They found, immediately on the commencement of their voyage, but too late to repair the evil, that the patent engine, although the principle was excellent, was not of corresponding execution: this, at least, is alleged by Sir John Ross, who is very loud in his vituperation of the patentees. The latter, however, dispute the justice of his strictures; and the question, in all probability, will be settled by a more satisfactory and competent tribunal than that of a critic.

Certain it is, that the progress of the *Victory*, under all the advantages of steam-power, and the absence of ice in the straits and lower part of Baffin's Bay, was by no means so considerable as the success of the expedition demanded. It sailed from the Thames on the 23d May, much later than it ought to have done; it did not commence the actual voyage till

the 14th June, when it took its departure from Loch Ryan, in Scotland, and did not enter Lancaster Sound till the 6th August, having stayed a short time at the Danish settlement of Holsteinborg.

On entering Lancaster Sound, and reaching the spot where, on his former voyage, he had decided to return, under the firm belief that there was no passage to the westward, Captain Ross entered some remarks in his journal; but before we refer to them, it may be as well to state the grounds upon which he came to that decision, as detailed in the narrative of his first voyage.

Captain Ross there states, that, when in the strait leading to Lancaster Sound, and in lat. 74°. 03′, long. 81° 28′, on the 31st August 1818, being at dinner in the cabin, he was informed by the officer of the watch, that there was an appearance of the weather clearing at the bottom of the bay. He says, "I immediately, therefore, went on deck, and, soon after, it completely cleared for about ten minutes, and I *distinctly saw the land, round the bottom of the bay, forming a connected chain of mountains with those which extended along the north and south sides:* this land appeared to be at the distance of eight leagues." He named these mountains running in the centre, north and south, "the Croker Mountains." He says that, "the weather became thick again, and being now perfectly satisfied that there was no passage in this direction," he tacked to join the *Alexander* (Lieut. Parry's ship), which was at the distance of eight miles; and having joined her, they stood to the south-eastward. The soundings, at this time, gave 650 fathoms, though no current was found. Captain Ross observes afterwards: "My opinions were mentioned to several of the officers, after I had determined to proceed to the southward, and also to Captain Sabine, who repeated, on every occasion, that there was no *indication* of a passage. Lieut. Parry's ship, the *Alexander*, being nearly hull down astern at the time I drew the land, and the ice at the bottom of the bay; it was scarcely possible it could be seen from that ship; for, at that moment, she was very indistinctly seen from the *Isabella*. I, therefore, did not think it worth while detaining the ships for Lieut. Parry's report, but it afterwards appeared that the officer of the watch in the *Alexander* had seen the land at the bottom of the bay."

The observations which Sir John Ross entered upon his journal of the present voyage, and which he has inserted in the work before us, are intended to rebut the supposition that Lieut. (now Sir E.) Parry could have believed that there was a passage on that occasion. We do not know whether more is meant than meets the eye in these observations, but we are inclined to think that some readers will suspect them, although ostensibly addressed to inferences drawn by "some persons," to be really directed to Sir Edward Parry, who has certainly not, to our knowledge, made any public declaration which could be construed into an acknowledgment that he differed from his commander. Sir John Ross clearly shows that, if he did so differ, it was his duty, and that of every officer in either ship in the same predicament, to have avowed their opinion.

The narrative of a voyage of discovery into the Polar regions presents

few or no incidents which captivate the fancy or gratify the mind beyond the occasional acquisition of some dry scientific facts. There is no variety of landscape, there are no objects of natural history, a description of which relieves the tedium of a voyage. "All the landscape," says Sir John Ross, "was one indiscriminate surface of white, presenting, together with the solid and craggy sea, all equally whitened by the snow, the dreariest prospect it is possible to conceive, while unaccompanied by a single circumstance of the picturesque or anything capable of exciting the smallest interest." The rational animals, which are scarce, must be placed in almost the lowest class, though even the Esquimaux, with all their dirt, gluttony, and ignorance, afforded some recreation to the travellers in their dreary abode.

We must, however, do justice to these poor creatures. Sir John Ross states that, excepting some trifling instances of petty pilfering, he had every reason to be pleased with the character and conduct of the tribe of Esquimaux he met with, not only towards the travellers, but each other. They appeared to be kind to their children and to the feeble, to live in perfect harmony together, and to be free from selfishness, even in respect to food, which constitutes almost the whole of their enjoyment. Of the voracity of these men, a pretty substantial proof was afforded at a dinner, to which a party of twelve was invited, on board the *Victory*. The fare was fish, which the Esquimaux preferred raw. For the whole of the English party, one salmon (7lbs.) and half of another sufficed; whereas each Esquimaux devoured two, or 14lbs., the party of twelve consuming just one hundred weight and a-half of raw fish! "The Esquimaux," he remarks, "is an animal of prey, with no other enjoyment than eating; and, guided by no principle or reason, he devours as long as he can, and all that he can procure, like the vulture and the tiger." The fashionable usages of the table amongst these children of the ice form an amusing contrast to the fastidiousness of ours, which teach that even a plate would be contaminated by the touch of an ungloved hand. "The head and back-bone being taken from two fish, they were handed to Ikmallik and Tullahiu, the seniors, who slit the body longitudinally into two equal parts, dividing each of those afterwards into two more. They were then rolled up into cylinders of two inches in diameter, when, putting one end into the mouth as far as possible, it was cut off by the knife so close as to endanger the end of the nose; the party then handing the remainder to his neighbour." In this way they proceeded till the whole stock of fish was consumed.

Captain Ross humanely attempted to instil into them some notions of religion; but he failed. "That they have a moral law, of some extent, written on the heart," he says, "I could not doubt;" but he finds it difficult to suppose that any human power could ingraft a reasonable and efficient religion on men "who have little of man but what is found in those who approach most nearly to the pure animal nature."

Still, the Esquimaux are happy, because they are contented; and Sir John Ross has placed in counterpoise their enjoyments and privations, so as to appear to give the former the advantage.

A very essential object in view—upon which, in fact, the ultimate success of the expedition in a great measure depended—was the finding of the stores of the *Fury*, Captain Parry's ship, which was wrecked and abandoned in 1825, not far from the farthest point attained by that expedition in the S.W. As they approached the place, their anxiety naturally increased. Having moored the *Victory* in an ice-harbour, within a quarter of a mile of the spot, Captain Ross, with his second in command, the purser, and surgeon, proceeded to examine it. He says:

We found the coast almost lined with coal, and it was with no common interest that we proceeded to the only tent which remained entire. This had been the mess-tent of the *Fury's* officers; but it was too evident that the bears had been paying frequent visits. There had been a pocket near the door where Commander Ross had left his memorandum-book and specimens of birds; but it was torn down, without leaving a fragment of what it contained. The sides of the tent were also in many places torn out of the ground, but it was in other respects entire. Where the preserved meats and vegetables had been deposited, we found everything entire. The cannisters had been piled up in two heaps; but, though quite exposed to all the chances of the climate for four years, they had not suffered in the slightest degree. There had been no water to rust them, and the security of the joinings had prevented the bears from smelling their contents. On examining the contents, they were not found frozen, nor did the taste of the several articles appear to have been in the least degree altered.

Not a trace of the vessel was to be seen, and it was evident that the moving masses of ice had carried her off, or ground her to atoms.

Provided with this accession to their stores, Captain Ross and his companions proceeded upon their adventurous career to explore Prince Regent's Inlet, the ice now beginning to accumulate about them in bergs and landmontory or an island when aground, not less solid than if it were a land of granite. Then let them imagine, if they can, these mountains of crystal hurled through a narrow strait by a rapid tide; meeting, as mountains in motion would meet, with the noise of thunder, breaking from each other's precipices huge fragments, or rending each other asunder, till, losing their former equilibrium, they fall over headlong, lifting the sea around in breakers, and whirling it in eddies; while the flatter fields of ice, forced against these masses, or against the rocks, by the wind and the stream, rise out of the sea till they fall back on themselves, adding to the indescribable commotion and noise which attend these occurrences. It is not a little, too, to know and to feel our utter helplessness in these cases. There is not a moment in which it can be conjectured what will happen in the next; there is not one which may not be the last; and yet that next moment may bring rescue and safety. It is a ice, and the compass becoming useless. The hazardous navigation of those seas is well described in the following passage:

For readers, it is unfortunate that no description can convey an idea of a scene of this nature; and, as to the pencil, it cannot represent motion or noise. And to those who have not seen a northern ocean in winter—who have not seen it, I should say, in a winter's storm—the term ice, exciting but the recollection of what they only know at rest, in an inland lake or canal, conveys no ideas of what it is the fate of an arctic navigator to witness and to feel. But let them remember that ice is stone; a floating rock in the stream, a pro-

strange, as it is an anxious position; and, if fearful, often giving no time for fear, so unexpected is every event, and so quick the transitions.

From Creswell Bay, they traced the western coast to about the 70th parallel, in the meridian of 92°, where they were stopped by the ice on the 30th September, and forced to winter.

The commander appears to have adopted every expedient which ingenuity and skill could suggest to promote the comfort of his fellow-prisoners; his success is abundantly manifest from their freedom from disease, and their contentedness under so many privations. Future voyagers in those regions will do well to adopt his contrivances, and attend to his suggestions respecting the means of generating heat, either internally (in the body) or externally, as well as in regard to the quantity of food. "In every expedition or voyage to a polar region," he observes, "at least if a winter residence is contemplated, the quantity of food should be increased, be that as inconvenient as it may. It would be very desirable, indeed, if the men could acquire the taste for Greenland food; since all experience has shown that the large use of oil and fat meats is the true secret of life in these frozen countries, and that the natives cannot subsist without it, becoming diseased and dying under a more meagre diet."

The history of their life for the rest of the year, and for the two following years, is almost as monotonous and dull as the aspect of the country in which their weary days were passed. The only diversities were their occasional meetings with the Esquimaux, their shooting expeditions, and their excursions to explore the country, in a temperature 48 degrees below zero, or 80 below the point of congelation,* dwelling on those journeys in beautiful palaces of snow, purer than Parian marble, but incurring the perpetual risk of frost-bites, and frequently doomed to drag, by painful manual labour, their supplies and stores over masses of hummocky ice, the dogs, though useful beasts of draught, being unequal to a long journey.

The surveys and journeys, however, have certainly filled up an important blank in the map of North America,† and have demonstrated that that continent is continuous up to at least the parallel of 74°, the northern portion of the newly discovered country (named by Captain Ross, in honour of the real author of the discovery, Boothia Felix) being united to the southern (named King William's Land) by a narrow isthmus, only seventeen or eighteen miles in breadth, twelve of which consist of lakes of fresh-water (or rather ice), which isthmus is the only impediment to a union between the Atlantic and Polar seas, or a north-west passage, below the latitude of 70°, precisely where Captain Parry supposed it to be most probable that a passage existed. Thus, then, Sir John Ross observes, this part of the coast of North America, formerly a blank, has been surveyed, more or less fully, between the latitudes of 72° 30′ and 69°, and under longitudes lying between 89° and 99° W. Commencing at Behring's Strait, and from the

* A ball of frozen mercury was fired through an inch plank, and a shot of frozen oil of almonds split a target, and rebounded unbroken.

† It is worthy of remark that the apocryphal passage of De Fonte, from the Pacific into Hudson's Bay, as laid down by De Lisle, is somewhat countenanced by Sir John Ross's discoveries.

Cape Barrow of Beechey, the coast has now been marked to Point Back of Franklin; here, and, as far as Mackenzie River, it is again laid down by Richardson to the exit of the Copper Mine River of Hearne; thence to Point Turnagain lie the discoveries of Franklin; after which, there is a blank of about 220 miles to the extremity of Sir John Ross's discoveries to the west, which it is expected will be filled up by Captain Back. Should this be the case, all that will be required to complete our knowledge of the northern coast of America, will be the space betwixt the Banks's Land of Parry and Boothia Felix. The line of coast on both sides of the isthmus has been traced, and some of the islands laid down, and the whole line from the isthmus up to the termination of Parry's voyage southward, in Prince Regent's Inlet, is now nearly complete.

The acquisitions in other departments of science are designed for an appendix, which is to appear hereafter. They are not probably very copious, though no opportunity appears to have been missed of adding to the stock, under so able and vigilant a scientific observer as Commander Ross. Their mineralogical collection they were obliged to abandon.

The actual discovery of the magnetic pole is one of the great features of this expedition. This was accomplished by Commander Ross, who started with a party from the *Victory*, and some Esquimaux, in the month of May 1831. He traced the northern coast of Boothia Felix, as far as the western sea, and, guided by experiments with the needles, which gave him both the direction and the apparent distance, he was soon sensible of his proximity to the site of the magnetic pole. On the morning of the 31st May, the party encamped within fourteen miles of the computed position of the pole. Here they left the greatest part of their baggage, and commencing a rapid march, reached the calculated place at eight in the morning of the 1st June. Like Bruce at the fountains of the Nile, Mr. Ross was all elation and excitement upon attaining the object of his ambition; and like him, too, he seems to have felt an undefinable kind of disappointment at the unromantic character of so mysterious a spot.

The land at this place is very low near the coast, but it rises into ridges of fifty or sixty feet high about a mile inland. We could have wished that a place so important had possessed more of mark or note. It was scarcely censurable to regret that there was not a mountain to indicate a spot, to which so much of interest must ever be attached: and I could even have pardoned any one among us who had been so romantic or absurd as to expect that the magnetic pole was an object as conspicuous and mysterious as the fabled mountain of Sinbad, that it even was a mountain of iron, or a magnet as large as Mont Blanc. But nature had here erected no monument to denote the spot which she had chosen as the centre of one of her great and dark powers; and where we could do little ourselves towards this end, it was our business to submit, and to be content in noting by mathematical numbers and signs, as with things of far more importance in the terrestrial system, what we could but ill-distinguish in any other manner. As soon as I had satisfied my own mind on this subject, I made known to the party this gratifying result of all our joint labours; and it was then, that amidst mutual congratulations, we fixed the British flag on the spot, and took possession of the North Magnetic Pole and its adjoining territory, in the name of Great Britain and King William the Fourth.

The site of this interesting spot was found to be in lat. 70° 5′ 17″ N.; long. 96° 46′ 45″ W.

The necessary observations were immediately commenced, and were continued throughout this and the greater part of the following day. The details have been since given by Captain James Ross, in a paper read before the Royal Society and printed in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1834. On arriving at the calculated position, he says:

My attention was first of all directed to ascertain, if possible, the direction of the magnetic meridian. For this purpose, I suspended horizontally the meridian that was used only for the determination of the intensity of the magnetic force, first by three or four delicate fibres of floss silk. It remained, however, exactly in the position in which it was placed. A single fibre of the floss silk was next tried; and lastly, a single fibre of flax. All these failing to demonstrate the smallest amount of horizontal attraction, a second needle was treated in a similar manner, and in all these attempts I was equally unsuccessful. The top of the instrument being so constructed as to admit of a half-circle of torsion, this was next tried; but the needle was moved from its position in nearly the same amount as the arc described by the point of suspension; shewing that the smallest amount of torsion was sufficient to overcome the directive energy of the needle.

The needle was now removed to the dipping-apparatus, and observations on the intensity of the vertical force of the needle were obtained, upon the supposition, that, in whatever direction a given number of vibrations in the same arc were made in the shortest time, that might be assumed as the magnetic meridian. The results of six sets of observations gave the mean dip (the variations being a few seconds only) 89° 59, or within one minute of the vertical position. What is still wanting, he observes, to determine the exact position of the magnetic pole, as well as its diurnal and annual motions, is a series of observations, continued on the spot for some months, by several observers. "It only remains to be considered," he adds, "whether those who have the power to promote such an undertaking may attach sufficient importance to the subject, to direct its being carried into execution."

The rest of their tale of sufferings is soon told. The mild winter of 1829, which had enabled the travellers to encroach so far upon these icy territories, was succeeded by seasons of unusual rigour. There being no hope of extricating the ship, and their provisions being calculated to last only a sufficient time to enable them to return to the remaining stores of the *Fury*, they set forth upon a dreary pedestrian journey, dragging the boats along the coast by which they had sailed. After most laborious exertions and many unavoidable retracings of their steps, which made the distance of 180 miles equal to 300, they got to their *home*, for such it then appeared to them; and here the state of the ice condemned them to pass another winter. In the ensuing summer, they were able to push their boats through the ice into Baffin's Bay; and at length they descried a whaler, the *Isabella* of Hull, once commanded by Captain Ross, in which they found a hospitable welcome.

OODIPORE.

Had the central provinces of India been as well known in the days of Dr. Johnson as at present, it might have been said that the learned author of *Rasselas* had borrowed his idea of the "Happy Valley," from one of the most beautiful and interesting of the districts of Rajpootana. The city of Oodipore, the capital of the principality, is situated in the midst of a rich country, bounded on all sides by an amphitheatre of rocky mountains. This barrier is perfectly impenetrable, excepting by a single pass, winding through a narrow defile, only affording sufficient space to admit one carriage at a time. The area thus enclosed is of very great extent; besides the city, there is a vast number of small towns and villages scattered over the interior, and nothing can exceed the splendour of the landscape. The aspect of the country beyond the rocky barrier is barren and dreary, and while traversing the ravines which intersect these sterile hills, the traveller is perfectly unprepared for the richness and fertility of the valley to which they lead. Bare peaks arise above the head on every side, the view is circumscribed by an apparently impenetrable wall of stone, and there is absolutely nothing to invite the footsteps to proceed. Upon passing the last angle, a new and unexpected prospect bursts upon the eye, and contrast gives to the whole scene the effect of enchantment. A large lake spreads its silvery waters to the right, and the road winds over an undulated surface, splendidly clothed with nature's most luxuriant products. A second lake, equally beautiful with the first, but of smaller dimensions, skirts the city of Oodipore, which rises in all the fantastic pomp of oriental architecture, its pagodas, minarets, and towers, of the purest marble, gleaming like pearls in the sun. The palace of the rana, also of marble, is built upon a ledge of rocks, and has rather the appearance of a fortress than a royal residence; the design is heavy, but some of the details are very beautiful, and the whole has an imposing appearance from a distance. The lake, which extends its bright mirror immediately below this natural terrace, seems fitted for the residence of the fairy queen; numerous small islands glitter like emeralds upon its shining bosom, each embellished with some beautiful pavilion formed of lattice-work of marble, perforated in the most elegant and elaborate patterns. The palmyras, which wave their lofty coronals amid foliage of unrivalled hues, are the finest to be found in India, and it is scarcely possible to imagine a fairer assemblage of leaf and flower than that which shades the light pavilions of this lovely spot. So gorgeous is the scene, that even those artists, whose fanciful pencils have luxuriated in delineations of imaginary beauty, have not exceeded the splendour which nature has lavished on this favoured spot. The insects and the birds are as radiant as the blossoms, and none of the representations of fairy-land have outdone the bright realities to be found amid the groves and gardens of Oodipore. The rocks which encircle this beautiful valley have all the appearance of some precious substance; they are a species of quartz, somewhat resembling spar, of brilliant polish and shine like silver: geologists consider them to be very curious, and when glittering in the full blaze of a tropical sun, they become too dazzling for the human eye.

The beauty of Oodipore is, however, only on the surface; happiness has not chosen her dwelling in the valley, apparently so well fitted to receive so fair a guest. Notwithstanding the strength which nature has imparted to its defences, it has often become the prey of invading foes, and the misgovernment which has prevailed, during many centuries, has entailed misery and suffering upon a population doomed to submit to a system of oppression, which

will in all probability continue until the whole country shall be placed immediately under British rule. The family of Oodipore, or Mewar, are the most ancient of any now existing amongst the Hindoos; they boast their descent from the sun, and claim superiority over all other Rajpoots. During many long and arduous struggles with the invading Moslems, they maintained the high character bequeathed to them by their chivalric ancestors, and in no European record can be found deeds more accordant with the romantic notions of knighthood's purest age, than those which are contained in the chronicles of Chitore, the name of the ancient capital. When that devoted city has been sacked and taken, the conquerors have triumphed over little save dead bodies; the men have perished on the ramparts, and the women have sacrificed themselves in the flames, rather than become the slaves of foreign masters. There is a cavern in which the dreadful *johur*, so well described by Colonel Tod, was enacted, where the Princess Pudmani and thirteen thousand females, shut themselves up on the approach of Alla-o-deen; vast quantities of combustible materials were already prepared for the expected event; the entrance was closed after a fire had been kindled, and the whole of this devoted band perished by suffocation, or the flame. No one has ventured within the precincts since that fatal period. The mouth of the cavern is said to be guarded by evil genii, who will not suffer human footsteps to approach, and those who could not be deterred by superstitious feelings are effectually prevented from examining the interior by the monstrous serpents supposed to be brooding in every crevice. It is supposed that this dreadful charnel house, if examined, would disclose strange secrets. Modern times afford few exploits for knight-errantry, but here is one that might arouse the spirit, should it still exist in that form which kindled in the souls of our ancestors. To destroy the serpents and explore the cave, would be a feat worthy of the best days of chivalry; nor would it go unrewarded, for doubtless the ladies did not divest themselves of their jewels when they sought to escape by death from the threatened doom.

Colonel Tod's splendid history of Rajast'han records many similar instances of heroism. The Rajpoot women have been placed in a much more elevated position than those belonging to less favoured districts under Hindoo government. Latterly, in compliance with the prejudices introduced by the Mahommedans, and spreading widely over India, they have withdrawn themselves from the eyes of men; but they still exercise, if not a stronger degree of influence than is permitted to other Asiatic ladies, a more public exhibition of it than would be allowed by the less intellectual portion of the Hindoos, who look down upon the weaker sex with the utmost contempt, imputing to them every sort of folly and vicious inclination, and denying the existence of a single virtue which is not forced upon them by the laws and regulations to which they are compelled to submit. Princesses of Rajpoot families have often ruled openly as regents. Others have not left an unsullied name, and a story is told of a ranee of Jeypore, which affords a curious specimen of the arts by which women in India not unfrequently contrive to gain the ascendancy. The reigning prince died without male issue, but the favourite wife, pretending to be about to give birth to a child, smuggled an infant into the zenana, who it was said was the son of a woman of the lowest caste, employed to sweep the floors. Before the imposition was suspected, she contrived to induce the principal nobles of the court to eat out of the same dish with the boy, and though they were subsequently convinced that a surreptitious heir had been introduced, they dared not publicly expose the fraud, as it would

have involved the loss of caste to all who had partaken of the rice with him. The story, however, getting abroad, she found some difficulty in maintaining her pretended son upon the throne, and had she not secured a strong party in her favour, she would have lost the fruits of her stratagem.

An Indian court is the hot-bed of political intrigue, and cabals prosper, which in a less congenial atmosphere would not have a chance of success. Unfortunately, the people have not yet learned to despise those who prefer the crooked to the straight path to wealth and power, no one deeming it dishonourable to employ every kind of artifice to secure private and personal interests The religion which the Hindoos profess, so far from inculcating any noble precept, or explaining the duty which man owes to his fellow, encourages the indulgence of every selfish passion; the government has seldom or ever been less corrupt, and hence the strange anomalies which spring up in the Hindoo character, and the difficulty of distinguishing between the vices induced by such debasing sources, and those alleged to be inherent in the mind. The Hindoos have been alternately depicted as monsters of crime, or miracles of goodness; those who have had an opportunity of experiencing their attachment and fidelity, and their conduct in all the domestic relations, are surprised by the extent to which they carry many virtues; while others, who only know them through the medium of their public acts, deem them to be utterly sunk in depravity, and incapable of any moral feeling. Vainly have Tod, Malcolm, Munro, and an extensive list of other distinguished men, who have lived long and intimately with the natives of India, afforded their honourable testimony to the personal excellence which has come under their immediate observation; those who judge solely from the effect likely to be produced by the toleration, and even the unblushing countenance, given to conduct which would cover the inhabitants of civilized Europe with disgrace, cannot believe it possible that any virtues can take root amid a soil calculated to foster nothing save vice. They will not give any action the credit of a good motive, and judging only from the surface, stigmatize the whole population as worthless and abandoned to all sorts of iniquity.

In no part of India does the native character exhibit more strange and apparently incompatible elements than in Rajast'han. In no place can the notions of honour be more fantastic and extraordinary, or the compounds of vices which appal, and virtues which attract, exist in a stronger degree. It is scarcely possible to describe a single class, or even a single individual, without being involved in apparent contradictions, seeming to applaud one moment what we condemn in the next: so difficult is it to separate the good from the evil, to do justice to the excellence, without rendering homage to the baseness, which meets the eye on every side. With few exceptions, people who have lived long in the bosom of native society, are too much charmed with the amiable points of character coming under their immediate knowledge, to visit those engendered by circumstances and situations with perhaps necessary harshness, and others who have not had similar opportunities of making themselves acquainted with the better qualities, err in the contrary extreme, and give to all the aspect of demons.

One of the favourite methods of preventing and of punishing aggression, is by the voluntary sacrifice of life. The wronged party will either kill themselves, or slaughter one of their nearest relations, in order that the blood of the victim may rest upon the head of the adversary. Amid the less lofty-minded of the Hindoos, a useless member of the family is selected for the purpose; but many instances are recorded in Rajast'han where the noblest and

the best have stood in the breach, ready to die rather than permit an act of oppression which they were unable to prevent. The defence of a certain boundary to the province, is committed to one family, who dwell on the opposite bank of a river which divides it from the territory belonging to the sovereigns of Oodipore. Whenever the reigning prince persists in crossing this river, one of the descendants of this devoted race is bound to kill himself, the weight of his blood falling upon the invader, and at no period has any unwillingness been manifested to fulfil the duty imposed by one of the most fantastic notions which ever entered into the head of man. Sacrifices, however, in Oodipore have not always been voluntary; at the death of the reigning prince it was usual to deluge the grave with the blood of numerous victims, and woe be to the unfortunate traveller who should be found journeying through the province at the time strangers were commonly selected in preference to the inhabitants, who, however, were not spared when the complement necessary to secure a proper degree of respect to the deceased prince was incomplete. It is only since British influence has extended over the whole of India, that the blood of human victims has ceased to flow upon the altars of Rajast'han, and the abolition of this abominable method of propitiating the deity is of comparatively recent date. At Jeypore, in a temple of more than ordinary sanctity, dedicated to the destructive power, in ancient times, the murder of a human being was perpetrated daily: the sacrifices became less numerous, yet were continued until a late period; a goat is now the substitute, and though the love of excitement would perhaps, in almost every part of India, render the great mass of the people favourable to any horrid spectacle in honour of the blood-thirsty goddess Kali, they are no longer bent upon the indulgence of gratification of so fearful a nature.

The females of Rajast'han still insist upon the right of performing suttee, and as, in consequence of the curtailing and non-interference systems, the resident at the court of Oodipore has been withdrawn, the chances are that the custom will continue for some time longer. At the death of Bheem Sing, the late rana, no fewer than four women chose to burn themselves upon his funeral pile. One of these victims deserved a better fate; she had been the favourite wife, and, ever since her union with the reigning prince, had exercised the influence which she possessed over him greatly to his own advantage, and that of the people whom he governed, for he was a person of weak mind, and easily induced to sanction arts of the most unjustifiable nature. The good sense displayed by this lady, and the character she bore for the possession of all the graces which do honour to the female heart, interested the resident very strongly in her favour, and he left no means untried to divert her from her purpose; but he was unable to effect the only method by which she could be induced to survive her widowhood. The heir of a noble house has it in his power to save one of his father's wives by saluting her with the title of Raje Baee, and thus constituting her the head of the zenana. Unfortunately, it is an expensive act of humanity, for the lady must be maintained in her dignity, and the income required amounts to several thousands a-year. Jaun Singh, the successor to the throne, was not inclined to gratify the lady and her numerous friends at so much cost, and he remained immoveable by all the different modes of attack resorted to for the purpose. The ranee was by no means idle; she had no wish to die, and she put every engine in motion to secure her object. Bheem Singh had arrived at a good old age, and his decease was an event which had long been contemplated: as it is usual among Hindoos, he was carried out of his apartments in the palace, to draw his last breath in the open air, and he lay upon a bed in one of the court-yards, surrounded by his immediate dependants. Yielding to gradual decay, he expired in the early part of the morning, and according to necessary custom, his obsequies were to take place after the sunset of the same day. The resident repaired immediately to the palace, in order to prevent the possibility of the employment of any improper means, either of persuasion or force, to induce the unhappy women who mourned the loss of their protector to immolate themselves upon his body. Upon his arrival, he found that four had signified their intention to burn, and amongst them the ranee, from whose cultivated mind he had hoped for another result.

The manner in which the females of a zenana declare their resolution to accompany their husbands into the other world, is rather singular; the instant that the death is announced to them, those whose minds are made up for the event, unbind their hair, and throw a jar of water over their heads; after this, it is considered very disgraceful to retract. Upon the dissolution of Bheem Singh, an old slave set the example to the other females. It appeared that the only desire which this poor creature felt to survive the man to whom she had belonged during the greater portion of her life, was that she might have the opportunity of displaying her fidelity by dying upon his funeral pile. The ranee, who knew too well that Jaun Singh would remain inexorable, did not hesitate to exhibit the same fatal determination, and two others joined them. One of these ladies, deeply imbued with the superstitions and prejudices of her country, firmly believed in the transmigration of souls, positively declaring that she preserved a distinct recollection of a former state, in which she had burned herself, and assuring her auditors that she should return into the world and burn again. Every word uttered by a suttee is considered to be oracular, and while the old slave was settling every point of the ceremonial of the approaching sacrifice, and she was amusing her auditors with the hallucinations of a disturbed brain, the ranee employed herself in dictating letters and settling all her worldly affairs. She was by this time well aware that there could be no hope from the liberality of Jaun Singh; and, however terrible it might be to leave the world while in the prime of life and health, with a mind fully capable of taking a prominent part in the affairs of the world, she preferred an immediate and cruel death to the prospect of dragging on existence in a degraded state—the loss of every blessing which could induce a high-souled woman to struggle with her fate. Hindoo widows are not only debarred from forming a second union, but they are absolutely deprived of every thing save the bare necessaries of life. It is expected that, during the first year after the death of their husbands, they will scarcely eat sufficient food to support existence, and that they will shew by their emaciated appearance that they have rigidly maintained the required abstinence, in private, as well as in public. Even had Jaun Singh placed his father's widow at the head of his household, she must have undergone the year of probation, and her future respectability would have depended upon her compliance with every established rule. The second marriage of a widow, the widow of a Brahmin especially, is considered to be only inferior to the crime of killing and eating the sacred animal. At one time, the women belonging to a certain district in the neighbourhood of the Nerbuddah, took advantage of the remissness of the British government concerning the laws and privations imposed upon the sex, to enter a second time into matrimonial engagements; but such indulgencies were of very short duration. Incited by the Brahmins, the people petitioned against so great a

scandal, and the luckless widows were compelled to submit to the existing regulations in all their severity.

The resident of Oodipore, who felt the highest respect for the character of the ranee, was particularly anxious to dissuade her from the desperate act she meditated. The assurance of his protection had operated very strongly upon the inmates of the zenana, reducing the number of victims to four, not one of whom were actuated by the most common of the motives which usually induce women in India to perform the fatal rite. To the old slave it was a termination of a career which she considered to be the most honourable that her destiny could confer. Though never raised to the dignity of a wife, she was greatly respected in the zenana; she was perhaps its oldest inhabitant, and exercised a degree of authority which few persons can imagine who are wholly unacquainted with the strange features of a Hindoo establishment. Two of her companions, though young, handsome, and of high birth, were of little account amid the crowd of women who belonged to the rana, and were neither objects of his affection nor bound to him by any ties save those of duty. The one enjoyed a brief distinction by raving about a pre-existence, and speculating upon the new form in which she should be fated to re-enter the world. Apparently she was tired of her present mode of life, for she expressed a wish to make her third appearance upon this sublunary stage in a lower sphere of society, professing to believe that happiness was more frequently to be found in a cottage than a palace. The character of Bheem Singh was not of a nature to excite either esteem or respect in the bosom of a woman who had the power of discriminating betwixt good and evil, and the ranee did not affect to attribute her present determination to any sentiment of regard for him, or unwillingness to survive his loss. Neither did she pretend to be actuated by religious motives. She despised the superstitious belief of her associates, and assured the resident that she entertained no expectation whatsoever of obtaining an admission into heaven for her husband, or for herself, by complying with the prejudices of her country and caste. She determined to burn simply to get rid of an existence which would become intolerable, and this resolution was too firmly fixed to be altered. Evening found her with the same feelings; the resident, who had hitherto conversed with her through the medium of her personal attendants, or with the intervention of a purdah, now met her at the gate of the palace, where, together with her associates, she appeared for the first time in public without a veil. It is the custom for suttees to ride with the funeral procession, and these women mounted on horseback for the only time in their lives. The ranee, in particular, expressed herself much obliged by the lively interest her European friend had taken in her welfare; she had already recommended many of her dependents to his protection, and after inviting him to witness the approaching ceremonial, she bade him farewell, leaving him more deeply impressed than ever with respect for her talents, and with grief that so noble a creature should be driven to such a frightful choice of evils. Immediately quitting the spot, he rode off in a contrary direction, anxious to get away from the sound of the shouts of the populace, the discordant bray of their barbarous music, and the sight of the smoke which would too soon sully the purity of the atmosphere around.

Bheem Singh descended to the grave without a single regret, except from those whom his death left a prey to indigence and obloquy. Too selfish and supine to be aroused to any honourable action, his love of ease and unwillingness to embroil himself with fiercer spirits, brought about a catastrophe

which would scarcely be credible were it not authenticated beyond a doubt, the well-known fate of the beautiful Kishen Kower, or Kishna Komari.

Jaun (or Juvana) Singh, the present rana, and the brother of Kishen Kower, was at that period a mere boy, and incapable of defending his sister. When he grew up, the rajah of Joudpore, having become a widower, made proposals of marriage to a younger daughter of the Oodipore family. The callous-hearted father would have consented; but Jaun Singh indignantly declared, that the man who had occasioned the murder of one sister, should pass over his dead body before he brought out the other as a bride. This spirited interference put an end to the negociations. The uncle of Kishen Kower, to whose determined barbarity the murder of the beautiful and innocent girl was justly imputed, never appeared afterwards in public without experiencing the effect of the feeling he had inspired. He became an object of aversion to his former associates, by whom he was so palpably shunned, that it is said the haughty Rajpoot felt the change of public opinion so heavily, that he could not survive it.

The memory of Sir John Malcolm is cherished with the highest degree of enthusiasm throughout Malwa and Central India. He had a very considerable share in the settlement of the country, and he possessed the strongest possible recommendations to the affection and confidence of the natives. He understood their language perfectly, united the most unyielding firmness with the greatest kindness and gentleness of manner, and readily attended to every application made to him, by persons of all ranks and conditions, and moreover convinced those who approached him, that in every measure he was actuated by good-will towards the native powers, and an earnest desire to promote their interests. Colonel Tod has not left behind him a less enviable name; none, except the very highest and most learned classes of natives, are at present able to appreciate the great value of his labours in their service, in his splendid history of Rajast'han; but the time will doubtless arrive, in which all the intellectual portion of the people will perceive how deeply they are indebted to him for the immense mass of information which he has collected, and for his publication in a foreign language, of records so honourable to the Rajpoot character. Sir David Ochterlony, who lived amongst the native chieftains like a prince, adopting many of their manners and customs, and spending a large income in a style of truly Asiatic magnificence, has likewise left many gracious recollections amid the people with whom he dwelt; but he is also characterized as a very keen and sharp-witted politician. The natives have an idea that a person possessed of one eye only, sees much farther than those who are blessed with two, and is better able to conduct a difficult negociation. Runjeet Singh, as a statesman, considered to be one of the ablest of the day, lost an eye in the small-pox, and when Sir David Ochterlony, who was in a similar predicament in consequence of a wound received in action, was appointed to treat with him, it was generally supposed that he had been selected on account of the necessity of sending some person able, from similar circumstances of mental and bodily conformation, to cope with so subtle an adversary.

The Rajpoots, though very rigid Hindoos, abstaining even under the prospect of starvation from all animal food, are not so particular with regard to their beverage as persons of their persuasion in other parts of India. Cherry brandy is the favourite medium of becoming *burra coossee* (very happy). They get intoxicated, the great desideratum, in a shorter period by drinking this liquor, than if they were to resort to wine; the flavour is more agreeable, and it is probably in deference to native taste, that Messrs. Hoffman and Co., the principal manufacturers for the Indian market, mix so large a quantity of cloves

and other spice with the fruit, as to render it absolutely nauseous to unaccustomed palates. *Mussála* is the grand native stimulant, and, though differing in almost every other respect, the Hindoo and Mahommedan cookery agree in introducing *cardamums*, cloves, ginger, &c, into all their dishes.

The manners of the Rajpoots are less polished in their exterior department than many other tribes of Hindoos; they affect the roughness of the soldier, for nearly all the peasantry go armed; they are not, however, in reality uncourteous, or intentionally rude, and at the courts of the native princes, the finest lessons of politeness may be seen. It is very necessary to study native usages and native opinions before Europeans enter into the society of the higher classes of Asiatics; for, without a very intimate acquaintance with the ideas entertained upon the subject of good breeding, there is a great risk of shocking the prejudices of the aristocracy of the East. Ladies of rank, who have been accustomed to European courts, and who consider themselves entitled to give the tone to society, have left a very unfavourable impression behind them in the audience chambers of the *princesses* of India. When presents are exchanged, it is deemed a breach of etiquette to pay the slightest regard to them, and a lady who, in despite of previous warning, examined with eager delight the rich brocades and shining tissues piled up in the tray at her feet, received a well-merited rebuke from the lips of her entertainer. When the *nuzzur* was offered in turn to the native lady, she did not even glance at its contents, but consigned it immediately to the care of her attendants. The English visitor was disappointed; she wished to observe the effect produced by the sight of so many novelties, and inquired why they were cast aside without examination. The native lady immediately replied, that she was at that time too much occupied by conversation with her guest, to think of anything else; when she should lose the pleasure of her company, she would amuse herself with looking at the foreign articles; but not before. Another European lady exposed herself to greater animadversion, by finding it expedient to take the flowery compliments of the East in their literal acceptation. Contrary to the established usage, she admired every thing she saw, and on being told that the house, with all its goods and chattels, was entirely at her disposal, carried off a chowry, with a gold handle set with jewels, to which she had taken a fancy. The next day, the party to whom it belonged, sent for it, but the fair marauder refused to surrender the prize, alleging it to have been freely given, and as freely accepted. The European authorities were then applied to, and with some difficulty they procured restoration of an article much too valuable to be disposed of without a *quid pro quo*. In other places, this unconscionable woman had more success; people were either afraid of giving offence, or entertained hopes of carrying some favourite point by means of her influence. It is only necessary to appear to have interest with the ruling powers, to accumulate property of every description, and it is greatly to the honour of Europeans in India, that the temptations thrown in their way to take advantage of this disposition, on the part of the natives, are so seldom found to be irresistible. At Oodipore, where the number of British officers seldom exceeded three, one of whom, being invested with great authority, and still greater influence with the government of Calcutta, all desired to propitiate, it was very difficult to prevent or to evade the importunities of natives, each having some suit to prefer, and each anxious to take what they considered to be the readiest means of enforcing it. No stigma has been attached to the characters of those who have resided for a long period at Oodipore, and the poverty of the greater number has proved them to be above all mercenary considerations.

THE YEÓR OF SCRIPTURE NOT THE NILE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: In requesting you to give insertion to the following extract from my *Origines Biblicæ*, I do so for the purpose of giving publicity to a valuable comment upon it, with which I have just been favoured by a learned and distinguished member of one of our universities:—

It will be asked, and doubtless with no small degree of surprise, whether, then, I mean to contend that the Nile was not the river by the brink of which Moses was exposed by his mother,* and of which the waters were turned by him to blood "in the sight of Pharaoh, and in the sight of his servants;"† to which I distinctly answer, that in my opinion the river which is the subject of those portions of the Scriptural History could not possibly have been the Nile, either in its main stream or in any of its branches.

For the proper consideration of this subject, it is necessary to divest the mind of the impressions which it has received (and which, I confess, it will with difficulty give up) respecting the identification of the Nile with the river mentioned in the first two books of the Pentateuch, and then simply to inquire whether there be any real Scriptural evidence for the conclusion that the Nile is that river: and I fearlessly assert, that there will be found none whatever; and that this identification, like that of Egypt with the land of Mitzraim, has first been taken for granted, and then the construction of the various texts of Scripture in which the river of Mitzraim is mentioned adapted to coincide with the received notions.

The name exclusively applied in the Books of Genesis and Exodus‡ to the river running through Mitzraim is יאר (*yeór*), which name has been considered by philologists to be a word of Egyptian origin, especially applicable to the Nile.§ There are, however, sufficient texts in Scripture‖ to show that this exclusive appropriation of the word is not warranted; and, indeed, I cannot but think that it would never have been contended for, had it not been assumed that this *yeór* must of necessity be the Nile.¶ In the later portions of the Canon of Scripture, where *yeór* and its plural *yeorím* are of frequent occurrence as applied to the rivers of Mitzraim,** it might indeed with much appearance of reason be contended that those words are referable to the Nile, and to the various branches of that river running through the Delta; but the texts from the contemporaneous writings of the prophets Isaiah and Daniel, in which the same expressions clearly refer to other rivers, are quite sufficient to rebut any such assumption, and to establish the fact that at that late period of the Scriptural history also, the words had not any such exclusive appropriation." (*Orig. Bibl.*, pp. 278—281.)

* Exod. ii. 3. † Ibid. vii. 20.

‡ Gen. xli. 1—3, 17, 18; Exod. i. 22; ii. 3, 5; vii. 15—25.

§ See Gesenius's *Heb. Lex.*, art. יאר.

‖ See Job xxviii. 10; Isaiah xxxiii. 21; xxxvii. 25; Dan. xii. 5, 6, 7.

¶ In the account of the first of the 'plagues of Mitzraim' we find it stated: "And the Lord spake unto Moses, Say unto Aaron, Take thy rod, and stretch out thine hand upon the waters of Mitzraim, upon their streams (נהרתם *naharothám*), upon their rivers (יאריהם *yeorehám*), and upon their ponds (אגמהם *agmehém*), and upon all their pools [collections] of water, that they may become blood," (Exod. vii. 19); where, if the words נהרת (*naharóth*), יארים (*yeorím*), and אגמים (*agammím*) be considered (which it would seem they ought to be) as placed in the order of their relative importance, it would result that the *yeór* must be looked upon as being of an inferior character to the *nahár*; and seeing that *nahár* is from its derivation a *stream*, or natural river of flowing water (from נהר *nahár* 'to flow'), it is far from unlikely that *yeór* may, in contradistinction to *nahár*, mean an artificial water-course, a *canal* (compare Job xxviii. 10).

** See especially Ezek. xxix. 3, 4, 5; Nah. iii. 8.

Upon this subject, the remarks of my correspondent are as follows: "As far as I have yet examined the matter, I am inclined to agree with you, that Egypt is not the Mitzraim of the sacred writers.....The word יאר I believe to signify 'a fountain,' or 'the *stream* running from a fountain.' The word occurs nearly fifty times in the Bible, and never *necessarily* signifies *the Nile*; but in several passages it must be 'a fountain:' *Job*, xxviii. 10, בצורות יארים, 'He maketh to burst forth from the rocks *the fountains*.' In the 24th verse of the seventh of *Exodus*, our translation is: 'The Egyptians digged round about *the river for water* to drink;' but in the Hebrew we have חיאר מים, *i.e.* 'the Egyptians [Mitzrites] digged round about *the fountain of waters* to drink, for they could not drink of the waters *of* the fountain.' You very properly remark, that, in the 19th verse of this chapter, the word, being used in the plural, cannot mean the Nile: the three things specified are, 'the streams, *the fountains*, and the pools.' It is, moreover, very improbable that Pharaoh's daughter should be going along the banks of the *Nile* to bathe; but there is nothing improbable in supposing her going along the banks of a stream to a fountain, which might probably descend from one of the neighbouring mountains. In the 78th Psalm, at the 44th verse, in describing the miracles of Egypt [Mitzraim], the writer says: 'He turned (יאריהם) *their fountains* into blood;' the word being in the plural number: now, had it referred to the Nile, it would certainly have been in the singular."

I will refrain for the present from making any remarks upon these observations, which are highly deserving of consideration, in connexion with this most interesting subject.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

London, 15*th May* 1835. CHAS. T. BEKE.

The way in which M. Cahen, the author of a new translation of the Bible into French, gets over the difficulty, with respect to the meaning of the word יאר, is exceedingly ingenious. His note upon *Gen.* xli. 1, is as follows: "יאר Fleuve; *ce mot signifie aussi* canal. *Cela convient parfaitement au Nil, qui est un canal creusé par la main de la nature.*"

MR. MORDAUNT RICKETTS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—As your Journal has been a medium of communicating to the public certain proceedings of the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, which may tend seriously to affect my character and interests, I doubt not you will have the candour and justice to state, in your next publication, that I am preparing a full exposure of the unjustifiable course adopted towards me, and a complete defence against the imputations made against me. To my full vindication, a copious reference to original documents is necessary; and this unavoidably requires *time*. I had hoped, however, to be prepared ere now for publication; but have been delayed by considerations which will be explained when my statement appears.

I am, Sir, &c.,

London, May 23d, 1835. MORDAUNT RICKETTS.

COINS AND RELICS OF MÁNIKYÁLA.

RAPID progress appears to be making, in India, in elucidating Indian and Indo-Grecian numismatics; and from the discoveries already established, we may expect important contributions to ancient history and to philology, from a perseverance in the investigations now going on into these least suspicious of all historical and chronological records. It is much, indeed, to be regretted that the attention of Oriental antiquaries was not sooner directed to this branch of archæology. Multitudes of ancient coins have been melted down, which might have been purchased at bullion-price. Sir Harford Jones Bridges stated, in his evidence before the Steam Navigation Committee, that, when he was the Company's commercial agent at Bussorah, he might, had he been authorized, have purchased multitudes of ancient coins, which were consigned to the melting-pot, some, perhaps, of considerable historical value.

The coins and relics discovered by General the Chevalier Ventura, in excavating the *tope* of Mánikyála, in the Punjab, have been already superficially noticed in the Calcutta journals. They have, however, since been subjected to an attentive examination by Mr. Prinsep, the active secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal; and this gentleman's acute and learned remarks upon these curious relics, suggested by a personal examination, are contained in a paper read before the society in March 1834, of which we subjoin a condensed epitome, from the society's Journal for July and September last.

The following is a description of General Ventura's operations:

"The excavation was commenced on the 27th April, 1830, at the very bottom of the cupola on the south side, where, having met with nothing but loose materials, the work was of necessity discontinued. On the 28th April, the cap of the cupola was laid open, and there, at the depth of three feet, six medals (or coins) were discovered. On the 1st May, at the depth of twelve feet, a square mass of masonry was found, exactly in the centre of the mound, and regularly built of quarried stones, in very good preservation. On piercing ten feet into this, a medal was found in the middle of a clod of earth. On the 6th, a silver coin and six copper coins were met with at the depth of twenty-feet.

"I am not able to recognize the coins discovered up to this period, and I conclude they have been mixed with the general heap of scattered coins, all being of the same nature.

"On the 8th May, the workmen came upon a box of iron (probably copper) which was broken by a stroke of the pick-axe. There was in this box a second smaller box of pure gold, with an ornamental top, in the centre of which is inserted a stone resembling the opal, but friable and adhesive to the tongue like tabasheer; it is reserved for future examination: this box contained the following articles:—

One medal of gold, weighing 122 grs, or two drachmæ (the same as was depicted, from a sealing-wax impression, in the *As. Res.* vol. xvii. as No. 1, of Mr. Wilson's plate).

Obverse. The sceptre held by the king on the obverse has a knob like an ear of wheat. The projection behind the cap is a double fillet or ribband, and not hair: the side-flap, on the contrary, has more the appearance of hair, and the mustaches are well defined: the left hand holds a hook or key, or it may be a small sickle, with which the ear *of* corn has been cut; the legend, if Greek, is considerably corrupted, but the central part .. ANOPA.. may be traced on many of the copper coins.

Reverse. The seated figure on this side appears, at first sight, to have four arms: but, on closer inspection, what was taken for one right arm may be a sword-belt, and the uplifted left arm may represent the curved part of a bow; the resemblance to wrist-bangles and hands, however, is strong. The half-moon behind the shoulders seems to prove the figure to be a sacred or symbolical personage, although the chair is a Grecian fauteuil, and the head-dress resembles a close helmet. The epigraphe on this side can hardly be other than MANAOBA.... TO: the first may be connected with the name of the sacred personage, or the locality; the last two letters may be the date, 73, of some unknown era.

A gold ring, set with a pale sapphire stone, having characters engraven upon it, apparently Pehlevi. A small bit of pale ruby (Balas or Balakshani ruby). Three very small silver coins. A thin silver Sassanian coin, similar to those so frequently met with in Persia; weight 60 grs. or 1 drachma.

Obverse. The king's head, bearded, and having flowing curled hair: the cap peculiar for its central ornament of feathers, which somewhat resembles the Egyptian symbol of two wings supporting (in this case) a half moon and star. The characters are Pehlevi, and illegible.

Reverse. A rudely-executed fire-altar and two priests or supporters.

Two silver coins, resembling the Sassanian piece in thinness and general character, but destitute of the fire altar; weight about 50 grains each.

Obverse. A beardless head, with well-marked Indian features: the head-dress has a kind of tirsúl in the centre, and two flowing ribbands. A name very plainly written on the field in an unknown character. The whole is encircled with an inscription at once recognized to be in Sanscrit characters; these have been also engraved under the coins, to shew the coincidence of the two inscriptions, one of which will materially assist the decyphering of the other.*

Reverse. Head of a female, front face, with very singular head-dress; necklace and rows of pearls on the boddice: legend in the ancient Persian character not easily legible.

The last coin of this series is a silver coin, already depicted as 43 of Mr. Wilson's plates, very rude in execution, but of strong relief. The fabrication of this is decidedly Hindu, and the inscription on the reverse resembles the *Lantsu*, or pointed variety of the Nagari alphabet, of which we have specimens from Nipal and Tibet The words visible are *Srí yag*.....

Obverse. A rájá, coated, his disproportionate left hand seems to hold the hook before remarked; the hair is disposed in curls; on the right is a symbol resembling a tree, but it may probably be the sleeve of the right arm.

Reverse. I have little doubt that this rude figure represents a female standing, with flowing drapery; the head and face are out of the die, but the breast and waist, on comparison with other coins of the same type (for they are plentiful), fully bear out this conclusion.

" The contents of this first box are peculiarly valuable, not only from the variety of coins here discovered to be contemporaneous, but from the presence of the Sassanian coin, which brings the epoch of the structure within cognate limits, unless indeed a dynasty of fire-worshippers reigned in these parts previous to the formation of the last Persian monarchy by Artaxerxes in A.D. 223.

" The above box and its contents were found in their natural position, as deposited at the base of the square stone block of masonry which terminated there: (I am uncertain, however, whether the French text will bear the interpretation I have given, or whether the *square* is not a hollow square or chamber: ' *on a trouvé un carré parfait à douze pieds, très bien établi au centre, bâti régulièrement en pierres de taille et très bien conservé:—après avoir creusé dix pieds,*' &c., and afterwards, ' *le tout au bas du carré dont la batisse régulière s'est terminée là.*')

* A few more of these curious coins have been received in Kerámat Alí's collection, but I do not introduce them here, being desirous of exhibiting the Mánikyála treasures unmixed. One bears the name of Krishna as Sri Vasu Deva.

" On the 12th May, the perforation had reached thirty-six feet, when another copper coin presented itself. On the 22d May, as it was imagined that nothing more would be found in the centre of the cupola, on account of the termination of the square building, an opening was made on the northern side, of the height of six feet, and twelve broad: the excavations were pushed forward at both points. On the 25th May, a depth of 45 feet had been attained, when, on lifting up a large quarried stone, another similarly squared stone was found underneath, having in its centre a round hole: in the middle of this hole there lay deposited a copper-box, somewhat similar in form to the gold one just described: it was perforated on opposite sides, where apparently handles had been soldered on. The lid was decayed. Inside this box were found a little piece of cloth, a circular crystal drop, and a small cylinder of pure gold. (Whatever relic may have been in the gold cylinder has been lost.)

" 27th May. On this day, at the depth of 54 feet, another copper coin was turned up. On the 29th, at the depth of 64 feet, an irregular hole appeared of six lines broad, in which were discovered a copper ring, and a couree (*cypræa moneta*). At ten lines lower down were also found an iron ring and three more Sassanian coins, in a very decayed state.

" On the last day of the same month, the principal discovery rewarded the Chevalier's labours. An immense stone slab seemed here to cover the whole surface: it was removed with great labour and difficulty, and underneath was perceived with joy a small chamber or basin, cut into the solid stone, a foot in breadth and depth, the interior of it built up with stone and lime; in the midst of this, on its careful removal, were found, thus hermetically sealed, the second series of relics now to be described,—a box of copper (supposed to be iron by M. Ventura), filled with a brown compound liquid. Within this box and liquid, a brass cylindrical box, cast and turned on the lathe:—the surface of the metal was in such excellent preservation as still to retain the fresh marks of the tool, but the pinnacle on the top of the lid was broken off by corrosion, or in consequence of a flaw at the neck. The lid having been made on the lathe, also fitted perfectly tight, and must have kept in, without loss by evaporation, another portion of the thick brown liquid with which it was found to be filled.

" On cleaning the upper surface of the lid, it was discovered that an inscription had been there *punched* circularly round it. The letters are formed by dots, but they are perfectly well preserved, and are of the first importance in making out the nature of the deposit. The character so strongly resembles an ancient form of Nagarí, such as might be used in writing, without the head-lines of book-letter, that sanguine hopes may be entertained of its yielding to the already successful efforts of our Vice-President and Captain Troyer. The same writing has been found by Dr. Martin and Mr. Masson in other topes. The latter has favoured me (through Dr. Gerard) with a transcript of two, in which he finds the same words repeated.

" In this brass-box were five copper medals, all differing in device, but of that kind already known to us from a multitude of specimens found in Afghánistán and Upper India, by the arbitrary name of ' Indo-Scythic coins,' and now ascribed, by Mr. Masson, with certainty, to Kanerka, Kadphises, &c. They are all wonderfully well preserved, and seem to have been selected to shew us the prototype of the very five species of coins to which the key monogram is peculiar.

" Leaving these coins, as already familiar to us, although by no means exhausted in interest:—within this brass cylinder, and buried in the brown liquid, appeared a gold cylindrical box, 4 inches long, by 1½ inch in diameter; the lid fitting closely on the interior of the cylinder, which it entered to the depth of 1¼ inch. This box was also filled with thick brown liquid, mixed up with a multitude of fragments, of what M. Ventura supposed to be broken amber (*ambre brisé*). They were of a light yellow or topaz colour, which was driven off by a red heat, leaving them colourless. The first conjecture supposed them to be fragments of a glass vessel, which burst into pieces from the expansion or fermentation of its contents; and that the small bit of string might have been used to bind the cover.

" Within the box was discovered also, a small gold coin weighing precisely 30 grains (½ drachma). The device resembles in some respects the larger gold coin in the first gold box.

Obverse. The king holding the spica and hook (quere, sickle); dress as before described, and characters on the margin decypherable; as ONIKIKOPANO—the rest illegible.

Reverse. A sacred personage standing with his hand out-stretched in an impressive attitude; his head surrounded with a halo, or rather sun, as distinguished from the moon on the other coin. The four-pronged symbol occupies a place to the right, and on the left are some indistinct letters, KNIIPO. The head of the figure is rather out of proportion, but the execution is otherwise very good.

" There is also another minute coin of gold.

" But the article of chief value in this cylinder is decidedly a plain disc of silver, upon which have been *engraved* certain letters, evidently calculated and intended to explain the purport of the whole mystery. The characters are precisely those of the lid of outer brass cylinder: but their combination is different. There can be little doubt of their affinity to the Sanscrit, but the difficulty of decyphering them is enhanced by the substitution of the written hand for the perfect Nágari, which is clearly proved, from the coins discovered in the first box, to have been well known at the same period. The difference is such as is remarked between the *mahájani*, and the printed Nágari of the present day.

" I am unprepared to speak of the nature of the brown liquid, which must therefore furnish matter for a separate notice.

" In the same receptacle of stone and lime were deposited, outside the copper box, a collection of forty-four copper coins: all matching with one or other of the five types so carefully preserved within the brown liquid.

" On the 2d of June, one more copper coin was extracted; and on the 3d of the same month, six more of a similar nature. On the 8th June, the opening perforated from above met that from the side, and reached the earth beneath the foundations. The excavations were, however, pursued to a depth of twenty-feet below the level of the structure without making any further discovery, until the setting in of the rains finally obliged the Chevalier to discontinue his operations."

This minute description is illustrated by careful etchings, executed by Mr. Prinsep himself, of all the various articles, with exact copies of the inscriptions, in the original characters.

The following are the remarks of Mr. Prinsep upon these relics:—

" It is with some diffidence that I now proceed to offer a few remarks in illustration of the Mánikyála treasures, knowing the great disadvantages under which any attempt to investigate even what may be thought so simple a matter as the antiquity of the monument must labour, when unassisted by previous knowledge of the history, mythology, or current languages of the period and of the locality to which it belongs. My object, however, is to place all the circumstances which the collateral discoveries of Messrs. Masson, Martin, Burnes, Gerard, and Kerámat Ali have brought to light, before the antiquaries of Europe, and then to await their decision on the facts: it being my own duty to act as a faithful witness before this superior tribunal, nothing exaggerating, and nothing extenuating, in the delineation of figures and inscriptions, such as they appear in the originals now in my possession.

" The subject which I propose to elucidate on the present occasion is, that of *the coins connected with the tope of Mánikyála;* as they naturally stand forward most prominent in offering materials for fixing the date of the building.

" We learn from the '*état des travaux,*' that forty-four copper medals were found buried along with the principal cylinder, and several others in different parts of the masonry, besides the gold and silver coins enclosed in the cylinders themselves.

" Although among these coins very few have legible inscriptions, the collections of Dr. Gerard and of Sayed Kerámat Ali, in conjunction with the specimens depicted by Mr. Masson, have furnished materials for decyphering them, in considerable abundance; indeed, of the several groups specified above, I have before me upwards of three hundred coins, of which thirty-two exhibit more or less of the bull and raja inscription: twenty that of the elephant coin; as many more that of the Kanerkos legend; and half-a-dozen that of the seated figures.

" *Obverse of the Coins of Kanerkos.*

" Beginning then with the two gold coins preserved in the cylinders of the same metal, the first remark which occurs on their inspection is, that Greek characters were still in use in the provinces of Kábul and the Punjab, in the fourth century: corrupted to be sure, but still retaining more of their original form than those of the latter Arsacidæ, or of the first Sassanidæ of Persia, a century anterior to them in date.

" The next observation which offers is, that none of the words of the inscription are Greek; neither the titles of the Indo-Scythic sovereigns of Bactria, BACIΛEYC BACIΛEΩN, nor even Greek terminations to the words, being any longer apparent (with exception of two Kadphises coins, upon which the Greek legend was barely perceptible). It was not until I had carefully analyzed all that was legible of the fresh supply of coins of the same nature, that I was able to distinguish the direct *consanguinity* of the whole of these barbaric descendants, with their comparatively pure progenitors above mentioned.

" Nearly the whole of the Bactrian series of coins is now known to us. Those of pure Grecian fabrication, such as the beautiful silver medal of Euthydemus, brought down by Lieut. Burnes, of which Dr. Gerard has recently favoured me with a duplicate, simply bear the head of the sovereign on the obverse, and his name, along with a figure of Jupiter, Hercules, or some other god, on the reverse, after the fashion of their Syrian prototypes. The coins of Menander, Apollodotus, and Eucratides, as well as those of Antilakides, Hermæus, Unadpherros, and other princes made known through Mr. Masson's successful researches, have invariably an inscription in Pehlevi, or some unknown character; on the reverse, while the name and titles of the sovereign, instead of running straight across the field, as in the Macedonian coins, encircle the device on the obverse, in the manner of the Roman coins of the same period, which were then no doubt current extensively in the east. The

Pehleví inscription continues on the coins of Kadphises, which we may conclude, from their comparative rarity in the Mánikyála collection, to have belonged to a different province from those of Kanerkos, or to have been antecedent to them by a period sufficient to render them scarce in the district.

"The fortunate discovery by Dr. Martin Honigberger of one of the coins of this prince, in a tope near Kábul, corroborates the idea of a separate seat of government; and the device of the bull (and Siva?) points to a different creed from that of the Kanerkos series, which bear an image, as will presently be shown, of the sun; and thus appear more nearly allied to the Persian creed. At the period, however, of the erection of the Mánikyála monument, a considerable change had taken place in the designation of the princes of *both* countries: at least, we find a similar alteration in the inscription of the coins of both; the devices in other respects remaining unaltered or only deteriorated in execution.

"The alteration to which I allude, is the omission of the Greek title BACIAEYC BACIAEΩN, and the substitution of PAO NANO PAO, or simply PAO. That such was the case may be proved from numerous coins in Mr. Masson's plates.

"Of the legend on the first two coins I need add nothing to what has been before said: of the others, I have collected the various readings extant, and, beginning on the right hand, we find, as before stated, PAOKA .... NHPKI, which I suppose to be equivalent to Βασιλευς Κανηρκου;* the break between KA and NHPKI seeming to have been merely caused by the want of space below the device, while the dots between the A and the N may be intended to denote their immediate connexion.

"If we now turn to the Kadphises group, we find precisely the same change of designation,

"The first part of the full inscription on the elder type of these coins, both the large and the small, is correctly given by Mr. Masson, as BACIAEYC BACIAEωN CωTHPMEΓAC.† The name KAΔΦICHC is itself not very distinct in any of the ten coins whence my inscriptions are copied, but, coupled with Mr. Masson's authority, it may be fully relied on. The intervening letters are more uncertain: the various readings are OOX, OKMO, OOKMO, OOHN, OOMO. The two *omicrons* cannot well be intended as stops to denote the termination of the inscription, to which purpose they would be applied in the Zend, or Pehleví; nor can the intervening word be an epithet, coupled with μεγας, for the same word occurs on the gold medal found by Dr. Martin, with the simpler form BACIAEYC OOHMO KAΔΦICHC. The only probable conjecture is this, that *Ookmo* or *öhemo* may be a part or an adjunct of the name of the prince.

"Quitting this dubious ground, and descending to the inferior coins of the

* We have no authority for writing it Κανηρκος, since it always occurs with the genitive termination ου, although united to βασιλευς in the nominative.

† Mr. Masson's Memoir is so full on the subject of the Kadphises coins, that I have not thought necessary to add anything thereto. I may here, however, point out that the portion of Colonel Tod's bull and raja coin, which Schlegel could make nothing of (*As. Res.* xvii. 579), has been successfully developed by the more perfect specimens now obtained. What the Professor decyphered as IHPNIEIC and EΔOBITPIC are evidently supplying the two first letters of *saviour*) σωTHPMEΓAC KAΔΦICHC. Schlegel considered the name to be of a Tartar Khan, or Indo-Scythian prince. Colonel Tod, however, leaned to a Parthian origin, whilst the Bactrian kingdom was subject to Parthian kings: this view seems the most probable from several considerations, such as the fire-altar, the costume, and the Pehleví inscription.

bull type, we find legends expressing more or less legibly the same term PAO NANO observed on the Kanerkou group. In the same manner, fifteen of the elephant coins afford, some entire and some in part, the legend PAO NANO PAO in place of the title, and some few have the word KENPANO, which, until contradicted by more satisfactory testimony, we may assume to be the prince's name on this coin. In some coins this name seems written KENOPANO.

"We now turn to the two gold coins of the Mánikyála cabinet, having, from the above cursory survey of the more numerous copper coins, become possessed, as it were, of a key to their solution.

"It was some little time before I discovered that the inscriptions on the larger gold coin of the first Mánikyála deposit, and the little gold coin of the lower cylinder, bore precisely the same legend on the obverse. The first half of the writing on the small coin was not legible; and it was only after perceiving the analogy of the latter half, with the second part of the larger coin, that I was led by careful examination to trace and recognize the rudiments of each letter of the first part of the obliterated coin. The whole line thus restored becomes very evidently PAO NANO PAO ... OOHPKI KOPANO. There is some indistinctness, and perhaps an omission, about the central portion of this inscription, where portions of the letters are cut off, or entangled with the ornamental head-dress of the prince; but we are fortunately able to clear up this uncertainty from a coin depicted as No. 2 of Professor Wilson's plates, in the seventeenth volume of the Researches, and stated by my predecessor to have been discovered in a field near Comilla in Tipera. The inscription on this coin, of which the fac-simile, in type metal, cut for the Researches, is fortunately in my possession, is now rendered legible by our acquired knowledge of its associates, PAO NANO PAOKA NHPKIKORANO; and it at once enables us to supply the omission in the centre of the Mánikyála gold coins by the name already so familiar to our ears, as *Kanerki* or *Kanerkou*.

"Are these various coins then all the production of one sovereign, or was the superscription of that prince maintained by his successors, and gradually lost by the corruption of the Greek characters, in which it was endeavoured to be conveyed? To these questions a satisfactory answer cannot be given in the present state of our knowledge: but we cannot avoid remarking that the KENOPANO of the elephant coin may, by a very trifling alteration, be read as ..... KI KOPANO, which will bring it to coincide with the other coins of this extensive family.

"The degeneration of individual letters is sufficiently visible in the various forms of the P, the A, the K, and the M, in the specimens engraved; but a more wholesale abandonment of the primitive form may, I think, be pointed out in the third gold coin of Mr. Wilson's plates, being one of what we have called the bull and raja, or Kadphises, coins. The legend on this is very prominent, and contains, under a trifling disguise, the very letters of the same sentence: the first letter P is wanting, and the three final letters of the last word: (P) A O N A N O P A O O O H O K O P (ανο). The collection received from Kerámat Ali has put me in possession of two gold coins of this curious species (which was indeed held to be of doubtful origin, from Colonel Mackenzie having apparently multiplied fac-similes [illegible] they are thin, and of exceedingly clumsy manufacture [illegible] both are plain, though much more transformed than the specimen just given

"The *letter* of the whole series of these curious [illegible] unknown from other sources having been so far developed, as regards the obverse of the medals, it remains, before we proceed to consider the variable

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motto on the reverse, to offer a few observations on the *meaning* these enigmatical words *rao nano rao* and *korano* may be intended to convey.

" First, then, as regards the termination in the short Greek O;—we learn from M. Eugene Burnouf's very learned commentary on the *Yaçna*, in the introductory essay on the Zend alphabet, that the latter contains a short o unknown to the Sanscrit alphabet, and used as the equivalent of the short Nágari inherent a, while on the other hand it has precisely the value of the Greek omicron.* To express therefore any native word, so terminating, in the Greek character, the omicron would necessarily be employed. We know from the circumstance of the Zend or rather Pehlevi characters on the obverse of the Bactrian coins, that this dialect must have been the prevailing language of the country. Moreover, from the learned authority above quoted, we learn that the termination in *áo* is of very frequent use in the Zend, the final o being the regular permutation of *s*, the sign of the Sanscrit *nominative in words* common in the two languages: thus in *ahura-mazdáo* (ormuzd), the latter word is precisely the Sanscrit *máha-dás* 'qui magna dat,' an attribute of the deity: again, '*la lune porte en Zend le nom de* mâo: *et* máhya, *lunaire, avec le suffixe des adjectifs* ya *est derivé de* mâh, *qui est exactement le Sanscrit* mas (*lune*).'

" The reiteration of the term *ráo* in the expression *rao náno rao*, contrasted with its single employment in other instances, bears so strong an affinity to the duplication βασιλευς βασιλεων, in Greek; *malkan-malká*, in Pehlevi; *rájádhi-rája*, in Sanscrit, &c., that it is hardly possible to resist the assumption of a similar interpretation for the words in question, more especially when it is known that the term *rao* is to this day a common affix to the names of native Marhatta and Rajpút princes; such as Mulhar Rao, Govind Rao, Trimbak Rao, &c. The Persian title *ráy*, conferred by the Delhi emperors on Hindu princes, as an inferior grade to *rájá*, had doubtless a similar meaning, and like *rex*, *ré*, roi, may be all traced to the original Sanscrit root रज, the quality of rule or passion (both equal privileges of royalty)!

" The title *Bala-ráya*, or *Bala-rao*, is stated by Wilford to have been equivalent in the spoken language of Gujerat, to *Bala rája*, 'the great king.' The Bala-ráya dynasty of that country was composed of petty kings, and the title was contra-distinguished from *Rájéndra*, the superior or imperial sovereign.† Mr. Wilson, in his notes on the ancient inscriptions on Mount Abu,‡ enumerates the following titles as denoting progressively decreasing grades of rank; —*mahárájádhirája*, *rája*, *rána*, *ráwel*, *rái*, and *ráo*. The appellation *ráwel*, according to Col. Tod,§ was the ancient title of the princes of Méwar. It was only changed to *rána* in the twelfth century. *Raoul* or *rawel* is still the designation of the princes of Dungurpur and Jesalmér.

" That *rao* was an inferior title will not injure its applicability to the princes of the Punjáb and Bactria, at the time in question, for it is known that the country was divided into petty sovereignties, and it is probable that many were tributary to the Persian monarch.

" Without a dictionary of the Zend, the right interpretation of the word

* It is unnecessary to state that in the Zend, as in the European alphabets, the vowels are all expressed by distinguishing symbols. M. Burnouf, in speaking of a change of vowel orthography, between the Sanscrit and Zend, says: " Ce changement devra peu étonner sans doute, si l'on pense que dans l'Inde même l'a bref Dévanágari vaut o suivant la prononciation Bengálie, et e bref comme nous l'avons déjà remarqué plus haut. Dans ce cas l'ó Zend n'est pas en réalité l'ó Dévanágari; c'est plutôt l'omicron grec, en tant qu'il repond à l'a Sanscrit et à l'e Latin dans les mots que ces trois langues possèdent en commun."—*Commentaire sur le Yaçna par Eugene Burnouf, vol. I. p. 50.*

† Asiatic Researches, vol. ix. p. 179.

‡ Asiatic Researches, vol. xvi. p. 314.

§ Tod's Rájástʻhan, vol. i. p. 213.

nána can only be attempted in the same hypothetical manner: as a name it is frequently met with among the Parsís of the west of India, and equally among the Marhattas of Guzerát and the Dakhan; Nana Govind Rao, Nana Cowasjee, Nana Farnavíz, the Púna minister, and many other *familiar* names, might be adduced in evidence. That it is some title of nobilitude (if I may use the expression) can hardly be doubted, though its precise import be not known: the word *Nána* is inserted in Wilson's Sanscrit dictionary as bearing the signification, [1] without, except; [2] many, various; [3] double, or two-fold, as *nánárasa*, many-flavoured; *nánárága*, many-coloured:—in the same way we might read, knowing the close connection of the Zend with the Sanscrit, *ráo nána ráo*, 'royal doubly royal;' which has so far a strict analogy with *rájádhi rája* —*rex-super-rex*. I am unable to offer any more probable conjecture on the meaning of this word.

" The final designation, *korano*, bears at first sight a strong resemblance to the Greek κοιρανος, *princeps, dominus:* but as the introduction of a word seldom or never used in this sense upon coins, would imply an increasing knowledge of a foreign tongue at the very time when in other palpable instances it was falling into disuse and oblivion, such an explanation cannot be allowed for a moment. The next analogy which strikes the imagination is, to the modern title *sáhib-i-qirán*, borne by three of the Delhi monarchs,—Timur, Shah Jehan and Muhammed Shah. The explanation of this epithet has been given in various ways, as 'lord of the fortunate conjunction of the planets;' 'the august hero;' 'the sovereign who has reigned through a certain term or lustrum" (10, 20, 30, 40, 80, or 120 years), 'lord of the horns or rays.' In the latter sense it bears an analogy to *zú-l-karnáin*, the common title of Alexander the Great, literally '*aux cornes*,' with the horns, in allusion to the horns of Ammon, depicted upon his head in most of his medals. Here, again, is a connection, not to be passed over unobserved, with the application of *zú-l-aknáf*, '*aux ailes*,' to the parallel instance of the winged head-dress of Sapor in the Sassanian coin.

" *Kirana* is Sanscrit as well as Persian: no doubt, therefore, *some* derivative form of the same root will be found in the Zend: it signifies a ray of light, a sun or moon-beam; *karana* also signifies an interval of time. It is probable therefore that the epithet *korána* may have some reference to the designation of the Moghul emperors, who, it may be remarked, brought it into Hindustán, though many centuries afterwards, from the country which was the scene of Kanerki's rule.

" Of the word preceding *korána*, the variations in reading on different coins are so great, OOH, OOMO, OMKO, &c., that I cannot venture an opinion on the subject farther than, as it appears also in the pure Greek inscription of Kadphises' coin, it must probably form part of a *proper* name. On the two Mánikyála gold coins, however, the reading is distinctly OOMPKI (or OOHPKI, for the H and M are nearly alike); while on Carey's coin, before described, the initial is equally distinct, and the testimony is strong in favour of reading it as KANHPKI, with the same termination as is found on the well-preserved coin. Should this prove to be the right reading, we have thus the full inscription on the obverse PAO NANO PAO KANHPKI KOPANO, which may be interpreted 'king of kings, Kanerki the splendid.'

" I have not alluded to the hypothesis advanced in my former note, that Kanerkos might be the Canishka of Cashmírian history, because the discovery of the Sassanian coins, and the consequent modern date of the present monument, at once overthrow that supposition. It may, however, be urged in ex-

planation of the great abundance of the Kanerki coins, that this name may be one of a family, or dynasty, like that of Arsaces, on the Arsacidan coins, repeated without further distinction than an alteration in the features and dress of the monarch, throughout the whole line, from the real Kanerki downwards.

"*Inscription on the reverse of the Kanerki coins.*

"I now proceed to offer a few remarks touching the inscription and device on the reverse of the Mánikyála coins of the Kanerki group.

"That the image represented on all these coins is a sacred personage, may be gathered from the glory which invariably encircles its head. In this respect they resemble their Grecian prototypes, upon which we behold the figures of Jupiter, Hercules, Apollo, and Castor and Pollux. The costume of our mythological figure, however, differs greatly from the Grecian model, and in the specimens best preserved, it resembles the Persian dress, with its peculiar turbaned hat, and a thin flowing robe hanging from the shoulders.

"There are four varieties of attitude, attended with other peculiarities, which it will be better to couple in description with what we have to say on the epigraphe of each. The first variety is already well known from Lieut. Burnes' and Masson's specimens. The figure is wrapped in a flowing muslin robe, of the Indian character: it faces the right hand; it is apparently a female, and it bears a lotus. The motto is NANAIA. Portions of the same name are seen on all of the copper coins, in which the figure faces to the right hand. It is also discoverable in the Tipera gold coin. Mr. Masson has conjectured very plausibly, that this name is identical with *Náni*. There are, he says, numerous shrines throughout that country known to the Muhammedans, as the *zeárats* of Bíbí Náni. The Hindus also resort to them, claiming the lady as one of the numerous forms of the goddess Párbatí.

"Colonel Wilford mentions, in the third and fourth volumes of the Researches, a goddess called by Strabo, ANAIA and equivalent to the Sanscrit *anáyasá dévi*, which seems to have a near connection with the object of discussion. 'Even to this day,' says this learned mythologist, 'the Hindus occasionally visit the two *jwálá-mukhís*, or the burning springs (of naphtha), in Cusha-dwipa within: the first of which, dedicated to the goddess Dévi with the epithet *anáyasá*, is not far from the Tigris; and Strabo mentions a temple on that very spot, inscribed to the goddess Anaias;' again, '*anáyasá-dévi-sthán* (now Corcur) was the τῆς Ἀναίας Ἱερόν of Strabo.'* He afterwards alludes to some Hindus who had visited the place: 'I have been fortunate enough to meet with four or five pilgrims of India, who had paid their devotions at this holy temple of the goddess ANAIA or ANAIAS, with its burning mouth or *jwálá-mukhí*: it is near Kerkook, east of the Tigris†.'

"The circumstance of the burning fountain is of material importance, as it will be seen by the sequel that it connects *nanaia* with the other devices of the reverse, and with the general and national fire-worship, to which it is imagined they may all be traced. The inscriptions accompanying this appellation are, generally speaking, of pure Greek; had they been otherwise, it might have been doubted whether *nanaia* were not the adjectival or feminine form of the word *nána* on the obverse. The goddess Nanaïa, or Anaia, again bears a close analogy in name and character to the Anaïtis of the Greek, and Anahid of the Persian mythology; that is, the planet Venus, and one of the *seven fires* held sacred by the latter people.

"The larger gold coin from Manikyála, has apparently an expanded form of

* *As. Res.* vol. iii. p. 297 and 434.

† *As. Res.* vol. ix. p. 374.

the same name: it is read MANAOBAΓO, but from the similarity of M and N in the corrupted Greek of the period in question, I entertain little doubt that the correct reading is NANAO (for ναναια), with some affix or epithet BA, or BAΓO, or BAAO, which could only be made out by one acquainted with the Zend language. On the other hand, the horns of the moon projecting from the shoulders of this figure, assimilate it strongly to a drawing in Hyde's *Rel. Vet. Pers.* p 114, of Malach-baal, to which also the last four letters of the inscription bear some resemblance. *Malach-baal* or *rex-baal* is only another name for the sun. Those who incline to the latter interpretation will of course class this reverse with those of HAIOC, to which I shall presently advert.

"A remarkable variation from the genuine Greek reading occurs in one of the specimens published by Colonel Tod, in the *Transactions Roy. As. Soc.* vol. i. plate xii. fig. 14, on a coin of PAO KA....(νηϱαι). The word *nanaia* here appears under the disguise of NANAO, and this is an important accession to our knowledge, both as shewing that the Greek name corresponded to the vernacular, and as proving from the Zend termination in *áo*, the link with the Sanscrit *anáyasa*.

"The second type of the Kanerkou reverse represents a male figure, dressed in a frock, trowsers, and boots: he is in a graceful attitude, facing the left, with the right arm uplifted and the left a-kimbo. He has a turban and a glory, which is in some instances radiated. The designation on the higher class of this type is uniformly HAIOC, the sun, and there can be no doubt therefore concerning its nature: moreover, in the subsequent series, wherein the Greek language is suspended and the letters only retained, a corresponding change is observed in the title, while the same dress of the 'regent of the sun' is preserved, and enables us to identify him.

"The Romans and Greeks, as we learn from Hyde, always dressed Mithra in the costume of a Persian king: thus, on various sculptures inscribed *Deo Mithrâ Persarum*, '*visitur Mithra seu Sol, figurâ humanâ Regis Persici qui subijit taurum eumque calcat necatque.*'* This very common attribute of Mithra slaying the bull, which is supposed to typify the power of the sun subjecting the earth to the purposes of agriculture and vegetation, might lead to the conjecture that the figure on the reverse of the Kadphises coin, was also Mithra with his bull; the dress, however, is different: neither is there any appearance of a sacrifice; the reading of the Zend inscription can alone clear up this difficulty.

"It requires no stretch of imagination to discover the word MIOPA, written MIΘPO or MIOPO, according to the Zend pronunciation, Mihira being the Sanscrit and Persian name for the sun.

"Thus, when the reformation of the mint nomenclature was effected, by the discontinuance of Greek appellations, we perceive that the vernacular words were simultaneously introduced on both sides of the coin; and the fortunate discovery of two coincident terms so familiar as *helios* and *mihira*, or *mithra*, add corroboration to the identity of the titles of the monarch on the obverse, and his names, Kanerki and Kanerkou.

"The number of coins on which MIOPO appears is very great: it always accompanies the PAO KA....NHPKI form: see Colonel Tod's plate in the Royal Asiatic Society's Transactions, vol. i. plate xii. fig. 11, in the 3d series: also figure 12, which belongs to the sitting-figure type. It is frequently found

* *Historia Religionis Veterum Persarum*, 112.—The expression of Lucian's *in Deorum Consilio*, is also thus rendered by Guigniaut:—"Ce Mithras qui, vêtu de la candys et paré de la tiare, ne sait pas dire un mot de Grec au banquet de l'Olympe, et n'a pas même l'air de comprendre que l'on boit le nectar à sa santé."—*Rel. de l'Ant.* 738.

also on the elephant coin, see fig. 12, of Tod; and fig. 31, of Wilson (Asiatic Researches, xvii.) Figure 33, of my own Plate XXV. is a small copper coin from the Mánikyála tope, in which it is also recognizable. I find it likewise on several of the sitting-figure coins: but what is of more consequence in our examination of the Mánikyála relics, it is discernible on the reverse of the small gold coin.

" As we proceed down lower in the list, the purity of expression is altogether lost, and the word MIOPO degenerates into MAO or HAO, and MA or HA, for the M and H are with difficulty distinguished. Many of the coins, containing this form of the word are complete, and seem to have borne no other letters. We might also be tempted to discover in this expression another cognomen of the Sun or Bacchus, IAO and IA, about which so much discussion appears in the works of the Fathers, on the Manichean heresy, and the doctrines of the magi, in the third century.* The Greek mode of writing the word, to be sure, is different, but the pronunciation will be nearly alike; and as the word was of barbarous origin (being taken from the Hebrew *Iaho*, or *Jehovah*), some latitude of orthography might be expected in places so distant. This is, however, but a vague hypothesis to account for the presence of a name in connection with a figure, which is known from its identity with the HAIOC type to represent that deity. A multitude of symbols and names, under which the sun was worshipped or typified at the time that the Christian doctrines were spreading, and the old religions as it were breaking up, and amalgamating in new groupes, will be found enumerated in the learned work of Beausobre. The engraved stones, amulets, and talismans ascribed to the Gnostics and the followers of Basilides, &c. bear the names of *Iao, Adonai, Sabaoth*, and *Abraxas*, all of which this author traces to divers attributes of the sun. But it is impossible to pursue the subject into the endless labyrinth of cabalistic mythology in which it is involved:—That the image on our coins represents the sun or his priest, is all I aim to prove.

" There are two other forms of the inscription on this series that it is more difficult to explain: many of the coins with the elephant obverse have very legibly the whole, or a part, of a word ending in AΘPO; in some it is clearly MAΘPO. Now, although both these words may be merely ignorant corruptions of the original form Mithra, it is as well to state that they are both independently pure Zend words, and capable of interpretation, albeit more or less strained and unnatural, as epithets or mythological attributes of the sun, or, as we may conjecture, through that resplendent image, of Zoroaster, the son and manifest effulgence of the deity.

" Of the word Máthra, or MAΘPO, we find a lucid explanation in M. Burnouf's commentary on the *Yaçna*, a part of the *Vendidad-sadè*. In the passage where he analyzes the Zend compound *tanumāthrahé*, ' *corps de la parole*,' *mathra* is thus shewn to be the equivalent of the Sanscrit word *mantra*:—

' Il faut reconnaitre que cet adjectif est un composé possessif, et traduire : ' celui qui a la parole pour corps, celui dont la parole est le corps ;' et peut-être par extension : ' parole faite corps, incarnée.' Cette interprétation ne saurait être douteuse; car le sens de *tanu* est bien fixé en Zend ; c'est le Sanscrit *tanu* et le Persian تن (corps); et celui de *māthra* n'est pas moins certain, puisque ce mot Zend ne diffère de Sanscrit *mantra* que par l'adoption de l' *ā* qui aime à précéder *th* et les sifflantes, et par l'aspiration du *t*, laquelle résulte de la rencontre de la dentale et de la liquide *r*.'

" ' La parole' is explained by Mr. Burnouf to signify ' *la parole d'Ormuzd*,' the word of God, or incarnation of the divinity: a title frequently used in the *Zendavesta*, to designate Zoroaster (*Zarathrusta*).

" Under the risk of being tedious, I have now gone through the whole series of corrupted Greek coins connected with the Mánikyála tope; and I trust that the result of my investigation will serve to throw some new light on the subject. I have ventured to give the appellation of " Mithriac to the very numerous coins which have been proved to bear the effigy of the sun, for they afford the strongest evidence of the extension of the religion of Zoroaster in some parts of Bactria and the Panjáb at the time of its reassumption of consequence in Persia; while the appearance of Krishna on the field, at the same time, proves the effort that was then afloat, as testified by the works of the Christians, to blend the mysteries of magi-ism with the current religions of the day."

* " Il faut convenir aussi qu'*Iao* est un des noms que les Payens donnoient au Soleil. J'ai rapporté l'oracle d'Apollon de Claros, dans lequel Pluton, Jupiter, le Soleil et Iao se partagent les saisons. Ces quatres divinités sont au fond la même: Εἷς Ζεύς, εἷς Ἅιδης, εἷς Ἥλιος, εἷς Διόνυσος; c'est à dire, " Jupiter, Pluton, le Soleil et Bacchus sont la même chose. Celui que est nommé Dionysus dans ce dernier vers est le même qui est nommé Iao dans l'oracle. Macrobius rapporte un autre oracle d'Apollon, qui est conçu en ces termes: ζεύξω τὸν πάντων ὕπατον θεὸν ὕμμιν Ἰάω· ' *je vous declare qu'Iao est le plus grand des dieux.*' Macrobe, bien instruit de la Théologie Payenne, assure qu'Iao est le Soleil.' " —*Histoire de Manichée*, par De Beausobre, tom. ii. p. 68.

WILKINSON'S " EGYPT."*

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.

HUMAN vanity is taught a salutary lesson by the wrecks of ancient Egypt. The ingenuity of that people invented the most artful contrivances for perpetuating their name and history. Most of the early nations of the world seem to have made no provision against that oblivion, which they did not perhaps foresee, or to which they were indifferent; and the very name probably of numerous states, once powerful and populous, have become utterly extinct. The architects of Egypt, however, like those of the plain of Shinar, built their gigantic edifices as bulwarks against the encroachments of time; and the records of Egyptian history were not intrusted to the precarious keeping of manuscripts or coins, but were impressed upon masses of hewn stone, or upon the living rock. Yet what has been the result? The mutilated fragments of their stupendous architecture survive for the purpose of demonstrating the futility of their scheme, and of showing that " man" and " for ever" cannot be associated. The records with which they are covered are now a riddle!

Hitherto, centuries of study have produced little more than a faint gleam of light to elucidate a portion of what are termed the hieroglyphical inscriptions of Egypt—for the proper names alone are expressed in phonetic characters, and the pretensions of M. Champollion and his school, although they flatter our hopes and encourage our expectations, by assuming that the phonetic system furnishes the key to the interpretation of every class of

* Topography of Thebes, and General View of Egypt; in a short account of the principal objects worthy of notice in the Valley of the Nile, to the Second Cataract, and Wadee Samneh, with the Fyoum Oases, and Eastern Desert, from Sooes to Berenice; with Remarks on the Manners and Customs of the ancient Egyptians, and the productions of the Country, &c. &c. By J. C. WILKINSON, Esq. London, 1835. Murray.

signs, cannot be maintained. The facts contained in these inexhaustible inscriptions, whatever be their value in an historical point of view, must therefore be considered as lost for ever. Nothing short of a concurrence of circumstances, that would amount almost to a miracle, could recover the key to the characters and a knowledge of the lost language into which they would be rendered.

One of the contrivances, whereby the ancient Egyptians hoped to ward off the attacks of time, and to perpetuate their national history, was by means of their paintings on walls, wherein they represented not merely great political events, such as wars and victories, or religious rites and ceremonies,—in other words, transactions which concerned the state and government; but the whole circle of their domestic economy, their pursuits, their amusements, their trades, and manual arts and occupations. These curious relics scarcely attracted any notice until the epoch of the French expedition to Egypt, when their *savans* brought many of them from their hiding places. These are, in fact, the only safe authorities for the Egyptian antiquary; and although, in the absence of written explanations, they partake in some degree of the uncertainty of the Mexican picture-writing, it cannot be denied that, in what respects the arts, the domestic economy, the trades and amusements of the ancient people of Egypt, these pictures exhibit a fulness and accuracy of delineation beyond what would be afforded even in written descriptions.

In the work under consideration, for which we are indebted to a gentleman whose knowledge of Egyptian antiquities, whose ardour in studying them, and whose ability in treating of them, have entitled him to very great distinction in this branch of archæology, the last-mentioned resource has not been neglected. The bulk of the work is, indeed, devoted to a minute and exact description of the topography of ancient Egypt, of its architecture (both of the mansions of the living and the dead), of the existing condition of the most remarkable objects of antiquity, in fact, of every *thing* useful in the way of direction to curious visitors; but, undoubtedly, the most interesting portion is that which illustrates the manners and customs of the Pharaonic people, from the pictorial representations on their monuments.

Mr. Wilkinson adverts to the mode in which the original sketches of these ancient paintings were made by the artist; for it is curious to find that specimens of these sketches exist. We have even seen, in a collection in England, the original outline traced by the ancient artist for a kind of frieze to be cut in the stone, part of which was finished. In his account of the Tombs of the Kings at Biban el Molook, he says:—

> Though not the most striking, the most interesting drawings in this tomb are those of the unfinished chamber beyond the hall; nor can any one look upon those figures with the eye of a draughtsman without paying a just tribute to the skill and freedom of touch manifested in their outlines. In Egyptian bas-reliefs the position of the figures was first decided by the artist, who traced them roughly with a red colour, and the draughtsman then carefully sketched the outlines in black, and submitted them to the inspection of the former, who altered (as appears in some few instances here) those parts which he deemed deficient in proportion or correctness of attitude; and in that state they were left for the chisel of the sculptor. But the death of the king or some other cause prevented, in this case, their completion; and their unfinished condition, so far from exciting our regret, affords a satisfactory opportunity of appreciating their skill in drawing, which these figures so unequivocally attest.

Comparing the sculptures in the tombs of Thebes and other parts of Egypt, with the descriptions left by ancient authors, Mr. Wilkinson has, in his Fifth Chapter, given a pretty complete epitome of the domestic and rural economy, the customs and habits, of this ancient people.

Their houses, of which he has obtained ground and elevation plans, were of crude brick, stuccoed within and without, and divided into a series of apartments, arranged according to the taste of the owner. The bricks were evidently a source of revenue; they were government property, and were stamped with the king's or a pontiff's name. The disparity between the public and private buildings,—the magnificent style of the palaces and temples, on the one hand, and the humble character of the dwellings of the people, on the other,—leads to the direct inference of a proportionate disparity in the condition of the higher and lower orders. Of the private mansions, he says:—

> These houses, whose construction differed according to circumstances, consisted frequently of a ground-floor and an upper story, with a terrace, cooled by the air, which a wooden múlquf conducted down its slope. The entrance, either at the corner or centre of the front, was closed by a door of a single or double valve, and the windows had shutters of a similar form. Sometimes, the interior was laid out in a series of chambers, encompassing a square court, in whose centre stood a tree or a font of water. Many were surrounded by an extensive garden, with a large reservoir for the purpose of irrigation; lotus flowers floated on the surface, rows of trees shaded its banks, and the proprietor and his friends frequently amused themselves there by *angling*, or by an excursion in a light boat towed by his servants.
>
> Houses of a more extensive plan, besides a garden, or spacious court, which enclosed them, were furnished with large propyla and false obelisks, and imitated the distribution of the parts of a temple.
>
> The cellars occupied a part of the ground-floor; and the sitting rooms, for the entertainment of their guests, were sometimes on the upper story, or on a level with the court-yard. Their granaries were generally in the outhouses; and their roofs, like many of the houses themselves, formed of crude brick-vaults, attest the invention of the arch from the earliest times into which Egyptian sculpture has given us an insight.

The gardens were divided into the vineyard, the orchard, the grove, and the flower-garden; the latter was intersected by walks, and shaded with rows of trimmed trees. It affords a striking instance of the refined tyranny of the rulers of ancient Egypt to find proof, in these representations of national customs, that, although the science of mechanics must have been familiarly known, in a nation where such masses of rock were to be moved from remote parts and applied to architectural purposes, irrigation was conducted by means of pails filled from the tank, and carried on men's shoulders.

The pole and bucket were, indeed, likewise used, where available, and also, authors tell us, the foot-machine.

The wine-press was of two kinds. One was a large trough, in which the grapes were compressed by the feet; the other consisted of levers, twisting and compressing a sack which contained the fruit.

The esculent plants included of three kinds of lotus; the seeds of two were pounded and formed into a kind of bread, and their roots were eaten crude, baked or boiled. The *byblus*, or *papyrus*, was likewise eaten,—the stalk, when tender, and the root.

The sports of the field not merely constituted, as with the nations of modern Europe, an amusement of the great, but the huntsmen formed a distinct caste. The fowlers composed a large body of men, who were constantly employed in catching geese and other birds of the Nile, for the general consumption of the people. The chase of the hippopotamus is represented in pictures: it was first entangled by a running noose, at the extremity of a long line wound upon a reel, and then struck by the spear of the chasseur.

The military weapons of the soldiery were the bow, sword, shield, battle-axe, knife or *atagán*, spear, club, sling, and a curved stick, still used by the Ababdeh Arabs and Ethiopians. Their engines employed in sieges were the battering-ram, a long pike armed with a metal head, the scaling-ladder, and the *testudo*, supported by framework.

Both sexes were musicians; their instruments were the harp, guitar, lyre, flute, single and double pipe, tambourine, cylindrical maces, cymbals, trumpet and drum. The harpers, whose instruments are of elegant forms, the number of cords varying from ten to twenty-one, played standing, or sitting on the ground or on a stool; a light four-stringed harp was sometimes carried and played on the shoulder. The lyre was generally held under the arm, but was sometimes supported on a stool or table. Mr. Wilkinson thinks "it was very evident the Egyptians were acquainted with the triple symphony, the harmony of instruments, that of voices, and that of voices and instruments;" and that "it is probable that their music was of no inferior kind."

Under the head of "Entertainments," he says:—

At all their entertainments, music and the dance were indispensable, and sometimes buffoons were hired to add to the festivity of the party, and to divert them with drollery and gesticulation. The grandees were either borne in a palanquin, or drove up in their chariot, drawn as usual by two horses, preceded by running footmen, and followed by others, who carried a stool to enable them to alight, an inkstand, and whatever they might want either on the road, or while at the house of their friend.

On entering the festive chamber, a servant took their sandals, which he held on his arm, while others brought water, and anointed the guests, in token of welcome.

The men were seated on low stools or chairs, apart from the women, who were attended by female slaves or servants; and after the ceremony of anointing, a lotus-blossom (and frequently a necklace of the same) was presented to each of them; and they were sometimes crowned with a chaplet of flowers.

The triclinium was unknown; and the enervating custom of reclining on *diwáns* was not introduced among this people. Their furniture rather resembled that of our European drawing-room; and stools, chairs, fauteuils, ottomans, and simple couches (the three last precisely similar to many that we now use), were the only seats met with in the mansions of the most opulent of the Egyptians.

Wine and other refreshments were then brought, and they indulged so freely in the former, that the ladies now and then gave those proofs of its potent effects which they could no longer conceal.

In the meantime, dinner was prepared, and joints of beef, geese, fish, and game, with a profusion of vegetables and fruit, were laid, at mid-day, upon several small tables; two or more of the guests being seated at each. Knives and forks were of course unknown, and the mode of carving and eating with the fingers was similar to that adopted at present in Egypt and throughout the East; water or wine being brought in earthern *bardaks*, or in gold, silver, or porcelain cups. For, though Herodotus affirms that these last were all of brass, the authority of the Scriptures and the Theban sculptures prove that the higher orders had them of porcelain and of precious metals.

They sometimes amused themselves within doors with a game similar to chess, or rather draughts; and the tedium of their leisure hours was often dispelled by the wit of a buffoon, or the company of the dwarfs and deformed persons, who constituted part of their suite.

Mr. Wilkinson proceeds in the same manner to illustrate other parts of their domestic history and economy, including the process of hatching eggs by artificial means (which custom has been handed down to their descendants, the Copts, who supply the market during spring with chickens reared by this ingenious process); as well as the subjects of revenue, population, commerce, and navigation.

The dresses of the ancient Egyptians differed according to the caste or occupation of each individual. Artizans had merely a short kilt, or apron, fastened round the waist, the upper part of the body being exposed. Children were naked till an advanced age; and the whole expense (says Diodorus) of bringing up a child to man's estate was twenty-two drachmas, or about 13*s*.

It may be observed, that there are ample proofs that the ancient Egyptians were not black, like the Ethiopians, with whom they are vulgarly confounded, but of a red complexion.

These details will serve to shew that, if we are still deficient in means to acquire a knowledge of the political history of ancient Egypt, the facts of which appear to be sealed so hermetically as to be equivalent to lost, there are yet materials from which its domestic history may be traced with a sufficient degree of precision.

This is, however, as we have already remarked, only a part of Mr. Wilkinson's plan. His book may, indeed, be considered as a complete guide, or *vade-mecum*, to the antiquities of Egypt. It embraces descriptions of the topography of the country and of the ruined buildings, with illustrative views; chronological tables of the dynasties, with fac-similes of the cartouches containing the phonetic names of the kings; and the con-

cluding chapter gives the chronology of the caliphs from the foundation of the caliphate to the invasion of Egypt by Sultan Selim. The Appendix includes instructions to persons proposing to travel in Egypt, and an English and Arabic vocabulary.

Thus the work is useful not only to the scholar and to the curious reader, but to the traveller. We are sorry to see so valuable a work disfigured by the absurd affectation of departing from the ordinary spelling of proper names, in the vain and chimerical hope of perfectly expressing the sounds of Arabic letters by Roman letters. Who can recognize *Cairo* in *Qaherah?*

THE POETICAL REMAINS OF A LATE STUDENT AT BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

No. VII.

AN EPITHALAMIUM.

See Hesperus is still in view,
What star can so deserve of you?
Now youths let go your pretty arms,
The place within chaunts other charms:
Whole showers of roses flow,
And violets seem to grow,
Strew'd in the chamber there,
As though Venus' mead it were.

Ben Jonson.

LIKE the flush of purple bloom
From the lovely Paphian child,
In the Arcadian sunset mild,
From his rich pinions, thro' the bow'ry gloom,
Scattering a sweet perfume—
Gilding the warm grass where he trod,
With the lustre of a god:
Thus to our delighted eyes
Doth thy golden beauty rise,
Fair star of youth's unclouded skies!

Loved of many laurell'd lyres,
All pleasant thoughts, all fond desires,
Beneath thy gentle bosom burn,
Like perfumes in a crystal urn.

Sadly doth the spirit sigh,
Beautiful! from thee to part;
Memory buildeth thee a home,
Beloved! in the heart.

Not the simple cry more dear
Of lambkin to its mother's ear;
Or the myrtle wood to Love,
Or the green boughs to the dove;
Or the sweet thyme to the bee,
Than thy pleasant voice to me!

In the early morning hours,
When the fragrant grass is bright
With drops of pearly light,
We will cull the fairest flowers
From the lap of Flora shed,
A garland for thy head.

Sleep upon each other's breast,
Breathing fondness, breathing rest:*
With the day-star we will come,—
Ere the wild-bee's drowsy hum
In the sunny grass is heard,
Or the song of waking bird;—
With footsteps like the May-dew falling:
And thy radiant-tressed head,
At our carols' dream-like calling,
Shall look out from thy purple bed!

REMEMBRANCE.

(*Imitated from Lamartine.*)

Non, tu n'as pas quitté mes yeux;
Et quand mon regard solitaire
Cessa de te voir sur la terre,
Soudain je te vis dans les cieux.

IT cannot be! thou art not flown,
Though sheltered from the storm of ill;
Thou hast not left me all alone,
Thy love abideth with me still.

Where no foes the combat wage,
Thou art gone a pilgrimage,
To a garden green and sweet,
Thy parted friends again to greet.

Thrice happy journey! while the breeze
Sings ever in the golden trees,

* See Theocritus' beautiful Epithalamium on Helen.

And flowers about thy footsteps play,
And fountains murmur in thy way.

Through the calm untroubled air
Dawns thy face, so bright and fair;
And thy dark resplendent eye
Is full of immortality!

O'er thy tranquil breast of snow
I see the raven tresses flow,
As when Flora doth unbind
Her wreathed locks unto the wind.

Sweet Phantom! wheresoe'er I turn,
I find thy beauty at my side;
Whether the morning-star doth burn,
Or the evening sun hath died.

I hear thee in the song that creeps
From the cittern's silver string;
I see thee in the shade that sleeps
Upon the crystal spring!

And when the slumber of the night
Hath stole into my eyes,
My chamber gloweth with thy light,
Dear wanderer of the skies!

If Fancy o'er my quiet brow
A wreath of pleasant dreams doth shed,
Gather'd from purer bow'rs,—I know
Thou watchest by my bed!

Oh, not a star in yonder sky
Looks down upon the dewy green,
But memory thinks thy tender eye
In its gentle light is seen.

And if from blooming myrtle bower,
Or glittering orange tree,
The south-wind steals a *precious* dower—
Belov'd! I think it steals from thee!

Then, gentle Friend! thou art not flown—
Thou hast not left me all alone,—
Thou art safe from grief and ill,—
And yet, Belov'd! I have thee still!

ROUND TOWERS OF IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: It seems rather a striking coincidence, that at least three authors should have published, about the same time, their opinions, curiously according, as to the origin of the mysterious round towers of Ireland, without, as I believe, any intercourse or acquaintance with each other. I am not aware that a like opinion, as to their origin, has been given by any earlier writer. The authors whose opinions thus agree are, Dr. Tytler, Mr. O'Brien, and Major Moor—published, I think, in the order here given. My information is derived chiefly from your Journal. See Dr. Tytler's Letter, in p. 239, of August, 1834; and your Critique on Mr. O'Brien's and Major Moor's volumes, in your preceding number, p. 175—182. Dr. Tytler's description is more especially of a *Scotch* round tower, or steeple,—his account of which was laid before the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh, in January, 1834, *before* the publication of the other works* referred to, and not *after*, as he appears to have supposed.

I will not here repeat what you have given in the earlier numbers of your Journal; but, deeming the subject of the origin and uses of these towers to be curious, I will ask the favour of you to find room, if you can conveniently, for some additional matter, which has lately fallen in my way, immediately connected therewith.

From the interesting "Journey throughout Ireland," by the lately-deceased Mr. Inglis, I send you the following extracts, with some remarks on the round towers. I cannot but deem his descriptions, altogether unconnected with the works of the other authors adverted to, of a tendency to confirm their speculations as to the origin of these obeliscal erections.

"One of the most interesting spots," says Inglis, "in the neighbourhood of Enniskillen, is Devenish Island, and its round tower and other ancient relics. This tower is considered to be the most perfect in Ireland. The height is eighty-two feet; thickness of walls, three feet five inches; circumference, forty-nine feet; diameter inside, nine feet two inches. Twelve feet above the doorway is a window, singularly pointed. Higher up are the four windows, common in all these towers. The key-stone above each window is ornamented with a human head. But the round tower is not the only relic on Devenish Island. The other remains (some are described) are in a less perfect state, and their workmanship is of a far ruder description. Next to the rock of Cashel, I look upon Devenish Island to be the most interesting spot in Ireland to those who are attracted by the union of the antique and picturesque."—ii. 58.

On this extract I have to remark, that if the supposition be admissible, that that these towers are Lingaic—that is, of Phallic origin,—and that some race of men, of similar religion and language with the Brahmans or Budhists of India, have erected them, such admission will receive some confirmation from the names and devices connected with the tower of Devenish. It is to Siva, the deity of change and reproduction, that the Lingaic emblem is more especially allusive; and under his name of Mahadeva. Kala is another of his names, connecting him with Time, or Chronos. His consort Kali, otherwise named Devi and Durga, shares all his honours and attributes. Among the latter, human heads are the most common. Devenish may thus be easily fancied to be derived from *Devanaush*, or *Nahusha*, names connected with Siva; as well as the termination of the Irish name *ish*, from *Isha* or *Isa*, others of his appellations. The names of *Killen*, a strained derivation from the consonantal root of *Kala*—

* O'Brien on the Round Towers of Ireland. Moor's Oriental Fragments.

and of *Cashel*, from *Cashi*, a word and sound common to Brahmans,—I shall lay no stress on. *Ennis* is a name and prefixture not *unfrequent* in Ireland. A town named *Kesh*, or *Kish*, is also in the neighbourhood of Enniskillen.

Another of the round towers is slightly mentioned by Inglis, as situated on Ram's Island, in Loch Neagh, which has been tastefully laid out by Earl O'Neil. "It is not one of the most devoted." ii. 246. One regrets not to know the Irish name or names of Ram's Island. That animal is in immediate connection with Siva, as will occur to all mythologists, in the strange legend of the decapitation of Daksha, by that changer and renovator. All obeliscal forms are typical of him. I do not advert to the possibility of Ram Island being, like Rameshwara (usually called by us Ramiseram), the Island of Rama-or Phallisms. A third round tower is noticed by Inglis, amidst scenery connected with another piece of superstition, common also in India and other Eastern countries. I am induced to send you a copy of my extract and note hereon—*Holy Wells*. In the beautiful neighbourhood of Castle Connel, on that fine river, the Shannon, Mr. Inglis thus describes an extended instance of superstition:—"I went as far as a holy well, dedicated to St. Senanus. Judging from what I saw, it must be in high repute; for hundreds of little wooden vessels lay heaped in and above it, the offering of those who had come to drink. The trees that overshadowed the well were entirely covered with shreds of all colours, bits and clippings of gowns, and handkerchiefs, and petticoats; remembrances also of those who drank. I noticed among the offerings some strings of beads, and a few locks of hair." i. 318.

Offerings are made at this holy well, in gratitude for good received there, and to propitiate the saint, in view to future favour. The votive offering of locks of hair reminds us of classical western usage. They are probably of the same origin as those anciently made in the temples of Venus.

"Here," continues Mr. Inglis, "is one of those ancient round towers, besides some lesser and more imperfect ruins." i. 327. Where is this? "On Holy Island," in Loch Derg, in the vicinity, as it appears to me, of Killaloe. The Loch divides the counties of Galway and Clare. Here, again, one may be allowed to lament one's ignorance of the Irish name or names of "Holy Island." Devenish may be of nearly the same import both in Irish and Hindí. In Loch Derg, may we not be permitted to fancy Derga, or Durga, one of the commonest names of the goddess of lakes and hills, the consort of Kala? In *Killalo—Galway—Clare*—a sturdy etymologist might recognize Kalaic roots:—*Kala—Kalawa—Kalara*. Cow Island (what Irish name?) is hard by, and Banagher not far off—legendary names as likely to occur in India as in Ireland, connected with lakes, or obeliscal or Lingaic forms.

Can these apparent coincidences be altogether accidental? I think not. They have been developed accidentally. Local legends and names might, if sought, in Ireland, farther tend greatly to confirm the suspicion of identity in these distant types or symbols. I am not prepared to offer an opinion on the early speculations of Monboddo and Wilford;—but were they dreams? and have we now a new race of dreamers? Or is it worth while to follow up the apparent relationship between the White and Emerald Isles of the West, and the legends of Eld and Ind?—to trace the links of the chain that so strangely seems to connect these far and long-severed regions? Are the names of *Hibernia* and the Brahmanic *Yuvernia*, as well as their legends, cognate or not? But I must trespass on your pages no longer.

May, 1835.

Sir, your very obedient servant,

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THE FUKEER OF ALLAHABAD.

Chapter I.

Ghoolam Hosen Khan, when gathered to his forefathers, left an empty warehouse, and so paltry a catalogue of household effects, that, after the funeral expenses had been defrayed, and his wife and only child (a daughter of six years old) had purchased the dark blue mourning-robes, which they felt themselves bound to assume in honour of his memory, scarcely any thing was left for their support. The widow bewailed her hard fortune, and though, if the truth must be told, her extravagance had kept pace with that of her husband, the whole blame of her poverty was thrown upon the deceased spendthrift, and, while she prudently sank the relation of her own feastings, she did not fail to enumerate to her gossips the immense sums of money which Ghoolam Hosen had lavished upon nautch-girls. The cost of the Benares *duputtee*, which he had presented to Goolaabee, and the gold bangles which Mootee Laul, the Delhi jeweller, had made for Ameena, formed fertile subjects of reproach; to say nothing of his enormous losses at *paunchee*,* and other games, and the vile habit of smoking *bang*, which had led to all his misfortunes.

The sale of the few ornaments which remained, the relics of former splendour, sufficed to maintain the widow in idleness for a short time; but she could no longer afford to reside in the house she had previously occupied, and with a heavy heart she removed to a much smaller abode, in the close neighbourhood of a bazaar; and when every thing had melted away, except the silver anklets of little Rah San, she began to look out for employment, and picked up a scanty subsistence by the labour of her hands. Ghoolam Hosen's widow, like other Moosulman ladies, accustomed to live in idleness behind the *purdah*, entertained a mortal aversion to all sorts of toil. She had been wont to indulge in two meals a day, and to fill up the intervals in chewing *paan*, surveying herself in the small mirror inserted in her thumb-ring, and scolding her servants: in fact, no *burra bibbee* (great lady) of her acquaintance could be less adapted to meet the changes of fortune. To be reduced to menial offices, to fare badly, and to relinquish all claim to the consideration of her former state, by appearing openly in the streets, were hardships she could not brook; and they were daily made the burthen of her lamentations. Rah San, notwithstanding her tender years, and the natural love of dirt and liberty which children usually entertain, participated in her mother's regrets. Often, while playing with her young companions in the lane where she resided, she would pause in the midst of her glee, and be ready to weep if any passenger of superior rank should pass along; for then the contrast between the coarse ragged veil and tattered *pajammas*, which formed her sole attire, and the costly texture of her former habiliments, would press with painful weight upon her youthful heart; and mortification at her present humility, and scorn of her low degree, would embitter pleasures which her playmates enjoyed without alloy.

At the end of the narrow avenue in which Ghoolam Hosen's disconsolate widow had taken up her abode, there was a very fine house, belonging to an exceedingly rich man, named Soojah ool Dowlah, who, from rather a low origin, had picked up an immense quantity of wealth by an opium-agency, which he held under the British Government. In former times, a connexion

* This favourite Hindustanee game, which is played upon checks with men and dice, has lately been introduced in England.

with the respectable family of Ghoolam Hosen Khan would have been sought with great avidity by the newly-raised owners of a mansion, which had once belonged to an omrah of high rank; but, in the present state of affairs, it could not be expected that the ladies of the *zenana* would stoop to the acquaintance of such poverty-stricken personages as Rah San and her mother. Though not a spark of compassion warmed the breasts of the elder part of the family, when the distresses of their unfortunate neighbours were discussed, Asoph ool Dowlah, a boy of twelve years old, the son and heir of the opium-agent, looked with an eye of pity, not unmixed with admiration, at the little inmate of the lane. Great, indeed, was the difference between their respective appearances, for the young nawab, as he was styled in courtesy, even upon the most ordinary occasions, was always dressed in the finest muslins and the richest shawls. In the hot season, his upper garment was seamed with costly lace of foreign manufacture; in the cold weather, it was made of gold brocade; his turban sparkled with gems; he wore a dagger garnished with jewels stuck in his *cummerbund*, and his velvet slippers were embroidered with gold. He seldom moved abroad without half-a-dozen attendants; *chuprassees*, carrying sheathed swords, cleared the way before him, and behind came the *chattah-wallah*, bearing a canopy of crimson fringed with silver, at the end of a long pole, which, more for shew than use, was sometimes much too far in the rear to intervene between the sun's rays and its master's head. Rah San, whenever she was so fortunate as to observe his approach, drew the fragments of her dirty veil over her head, and stood aside; nevertheless, he often caught a full view of her uncovered face, for, in the height of her sport, the unlucky veil was not unfrequently thrown off at the distance of a yard or two, and then, while running to pick it up, he had ample opportunity to see that she was exceedingly pretty, and that her movements were as free and as graceful as those of the young antelope, which had been tamed for his amusement. Asoph regretted that he did not possess a sister who resembled the merchant's orphan, and that none of the children of the zenana were half so amiable; for he observed that she was a favourite with her companions, and had a kind look and a kind word to bestow upon every body but him, from whom she invariably withdrew after having greeted him with a respectful salaam. Anxious to contribute to her happiness, he made frequent feasts, and in the distribution of fruit and sweetmeats amongst the poor children of the lane, she always came in for the largest portion; he also made her many presents of pigeons and kids; and Rah San, though his splendour offended her eyes, could not help allowing that he was a very munificent person.

One morning, the widow was accosted in the street by an old acquaintance, who had been well known to her deceased husband, but whom she had never seen since the period of her misfortunes. Fazi Mehdi Ali lamented with many expressions of regret the miserable state to which his friend's relict had been reduced, and entered so warmly into the details of her impoverished circumstances, that she began to entertain a hope that his sympathy would manifest itself in something more than words. Nor was she disappointed. Shortly after the meeting, one of those emissaries, usually employed upon such occasions, made overtures, on the part of Fazi Mehdi Ali, for the hand of her daughter. The proposals were of the most tempting kind; he required no dowry, and offered not only to defray the expense of the betrothing, and of the wedding (which was to take place when Rah San should have attained the age of twelve), but also to support both mother and daughter during the intervening period, and to invest the former with the whole and sole command of

his zenana. The widow was overjoyed at such an unexpected stroke of good fortune, and closed with the offer at once. The establishment of Rah San had long been a source of the greatest anxiety. By what means she should ever be enabled to scrape together money enough to procure even a decent match for her daughter, she could not by means of the deepest consideration form a remote guess; and here was a man, old enough to be sure to be the bride's grandfather,—but that was no matter,—ready to take her without a cowrie, and, what was still better, to remove them both immediately from their low condition to the enjoyment of the comforts and luxuries which it had cost them so many heart-burnings to relinquish. Rah San, who had now passed her ninth birth-day, and had long been aware of the difficulties and disadvantages of her situation, felt equally rejoiced at this desirable change. She thought little, of course, of the destined bridegroom, but she clapped her hands and cried "*wah! wah!*" when she saw the contents of a large tray, loaded with gay apparel, which came to the hut the day after that in which her mother's negociations with the old woman had taken place. In the evening, a *rhut*, with a crimson canopy, and curtains of the same, made its appearance in the lane; the widow and her daughter, dressed in their new attire, and closely veiled, stepped into it, bidding adieu to their squalid neighbours, the long-legged, bristly-maned pigs, abominations kept by some low-caste Hindoos, at the other end of the alley; the lame camel, occupant of an opposite shed; Ram Singh's blear-eyed monkey; the ragged old vulture which domiciled on the porch of the little pagoda; and the swarms of busy, chattering, gobbling, restless crows, disputing with the kites and with each other for the offal which found its way into the street. Rah San left all these interesting companions without a single regret, nor was she at all discomfited by the seclusion to which she was now doomed: the privileges of freedom are ill-appreciated by those who must purchase them by the loss of dignity; and the betrothed, when seated upon a musnud in an apartment closely shut up with purdahs, felt that she had regained her lost rank in society, and held the pastimes of the lower classes in greater contempt than ever She had servants to attend upon her, and frequent changes of apparel; every article of her dress was trimmed and embroidered with silver; the upper part of her ears gleamed with a fringe of gold of exquisite workmanship, and the double *joomkhas*, which hung below, were edged with pendant pearls. Her time was occupied in a different and far more agreeable manner than heretofore; she indulged in the luxury of the bath, and, after her hair had been washed and perfumed with jessamine-oil, it was plaited in long locks, intermixed with silver-braid and natural flowers, and tied at the ends with crimson ribbons. The palms of her hands and the soles of her feet were dyed red with a preparation in great esteem for that purpose; the arch of her eyebrows was carefully preserved, and antimony applied to heighten the effect of her dark lashes. She had a silver paan-box well stored with spices, and she filled up the intervals of sleeping between her meals very agreeably by chewing the prepared betel, or sucking sugar-candy. The dinner was abundantly served; rice sweetened, another preparation mixed with raisins and coloured with saffron; kaaries of many kinds, pillaws, and kubàbs appeared every day; and when her mother received company, which was not frequently, all the varieties of Mussulman cookery were put into requisition, and numberless cakes and sweetmeats added to the feast. In the evening, the court-yard of the zenana resounded with the songs of a favourite attendant, well-skilled in the most approved ditties; and the women around her beguiled many

of the sultry hours with the oft-told tale of the Woodman's Daughter and the Snake-King, or some legend in equal request.

Rah San was a miracle of discretion; whenever she received visitors, she carefully avoided all allusions to the beggarly state which had obliged her mother to dispense with many of the observances so necessary for the support of the character and respectability of her family. To the silly wonder of her visitors she made no reply, though she might have enlightened them upon many subjects by an account of the marvels she had witnessed while at large in the lane. She could have told them how flowers looked upon a tree, how the water sparkled in a river or a tank, and how many bushes of roses it took to make a seer of the perfumed water they so much affected, with numerous other extraordinary things, of which the inmates of a zenana, in a large city, must be wholly ignorant. The mother sometimes committed herself; but she was a shrewd woman, and passed off her personal knowledge for hearsay. Of course, to all outward appearance, she was far more prudent and particular than her neighbours; her scruples were never to be overcome even in the greatest emergencies, and she talked so seriously and plausibly, that no one dreamed that she had ever chaffered openly in the bazaar for her scanty marketings, or allowed Rah San to pass the purdah after she had attained her fourth year.

Time sped on, and nothing occurred to mar the enjoyment of the sweets of existence permitted to Ghoolam's widow and her daughter, save the little estimation in which they held the destined son-in-law and husband. Fazi was rich, liberal, and indulgent; but no one liked him, and no one could exactly tell why or wherefore. He was neither ugly nor cross; yet his manners and person were equally disagreeable, for both were repulsive; and as he never appeared to abandon himself to the pleasures which offered joy to others, he cast a damp upon society, and, under the influence of his unseemly gravity, mirth died away, and amusement lost its relish. A more jovial demeanour might perchance have preserved him from the scrutiny which his reserved manners excited. His deportment was certainly strange, and people began to fancy that there was something still more strange in the method by which he accumulated wealth flowing through no obvious channel. Eight months in the year he spent at home, in idleness; during the remaining four, he was not to be seen; but whither he went, or for what purpose, was kept a profound and impenetrable secret. He disappeared and was heard of no more until his return, which took place in the same unostentatious manner as his departure. No one could more than guess the nature of his employments, while thus absenting himself, and conjecture ran wild upon the subject.

It too frequently happens in this world, that a man's best actions prove the source of his heaviest misfortunes. So it befel Fazi Mehdi Ali; his unlucky compassion for the widow and orphan of his old acquaintance involved him in serious evils. Previous to their introduction into his house, his pursuits had excited comparatively little interest; he came and went as he liked, without attracting much notice or comment. But the case was now materially altered. He possessed not the happy art of ingratiating himself with the female part of the creation; by not one of his dependants in the zenana was he cordially liked. Women are proverbially inquisitive, and those in his service partaking very largely in the general characteristic, teazed all who were likely to throw light upon the subject with continual questions. From inquiries they proceeded to surmises. What could he be doing while absent from home? He neither

carried merchandize with him, nor brought any back. A regular pilgrimage would not fail to be known, and was too honourable to need secrecy. All possible employments were imagined and rejected. At length came a fearful query: Was it possible that he could be a Thug? This horrible suggestion, though scouted by all who ate Fazi's bread, nevertheless considerably heightened the aversion already entertained against him. Every day he became still more odious to Rah San; her gratitude, which at first seemed very strong, was beginning to wear out; as time obliterated the remembrance of those heavy grievances and bitter privations which she had been compelled to bear, she thought less of the obligation conferred upon her by her benefactor; her former state, contemplated in the midst of luxury, did not appear so very dreadful; indeed, no recollections could do its miseries full justice; they must be felt, or their recurrence dreaded, to be properly appreciated; and, having nearly forgotten her old sorrows, she began to welcome new ones by encouraging a growing dislike to the person whom she was compelled to look upon as her future husband. In this, perhaps, Rah San was less to blame than her mother, who allowed Fazi to be much too freely talked about in her presence; but whatever might be the cause, she never liked to think of him, more especially in his character of a betrothed spouse; and in order to divert her ideas from so disagreeable an object, she recalled to mind the numerous virtues and graces of Asoph ool Dowlah. She had long since forgiven him for his superior splendour, and now only dwelled upon the beauty of his person, his gracious manners, and boundless munificence; his pigeons, and the kids, which had grown up into grave, respectable animals, were her favourites amid all the winged and four-footed denizens of the zenana; she fed them with her own hands, and, upon festal occasions, decorated their throats with ribbons and flowers. Young as Rah San had been at the period of their acquaintance, Asoph ool Dowlah had awakened feelings in her breast, which were now growing dangerous, and could not be extinguished. Liberty, even at her tender age, had proved fatal; though closely immured, and aware that she must continue in her seclusion or forfeit her claims to respectability, she could not forget what she had seen in her days of freedom. The image of Asoph perpetually recurred, and though she remained ignorant of the nature of her sentiments, she loved him with all the fervour of a young and affectionate heart.

Nor had she been forgotten by her youthful benefactor; so deep was the impression she had made upon his mind, that he determined, if he could not obtain her, to take no other to wife. It was rather difficult to keep this resolution, for his parents, anxious to aggrandize the family, were always looking out for a suitable connexion. Whenever it was reported to his mother, by one of those convenient personages who make it their business to pick up intelligence respecting the domestic affairs of persons of a certain rank, that a lady of good family had a marriageable daughter to dispose of, his father was immediately made acquainted with the eligible opportunity which presented itself to advance their son's interests, and had it not been for the worthy opiumagent's faith in omens, Asoph would have been married whether he liked it or not. But it was impossible to take so important a step without resorting to the usual ceremonies. The graceless young lover had recourse to stratagem on these occasions. When the slips of paper supposed to contain an equal number of fiats for and against the meditated nuptials were placed beneath the prayer-carpet, Asoph took care that the two first to be drawn should contain a negative. To act in defiance of so decided a proof that the connexion

would be inauspicious, was totally out of the question; such an act would have been worse than madness; and though repeated disappointments filled the hearts of the parents with the deepest apprehension, they failed to awaken their suspicions of foul play. Asoph seemed doomed to celibacy, and as it was useless to combat with destiny, after many trials, all producing the same result, they relinquished their good intentions for a time, and determined to await until the evil influence should have passed away, it being the opinion of various soothsayers that, during a certain period of their son's life, any marriage he might contract would infallibly turn out unfortunate.

Asoph, thus left to his own devices, was free to pursue the object he had most at heart; but though relieved from the danger of being precipitated into a matrimonial engagement, he remained as far off as ever from the attainment of his wishes. Rah San was not to be seen. Little experienced in affairs of this nature, he never thought of corrupting any of her servants, or of sending letters and messengers to her through the ordinary channels,—venders of perfumes and sellers of embroidery,—those convenient old women who have always a beautiful shawl or a splendid piece of brocade, or a web of muslin finer than could be imagined without investigation, to tempt and entertain the staid portion of the family, while they carry on a little private negociation with the young and heedless, in behalf of some good paymaster. Such personages were plentiful in the city; but if Asoph was aware of their readiness to undertake any kind of mission, he was too romantic to employ them. Much as he desired to see and converse with Rah San, he would not have placed her in the power of a vile agent; his affection was pure and worthy of a better day, and moreover, strong in youthful hope, he scarcely doubted that he should be able to accomplish his wishes without any aid save that which a mind fertile in expedients could supply.

Fortune favoured his designs. The dwelling of Fazi Mehdi Ali was situated in the very heart of the city, surrounded on all sides by other buildings. Asoph's father had occasion for an additional warehouse for the accommodation of his opium-chests, and fixed upon a mansion in the same street, and in fact at the very next door. They were nearly alike, each offered to the front view a building of three stories, the lower floor raised about a foot from the ground, opening upon a verandah supported by carved pillars of wood; above were balconies, which seemed as if they meditated a flight from the parent wall, but which, however, were deemed sufficiently secure by the male inhabitants of the mansion to permit them to solace themselves for an hour or two after sunset, in these aerial abodes, smoking their hookahs, and gazing upon the busy scene below. At the back of each of the tenements stretched a court-yard, furnished all round with a range of low buildings, dedicated exclusively to the female part of the family. The zenanas, as well as the houses, were both alike. To the long halls, where the ladies reposed or amused themselves during the day, were attached small rooms at the corners, furnished with a door, for the purpose of securing the valuables of the residents. Asoph, who had access to every part of his father's new warehouse, naturally repaired at once to the apartment contiguous to that in which he fondly hoped that Rah San might call her own. He had it cleared from the rubbish which it had accumulated in the absence of daily care; and as he all at once became exceedingly attentive to business, he obtained the sole use of it, in order that he might pursue the avocations connected with his new employment, uninterruptedly. The father was greatly edified by the quantity of reed pens provided for his son's use, the numerous ledgers, and stores of paper conveyed

into this apartment, whose furniture, independent of these articles, consisted merely of a mat covered with a cotton cloth; and, seeing Asoph seated on the ground, diligently employed in tracing Persian characters upon the finest manufacture of Calpee, he went to his own home perfectly satisfied that he was the happy father of the most studious youth in the district. Asoph also was content; his eyes soon became accustomed to the owl's light which pervaded every part of his boudoir, save and excepting the threshold, which obtained a respectable glimmer from the adjoining hall. Upon strict examination, he found, as he expected, that the crazy condition of the mud-walls was extremely favourable to his wishes. A convenient ant-hole had been enlarged by a rat, for its own particular accommodation; the young man contrived to eject this ingenious tenant by smoking him out, and then at his leisure he increased the aperture, carrying it in a slanting direction, until he had penetrated the exterior surface, and produced a convenient chink through which a small hand might easily be introduced. Nothing now remained but to apprize Rah San of his proximity, and to induce her to enter into the correspondence for which he had languished. Whether his beloved possessed the art of deciphering written characters was extremely questionable. Of the neglect of her early education there could be no doubt; but she must, as a matter of course, be skilled in the language of flowers, and he procured a small nosegay arranged in the proper form, and, to make assurance doubly sure, attached a well-known ornament to the silver ribbon by which it was secured. This missive, carefully wrapped in a plantain-leaf, he thrust through the aperture, after having satisfied himself that it was likely to fall into the way of the person by whom he wished it to be discovered.

Rah San received the token, nor was she at any loss to guess from whom it came; the new comers at the next door had been the talk of the zenana for several preceding days; she knew every petty detail connected with the removal of the opium,—how many chests had been conveyed into the warehouses, how many hackeries employed in the carriage, and how many bullocks to each hackery, together with shrewd conjectures as to the quantity of an article monopolized by the rulers of the land, which would find its way duty-free to the community at large. Rah San trembled when she discovered that Asoph was so near, and so resolutely bent upon renewing the acquaintance. At first she determined not to take any notice of his flowery message; but she was unable to keep her resolution. Should he repeat his attempt without due caution, the most ruinous consequences must ensue; and she easily persuaded herself that it was absolutely necessary to speak to him, in order to avert the danger in which the slightest imprudence upon his part would involve them both. Of course, she felt extremely averse to this measure, and so she told him; but her voice was so low and so sweet, that it did not convey her displeasure through a sufficiently harsh medium; consequently, Asoph could not imagine that she was very angry; and half by entreaties that she would take pity upon his despair, and half by threatening to commit some rash act, he prevailed upon her to grant him a second audience. They conversed in whispers, but still the danger of detection was imminent. Rah San's absence might be noticed by her companions, or they might be overheard. Fortunately, her mother cherished even more than the usual partiality manifested by the females of the East for the discordant sound of the tom-tom; it was scarcely silent for an instant during the day, and the greater part of the night. Then the crows kept up an incessant chattering; the pigeons and doves added their quota to the noise; young kids, tied up at a distance from

their mothers, bleated incessantly, and paroquets were screaming in all directions. With the assistance of these untired performers, Rah San's share in the dialogue might pass unheeded; but still she ran great risks; if once the attention of her restless companions should be attracted to the small chamber which she now visited so frequently, her secret would speedily be revealed. The aperture in the wall was concealed as well as circumstances would admit; but there were persons in her service too profoundly skilled in all the intricacies of love-adventures not to connect the slightest suspicious incident with the young man at the next door. Yet Asoph could not be persuaded to relinquish these perilous interviews, and, if she drove him to desperation, she knew not how fatally the affair might end.

This stolen intercourse affected the lovers very differently. Asoph enjoyed, with the confident and adventurous spirit of youth, the difficulties and dangers which beset him in its progress; he would not have exchanged the anxious hopes, the thrilling fears, or even the long painful intervals of suspense, for the soul-less, uninteresting possession of perfect security. The dread that the object he most coveted in the world might be torn from him, and for ever, rendered her doubly dear to his palpitating heart; he was resolutely determined to remove every obstacle which should oppose itself to his wishes, and delighted in forming the wildest schemes for their accomplishment. Joy sparkled in his eyes and gleamed upon his brow, while, riding down the lane, he surveyed with complacency those objects which, in reminding him of the absence of Rah San, he had hated to look upon. The lame camel, which peeped out at him as he passed, with a vacant sort of curiosity, no longer offended his vision; he entertained an unsual degree of respect for the ragged old vulture, in whose sidelong upturned glance he fancied he could read a strange meaning; and he now not unfrequently tossed a plantain to the blear-eyed monkey, a creature which certainly surveyed him with a look of peculiar intelligence, grinning and chattering as he rode along, in a manner which could leave little doubt of the possession of some intuitive, if not superhuman faculty, which had acquainted him with the nature of his errand.

Rah San's health and spirits rapidly declined under the oppression of a painful secret. It is true that, while conversing with Asoph, she snatched a fearful joy; but her watchfulness, her terror at the bare idea of a discovery, and moreover an internal conviction that she was not acting right, robbed her of peace and repose. She knew not how to extricate herself from the difficulties of her situation; she dared not make a confidant, and having little opinion of her mother's discretion, and an exceeding dread of her anger, she had not courage to execute an often-meditated design, and abstained from asking her assistance and advice. Rah San knew that she should place Asoph in great jeopardy by revealing his boldness to a person wholly taken up by her own selfish interests; his life would scarcely be safe if he should endanger the comfort and repectability of Fazi's dependants. Ghoolam Hosen's widow had no fancy to return into the lane, even if her presumed connivance in her daughter's misdemeanour should meet with so light a doom; she would maintain her present advantages at any expense, and Rah San shuddered as she thought how like a feather in the scale would be her happiness, nay, even the prolongation of her existence, when weighed against the solid benefits which she received at Fazi's hands.

Meantime, that personage grew more than ever odious in the eyes of his betrothed; he had departed upon one of his mysterious journeys, and, upon his return, the now-so-much-dreaded marriage was to be celebrated. Rah San

grew thinner and weaker every day, thereby seriously endangering her beauty. Her mother was quite in despair. Change of scene and change of air are not commonly prescribed for a Hindoostanee lady, nor deemed so efficacious by the hukeems and astrologers, who compose the faculty of the East, as by their European brethren; but an extraordinary combination of circumstances procured for Rah San the somewhat rare occurrence of a journey. The inhabitants of the zenana were surprised by a letter, which, being duly expounded, informed them that Meer Hassan Haadgee, the brother of Ghoolam Hosen's widow, an old subadar of a sepoy regiment, was lying ill at Agit Mhul, in the Dooab, having been seized with fever and ague, on his road to the residence of his sister, near whose abode it had been his intention to spend the rest of his days. Several other interesting particulars were added by the bearer. The subadar, it appeared, had amassed considerable property in the military service, and the people at present about him only waited until the breath should depart from the body, to defraud his heirs of the wealth that would otherwise devolve to them. He had expressed a great wish to see his sister before he died; the money was in jeopardy, and Rah San and her mother were counselled to proceed immediately to the place where it might be secured. In the absence of Fazi, so decided a measure was justly considered to be replete with danger; but then the case was pressing. The return of Rah San with a dowry might reconcile her betrothed to a journey undertaken without his concurrence. Ghoolam's widow had not lived at large in the lane without picking up a few independent notions; and, after due deliberation, she resolved to take the responsibility upon herself, while Rah San, who had grown nearly reckless of consequences, eagerly seconded the scheme; she desired nothing so much as to be out of the reach of a lover, whose pursuit she feared would bring destruction upon both. She also entertained the vague sort of hope which any change will inspire to those who are restlessly miserable, and who have just entered that period of life which is most prone to indulge in expectations based upon very slight foundations. Preparations were soon made; two or three bullocks were loaded with a small tent, cooking-utensils, clothes, and a few provisions. Rah San, her mother, and one female attendant, were provided with a rhut closely covered, and drawn by a pair of bullocks; the requisite number of male attendants was selected, and, under the care of Meer Hassen's envoy, the party set off, fully expecting to return before the arrival of Fazi from his unknown pilgrimage.

A covered rhut is not the best contrived vehicle that can be imagined for seeing the country; however, an occasional glimpse was obtained through a slit in one of the curtains, and as cattle feeding, boats gliding, and trees growing, were not strange objects to the party, they manifested a smaller portion of curiosity than would have been displayed by those who had never known any thing beyond a zenana life. The travellers encamped every day, generally choosing some retired spot outside a city or village, for the convenience of the bazaar. When they reached the ground, Rah San was usually left a good deal to herself, sole occupant of the little tent; for her mother, presuming upon her years, and the absence of all control, permitted herself great latitude, and, wrapped in an additional veil, even ventured to inquire the news at the stalls of the bunniahs' houses, and by this means acquired accurate information respecting the price of ghee, dhal, soojee, mida, and gram,* at every spot of their sojourn. The female attendant followed the example of her mistress; she had to fetch water from the well or from a tank, to assist in the

* Butter, peas, flour of two sorts, and the common provender for cattle.

cookery, or to prepare the hookahs; in short, she never wanted an excuse to be absent. The male portion of the party had engagements which prevented any very inquisitorial survey of the tent; they usually made their bivouac at a respectful distance; the rhut, with its shafts resting on the ground, sheltered them from the wind's point; the bullocks, reposing on either side, formed a sort of enclosure, and while one or two were busily employed in the operations of boiling and stewing, the rest stretched themselves on the sand, and enjoyed profound repose. As they were few in number, they rejoiced greatly at being overtaken, on the third or fourth morning of their journey, by a small but apparently well-armed kafila, travelling in the same direction, which always made choice of the same encamping ground. This strange party kept themselves aloof, making no overtures towards acquaintance; and as Ghoolam's widow did not wish that her journey should be blazed abroad, she desired her people to imitate their example, and remaining satisfied with the protection of their neighbours, preserve the distance which they appeared desirous to keep. The two camps formed very picturesque objects in the landscape; they were usually pitched under the umbrageous shade of a spreading banian or tamarind tree, and near some small mosque or solidly-constructed well; the white draperies of the tents, with their scarlet edgings, the clusters of camels and bullocks, with here and there a horse picketed, and the fires surrounded by turbaned groupes, imparted a cheerful and animated air to the jungle. But the beauty of the scene was disregarded by travellers who only troubled themselves about their accommodation; and, having procured shade, wood, and water, cared little whether the combinations they formed were agreeable to the eye or not.

Rah San no sooner heard that another party were pursuing the same route, than she felt a perfect conviction that Asoph was amongst the number; wherefore she was by no means surprised when the drapery of the tent was lifted up a little, and shewed a human face. The lover had crept along the ground from a considerable distance, and hidden from view by a few cloths and spare raiments which had been thrown down at the back of the tent, by lying under them at full length upon the sand, he was enabled to see and converse with his adored with little danger of detection. Content with the enjoyment of each other's society, they did not suffer the apprehensions of future evil to alloy their happiness. Rah San did not despair of breaking her bonds, and Asoph, though he well knew that the contract she had formed with Fazi had proceeded too far to be violated, encouraged the idea; and as he hoped to persuade her to fly with him to some distant country rather than return to the abode of the supposed Thug,—for he made no scruple of expressing the worst opinion of his rival,—he permitted her to remain in this error.

What could be happier than this journey! Every day the lovers met, and though Asoph never attempted to enter the tent, Rah San knew that he was hovering near it, and that he would allow no opportunity to escape to snatch a few minutes' conversation.

DR. MORRISON.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir:—The letter of Mr. Fisher, inserted in your last number, respecting a letter of mine which appeared in your previous one, is of a nature so imperatively calling for a reply, that I feel no hesitation in trespassing on your kindness, for a page or two in your next, for that purpose. I will, with your permission, follow up Mr. Fisher's statements as closely as he has mine, but with as much brevity, of course, as the nature of the subject will allow.

In the first place, I am glad to learn, from so good an authority on that subject as Mr. Fisher, that the late Dr. Morrison's Chinese library will in all probability be secured for the British nation, and deposited in their Museum. The necessity which he argues to exist for keeping this collection entirely separate from that already in the Museum, he, in my opinion, by no means succeeds in proving. All the advantages he mentions, as likely to result from such an arrangement, would be equally secured by merely printing a separate catalogue, or even by marking the articles in the general Catalogue of the whole library.

We now come to the points in dispute. Mr. Fisher, in his Memoir of Dr. Morrison, printed in your Journal for March, spoke of the Doctor as having, when he published a Dictionary of Chinese, in the order of the radicals, "*by this systematical arrangement of the elements of the Chinese language*, surmounted a difficulty which had till then been found insuperable by *Europeans*, in their endeavours to understand the speech and writing of *the natives of this* immense empire." This is certainly a very plain statement; and the assertion made in it is a very gross mistake. Dr. Morrison's Dictionary was commenced in 1815; and, as I pointed out in my former letter, De Guignes' French Dictionary of Chinese, published in 1813, two years before, exhibited this very identical systematic arrangement of the elements of the language, *which the writer of the Memoir so distinctly* intimated to be the invention and the glory of Morrison. I supposed the error to be an oversight;—Mr. Fisher rejects the supposition, and endeavours to defend the statement—how candidly, your readers shall judge. He says that I have not referred to any *English* and Chinese Dictionary similar to Morrison's. True;—there is no other in existence;—but the Memoir spoke of difficulties insuperable, not to Englishmen merely, but to Europeans. He adds that, though De Guignes' Dictionary is "in some points" similar to Morrison's, it is not in all. This language is very vague; but the only answer needed is, that the sole point under discussion respecting the Dictionaries was their arrangement by the radicals, in which they exactly correspond. Mr. F. then hints that De Guignes' Dictionary is very defective (the fact is notorious), and that Dr. Morrison pointed out some of these faults (which he did);—but how does all this bear on the matter? De Guignes' Dictionary swarms with omissions (pardon the bull); and in Klaproth's supplement to that very work, these faults are pointed out, in a critique perhaps the most biting that ever appeared on any work whatever; but the arrangement was according to the radicals, nevertheless. Lastly, Mr. Fisher states that Dr. Morrison combined, as far as practicable, the principle of arrangement according to the radicals, with that of arrangement under the letters of the European alphabet, without reference to their ideal affinities. This statement is entirely erroneous. The two arrangements, instead of being combined, are kept perfectly distinct—the one forming the whole of the first part of the Dictionary, and the other a portion of the second. Perhaps Mr. Fisher will like to see Dr. Morrison's own authority for this. In the Preface to his first volume, he says (page 9): "Of the following Dictionary, Kang-he's *Tsze-teen* forms the groundwork; the *arrangement* and number of characters in the first part" (that which Mr. F. refers to) "*are according to it.*" The sentence which follows has probably misled Mr. F. "The definitions and examples are derived chiefly from it, from personal knowledge of the character, from the *manuscript Dictionaries of the Romish Church*, from native scholars, and from miscellaneous works perused on purpose." From some expressions used by Mr. Fisher, in your last number, he appears to have confounded these two passages, and supposed in consequence that the *arrangement* was taken from these various

sources. This arrangement, the invention of Chinese for the use of Chinese, he contends, must necessarily have been superior to that proposed by Montucci, because Dr. Morrison adopted it. This does not follow;—and besides, as Montucci's fullest essay on the subject did not appear till after Morrison's prospectus had reached Europe, it may have happened that the latter was not fully aware of Montucci's plan, till after he was too far advanced in his great work to make any important alteration.

So much for the first part of the Dictionary. We now come to the second. In the Memoir it is stated, that this "fills two volumes," and "contains the Chinese and English arranged alphabetically." I pointed out in my letter that the "Chinese and English arranged alphabetically" only occupied the first volume of these two, and that the other contained tables for finding difficult characters according to the radicals, &c. (which would certainly, but for the convenience of binding, have more properly formed an appendage to the first part). Mr. Fisher, in reply, after complaining that I quoted the description as his (which I did because it stands in the Memoir without any marks of quotation), triumphantly rejoins, "that the words are Dr. Morrison's own," employed by him in describing the contents of that part. On referring to the title-page of the Dictionary, I find that this statement is correct; and any one who will take the trouble of referring to more than the title-page, will find that my statement is correct also. Dr. Morrison probably did not wish to crowd his title; which is the only reason I can imagine for his thus passing over a not-unimportant part of his labours. In the Memoir there was certainly room for a little more information; and as it was not given, I supplied it.

With respect to the Japanese translation of Morrison's work, Mr. Fisher has nothing to say, but that the statement given in the Memoir was not written by him, *but* by a Chinese scholar; and that he "feels persuaded it will be perfectly intelligible to scholars," whether I "can comprehend it or not." I can only reply, with the same politeness, that I feel persuaded my objections to that statement will be perfectly intelligible to scholars, whether Mr. Fisher can comprehend them or not; and must express a hope, that the gentleman who furnished Mr. F. with the information, will enter into a further explanation on the subject, if my letter should happen to meet his eye.

We now approach the most important point in dispute, inasmuch as it refers, not to the comparative value of the statements of Mr. Fisher and myself, but of Dr. Morrison and Mr Klaproth, and that on a subject of considerable importance. It having been mentioned in the Memoir that, in 1817, Dr. M. had published a "View of China," which contained an outline of the Chinese dynasties, of which more recent writers had availed themselves,—I called attention to the fact, that, in his Catalogue of the Chinese and Manchoo-Tartar works, in the Royal Library at Berlin, published about twelve years ago (I was writing from recollection), Klaproth had denounced the chronological comparison of the Chinese and Christian eras contained in this "View," as "thoroughly and completely false." Mr. Fisher takes a new and singular view of this question. The truth of Klaproth's declaration, as to the falsity of the computations, appears to him to "rest *solely* on the comparative credit of himself, the declarant, and Dr. Morrison." The question of the exactness of a computation of the Chinese and Christian eras, appears to him solely one of personal character! In pursuance of this idea, he relates that Klaproth quarrelled with Dr. Morrison in Berners Street, early in 1824; and that, in consequence, his critique on the chronology is not the only instance, since 1825, in which he has quite as offensively assailed the opinions of our philologist." With M. Klaproth's private conduct I have nothing to do; he is a reader of your Journal, and may, if he thinks proper, defend himself; but Mr. Fisher might have remembered that 1824 is not yet "twelve years ago;" and if he had ascertained the exact date of the Catalogue in question, he would have found that it was published in 1822, and that Klaproth's remarks on that occasion could not therefore have been prompted by recollections of the quarrel he mentions, two years later. Dr. Morrison, in Mr. Fisher's opinion, did not take notice of Klaproth's observations, "because he *must have felt* that in China, where the most competent judges would be found, there would not be two opinions on the subject, but, on the contrary, that those persons who were best able to decide would unitedly sustain his statements; and, with this assurance, he would naturally feel indisposed to *waste his time*, to the neglect of *more useful* employment, in attempts at keeping up the ball of controversy in so distant a field as Europe." All this, I must own, seems to *me* very Chinese indeed. Europeans are not accustomed to look with quite such philosophical contempt on the whole literature of this quarter of the world. As to the assertion, that all at Canton would "unitedly sustain" Dr. Morrison's chronology, it is but ill confirmed by facts. Mr. Gutzlaff is *expressly* pointed out by Mr. Fisher as the recent author who has availed himself of the "View of China;" but Mr. Gutzlaff gives us, in his History, a Chinese chronology which *differs from Morrison's from beginning to end*, and, as far as Klaproth's goes, agrees with Klaproth's. Perhaps your readers may like to see a translation of the whole of the original statement on the subject, published by Klaproth, in 1822. It is taken from the fourth page of his Catalogue, and the italics are his own.*

Such an assertion as this, accompanied by elaborate tables in support of it, could not, it appears to me, have been left unanswered by Dr. Morrison, unless he was conscious of its correctness. I suppose the case to have been, that he had really committed an oversight, which he only omitted acknowledging through a not-unjustifiable resentment at the unnecessary vehemence of Klaproth's language. He must certainly have been aware of the contradiction which had been given to his calculations; for in Abel Rémusat's *Mélanges Asiatiques*, there is a review of this Catalogue, probably originally printed in the *Journal des Savans*, in which it is said (vol. ii. p. 354) that Morrison's table is "not over correct" (*peu correcte*), and that the Julian dates are "almost always false," while, on the contrary, M. Klaproth's "has the merit both of exactness and elegance." In the same article, reference is made to another, published in 1818, on the "View" itself; in which it is said, that the dates seem to have been "calculated on one another, setting out from some epoch originally ill-determined." Besides, it is added, "they do not even agree well with one another." *Nouv. Mélanges Asiat.* (vol. i. p. 331.)

I have now said more than I wished to say upon this painful subject. I originally mentioned it because, *if* the "View of China" were considered an *unexceptionable* authority, our works on the subject might be crowded with error. I have been compelled to pursue it in consequence of Mr. Fisher's reply. The knowledge of this oversight can detract but little from the glory of the man who gave us THE great Chinese Dictionary, an imperishable monument of his industry and his learning—a man whom Klaproth himself afterwards hastened to do honour to, as the first Chinese scholar of the age. If an error in these obscure and difficult calculations could indeed tarnish the fame of a Morrison, what would become of that of Klaproth, who, after thirty years' incessant study of the Chinese language, could emit such a mass of absurdities on the subject of the most simple phrase in it, as you so justly exposed, in 1827, in your observations on his explanation of the words *Chung-kwŏ*?

As I am not aware of any thing else in Mr. Fisher's reply which calls for observation, I shall here conclude a letter which, I am afraid, too many of your readers may think tedious, by signing myself, Mr. Editor,

Yours, respectfully,

May 8th, 1835. A CHINESE STUDENT.

P.S.—In lately looking over Abel-Rémusat's literal Latin translation of the *Chung-Yung*, or 'Constant Mean,' published *in 1818*, in the tenth volume of the *Notices of the Manuscripts of the Royal Library at Paris*, I observed a passage, in the very first page, which struck me as erroneous. The text is: 戒慎乎其所

* "The English Missionary, Robert Morrison, published, in the year 1817, at Macao, a little work under the title 'View of China,' which also contains a table of the Chinese emperors, and in part the honorary names of their years of government. It is, however, not only in the highest degree faulty and defective, but, in the comparative chronology with the European era, *thoroughly and completely false*, and only correct from 1572 A.D. down to our own times. This labour is, therefore, *completely useless*, and can only serve to lead those who avail themselves of it into constant confusion and error."

其 睹, *keae shin hoo ke so pih too*, which is *rendered*, '*Attendit vigilatque in iis quæ non videntur*,' 'He takes heed and is vigilant in those things which are not seen.' Here the word *ke*, which is construed '*iis*,' is evidently taken by the translator as a pronoun, governed by *hoo*, and *referred to by so*, which of course must be the nominative to *too*. By the rules of Chinese grammar, however, I *believe it is the word so which* is governed by *too*, to which *ke* is the nominative, and *ke* ought in consequence to be rendered by '*ille*' not '*iis*,' and '*too*' by '*videt*,' not '*videntur*.' I should feel obliged if you, Mr. Editor, or some of your sinological correspondents, *would favour me with an opinion* on this point of criticism.

POSTHUMOUS WORKS OF PROFESSOR DE CHÉZY.

In a former number of the *Asiatic Journal*,* a short account of the life and publications of the late M. de Chézy, professor of Sanskrit in the *Collége de France*, was given. We think it due to the memory of that distinguished orientalist, to extract from the brief memoir of his life, just published by his widow, the following list of works, and collected materials for works, relating to oriental literature, which he has left behind in manuscript, and some of which it appears highly desirable should be printed:—

1. A vocabulary, Prákrit, Sanskrit, and French, chiefly adapted to the wants of the student in reading the dramatic compositions of the Hindus.
2. A Prákrit grammar.
3. Materials for a Sanskrit anthology.
4. A Sanskrit grammar, on Sir Charles Wilkins's plan. In 1823, the French government agreed to publish this work at its expense.
5. An analysis of the *Rámáyana*.
6. The *Ekákshara Kosha*, an original dictionary of Sanskrit words, consisting of one letter, or rather of one syllable (*akshara*), copied from an ancient MS., and accompanied with translation.

Besides these, we find mentioned a number of Sanskrit texts, written out with a view to their publication; among others—

1. The *Chaura Panchasika*, an erotic poem, in Sanskrit; the text and a commentary.
2. The *Gita Govinda*, of Jayadeva: the text and a commentary.
3. The *Ghatakarparam*, a short lyrical poem in Sanskrit: text and commentary.
4. The *Chhando-manjari*, a treatise on Sanskrit prosody and metrics, by Kálidása.
5. The *Hasyárnava*, a comedy in Sanskrit and Prákrit, by Jayadeva Bhattácharya.
6. The *Dhúrta-samágama*, another comedy in Sanskrit and Prákrit.

M. de Chézy also left behind him copious materials for a Persian *Chrestomathie*, or collection of extracts, in prose and poetry, from the works of the most admired ancient and modern Persian classics; besides a carefully collated text of the beautiful episode of Rustam and Sohráb, from the *Sháhnámeh* of Firdusi, and of the *Mejnun* and *Leila* of Jámi.

* Vol. ix., p. 289

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—The twelfth anniversary of this Society was held at the Society's House, on the 9th May; the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, M.P., President, in the chair. Among the members and visitors present, and whose number greatly exceeded that on any former occasion, were the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, V.P.R.A.S.; the Right Hon. Henry Ellis; Sir George Staunton, Bart. V.P. R.A.S.; Sir Ralph Rice; Sir Charles Wilkins, K.H., LL.D.; Sir Charles Forbes, Bart.; Major Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S.; M. Burnouf, Sec. to the Asiatic Society of Paris; Mr. Stuart Mackenzie, M.P.; Col. Lushington, &c. &c. &c.

The Report of the Council on the Society's proceedings since the last anniversary was read. After expressing the regret of the Council, that the ill state of health of the venerable director of the society, Mr. Colebrooke, still deprived it of his valuable personal services, it invited the attention of the members to the Society's proceedings during the past year, as the most satisfactory evidence of its extended usefulness and undiminished prosperity. The number of deaths and retirements since the last anniversary was stated to be less than in most former periods; while that of new members exceeded the usual average. The numerous and valuable additions to the Museum and Library were then adverted to, and the most important of them specified. The Report stated that the change lately adopted in the form and plan of publishing the *Transactions* of the Society bid fair to realize every advantage anticipated from it, and that a saving of £200 a year would be effected by the arrangement; while it placed the *Transactions* within the reach of a much greater portion of the reading public, and thus gratified that increasing desire for information on Oriental subjects, which, of late, various causes had contributed to excite. It also stated that the Council had great satisfaction in observing that the operations of the Oriental Translation Committee had been carried on with unabated energy; and that, during the last year, it had published many works of value and interest. In referring to the recent grant of a diploma of honorary resident membership to Lieut. Burnes, the Report stated that the council had been led to propose, as corresponding members, Generals Ventura and Allard, and M. Court, of Lahore, for their kind assistance to Lieut. Burnes and the late M. Jacquemont. The Report further stated, that the council had the gratification to observe, that the efforts of the Society had been duly appreciated, and honoured with the cordial approbation of learned foreigners, and that, with this flattering homage, it trusted it might combine that of the British public; that a charge of indifference to all subjects connected with Asia had been made against the British, above all other European nations; but the Council felt itself bound to state, that, if such indifference did once exist, it had now given place to a lively interest; and that the proceedings of the Society, its museum and library, at this moment, excited an attention which might fairly be considered to have established its title to national popularity. But the aim of the Society did not rest there; it must look to Asia itself, and to India in particular, to form a full and correct judgment of its proper usefulness: and, on turning to the correspondence at present carrying on with that country, it was indeed matter of proud congratulation to learn that this Society was now looked up to by so many millions of British subjects in that distant country, as the main link that united them to these

realms, in the bonds of literature, science, and art. The Report then paid a just tribute of praise to the well-judged liberality of the Society's enlightened supporters, and particularly to that of the Hon. Directors of the East-India Company; and concluded by stating that the Council expected, and confidently trusted, that the Society would receive some national support; and that if, from the judicious application of the inadequate means that had hitherto been at its disposal, it had attained its present state of usefulness, still happier results might be expected to attend its exertions, when based on the just and liberal feeling of a British public.

The Report of the auditors being read by Lt.-Col. Doyle, Col. Blackburne observed, that the careful attention displayed by the auditors required no eulogy from him. He should therefore simply beg to move that the thanks of the Society be given to those gentlemen for their services, and that their report, together with that of the Council, be received and printed. This motion was seconded by Sir Henry Willock, and carried unanimously.

Lt.-Col. Doyle, in returning thanks, on behalf of himself and brother auditors, said, that, although the general aspect of the Society's affairs was one of congratulation, it certainly would have been more agreeable could the auditors have shown a better state on the credit side of the Society's accounts; still he had no doubt that, by active exertion, the pecuniary means of the Society might soon be placed in a prosperous condition. He did not imagine, however, that any great reduction could be made in the expenditure of the Society, and at the same time allow the accommodation to members which was now afforded. But there was a mode by which these difficulties might be overcome. If gentlemen would only "put their shoulders to the wheel," by explaining the objects of the Society to their friends, and increase the number of contributing members, and also direct their efforts, with view to the procuring public accommodation for the Society in some of the government buildings likely soon to be vacant; by such means, the funds of the institution would soon flourish. He trusted, however, that the next year's audit would be more favourable. It appeared, too, that a sum of £380 was due to the Society by the Oriental Translation Fund, an institution closely connected with the Society. It was, he observed, an old adage, that "short reckoning made long friends;" and for his part he thought, that the sooner an adjustment of this account took place, the better.

The Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, in an elegant and learned speech, detailed the nature of the subjects which had engaged the attention of the committee during the past year; and which referred principally to the investigation of the ancient history of the Southern Peninsula of India, and to the Mackenzie Collection. We regret our limits will not at present permit of our doing more than merely adverting to the speech of Sir Alexander.

Sir George Staunton rose to move a vote of thanks to Sir Alexander Johnston for his very able report, accompanied by a request that he would reduce his observations to writing, in order that they might be printed in the Journal. He said, he felt assured that every one who had listened to that report, and who was aware of the important services which Sir Alexander had rendered to the Society, from year to year, since its first institution, must be happy to take this mode of conveying to him the expression of the grateful feeling of the Society, and its wish that the very valuable information he had given them should be preserved in a permanent shape on its records. He thought it would be a waste of words to detain them longer in direct support of the motion; but he felt it to be his duty, looking to the interests and future welfare of the Society, to draw their

attention to the advantage it would derive from so excellent an example being more generally followed. While the society comprised within its limits so many distinguished individuals, capable from their talents and experience of promoting in a similar manner the important objects for which it was instituted, it was to be hoped that they would not suffer their powers to remain dormant, but exert them with the same zeal and perseverance as exhibited by his right honourable friend. Sir George said, he felt more anxious at this moment to draw the attention of the meeting to the expediency of increased exertions on behalf of the Society, as it seemed to him that it had now arrived at what might be considered a critical period of its existence. At its twelfth anniversary, it was a matter of congratulation that it was now completely organized, and that it included in its lists almost every distinguished name, native as well as foreign, in Oriental literature. It was now not merely a literary and scientific institution, for the interchange of useful and agreeable information among its own members; but it evidently possessed powers of collecting and diffusing information respecting the condition and interests of our vast Indian possessions, the cultivation of which was of great public and national importance. But it was impossible that these powers could be fully developed in the publication of the numerous communications they had received, and the suitable disposal for general benefit of their increasing library and museum, without some public assistance. It was obvious that with every private exertion that could be made, the Society must languish in comparative inefficiency, without some kind of national support. He ventured, therefore, respectfully to appeal to the members of the Society, who were of his Majesty Privy Council, and especially our distinguished president, whose representations of its claim to suitable apartments for its accommodation, whenever any were at the disposal of Government, he felt convinced, whatever political party might be in power, must ultimately be listened to. He hoped he might also venture to make a similar appeal to the Directors of the East-India Company who were members of the Society; well knowing that the liberality of the Company, when appealed to on just and public grounds, had never been wanting. The Government and the Company could not but feel that such an association of talent for the diffusion of knowledge, connected with our eastern possessions, was an instrument in their hands that they could not create, but which, since it now existed, it was most desirable as well as politic to foster and cherish for the public benefit. Sir George added, that he could not sit down without adverting to the lamented loss of the Rev. Dr. Morrison, noticed in the Council's Report. Having maintained an unbroken literary and friendly intercourse with that amiable and eminent individual for twenty-seven years, he had peculiar opportunities of estimating his worth. When he reflected on his vast work of a complete English and Chinese Dictionary, and his entire version of the Holy Scriptures in the Chinese language, and the important use of these two great achievements, he could not but consider that such a union of Christian zeal and eminent learning, so usefully devoted to the good of mankind, had rarely, if ever, been exceeded.

Sir George concluded by submitting a motion of thanks to Sir Alexander Johnston, which was seconded by James Alexander, Esq., and carried unanimously.

Lieut-Col. Sykes suggested that, as apartments in Somerset-House were likely, he understood, to be vacated by another society, he thought an early opportunity of putting in a claim for them should be taken by the Society.

Charles Elliot, Esq. in moving that the thanks of the Society be voted to its venerable Director, could not, he said, allow this opportunity to pass without

reiterating his expression of extreme regret, that ill health had so long deprived the Society of that gentleman's personal assistance. The motion was seconded by Samuel Dyer, Esq. and carried unanimously.

The Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston proposed a vote of thanks to the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, the President of the Society, which was seconded by Sir George Staunton, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Wynn, in returning thanks, said, he really had on so many occasions, during his twelve years' presidentship, received the kind support of the members, that he could not doubt of that kindness being still continued to him, however feeble might be his efforts to deserve it. He had great pleasure in witnessing the very full attendance this day; and that fact itself was a powerful argument to show how desirable it was that the Society should be more advantageously located. Gentlemen would allow him to say, that he felt the importance of this object as strongly as any person, nor had he been wanting in his endeavours to forward it. With respect to the apartments at Somerset House, representation on behalf of the Society had been made, three or four years ago, to Lord Althorp, and since then, very recently, to Sir Robert Peel; and he must say, both these parties received the representations in the most favourable manner. However, it seemed to him very doubtful, as regarded the rooms in Somerset House, whether they would not be required as public offices for the use of Government. Moreover, it was not at all likely that the apartments in question would be vacated in so short a time as a year, as the new National Gallery would scarcely be completed in that period. He had been assured that, when that time did arrive, the claims of the Asiatic Society would meet with due attention, and they would be considered as at least equal to those of any other Society.

After a short eulogium on the late Dr. Morrison and Major-Gen. Hardwicke, whom the Society had lost during the past year, the right hon. gentleman went on to say, that since the last anniversary, two circumstances had happened, to which he could not help alluding. The one was the publication of the valuable and interesting travels of Lieut. Burnes, a second edition of which was now before him. The council of the Society had already presented that gentleman with a diploma, as honorary resident member of the Society; and although the value of that presentation was, in a pecuniary view, a trifling matter, it was a distinction which the Society had conferred on Lieut. Burnes alone; and, as such, fully proved its high sense of the merits of that distinguished traveller.

The next circumstance was, the mission of Capt. Chesney, to investigate the practicability of establishing a communication by steam with India, either by the Euphrates or the Red Sea. If that were done, we should bring India more immediately within our scope, and should then be enabled to communicate and receive an answer to our letters in four months, while now it took at least a year. He also looked to that expedition as calculated to furnish much valuable information on many subjects, as Capt. Chesney was accompanied by several able and scientific coadjutors. He felt we were highly indebted to the late president of the Board of Control (now Lord Glenelg), and to another gentleman whom he had the pleasure of seeing in the room (Mr. Stuart Mackenzie), for that mission; and also for the peculiar interest they had shewn in all matters connected with India. The right hon. gentleman concluded by thanking the members for the kind way in which they had voted the thanks of the Society to him, and in hoping he should have the happiness of meeting them all at the dinner that evening.

Upon a remark by Col. Sykes, Mr. Wynn observed, that if, as was possible,

the Museum of the East-India Company should be united with the Society's, still greater space would be required; but that he was sanguine that, on such an event, accommodation might more readily be procured, and that the Society would the sooner be relieved from the present heavy expense it was at for house-rent.

Sir George Staunton said, in allusion to the contending claims of societies, Lord Althorp had expressed his opinion, that, if a vacancy should occur in any public building, the claims of the Royal Asiatic Society should have the preference.

Sir A. Johnston remarked, that, as the Society might be made a powerful auxiliary for the good government of India, its support should be considered by an enlightened Government as a matter of the greatest moment.

John Goldie, Esq. moved the thanks of the meeting to the vice-presidents of the Society, which was seconded by Sir Ralph Rice, and carried unanimously.

The Right Hon. Henry Ellis rose to move a vote of thanks to the Council, of whose exertions, he said, much of the Society's success depended. In reference to the late Dr. Morrison, Mr. Ellis mentioned an instance which had come under his own observation, proving the value of that learned gentleman's labours in a national point of view. On that occasion, a very difficult paper was put before the Doctor to be translated into Chinese, which he did with as much ease as the draft had been written, and, he believed, in a perfectly unexceptionable style. He thought that extraordinary individual deserved some mark of national gratitude.

J. A. Stuart Mackenzie, Esq., in seconding the motion, remarked, that he thought the best method of procuring some public support for the Society, would be to make an application to Parliament; and he hoped the right hon. president would undertake to do so.

Andrew Macklew, Esq. proposed that the thanks of the meeting be given to James Alexander, Esq., the Society's Treasurer, which was seconded by Richard Clarke, Esq., and carried unanimously.

Mr. Alexander, in returning thanks, observed that, as Treasurer to the Society, he only wished he could see a solid and regular increase in the revenues of the institution; but truth compelled him to say, that at present it was not the case. He did not like the Society's trusting to contingencies; he wished it to be able to look every proper object in the face. He thought he saw a prospect of an increase of expenses without a corresponding increase of funds. He, therefore, called upon every gentleman present to use his utmost exertions to augment the income of the Society.

Capt. Michael moved a vote of thanks to the secretary of the Society, expressing a hope that it might long enjoy his valuable aid, which was seconded by Col. Boardman, and carried unanimously.

Capt. Harkness said, he felt highly gratified at the very flattering manner in which his name had that day been mentioned. It would always be a pleasure to him to afford every aid in his power to promote the prosperity of the Society: that aid, indeed, was feeble, and but little deserving the eulogy with which it had been alluded to; but of one thing he was sure, that it was given with a perfect willingness of heart and mind; and in the same sincerity he now begged to return his best thanks.

The right hon. Chairman submitted to the Meeting a recommendation from the Council, "That the chairman, for the time being, of the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, be requested to accept the office of vice-

patron of the Society." It was unanimously resolved, that the recommendation of the Council be adopted.

The chairman then submitted the following recommendation of the Council: "That his majesty, Muhammed Shah, Shahen-Shah, King of Persia, and his highness Maharájá Runjeet Singh, Rájá of the Punjab, be elected honorary members of the Society." Carried unanimously.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for the officers and council for the ensuing year; Henry S. Græme, Esq., and —— Newnham, Esq. being nominated scrutineers.—On the termination of the ballot, the president announced that all the officers were re-elected; and that the following changes would take place in the Council:—Sir R. Rice; Sir C. Forbes, Bart.; N. B. Edmonstone, Esq.; Lieut.-Col. Doyle; Major Carnac; Col. Francklin; Major Close; and R. Clarke Esq., in the place of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone; Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart.; W. B. Bayley, Esq.; Lieut.-Col. Bowler; Lieut.-Col. Colebrooke; Chas. Elliott, Esq.; R. Jenkins, Esq.; and Professor Wilson.

A general meeting of the Society took place on the 16th May; the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston in the chair.

Several valuable donations were presented, including a prayer in twenty-four languages, published at the expense of Mr. Sheriff Raphael; by Professor Burnouf, his *Commentaire sur le Yaçna;* by Professor Schmidt, his grammar and dictionary of the Mongol language; by Sir Charles Forbes, bart. the duplicate of a petition to the House of Commons, from natives of Bombay—Christians, Jews, Chinese, Parsis, Mohammedans, and Hindus, upwards of 4,000 in number, the whole of whose signatures are attached. The petition is in three languages, *viz.* English, Gujarátí, and Mahratta. Dr. Ainslie presented an historical sketch of the Introduction of Christianity into India.

Mr. Mitchell was elected a resident member of the Society.

An interesting and valuable paper, by John Edye, Esq., on the sea-ports, and the resources of the forests, on the coast of Malabar, was read.

The next general meeting will take place on the 20th June.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Illustrations of the Botany and other Branches of the Natural History of the Himalaya Mountains, and of the Flora of Cashmere. By J. Forbes Royle, Esq., F.L.S., &c. Part VI. Imp. 4to., *with* coloured plates, 2*l*s.

Topography of Thebes, and General View of Egypt; being a short Account of the Principal Objects worthy of Notice in the Valley of the Nile, to the Second Cataract and Wadee Samneh, with the Fyoom Oases, &c. &c. By I. G. Wilkinson, Esq. 8vo. Plates, &c. £1. 10*s*.

Notices of the Holy Land, and of other Places mentioned in the Scriptures; including Arabia, Egypt, Greece, and Rome; visited in the years 1832-33. By the Rev. R. Spence Hardy. Plates. 12mo. 9*s*.

A Pilgrimage to the Holy Land; comprising Recollections, Sketches, and Reflections, made during a Tour in the East, in 1832-33. By Alphonse De Lamartine, Member of the French Academy. 3 vols. sm. 8vo. £1. 16*s*.

Oriental Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures, collected from the Customs, Manners, Rites, Superstitions, Traditions, &c. &c. of the Hindoos, during a Residence in the East of nearly Fourteen Years. By Joseph Roberts, Corresponding Member of the Royal Asiatic Society. 8vo. 18*s*.

Journal of a Visit to Constantinople, and some of the Greek Islands, in 1833. By John Auldjo, Esq., F.G.S. Plates. 8vo. 10*s*. 6*d*.

Ten Years in South Africa, including a Description of the Wild Sports of that Country. By Lieut. J. W. Moodie, 21st Fusileers. 2 vols. 8vo., with plates. £1. 8*s*.

A Voyage of Discovery to Africa and Arabia, performed in H.M. Ships *Leven* and *Barracouta*, from 1822 to 1831, under the Command of Capt. F. W. W. Owen, R.N. By Capt. Thomas Boteler, R.N. 2 vols. 8vo., with plates. £1*s*. 10*s*.

A Voyage Round the World. By James Holman, R.N., F.R.S. Vol. III. (including the Cormoro Islands, Zanzibar, Ceylon, Madras, &c.). By James Holman, R.N., F.R.S. 8vo. 14*s*.

History of the British Colonies. By R. Montgomery Martin, Esq. Vol. IV., containing "Africa, Australasia, &c." 8vo. 21*s*.

History and Present Condition of the Barbary States. By the Rev. M. Russell, LL.D. 12mo. 5*s*. (Written for the "Edinburgh Cabinet Library.")

England, France, Russia, and Turkey. Fourth Edition. 8vo. 2*s*. 6*d*.

The Sultan Mahmoud, and Mehemet Ali Pasha. By the Author of "England, France, Russia, and Turkey." 8vo. 2*s*.

China and the English; or the Character, &c. of Chinese. By the Rev. Jacob Abbott. 18mo. 2*s*. 6*d*. (Reprinted from the American edition).

The Dispatches of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington. Compiled from Official Documents, by Lieut. Col. Gurwood. Vol. III., being Supplementary to Vols. I. and II., "India." 8vo. 20*s*.

ON THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF INDIA.

No. I.

THERE are few objects of greater political importance to this country, than a knowledge of the resources of India. They have, consequently, been a fruitful theme of discussion and declamation; yet, notwithstanding the talent which has been applied to it by statists and the press of India and England, the subject has hitherto received but a general investigation, and, until the inquiry is carried into particulars, it cannot have much practical utility.

If any reliance can be placed on statistical facts, collected from the former history of India and the tradition of the natives, the wealth of the people generally must have been greater in ancient times than at present. There can be little doubt that it decayed much during the period of disturbance which preceded the acquisition of the country by Britain; and that, under her dominion, it has undergone some improvement. But the general poverty of the people, the wretched condition of certain districts, and the tendency in the public revenues to decline, indicate small progress towards the recovery of even the uncertain prosperity which the people anciently possessed, and display no evidence of the great improvement of India which was anticipated from her connexion with Britain.

The writer of the following pages would not have ventured upon a subject of so much extent and difficulty, had not the nature of his pursuits, and his opportunities of observation, led him to the conviction that there are certain important truths connected with the economy of India, which have not attracted the attention they merit; and that, through judicious measures grounded upon these truths, the revenues of both people and government might, with certainty, be augmented: to what extent, may appear in the sequel.

Since the greater part of the revenue of the state in India is, and must ever be, drawn directly from the land, the following pages will be devoted to the consideration of the produce of the land, as the source of revenue.

In political economy, as in some other sciences, there are certain established maxims, which have grown too common-place to be often dwelt upon; hence, many persons, who would at once admit them as general truths, overlook their application in particular cases. This is especially observable in discussions upon the agricultural resources of India. Persons, whose talents and public situations give them much influence, may be frequently found objecting to any proposal for rendering agricultural labour in India more productive, on the ground that, if successful, it would create general distress by throwing labourers out of employment. And yet, in the same breath, they will lament the declining state of the public revenue, and insist on the necessity of devising measures for its improvement. These persons must overlook the fact, that every fraction of rent the land yields is derived from labourers thrown out of employment;—that the time was, when the land would only feed those who tilled it; and that no rent came from it until some of its labourers were thrown out of employment; that (the produce remaining the same) the rent cannot be increased but by throwing more labourers out of employment, and *that the need which those thrown out of employment have of the produce, gives the rent whatever of value it possesses.*

The universal employment of money, in payments and exchanges of all kinds, does certainly keep the true principles of barter so much out of view,

as to occasion their being overlooked in numerous instances. In no fiscal department, perhaps, is this more observable, or more to be regretted, than in that of the land-revenue of India. The oversight alluded to, palpable as it must appear upon reflection, has too assuredly led to a world of misconception. The produce which yields the revenue, and the labour which it commands, are constantly lost sight of, while the money, which is their token, engrosses attention. Otherwise, it would have been better considered, that (with the exception of revenue from the plant yielding the exported produce) all the produce-revenue of India, before it can be turned to account by the government, must be expended in the country, in giving employment to the people who consume it. In a still ruder state of agriculture, these people formed part of the husbandmen. During ancient times, through agricultural improvement, they were by degrees thrown out of work; their labour was then available as rent or revenue, the instrument which commanded it being the produce they stood in need of, and which could then be raised without their aid by those who continued occupied upon the land. Nothing, then, can be clearer than that the first fraction of rent (the produce remaining the same) can only be obtained by throwing labourers out of work; and can then only be made use of by employing these labourers; and that it is their labour which constitutes the wealth of the government.

Manifest as this important truth may appear, there cannot be a doubt that it is never adverted to. It is kept out of view by the dazzling money, which every-where intervenes as the token of this labour-revenue. This labour fills the ranks of the army in the persons of the soldiery; it supplies all the local wants of the European officers, and is remitted to Europe in the form of its own products, to purchase the articles they consume, and to support their families in England. In the civil and financial departments, it is this labour, set free from agriculture, which supplies all that the government or its servants expend in India and in England.

In short, the whole wealth of the government, derived from the land, is comprised in labour set free from agriculture; and must increase or decrease, according as more or less labourers are set free. Their labour is the revenue. It is that which can alone be turned to account. The produce of the soil is of no other use than as it is the instrument which commands this labour; and the money or token is of course of no value, except as it is the representative of this instrument.

Had the important truth, that labour set free from agriculture was itself the real revenue of the state, been always present in the minds of those who, for a century, have governed India, there can hardly be a doubt, that strenuous exertions would long since have been made *to set free agricultural labour in India to the utmost possible extent.* It would have been manifest, that no changes in the revenue-systems could effect any material increase of the revenue, unless combined with measures for rendering agricultural labour more productive, so as to set free labour to be available as revenue. Such an argument as the following would not then have been common:—

"That agricultural improvements cannot be attempted until the public revenue is in a prosperous state; for that it is now too limited to cover the public expenses, and was pressing heavily on the people, whose distresses would only be increased were many labourers thrown out of employment through agricultural improvements; and that this would add to the embarrassment of the government."* The true interpretation of this argument is as

* The writer has heard this very argument repeatedly used, in one form or another, by functionaries connected with the Indian service, and by persons in England.

follows: "That no attempts can be made to render agricultural labour more productive, *until after* it has been rendered more productive; that it is not sufficiently productive at present; and that this unproductiveness of agricultural labour occasions that demanded of the people to be with difficulty spared; and that their difficulties would only be increased by *increasing the productiveness of their labour and enabling them to spare with ease the labour demanded;* and that this *increasing of the revenue-fund of the government would add to its embarrassments!*" This is a true and strict interpretation of a very common argument. The writer hopes, therefore, he need not apologize for having detained the reader so long in the discussion of what may be to him political truisms; but which in general suffer neglect as dangerous as these truths are *important.*

He will now presume it to be abundantly clear, that the government land-revenue consists in labour set free from agriculture, and employed, directly and indirectly, by the government; and, consequently, that the increase of this fund of labour is itself an increase of the fund of revenue, wherever the revenue is not permanently fixed. Had there been no public revenue when we took possession of India, each man being fully occupied in raising the food needed by his family, and had the little progress Indian agriculture has yet made taken place *since*, instead of *before*, our rule, so that, with the growth of the productiveness of labour, the cultivators on each given surface decreasing in number, there had been a gradual growth of the revenue, until it had risen to its present amount, it would then have been manifest to the commonest reflection that the revenue consisted of nothing more than a command of the labour set free from agriculture, and that the revenue-produce was the instrument which commanded it.

This leads us to a very important and difficult inquiry; namely, what portion of the labourers is at present available as revenue? or, in other words (speaking of the instrument which commands their services), what portion of the gross produce of the soil of India is at present yielded up as rent to the government?

The great importance of this inquiry will appear from all that has been said, and from whence it follows that, according as the portion of the produce now taken is large or small, must labour in India be more or less productive; that is, nearer to, or farther from, the utmost limit of productiveness it could attain. In the former case, little further improvement could be hoped for; but in the latter—that is, if the portion of the produce yielded as rent is at present small—the room for improvement must be great.

Now, it has been commonly supposed that, upon an average, one-third of the gross produce of the land in India is taken in rent by the government; if this were really the case, it would indicate a degree of productiveness which the writer can affirm is not to be found upon trial in any one process of Indian labour. The inquiry is, therefore, a highly interesting as well as an important one.

Grounded upon the general assumption, that one-third at least of the fruit of the soil is wrested from the Indian husbandman, the charge of gross extortion on the part of the government of India every where meets the eye and the ear, in the writings and speeches of politicians, especially in England. Acting, it would appear, upon ancient authorities—such as the Institutes of Menu and the ordinance of the Emperor Akbar—the Indian government has given currency to this assumption, by fixing the demand upon the produce at about one-third, and directing their officers to carry their collections to this extent,

wherever the revenue settlement is not permanent; and, upon this authority, the proportion of one-third would seem to be generally assumed as the draught of the East-India Company's Government upon the produce of the soil of India:

It is, therefore, with the utmost deference to so many and high authorities that the writer ventures to declare his opinion, that nothing like one-third of the gross produce of the soil of their territories is (or can at present be) taken in rent by the Company; and to adduce the following arguments, which will, he thinks, establish the fact, that, upon an average, the collections do not, and cannot, amount to more than one-tenth of the produce.

At the outset of the undertaking, it might appear necessary to combat the original authority upon which the current opinion is founded; and, in the first instance, to show either a change in the condition of the country, or some error in the estimate of the native statesman who caused the ordinance of Akbar to be issued. True statistical testimony of those days, were it procurable, would probably inform us both of a decline in the wealth of the country, and of errors in the estimates of the native politicians; but these conjectures may be deferred until the treatment of the question upon surer grounds shall have led to a demonstration which renders the admission of them unavoidable.

There are two courses which might be followed for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of the portion of the produce yielded up for revenue by the cultivators of India—the direct and the indirect. By the direct method, the average produce of the country, for several years, having been ascertained, the proportion the government demand bore to it would be at once known. This may at first appear the easiest and simplest course, and it has been repeatedly attempted in the assessments of different districts. But the experience of any attentive officer, too judicious to be deceived by plausible appearances, must convince him of the utter impracticability of arriving at even an approximate knowledge of the produce of a single district. Where the European collector is placed alone among agents, every one of whom is interested in deceiving him, and liable themselves to be practised upon by their subordinates, it were vain to hope for any near estimate of the produce, though all the land were equally cultivated, the fields all of one known size and quality, and the crop always of the same kind; but where the means of supervision by Europeans are very limited, and the climate admits of their exposure to the weather during but few months of the year, there is, in the measurement of the lands alone, the utmost latitude for error and fraud. Again; since there is a variety of crops, differing from each other much in value; since different soils yield various quantities of the same crop, the crop of some soils being three times that of others; since the produce of the same soil differs greatly in different years; and since it is the interest of the cultivators to involve the inquirer in all possible difficulties, by changing their crops, by negligent cultivation, by shifting their exertions from one soil to another, and by deceiving and bribing the canoon-goes,* too willing to be bribed and deceived; where, in short, there must be so very many and considerable errors, there can hardly be a doubt that the aggregate error, compounded of the whole of them, must ever prove so large in amount, as to render unavailing every attempt to attain, by direct inquiry, any knowledge of the average annual produce of the soil of India. Even the most honest native officer, who should have succeeded in pushing his inquiries to the attainment of a correct knowledge of the produce of some village, and

* The calculators of the produce.

who perceived that any higher demand upon it than the present (though this should in truth only be ten per cent. of the whole produce) might ruin the cultivators, would scarcely hesitate to reply to his superiors' inquiry, that he had fixed the demand according to the rate ordered by the "sircar." He would be conscious that he had taken all that could be spared, and that even the government interests would suffer by a real assessment as high as the nominal one. It is true that, through the peaching of some jealous parties, the collection from a village may be proved occasionally below the nominal amount; but this is likely to lead to no other result, than the holder's becoming a defaulter should the assessment be pushed; and then, to the most solemn assurances, any quantity of evidence which can be desired may be produced to prove that the first account was false; so that rarely, upon one single village, can it be possible that certain knowledge should long be possessed: how much less, then, as to the produce of a district, and *à fortiori* as to that of the whole country!

The other indirect course for estimating the value of the produce of the soil in India, though from its nature necessarily imperfect, will, the writer believes, afford by much the nearest approximation, and that most to be relied on. The imperfect state of the data we have, forbids our hoping to attain precision in the estimate. To such extent, however, as they will enable us to proceed, the information acquired may be received as absolute.

The truth of this will be apparent, according to the number and variety of the arguments by which we arrive at similar, or nearly similar, conclusions.

Now, there are presented to us four distinct methods of procedure, founded upon separate and independent data; upon these may be rested numerous arguments, all of which the writer believes will be found to lead to one result; namely, that the value of the annual produce of the land is more than ten times the public revenue from the land; or that the landholders do not and cannot, at present, yield up more than one-tenth of their produce as rent to the government. Each of these methods is sufficiently conclusive in the result to which it leads. One of them especially requires statistical data for the establishment of its argument, such as must be granted, and the demonstration resulting from the argument admitted. This argument will be reserved to the last.

With the view of simplifying the question, we may make the territories of a single presidency, that of Bengal, the subject of the present inquiry.

For the first method, by which it will appear that the whole produce of the territories under the Bengal presidency is upwards of ten times the revenue-portion of it, the following data are required:—

1. The extent of land yielding produce under the Bengal presidency.

Desirous of avoiding every undue advantage, the writer will leave out of account those districts which would serve to swell the estimate of the surface without adding proportionally to the value of the produce of these territories. The newly-acquired eastern districts, and the small ones in Central India, together with that of Almora in the hill provinces, being omitted, the territories in question contain, according to the best authority, a surface of not less than 230,000 square miles, and comprised in the following districts: Cuttack, Bengal, Behar, Benares, Rohilkund, the Dooab, Bundelkund, and the Agra and Delhi districts. A very small part of this territory, in Bengal and Behar, is hilly; nearly the whole of it is a champaign country, of great natural fertility. Of the whole, the portion uncultivated may amount to one-third, since some parts are too sandy, and others, though of good quality, are neglected.

It has been estimated within one-third. Let the uncultivated land, however, be granted to amount to rather more than one-third, and there will yet remain a cultivated surface of at least 150,000 square miles in the territories under the presidency of Bengal.

2. The next datum is the cultivated surface in England and Wales. According to the last surveys, the total area has been fixed below 58,000 square miles, of which the arable and pasture lands amount to about 48,000 square miles.

3. The next point is the comparative fertility of the two countries. Where good land in India is well watered, its fertility greatly exceeds that of any land in England. That he may proceed with the utmost caution, the writer will allow much greater general fertility to cultivated land in England, on account of the rude and careless husbandry of India. But of the 150,000 square miles yielding produce, in the part of India under consideration, nearly the whole is arable land; whereas of the 48,000 square miles of productive land in England, less than the half is of this character: the greater part is pasturage. It cannot then be doubted, that, upon the whole, the productiveness of arable land in India is equal, at the least, to the mean between the productiveness of the arable and pasture land of England.

4. The fourth datum needed is the value of the whole agricultural produce of the 48,000 square miles in England and Wales, upon an average of many seasons, and estimated with wheat at a given price. The most moderate estimate of the value of the whole produce, reduced to the price of wheat at 60s. the quarter, would make the total produce of England and Wales to be worth, when wheat is at that price, £110,000,000 sterling per annum, yielded by a surface of 48,000 square miles of arable land and pasturage.

5. The fifth point is the comparative price of produce, generally, in England and India. Wheat may be made the standard, as it is the chief article of produce over one-half of the territories under consideration, and as its price may be so taken, that an equal value of labour in Bengal shall be found to command a corresponding value of rice, or wheat, at the price fixed. This being attended to, wheat cannot be valued at less than 1s. 6d. per bushel, or 12s. per quarter, throughout India. This, compared with the standard assumed for England,* makes the price of produce in India one-fifth of that taken for England.

Our data are, then, 1. A productive surface of the Indian territories in question of 150,000 square miles; 2. A productive surface in England and Wales of 48,000 square miles; 3. Equal productiveness upon the whole of the land yielding produce in the two countries; 4. Value of the produce of England and Wales (when wheat is at 60s. the quarter) not less than £110,000,000; 5. Produce in India one-fifth of the price it is in England, when wheat is at 60s. the quarter in the latter country.

We have then the following proportion: as 48,000 square miles (the surface of England) is to £110,000,000 (the value of its produce), so are 150,000 square miles (the cultivated surface of the Indian territories) to £343,750,000, the value of the produce of the latter, at the prices of England. This divided by five, to reduce the estimate to the low prices of India, gives £68,750,000 as the value in India of the agricultural produce of the territories under the Bengal presidency. How any other conclusion can be drawn from this comparison does not appear, unless the data are questioned. But each fact

* It matters not what standard is assumed, so long as the value of the whole produce of England is brought to that standard.

examined separately appears to be under, not over-rated. Thus, the cultivated surface of India has been taken at the lowest, while that of England is at the highest, estimate. Again; the fertility of England has been here supposed far greater than that of India; the pasturage of the former having been supposed nearly equal to the arable land of India; whereas the capability of the latter, under proper treatment, is known to exceed that of any land in England. Lastly, produce in India has been rated below the price it bears in any but the poorest districts. After a sacrifice in its grounds of such amount, the argument still leads to the result, that the value of the agricultural produce of the territories under the Bengal presidency is not less than £68,750,000 per annum, taken at the prices of India.

The second method of argument requires as its data, 1. The population of the territories in question; 2. The average income of a family of five persons.

The population of these territories has been variously stated, and a correct census could not easily be taken of it. The writer is of opinion that the population has, in general, been under-rated in the rural districts, and over-rated in the cities; but, upon the whole, the rate is perhaps too low. Taking, however, the most moderate estimate, the population of these territories is 70,000,000. With respect to the average income of each family of five persons, some acquaintance with the habits and means of the poorer classes in India admits of the writer's forming a judgment. A family of five of the poorest class cannot long be supported on less than two rupees a month, which will be wholly consumed in food of the coarsest kind. The people of this class reside chiefly in the environs of towns; their employment is uncertain, and they are in general the most degraded. The income of a family of five of the better class of labourers may be estimated at Rs. 3½ a month; often paid in grain. Of this the husband may earn from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 3 a month, and the wife and children from As. 8 to R. 1. Of craftsmen's families, the average income is about R. 1 more, or Rs. 4½ *per mensem*. These are the lowest orders. If the incomes of the whole body, including all the European officers in the state, the wealthiest of citizens, the substantial zemindars, together with all the lower orders, were reduced to one average, it would not, we may presume, amount to less than Rs. 5 *per mensem*, among every five individuals throughout the country. From these data, then—namely, a population of seventy millions, and an average income of Rs. 5 to every five individuals—there result Rs. 84,00,00,000, or £84,000,000 nearly, as the total annual income of the people of these territories. Large as this sum may appear to those who, viewing the means and habits of the poorest classes, overlook the vast extent of the cultivated surface and of the population, the writer entertains little doubt that it is not much, if at all, above the true amount; and in a country where wheat is at 12s. a quarter, it indicates a condition of extreme poverty in the people; it shows the natives of India to have no more food and comfort than would fall to the people of England, were they reduced to live upon less than one-half of the wheat raised, the other half, together with all the other produce of the country, and all the cattle, having been destroyed, and nearly all their manufacturing products annihilated. Poor as is the condition of the natives of India, it is not worse than this.

Of the annual income of the people, the portion accumulated can be but very small; the great bulk of them are living from hand to mouth, and of those who hoard, most expend the larger part of the capital saved, before their death. Let the savings, however, from the whole incomes of the nation, be supposed to amount to four per cent. We have next to deduct from the whole

the portion expended by them in their secondary wants and luxuries. Though it should be supposed that the whole of the incomes of the Europeans in India, and of the wealthy Mussulmans, were thus expended, and though these wants of the mass of the people should be rated much above what they really are, the outlay on secondary necessaries and luxuries in India would not be found to amount to 12 per cent. of the national income. The scanty clothing, and few vessels of brass, which form the chief part of the secondary necessaries of the bulk of the people, cannot indeed amount annually to more than eight per cent. of the cost of the food of their families. Allowing, however, twelve per cent. for secondary necessaries and luxuries, and four per cent. for annual accumulations, there are sixteen per cent. to be deducted from the £84,000,000, leaving about £70,500,000 as the lowest estimate of the value of the produce of the land. The writer is ready to admit this to be an estimate made upon very vague calculations; but he believes the inaccuracy consists in the estimate being too low. No allowance has been made for the plant, which yields all the commercial produce of the country, and which would serve to swell the estimated value of the produce of the soil.

The third method proposed for arriving at the knowledge, that the produce of the land in India cannot be less than ten times the portion yielded to the government as rent, is obtained by various comparisons between certain known expenses and the proportion they appear to bear to the whole expenses of the people. Thus, how serious have been the expenses of the department of public works! Twenty lacs of rupees are often paid away, in one year, in wages to workmen throughout the Bengal presidency; yet how small is the number of artisans any where employed, in comparison with the population of that place! and they are as nothing to that of the district. Expenses, felt to be of serious amount by the government, are often suddenly put a stop to; yet the whole people discharged find employment around: so small a part did they form of the neighbouring community. In the case of the commissariat department, we have a manifestation to the same effect. A large army, moving, as it does in India, with a great retinue of followers, and a prodigious number of animals, can obtain the greater part of its supplies from the districts it moves through, with no long previous arrangement on the part of the commissariat. In these cases, the local expenditure bears a tenfold greater proportion to the surrounding country, than do the whole expenses of the government to the country at large. But if the land-revenue alone, and therefore its expenditure also, did really amount to one-third of the produce of the soil, the local expenses of such an army would soon amount to many times the value of the whole produce of a district; yet, so far from swallowing up the whole produce, the people do not part with more than they can spare without distress. It cannot amount to more than a small part of it, for the people remain undisturbed in their occupations; yet, probably, more than one-half of the supplies of the army had been collected within the district. Again; in the case of the Burmese war, we have evidence of another kind. The desolate state of the countries entered by one portion of the army, required that their supplies should be conveyed from the British territories; yet how trifling a part of the produce was consumed, and of the population employed, while millions sterling were being annually expended! The outlay was not felt in the country generally. Its effect was almost confined to Calcutta, and there felt chiefly by the shipping and merchants; but, according to the common estimate, a sum equal to the value of all the produce of the country for a year must have been laid out in the eastern extremity of the country during the war. Had this really been the case, it

would have affected the price of produce in a manner ruinous to the landholders of western India, and to the consumers of produce in Bengal; but, as its effects were scarcely perceptible beyond the presidency, it is plain that, large as the outlay was, it must have been as nothing in comparison with the value of the produce of the whole land.

In the known value of the salt consumed in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, we have another form of this argument. The value of the salt which passes out of the Company's golas annually, together with that smuggled sea-ways and from the west of India, exceeds £2,000,000 per annum. By the time it is diffused over the whole country, and parcelled out by retailers, its price must be nearly doubled. But let it be taken at an advance of one-half only. It is consumed, then, at a cost to the people of £3,000,000, and the population consuming it is estimated at 30,000,000. An inquiry into the average outlay of a native in salt would show, that, at the utmost, it amounted to one-twelfth of all his other expenses in produce. To the produce of home-consumption has to be added that of commerce, and it would be absurd to rate the whole cost at less than fifteen times that of the salt consumed, or £45,000,000. At this rate, the value of the produce raised throughout the whole of the territories of the presidency would exceed £90,000,000 per annum; a sum, perhaps, not one-fifth, at the most, above the true amount.

The last method which presents itself, for obtaining the highest limit to which the portion of the produce of India taken in revenue can amount, appears to admit of no gainsaying. It proceeds upon data distinct from any of those hitherto employed, and such as may be established in a manner which does not seem to leave any room for doubt. It is, therefore, independent of the fate of the preceding arguments, sure as their general results appear to be.

The data now required are, 1st, the proportion which the agricultural population of the territories in question bears to the whole population; 2d, the proportion which the produce consumed by the agriculturists bears to that consumed by the rest of the people. These are subjects which have met with very little attention hitherto. It appears to have been conjectured by those who have taken any notice of the question, that not less than four-fifths of the people of India belong to the agricultural classes. This estimate, however, is doubtless too low. A comparison drawn from the known proportion in certain states in Europe will, the writer thinks, lead inevitably to the conclusion, that in India the agricultural population amounts, at the very least, to five-sixths of the whole. The population of each of the following states being divided into twelve parts, there are employed in agriculture,

In England, 4 parts in 12.
France, 8 parts in 12.
Italy, 9 parts in 12.

If so great a difference obtains between England and France, it will be but a small superiority to allow Italy over India, if we suppose that, while it has nine in twelve engaged in agriculture, India has ten in twelve so occupied. It is true that Italy has lost her commercial greatness; but the commerce of India is more trifling still when compared with the population. Italy, in her numerous cities, has a much larger urban population in proportion than India. We find her peasantry to have many more secondary wants than those of India; they are in general clad from head to foot, and make use of a variety of cottage-furniture. On the other hand, the almost denuded persons of the natives of India, and their empty dwellings, indicate the lowest demand of secondary

necessaries; and little room, therefore, for a manufacturing and commercial population. In Italy, the middling classes are numerous, and more of them occupied in the fine arts and learned professions (including the church) than in any other country. Lastly, royal courts, giving support to multitudes of officers and retainers, are numerous in Italy. In the provinces we are considering in India, there is but one seat of government; and the armies in the Italian states bear a three-fold greater proportion to the population than does that of the Bengal presidency. To assume, therefore, a difference in the disposal of the population of Italy and India of only one-twelfth in favour of the urban population of the former, is certainly to estimate the standard of enjoyment in the latter country too high. Since, then, Italy has nine in twelve attached to her agriculture, India must have more than ten in every twelve so occupied. Let us, however, rest upon this number; namely, five-sixths of the whole, as the proportion of the agricultural population of India.

2. The other datum required is the proportion which the produce consumed by the agriculturists bears to that consumed by the rest of the people. The whole produce of the soil may be divided into two portions; one, the plant yielding the exported commercial produce; the other, and by far the more valuable part, the produce consumed by the population and their cattle. The latter is the grand portion, and we have to consider in what proportion it is disposed of between the agricultural and manufacturing population. As to the quantity of food respectively needed by the two classes, no one can doubt that the active labour of the husbandman must excite a larger appetite, and require more to support him under it, than does the sedentary occupation of the mechanic. Neither will any one familiar with the condition of the lower classes throughout India doubt the fact, that, upon the whole, the agriculturists are as well fed as the other classes. In every village of the former is one or more zemindaree family of substance sufficient to admit of their partaking of whatever produce they raise; while, for every shroff or buniah in a town, there are hundreds of starving mechanics, ill-supported by a population, whose wants beyond a bare subsistence are so limited. In a rude country, where the markets are far distant, where the roads are of the worst kind, and money is scarce and slowly circulated, a handful of meal out of the large village heap is valued much less by the husbandman than is the like quantity by the artisan, who has to purchase it, and at a price thus heightened, and who takes it from the scanty stock tied up in the corner of his sheet, and seen to wane away before the money is handled by which the next week's purchase is to be effected. The consumption by the former equals, at least, if it does not exceed, that by the latter. There is not any luxurious profusion on the part of the few wealthy citizens* in India which can materially raise the standard of enjoyment in cities, as is the case in Europe. The wealthy Hindoos, with few exceptions, add but little to what were the expenses of their board in their poorer days. Lest it should be argued, that although, in point of quantity, the agriculturists do consume their full proportion of the produce, some large allowance must be made for the superior quality of the food of the citizens, it may be observed, that there does not appear to be any material difference in the quality of the food consumed by the corresponding ranks of the two classes. Wheat is among the most valuable of their crops; yet of all raised over the whole country, but a fraction can find its way to the cities,—that only of the neighbouring country, or in the vicinity of the navigable rivers. The great number of carts entering a bazaar, or of boats lying off it, may appear to

* The total value of the produce consumed at the tables of the *European* community, were it double what it is, would be too trifling a portion of the whole to be worthy of notice.

countenance the idea that a large part of the valuable grain of the country finds its way to the cities; but a little calculating reflection will inform any one that, were half of the wheat of the country alone put in motion, the roads would present an uninterrupted line of carts, and the river of boats, for hundreds of miles, instead of the few, straggling vehicles, which attract no notice, until collected at the bazaar of some city. The fact is, wheat and barley form the food of nearly all classes, during the greater part of the year, in the western provinces; while rice does so in Bengal. None but those in an abject condition of poverty live entirely on the coarser grains. Lastly, nearly all the cattle (in India prodigiously numerous) have to be supported by the agriculturists. All these facts being considered, it can scarcely be questioned that, man for man, the agriculturists, with their cattle, consume produce in worth equal to that consumed by the other classes unburthened with cattle; especially if it is kept in view, that the enhancement in price, which the food of the citizen undergoes, is a separate question, the present referring solely to its value, as to quality and quantity.

The basis, then, of our argument rests on these two propositions, 1. An agricultural population amounting to five-sixths of the whole; 2. Equal habits of consumption of produce on the part of the rural and urban population. From these propositions flows the direct consequent, that the agricultural population consumes five-sixths of the produce of the soil. It is also manifest, that no portion of the produce they consume can be taken as revenue. It may be said never to pass out of their hands; for, should any part of it be sold by the zemindar to-day, it must be re-purchased to supply the village wants to-morrow. Five-sixths, then, of the whole produce of the soil (the commercial plant excepted) are consumed in the support of the agricultural population, and are utterly intactible as revenue. This is a conclusion of our argument, which there appears to be no means of avoiding. Eighty-four per cent., then, of the produce of the soil forms the food and material* of the clothing of the agriculturists; about sixteen per cent. remains, out of which the revenue of the government may be taken. But it must not be imagined that the whole, or much more than half, of this remainder even is available as revenue. Simple as the habits of the people are, they are above those of beasts; they have some clothing, and their food is cooked, for which vessels of brass or copper are required; their females are fully clad in printed calicoes, and almost all of them have some ornaments; they consume a certain quantity of foreign produce, as betel-nut, &c. In short, the agriculturists supply the food which sustains all that portion of the urban population not supported by the government and its servants, and receive in return all these secondary necessaries of life. Keeping in view the very simple habits of the natives, we may suppose it possible, that six of the remaining sixteen parts of the produce will suffice for purchasing the secondary necessaries of the agriculturists from the other classes. This allowance bears so small a proportion to their sustenance, when compared with the proportion borne by the secondary necessaries of the poorest of European peasantry to the sustenance of these, that we may rather doubt if any but a people absolutely barbarous, could confine these wants within so narrow bounds. Since their primary necessaries consume eighty-four parts of every hundred of the produce, if their secondary wants and luxuries can be covered with six parts, the latter are but one-fourteenth of the former. Now, this is less than only one of their secondary necessaries amounts to,

* Namely, the cotton, while in the state of agricultural plant, which forms the matter of the clothing they wear.

namely, the salt they consume, as we have already seen. Let us, however, rest upon this estimate, that the argument may have the greater stability. Now, just as the eighty-four per cent., or five-sixths of the produce, is totally consumed by the agriculturists in their sustenance, so is the six per cent. in their other wants. It is bartered for secondary necessaries to the other classes. The agriculturists receive plain and printed calicoes, brass vessels and ornaments, spices and benedictions, from the weaver and the dyer, the goldsmith and the brazier, the merchant and the brahmin, and these take their exchangeable value in grain. Each party reciprocally puts an end, by *consuming* it, to this portion of the products of the labour of the other. By no possibility can any of this portion be yielded to the collector of revenue. If taken, it would involve with it, as a necessary consequence, a further contraction on the part of the agriculturist of his already limited wants: eighty-four and six, or ninety parts, therefore, in every hundred of the produce of the soil in India (the commercial plant excepted) can form no part of the government revenue; it must be collected from the remaining ten per cent. There are only two ways by which this conclusion can be evaded, and the common estimate supported. Either by questioning our first proposition, that five-sixths of the population are agricultural, or by affirming that one-tenth of the people consumes one-*third of the produce*. Let it be borne in mind, that this present argument is quite independent of the statistical data sought out for the former arguments. It has no connexion with the numerical amount of the population, neither with the extent of cultivated surface in India, nor with its productiveness when compared with England, nor with the average annual income of the families of the land. All these may be unknown quantities; they may be *double* or the half of what the writer has assumed in his former arguments; yet shall the present argument retain its full force. It requires for its establishment but these data: *that* five-sixths of the population of India are agricultural; that the agriculturists burdened with the cattle do, man for man, consume at the least an equal value of produce with the other classes not so burdened; and that the secondary necessaries of the agriculturists do, at the least, amount in value to one-fourteenth of their food. All these are facts which, the writer thinks, have been abundantly established. To suppose that ten parts of the people consumed thirty-three parts of the produce, while ninety parts of the people had to satisfy their wants and those of the cattle upon sixty-six parts of the produce, or that each man of the former consumed 4½ times the quantity allowed to each man of the latter, allowing nothing for the cattle, would be to assign to the former excessive powers of digestion and productiveness of labour, such as one class of labourers in a country can never possess over the rest. Had they the power to consume it, whence could they derive the means of purchase? or had they the means of purchase, with what a bulimy must they be afflicted before they could consume it! With the exception of a few ghee-fattened buniahs, this class,—namely, the inhabitants of Indian towns,—do indeed, bear, for the most part, one of the characteristics of that disease—emaciation, but from a cause probably the opposite to over-feeding.

Ten per cent., then, of the general produce of the soil in India appears to be all that can at present be yielded as revenue.

The reader will have remarked that the whole of the provinces under the Bengal presidency have been collectively made the subject of the preceding inquiry; and he may have been struck with the writer's omitting to distinguish between the amount of demand on the produce of the territories under the permanent settlements, and that on the produce of the western provinces. The demand upon the latter is undoubtedly heavier than upon the former; but the difference cannot be so great as to some may appear. The highest proportion yielded,—that from some of the western provinces,—may amount to one-eighth of the produce, and that from Bengal to one-twelfth. This relative proportion of the two is, however, wholly conjectural. It is the mean of them, whatever may be the difference, which, the writer maintains, cannot exceed, if indeed it amounts to, one-tenth of the produce.

JULIUS JEFFREYS.

THE POETICAL REMAINS OF A LATE STUDENT AT BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

No. VIII.

HYMN TO HOPE.

From the Italian of Marino.

O Speme, o vivo Fiore,
Restoro degli spirti afflitti ed egri,
Tu qual' più trisio core
T'accoglie fra i pensier torbidi, e negri,
Buonfortì, e rallegri, &c.

O Hope, O living flower,
Bloom on us in our darken'd hour;
Thou, that dost impart
Thy balm unto the troubled heart,
Soothe us, cheer us, when we cry—
Fair blossom of the sky!
Nurtur'd by a simple hand
In thy blessed native land,
Garlands ever bright and fair
Of thee are twined for angels' hair.*

Hail, joyous flower, pure and sweet!
Not Hybla, in its green retreat,
Oft visited by wandering bee,
Nor the groves of Araby,
Are gladden'd by a flower like thee.
Breathing odour, thou dost dwell
In the meads of Asphodel;
There the infant cherubs find thee,
There their lily fingers bind thee;
Clust'ring round thee, like the bees
On the radiant orange trees.

O tender flower, meekly bright,
From Acheron no cloud of night
Shall shade thy blooming leaves, or sere
The purple April of thy year;

* In the same spirit of fantastic conceits, Lovelace, in his poem to a rose, calls it a

Vermilion ball that's given
From lip to lip in heaven.

No angry tempest ever shed
Its crushing waters on thy head,
That to the peaceful heaven doth rise
Beneath the Christian's watchful eyes.

Then hail, beloved flower!
Thou bloomest *in a happy hour*:
No wint'ry hail unkind,
No cutting northern wind,
Can bow thy head with grief,
Or chill the beauty of thy leaf.
Winds and storms are all *in* vain,
For thou art nurtur'd by the rain,
Softer than dew from summer skies—
The tears of tender, weeping eyes.

Thrice-hallow'd flower! to mortals given,
Glowing with the bloom of heaven;
Flower that *in* our bosom blows,
And o'er that desert garden throws
The odour of the rose;
Dear herald from Elysian bow'rs!
Messenger of happier hours!
Where, instead of fleeting May,
Summer shineth all the day,
And Faith no more with glimmering eye
Gazes through the misty sky;
Forgot each sorrow, pain, and care—
HER HARVEST-HOME IS THERE.

THE BUTTERFLY AND THE SOUL.

A Summer Reflection in the Fields.

Naître avec le printems, mourir avec les roses,
Sur l'aile de Zephir nager dans un ciel pur,
Balancé sur le sein des fleurs à peine écloses.

Lamartine.

BORN with the spring-time, *dying with the rose*;
Wafted by zephyrs through the purple sky;
Cradled 'mid gorgeous flowers that unclose
Their dewy bosoms to the morning's eye;
Steeping its colour'd wings of silvery bloom
In the rich moisture of that *sweet perfume*;
Then like a breath of summer-air to rise,
Or like a floating blossom through the skies:
Such thy fair fate, thrice-beauteous Butterfly!
And such too thine, unsatisfied Desire,
For ever wandering from flower to flower,
Rifling its bloom to soothe the passing hour,
Or *weaving* odorous garlands for the lyre.—
Flowers, wreaths, wither!—Seek that purer sky
Where flowers and odorous garlands never die.

A FOUNTAIN IN THE WOODS REVISITED.

Source limpide et murmurante,
Qui de la fente du rocher
Jaillis en nappe transparente
Sur l'herbe que tu vas coucher;

Les images de ma jeunesse
S'élèvent avec cette voix;
Elles m'inondent de tristesse,
Et je me souviens d'autrefois.

Harmonies Poétiques et Religieuses.

A WAND'RER from life's burning road
To these dark woods doth flee,
His brow, on which the sun hath glow'd,
He comes, sweet Spring, to cool in thee.

No spirit of an antique stream
Haunted a dwelling more divine,
More worthy of the poet's dream,
Than this green mossy shrine.

Thy temple is the emerald dome
Of sombre boughs intwin'd;
Thy oracles—the leafy gloom
Swept by the evening wind.

The green bough withers, and the leaf
Pines in the autumn cold,
When nature's heart *is sad with grief,*
And gentle Flora groweth old.

But thy clear stream of beauty flows
For ever through the quiet glen,
Cheering and blessing as it goes,
Nor asks the praise of men.

I hear thy shower of silver rain,
Falling like the plaintive cry
Of a lute's forsaken strain,
Weeping its tears of melody.

Softly those *murm'ring* tones unbind
Thoughts that time hath lull'd asleep;
And through the windows of the mind
The old familiar voices creep.

And Joy comes dancing to the eyes,
Now clouded oft with tears;
And Hope its ivied cittern tries,
And Folly whispers in my ears.

The stream of Time goes back with me,
And Memory, like a charmed boat
Gliding along a golden sea,
Around its flow'ry homes doth float.*

Dear wood! how well to me are known
The boughs by summer breezes fann'd;
The dark nest where the dove hath flown,
The water ruffled by my hand!

* The pleasant remembrances of other days, which may be said to breathe over the mind a delight and fragrancy.

And here, beneath these solemn bow'rs
Where Silence loves to pitch her tent,
I watch'd the white feet of the Hours
Silver the stainless element.

Till Moonlight o'er the glimmering lawn,
Meek Ghost of Darkness, glided by;
While Evening, liké a weary fawn,
Slept in the gardens of the sky.

For them life's sun its flush of light
Through every gath'ring vapour roll'd;
Alas! how soon the wind of night
Scatter'd those clouds of gold!

And Fancy's face no more to shine—
From her fair cave of Beauty fled;
Her eyes forgot to beam in mine,
Her feet forgot my bed.

Grief found me then, and through my breast
The storm began to sweep;
Again I sought the green-wood's rest,
But then, sweet Fount, I came to weep.

And thou, like a beloved friend,
Forsaken in my early years,
Thy sweet voice through my heart didst send,
Lulling asleep my tears.

Nor thoughtless do I sit and gaze
On thee, as on an idle book;
But, like the bard of ancient days,
I read a sermon in a brook.*

Thou guidest me, as by the hand
Of some meek spirit link'd in mine,
Into an ever-blooming land,
A land of brighter streams than thine.

And ev'ry sparkling drop that falls,—
Dear charmer of the sylvan-green,—
Unto my musing heart recalls
The Omnipotent—Unseen.

Through dreary wood and wither'd lea,
Thy lucid water flows;
Cheering the faint heart of the tree,
Waking the eyelids of the rose.†

So in the Christian's panting breast
The springs of living water rise,
Murmuring of the Land of Rest,
Of sweeter flowers, of brighter skies.

Mourn not, my heart, the idle hours
That I these pleasant paths have trod,
Musing among the peaceful bow'rs,
Where Nature leads me up to God.

* And this our life, exempt from public haunt,
Find tongues in trees, books in the running brook,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing.
Shakespeare.

† Should the reader censure this as a conceit, the writer, without impugning the force of the criticism, would refer him to the Italian poets of the seventeenth century, and to Crashaw among their English followers, where a similar image is frequently employed.

THE FUKEER OF ALLAHABAD.

Chapter II.

When the travellers approached the city of Allahabad, nothing was talked about except the extraordinary sanctity of a fukeer, who had dwelled for the last twenty years under a tree. Never for an instant, either during the rains, the hot winds, or the cold season, did this pious person quit the bare spot of earth which he had chosen for his abode; his body was covered with chalk and ashes, and, except a ragged piece of cloth, he had little clothing. He subsisted upon whatsoever the charity of true believers might be pleased to bestow; and the travellers were exhorted to procure the prayers of this venerable saint, if they wished to prosper in their undertakings. As they drew nearer to the scene of the fukeer's devotions, the fame of his piety increased; stories were told of miraculous occurrences brought about by his means; he seemed to exist for no other purpose than to benefit his fellow-creatures by his self-inflicted penances. He lived in the most abject state of poverty, endured every extremity of heat and cold, and, voluntarily relinquishing all the enjoyments of life, wore out his lungs in perpetual ejaculations of holy texts from the sacred writings. Both Asoph and Rah San entertained hopes that this good man's prayers, the efficacy of which they could not doubt, would prove the means of releasing them from all their embarrassments. Without considering how very useless money must be to a person who held all that it could purchase in profound contempt, they prepared a large donation, flattering themselves that the advantages they should receive would be proportionate to the value of their gifts. Ghoolam Hosen's widow, also, conscious that she had not acted very honourably by her son-in-law, in quitting his abode without his permission, was desirous to avert the evil consequences which might result from her defiance of the rigid laws of decorum, by propitiating a person so eminently qualified to procure absolution for all misdemeanors, past, present, and to come. She, therefore, being amply provided with funds from Fazi's coffers, tied up a hundred rupees, garnished with a few gold mohurs, in a bag, and secured the whole in a corner of her duputtee, ready for presentation. At length the two kafilas arrived at Allahabad, and, according to custom, passed through the city, and encamped on the outside of the opposite suburb. The scene was remarkably beautiful; a distant view of the blue waters of the Jumna appeared between mango groves of the richest luxuriance; mosques, pagodas, and tombs peeped from beneath the mingled foliage of the peepul, neem, and bamboo. But these features of the landscape, always beheld with indifference, were now less regarded than ever; all eyes, as well as all ears, being directed to a large saul tree, where, squatted on the bare earth, underneath its waving boughs, appeared the celebrated devotee, as hideous as filth and chalk, of all colours, rubbed in patches over his person, could make him. There he sat, vociferating his texts with scarcely a moment's intermission. As soon as each party were settled for the day in their respective camps, which as usual were not far apart, the fukeer became the object of more immediate attention; a portion of the viands appropriated to each person's repast was set by for his use; the poorest of the followers strained their scanty means to produce some offering which might be deemed worthy of acceptance; and as nothing seemed to come amiss, even to the value of a single cowrie, the number of these donations made up for their insignificance, and the single pice given in the course of the day frequently amounted to a large sum. Asoph, on

approaching the holy spot, slipped a weighty bag into the receptacle which stood conveniently open to receive such charities as the sons and daughters of the faithful chose to bestow; he solicited the good man's prayers, and did not scruple to acquaint him with the peculiar nature of his hopes, intentions, and wishes, taking care at the same time to gloss over any apparent breach of the law, and giving the whole as decorous an aspect as it could possibly be made to assume. No sooner had he retired from the saint's presence, than Ghoolam Hosen's widow made her appearance; she might, without infringing the rules of propriety, draw aside her veil while conversing with so holy a person; consequently she came before him with her face uncovered, and entered without hesitation into the object of her visit, requesting his mediation with the higher powers to prevent the disastrous issue which, in moments of despondency, she apprehended might threaten her present adventures. While revealing the motives, real and pretended, which induced her to take so bold a step without the concurrence of her son-in-law, she did not hesitate to load that absent individual with abuse. According to her description, he was the vilest wretch amongst men; his occupation as a Thug was more than glanced at, corroborating the hints previously given to that effect by Asoph, who had also used the darkest colours in painting the portrait of the unfortunate Fazi Mehdi Ali.

The widow of Ghoolam Hosen possessed a happy faculty of exalting herself at the expense of her associates; she found an attentive auditor in the fukeer, and, pleased at the opportunity of pouring out her own praises and the vilifications of her neighbours in the ear of sanctity, she gave loose to a volubility rarely equalled, and fished up every circumstance which, with the dexterous aid of a fertile imagination, could be turned against those who might condemn her present conduct, and more especially against her son-in-law, who figured in every sentence in the character of a demon of darkness. It seemed a fortunate day for the fukeer, since the departure of the pious widow brought a third visitant, also richly loaded. Rah San, who never quitted the tent for a single instant, despatched her attendant to the tree for the purpose of securing the prayers and blessings of the holy man. Ameena was of a communicative disposition. Aware of the nature of the sentiments which her mistress entertained towards the absent Fazi, she imparted without disguise her own notions upon the subject of unequal marriages, and gave it as her opinion that nothing would be more agreeable to the betrothed than to hear that the being, who appeared worse than a *goule* in her eyes, had met with his deserts,—been hanged for thuggy, or thrust down a well by some of his, no doubt, dissolute companions. In this she did poor Rah San great injustice; for, though her gratitude was not perhaps quite so vivid as the obligations heaped upon her ought to have commanded, still it was strong enough to render her extremely uneasy under the consciousness of the ill return which Fazi's lavish kindness had met with. Delicacy of this kind, however, not being understood by the matter-of-fact attendant, the remorseful feelings of her mistress were passed over in silence, while she dwelt upon her anxiety to be released from a revolting engagement.

The fukeer seemed very favourably inclined; he spoke much and confidently of the efficacy of prayer, and sent away all the applicants well content with the success of their respective missions. The day was spent in the customary employments. Towards evening, Asoph, who had heard a very evil report of the neighbourhood, which was represented to be infested with all descriptions of thieves, hired an extra number of chokeydars,* well knowing that no vigilance of his own or of his people could be so effectual as the pay-

* Watchmen.

ment of this toll for the security of his property, it being a point of honour amongst the fraternity not to attack the goods and chattels of persons who are willing to purchase indemnity by the defrayment of a certain tax. Ghoolam's widow took the same precaution, and when the night fell, the sounds of distant revellers had died away, and the shrill screams of the millions of parroquets haunting the mango-trees were hushed into silence, the wild shrieks of troops of wandering jackalls were answered by the loud vociferations of these noisy guardians, all at their posts, and all startling the echoes with the cry of "*khaubba dhaur!*"* It was a glorious night, moonless, but begemmed with countless stars. The groves of neem and bamboo were buried in dark impenetrable shade; but in the open tracts, every object appeared distinctly visible by the soft silvery light which decks the cloudless expanse of an Indian sky. The little white tent gleamed with a pearly brightness as it reared its modest walls in a green glade stretching towards the Jumna, a short distance beyond the saul tree, where the fukeer's recumbent figure might be dimly defined when the eye became accustomed to the faint light permitted by the expanding boughs stretching too far above the root to exclude those gentle rays which enlivened the surrounding plain. But the soft repose of the scene, only disturbed by such sounds as denoted vigilance on the part of its guardians, failed to communicate tranquillity to Asoph's breast. Vague ideas of danger floated across his mind; he had endeavoured to compose himself to sleep, but the effort was fruitless: the calmness and security which appeared to reign around the small white tent could not satisfy him that all within was at peace while he gazed upon this fairy temple; for, in truth, beneath the star-lit sky, and mid the feathery foliage of the acacia trees, it looked like the dwelling of some peri guest. Dreadful apprehensions of he knew not what arose like phantoms before him. Agitation and alarm seized upon his heart; its palpitations became quicker and quicker, until, worked up into a state of ungovernable excitement, he rushed towards the spot in which all his anxiety was centered, making only a short circuit to avoid the cognizance of the chokeydars, who, by this time, had stretched themselves upon the ground in front. His steps fell noiselessly upon the sand, and he approached the canvas screen unseen and unregarded. He listened for an instant; a slight struggle, a low faint sound, reached his anxious ear, and cutting open the curtain with his dagger, he entered the tent. The light of a small chiraug† sufficed to illumine that small apartment. The mother and the attendant lay at length upon the ground asleep, or dead, for they stirred not; but Rah San lay writhing on her mat; a man's hand was upon her throat, and a knife flashed above her. In another instant it would have been buried in her breast, but the uplifted arm of the assassin was seized by a strong grasp; the weapon, which had gained so swift an entrance for her guardian genius, now found its speedy way to the murderer's heart. His fingers relaxed their hold; Rah San sprang up, and was instantly safe in the arms of her lover. A moment only could be given to gratitude and to endearment; the assassin's body encumbered the small tent; his fall had not aroused the slumberers, and both Asoph and his beloved, anxious for their safety, hastened to ascertain if they yet lived. They drew their breath heavily, evidently under the influence of opium. Asoph now, more than suspecting the co-operation of the chokeydars in the meditated tragedy, drew aside the purdah which covered the entrance, and seized upon one of these faithless guardians, who, seated coolly at his ease, heeded not the struggles which the scene of death had produced in the tent. The remaining watchmen, alarmed by this unexpected

* Take care. † An earthen lamp.

procedure, arose hastily and fled, being lost to view in a moment as they vanished amid the thick underwood of the surrounding jungle. Asoph secured his prisoner by some cords which lay opportunely at hand, and bearing Rah San in his arms, placed her in safety within his own tent. He then summoned two of his most confidential attendants, and returned with them to the scene of action. They had provided themselves with torches, and uttering many ejaculations of praise to the prophet, they stooped down to examine the person of the assassin, the body being still lying on the spot where it had fallen. The murderer was nearly naked, but, though divested of every garment except the dhotee, the paint and ashes which covered his body were sufficient to identify him with the fukeer of the neighbouring tree. Astonishment and horror filled the hearts of all present; they looked again and again, as if doubtful of the evidence of their own senses, interrupting each other with continued exclamations of "Inshallah, it cannot be! what abominations are we eating! the evil eye has been upon us!" On a more narrow examination, while wiping away the dirt which disfigured the countenance of the dead man, a false beard fell off, and the well-known features of Fazi Mehdi Ali were disclosed to view.

This second discovery accounted at once for the attempted outrage, and considerably allayed the fury of Asoph's indignation. He could enter into, appreciate, and perhaps even admire, the motives which had actuated the commission of an instantaneous, and, in a Moosulman's estimation, an honourable revenge; and he became anxious to hush up the catastrophe upon more than one account. If it should be noised abroad, Rah San's fair fame would undoubtedly suffer; and, although it might be very meritorious to unmask hypocrisy, all good Moosulmans would be anxious to avoid the scandal which the gross system of fraud practised by one of their fraternity would bring upon them in the eyes of the surrounding idolaters. After deliberating together, the party, who were unanimous in their opinion, agreed to take the chokeydar into their consultations, rightly conceiving that such a personage would be able to throw considerable light upon this mysterious affair. Threats of instant death, and promises of reward, easily prevailed upon the prisoner to reveal all that he knew; and having received a solemn assurance that he should not sustain any injury by the communication, he made no scruple to acquaint the party with every particular relative to the fukeer and his accomplices.

"I am," said he, "as you may readily suppose, a thief by profession; but, in addition to this occupation, I follow several others—that of a watchman, for instance, and an emissary attached to the service of the fukeers of the saul tree; for there are, or rather were, three of them, who, pretending to be one and the same person, living all the year round in the performance of the most rigid abstinence from the pleasures of existence, obtained a high degree of sanctity at the cost of less than a third part of the sacrifice they were supposed to make, for each had a deputy who took his place at night. The pretended devotees, who are men of respectable families, relieve each other every four months, each returning to his home at the end of that period, and living during the remainder of the year in a style of luxury which I need not describe, as you are an old acquaintance of Fazi's, whom you are well aware indulged in all the good things of the world. Their secret is known to many, but they pay well for its preservation, and therefore the people to whom it is entrusted find it their interest to maintain it with the utmost strictness. It is the business of these men to spread the fame and exalt the reputation of the servant of the prophet, whose zeal and self-denial cannot fail to excite the veneration of all true believers. We take care to magnify his pretensions, and to keep up a

constant desire upon the part of the people around to avail themselves of his intercessions. You may easily imagine that Fazi's patience was this day severely tried; you can recollect the purport of your own conversation; the she-devil who lies there came afterwards, and made him swallow more dirt; then the maiden sent one of her women; and between them all, he heard quite enough to assure him that he had been betrayed by those in whom he had placed the greatest confidence. His measures were speedily taken; he sent for me, and our plans were so well laid, that, Bismillah! I am surprised they should have been frustrated. I contrived to drug the *calleans** of the party against whose heads his vengeance was directed, so deeply with opium, that for four-and-twenty hours at least they should be incapable of offering the slightest resistance to his designs. The maiden does not smoke, nor did he wish that she should expire without being made acquainted with the person of her assassin, and his motive for putting her to death; his revenge would have been incomplete without this act of retribution; she was the person who had excited his strongest indignation; and for the rest, they might be killed at leisure, or entrusted to meaner hands. Truly, all circumstances considered, one cannot wonder that the fury of his wrath should have overcome every emotion of pity; but he became the destroyer of his own life; he brought his beard to the dust, and is now nothing. Praises be to the prophet! heaven willed that our master should reap the fruits of disappointment; it was written on his forehead that he should fall in this affair, and who can control their fate? No man can escape his destiny. Allah is great! you are here—and he is dead.

"And now, my lord, having acquainted you with this matter, I am bound to say, that it behoves us all to be circumspect; for should our night's work come to the knowledge of the cutwal—may his household be cursed!—your innocence and my testimony will be scarcely sufficient to bear you through the investigation. You do not know these men; they will sell a life at a cowrie; they will laugh at our beards, and—Allah is great!—we shall be sent to work in chains upon the roads, should that piece of carrion be brought against us. Listen: there is wisdom to be found in times of danger; and what need of coining more words? I know a secure method of avoiding all the inconveniences which threaten to embarrass us upon every side. I am acquainted with the country; every bush and corner is well known to me; there is an old well not far off, closely covered up and concealed with long grass and brushwood, where we can deposit the body. Inshallah! it will have no lack of companions; others have gone before him down that well, friends and acquaintance of Fazi's. But let that pass—Allah is great! he little thought to meet with them again; destiny is every thing; what we see we see, but we know not what we shall come to. When we have hidden the corpse, with your permission I will take upon myself the character of the fukeer; as I have done it before, the task will not be difficult: here is his beard, his garments are near at hand; and—all praise to the prophet!—I can roar as loud, and bellow out as many sentences from the Koran, as my deceased master. Nobody will perceive the difference, and I shall be enabled to maintain the post until the arrival of Fazi's successor, for whom I am bound to preserve a lucrative employment; for should it be noised abroad that the fukeer of the saul tree is dead, his two confederates will be deprived of their occupation."

The advice of the chokeydar appeared to his auditors to contain the essence of wisdom; all were desirous to avoid the interference of the police, and in a

* Pipes.

very short time their new acquaintance assumed so exact a resemblance of the deceased Fazi, that it seemed quite impossible to detect the imposition. Wrapping the body of the dead man in a cloth, the party lifted it from the ground, stealing cautiously out of the tent, and diving immediately into the jungle to escape the treacherous moonlight. The trees were extremely thick, and the ground was encumbered with brushwood; but the guide knew a pathway through which the party crept noiselessly, observed only by the vultures, which, awakened by the scent of death, were already gathering in all directions; they were silent, but the rustle of their wings betrayed their vicinity, and on looking upwards their eyes might be seen glaring through the boughs of the trees, as if impatient of the banquet which they deemed to be their undoubted right. After proceeding several hundred yards, they came to a deep and woody ravine, of an even more savage character than the wilderness which led to it; all traces of a path were lost amid the long grass, which was overrun with thickets of prickly pear and the tall aloe. The moonlight was completely obscured by the overhanging boughs of the peepul trees; but, notwithstanding the darkness and the numerous obstructions, the chokeydar led the way directly up to the mouth of an old well, which was so entirely covered with rank vegetation, that none save a person well acquainted with the spot could have distinguished it from the other rugged portions of the jungle. Clearing the aperture a little, the corpse was lowered down by a cord passed underneath the arms; the rope ran to an immense depth, and when, having come to the end, the party at the mouth of the well permitted it to escape, a sullen plunge below announced that some watery abyss had received the body.

All present, except the chokeydar, to whom perchance such scenes were not unusual, felt awe-struck by this unhallowed mode of sepulture; they looked at each other with dismay, and uttered many prayers and vows, which they trusted would secure them from the punishment which would otherwise fall upon those, who deposited a true believer in the earth without the customary rites and ceremonies. All were, however, anxious to leave the place; the branches which they had held open with bamboos, now closed over the mouth of the well; and the vultures, aware of their disappointment, glided away, leaving the jungle to deep, unbroken solitude. Upon their journey back to the encampment, the party agreed that it would be advisable for Rah San to return to her own tent. The abstraction of the money and ornaments, together with the cooking-pots and other moveables belonging to Ghoolam Hosen's widow and her attendants, it was thought, would sufficiently account for the means which had been taken to reduce them to a state of stupefaction. The chokeydars, of course, would be presumed to be the delinquents, and they would take care to be out of the way until an occurrence of so petty a nature should blow over. Asoph, in addition to the above-mentioned plunder, presented Buxoo, the worthy official who had proved so essentially serviceable to him, with a bag of rupees. "May your shadow never be less!" he exclaimed, as he took up his station under the saul tree; "praise be to the prophet! this has been a fortunate day. Fazi, it is true, has been gathered to his forefathers; but that is nothing; we must all submit to our fate."

The next morning, nothing occurred to excite the suspicions of the passers by; the fukeer was at his post, vociferating louder than ever, and dealing out passages from the Koran with the most edifying volubility of utterance: he was, in every respect, so like his deceased predecessor, that no one for an instant could doubt them to be one and the same. Parties passing backwards and forwards to the wells, or proceeding towards the Jumna to bathe, were

too much accustomed to see men stretched asleep in their encampments, to observe any thing singular in the long slumbers of the travellers belonging to the party of Ghoolam Hosen's widow. These people, well shadowed from the sun, seemed to be enjoying a most comfortable state of repose; and if any conjecture arose in the minds of the spectators, it merely pointed to some midnight revel too long indulged in on the preceding evening. Asoph alone surveyed the landscape with a troubled eye; he mused upon the deceitfulness of its appearance, and sickened as he meditated upon the impostures to which, upon strong temptation, the best intentioned will lend themselves. The deeds of blood and horror, which had been enacted during the silence and darkness of the night, haunted his imagination, and curdled the blood within his veins. No longer under the dominion of strong excitement, he shuddered at the catastrophe which his hand had brought about; and, though the facilities for concealment were peculiarly favourable to his views, his young and generous heart revolted at the calm tranquillity which pervaded a spot so lately the scene of violence and death. The bawling of the fukeer grated upon his ear; the tone and manner, so strictly accordant with those of the deceased Fazi, produced a painful sensation: he was shocked by the hypocrisy which so able a representation of what he had yesterday considered as the genuine effusions of piety, disclosed. This man, it appeared, was quite as familiar with the most holy texts as with the ribald language belonging to his profession; the reprobate played his part too well, and henceforth Asoph felt that his confidence in those who pretended to superior sanctity would be shaken. Unhackneyed in the ways of the world, his first sad lesson in its duplicity affected him deeply. Nor was he totally free from remorseful feelings. Perchance Fazi merited the death which he had met, nor could he regret that his hand had perpetrated a deed which had arrested a murderous intention; but he could not help remembering that his own determined pursuit of a maiden betrothed to another, had in a great degree occasioned the catastrophe which had just occurred; he felt uneasy under the weight of blood, and he feared that expedience could not justify the sanction he had given to an imposture which ought to fill the heart of a true believer with horror.

After brooding in silence over the events of the last few hours, at length, unable to bear the pressure of his own gloomy thoughts, he determined upon seeking an interview with Rah San, who he doubted not was suffering as severely as himself. He found her in a state of the most distressing agitation; surrounded by memorials of the late attempt upon her life, and accusing herself of imprudence and ingratitude in leaving Fazi's roof, she stood greatly in need of support and consolation. Asoph saw the necessity of tranquillizing her mind; and taking an entirely new view of the case, he not only succeeded in convincing her that they were merely the instruments of fate, selected for the punishment of Fazi's crimes, but began to think that he had been to blame in taking the affair so deeply to heart. It is not very difficult to procure our own acquittal; and Asoph, though unaccustomed to gloss over his errors, felt too uneasy under the consciousness of having incurred some degree of guilt not to desire to dissipate the disagreeable impression. Affectionately attached to each other, the young lovers, having unburthened their hearts of the load that oppressed them, began to reflect upon the advantages of their present position, and to consider how they should make the most of them. Rah San felt that she was free, and the terrible revenge meditated by the man she had offended quelled at length the remorse attendant upon the provocation which she was but too conscious that she had given him. The time passed away insensibly

in tender discourse respecting their future hopes and prospects: never had any day appeared to be so short. Asoph directed his attendants to prepare a feast for his mistress, who otherwise would have remained without food all day; and, sharing the banquet with her, the pillau seemed doubly delicious, and the sweetmeats all the sweeter from so charming a participation.

Towards night, symptoms of returning consciousness appeared amongst the sleepers. Asoph withdrew to a safe distance, and Rah San, really fatigued with anxiety and long watching, stretched herself upon her mat, and soon fell into a tranquil slumber. Ghoolam Hosen's widow, whose activity nothing save opium could have subdued, was among the first who bestirred themselves. Great were the lamentations which she made over the loss of her moveables. Not an individual had escaped the depredations of the villains, and the dismay of the sufferers was equal to their surprise. The rent in the wall of the tent was examined, and commented upon with great wonderment and indignation, and there was no end to the clamour made upon the occasion, or the execrations against the cutwal and his police. The parties who had been robbed prayed that misfortunes would come upon his household; they cursed his father and mother, and all his generation; and, in short, said every thing which enraged Asiatics say when they are injured in so tender a point, and see themselves deprived of their dishes and platters, their lotas, cooking-pots, jewels, and apparel.

The widow was of course the most vociferous of the party; an evil eye had been upon her the day before, and she ran over in her own mind every person who had crossed her path, not omitting the fukeer, who she internally denounced as an owl and an ass for not having predicted and prevented the misfortune which had fallen upon her. Next followed threats of vengeance should she succeed in securing the robbers; and, in short, the complaints and invectives of the party did not subside until mid-day, when, hopeless of obtaining redress, they prepared to take their departure from a place, which, despite of the prayers of the holy man, had proved so exceedingly unlucky.

Rah San, left for several hours in quiet possession of the tent, enjoyed a long repose, and when she awakened from her slumbers, concealed the fact of her having been exempted from the influence of the narcotic so profusely inhaled by her companions, and thus escaped the questions which she would otherwise have been called upon to answer. Not thinking the present moment a fitting opportunity to acquaint her mother with Fazi's death and imposture, she allowed her to bewail the devastation committed upon her property, without revealing the narrowness of her escape from a far greater misfortune. The goods being beyond all hope of recovery, the party, having obtained a supply of money upon a *hoondee* (draft) upon a native banker, resumed their journey in a very disconsolate manner, determining at the next stage to encamp still nearer to the spot selected by their travelling companions, whose protection they had most unadvisedly quitted upon their arrival at Allahabad. The remainder of the journey was performed without farther accident; Asoph and Rah San contrived frequent opportunities of conversing with each other, and upon their arrival at Agit Mhul, they had the good fortune to find the venerable soubadah in a state of convalesence. No one rejoiced more at the meeting with the worthy personage than Rah San, who had for many months felt the want of some mature friend, on whose counsel she could rely; if she had ever placed any confidence in her mother, it had ceased long ago, and with all a timid woman's desire to obtain a sure support and guide through her difficulties, she determined to abide by the opinion of so respectable a person

whatever it might be. Asoph made overtures to the old man's acquaintance, and having sufficiently propitiated his good will, related with the utmost frankness all the circumstances attendant upon his attachment to Rah San. The soldier, who had seen a good deal of the world, and who had mingled freely with persons differing widely from himself in religion, manners, customs, and modes of thinking, was less prejudiced than many of his brethren. He did not fancy that the honour of his household required the immolation of his niece, an opinion which many jealous Moslems would have entertained; and, far from desiring that she should suffer any farther persecution, entered readily into the plans of the lovers. As soon as the old soldier was enabled to travel, the party prepared to return to their native city.

In passing through Allahabad, Asoph obtained an interview with his convenient friend Buxoo, who had vacated the saul-tree to one of its more lawful tenants, and had resumed his occupation of chokeydar. Faithful to his salt, he had immediately reported the death of Fazi to the two remaining confederates, and one had lost no time in coming to his relief. Asoph expressed his surprise that he should have voluntarily abandoned so lucrative a post, but Buxoo shrugged up his shoulders and exclaimed: "All praise to the prophet! the path of every body is marked out. I am, by heaven's permission, a vagrant and a thief, and have no fancy to squat during four months of the year under a saul-tree. *Allah Kadir!* I should think the eight months of enjoyment dearly purchased, by abstaining from my pipe and the companionship of my friends, whilst acting the part of a fukeer, for which I have not the slightest inclination, and I gladly return to my own profession: it is not so lucrative, perhaps, but it is better suited to my taste. What more shall I say? —the bullock to his pack, and the steed to the battle. Inshallah! we are all fitted to our occupations." To this discourse Asoph had nothing to reply, and receiving a thousand salaams, at the least, in return for a bag of rupees which he put into his philosophical friend's hands, he took leave for ever of the chokeydar.

Ghoolam Hosen's widow *would fain* have made another attempt to recover her moveables, and to bring the abandoned wretches who had robbed her of them to justice. The cutwal came in a second time for her vituperations; he was an owl and a donkey; his father and mother were owls and donkeys; his whole generation were swine, giaours, and not true believers; in short, she omitted nothing that could reflect odium upon the luckless official and his family; but it was all in vain, the goods were not forthcoming, and she was obliged to be content with such poor satisfaction as incessant railing could afford. Asoph and Rah San could scarcely forbear laughing at the implacability of her anger, and upon consulting with the soubadah, it was agreed to acquaint her with the whole truth. For once in her life, she was utterly deprived of speech: recollecting every word she had spoken to the fukeer, the conviction, that she had betrayed every feeling to the man from whom, above all others, she would have desired to keep her opinions a secret, completely overwhelmed her. She stood mute and motionless, marvelling in her own mind how she escaped death. From that moment, she never thought about the cooking-pots without rejoicing over her own good fortune in still being in the land of the living; and the sense of her danger was so strong, that weeks, nay even months, elapsed before her voice was heard in the zenana with its accustomed shrillness, or before she ventured to rate her women with her usual good will.

Accounts of Fazi's death, duly authenticated, enabled Rah San to take

possession of his property, according to the terms of the contract, which now appeared to be more an act of adoption than one of betrothing, at least so it was interpreted by learned scribes, who, by dint of dexterous management, and no lack of bribery, gave to the whole affair the colouring which the parties most interested desired that it should assume. It soon became noised abroad that Rah San had succeeded to a very large property; no one appeared to dispute it with her, and the presence of the uncle, who had gained no small renown in his various campaigns, afforded protection sufficient to keep off all impertinent inquiries. The parents of Asoph-ool-Dowlah were not the last persons in the city who learned intelligence of their fortunate neighbour's accession to wealth. The ladies of the family heard little else excepting the praises of Ghoolam Hosen's daughter, who was described to be a perfect prodigy of amiability, beautiful as a houri, and, without any comparison, the most desirable match which was to be found in the city. The old woman who brought this account was deputed to sound the praises of Asoph in the ears of the inmates of the zenana, while a second emissary was despatched to ascertain the truth of the report, which attributed so many virtues to the young heiress. The merits of Rah San enabled her to abide this scrutiny, and the marriage was in process of time celebrated according to all the forms of law.

Both the bride and the bridegroom, however, remembered that their happiness had been secured at the expense of Fazi's life, and this recollection obliged them to impose many penances upon themselves. They redoubled their alms to the poor, and endeavoured, by the strict fulfilment of their religious duties, to atone for the past. Upon passing up the avenue which led to her husband's abode, Rah San recognized some of the companions of her childish days. As she peeped through the curtains of her palanquin, she perceived the lame old camel, and she read in the inquiring look common to these creatures an endeavour to ascertain when he had seen her before. Ram Singh's blear-eyed monkey chattered and gibbered as usual, and the ragged old vulture still maintained his place upon the summit of the pagoda. A score or two of half-naked children were playing in the dirt; and as the bride caught a glimpse of a little girl, whose only clothing consisted of a coarse veil and a pair of silver bangles, she uttered a prayer that she also might be as fortunate as herself, without the necessity of treading over a dead body to attain to happiness.

Much reason had the inhabitants of the lane to rejoice over the new inmate at the omrah's great house; trays of provisions often found their way to the poorest hovels. Travellers in the neighbouring serai also frequently blessed Asoph-ool-Dowlah and his munificent spouse for the welcome meal which greeted them after fatigue and long abstinence; and both were celebrated throughout the city for that kind of benevolence, which, though growing out of fashion in Christian countries, is still highly esteemed by those who have not had the advantage of perusing long treatises upon political economy, which inculcate the expediency of starving the poor.

LITERATURE OF GEORGIA.

BY M. BROSSET, JUN.

Rusthwel or Rusthawel, the author of the Georgian romance of *The Man with the Tiger's Skin*, expresses himself, in the last quatrain of his poem, thus:—

"Moseh of Khoni celebrated Amiran, the son of Darejan; the poem of *Abdul Messia*, written by Shawthel, and the history of Dilar, by that indefatigable writer Geth Sargis, of Thmogwi, were worthy of applause: Rusthwel has shed many a tear over his *Tariel*."

These verses, though they have not much poetry in them, contain some interesting facts respecting Georgian literature, since three authors are named in them, with reference to their works and to the place of their birth, matters equally unknown in Europe.

Independently of this difficulty, the text of the two MSS. we have of the *Tariel* discover remarkable variations, which would render the understanding of them impracticable. The author of the present memoir had recourse, therefore, to a person perfectly acquainted with whatever concerns the Caucasian literature and country, and whose useful advice has always been his guide,—Prince Thaimuraz, who communicated to him the particulars which follow. And, in the first place, the text, as it is here given, is faithfully transcribed from the edition published in 1712, by king Wakhtang, and enriched by him with notes and commentaries of every kind.

"1. In the first verse, Rusthwel speaks of Amiran, son of Darejan. This refers to a romance in prose, written by Moseh of Khoni, in ancient Georgian, with all the grace imaginable. It has twelve *gates*, or tales, and is entitled *Darejaniani*, from the name of Amiran, the son of Darejan, a famous hero and general, born at Bagdad, one of the persons whose splendid actions and varied wars are related there in detail. Moseh of Khoni, contemporary with Rusthwel, was secretary to the glorious queen Thamar, daughter of Giorgi III., autocrat of all Iberia, and one of the most distinguished personages of her court. Khoni, formerly a city, is situated in that part of Imerethi, which is called Lower Sakarthwalo, or Lower Georgia.

"2. Shawthel, named in the second verse, was also called Abdul Messia when he was a lay person. Having subsequently quitted the world, he took the religious habit and the name of Joaneh, at the convent of Galath, in Imerethi, in Lower Georgia.* He resided there till his death, devoting himself to prayer, fasting, and the practice of the virtues. Shawthel was secretary to one of the grandees of queen Thamar's court. He wrote in verse the history of a certain Abdul Messia,—a composition so admirable, according to our historians, that Georgian poetry was never displayed in such perfection as in that work. Even at the present day, persons who are well conversant with our tongue, and are capable of writing poetry in it, agree that Shawthel was a poet superior to Rusthwel. He enjoyed, in queen Thamar's time, an extraordinary reputation, which, as we observe, the author of *The Man with the Tiger's Skin* himself ascribes to him. Unfortunate Georgians! we have

* The true name of this convent, which is situated three hours to the N.E. of Koothathis (one of the four grand districts of Imerethi), is Ganathlia; it is corruptly called by the vulgar Galath, Ganath, and even Kalat and Galat. It was built by the Iberian kings, as a place of sepulture, and was enriched, as well as the church of Koothathis, with exquisite pictures by Greek and Georgian artists. In the communion-table is one of the nails from the cross of our Saviour, given by Constantine the Great to the princes of Iberia.

lost this fine poetical composition of *Abdul Messia*. King Ereeles II., my grandfather, who was very fond of Shawthel, took a great deal of pains to recover it, but in vain. We have from the same author an *Eulogy on Queen Thamar*, and a few other pieces of poetry of great elegance.

" With respect to the place of his birth, Shawthel was of the province of Shawsheth, in Sameskhatho.* Shawsheth or Shawtha, a part of Sameskhatho, Samtzkheh, or Saathabago, belonging to Upper Karthli, is between Mount Arsian (the Qalnū Dagh of the Turks), and the river Chorokh. On one side is the rock of Artanuj, and on the other, the mountain of Shawsheth, detached from that of Arsian: between these two points is the district of Shawsheth, which is beautiful and fertile and covered with towns and villages. Samtzkheh or Saathabago, and the neighbouring places, which compose Sameskhatho Meskhia or Mesketh, were wrested by force by the Turks from the kings of Georgia, two centuries back. The Russians now possess a part, namely, Akhaltzikheh, Jawakheth, Aspindza, and other places: the rest belongs to the Osmanlis. Georgian is spoken throughout Sameskhatho.

" 3. Sargis, mentioned in the third verse, was likewise an illustrious secretary of queen Thamar, and contemporary with Rusthwel. He wrote in elegant prose, in the Asiatic style, a history entitled *Dilariani*, from the name of Dilar, a great and potent giant, and prince of several kingdoms, who sustained several wars, and performed great and glorious actions. This work is also irrecoverably lost. Sargis of Thmogwi was likewise the author of a very beautiful romance, entitled *Wisraminani*, often cited by Sulkhan-Saba, written like the last in polished prose, and in the Asiatic taste. Wis was the daughter of a king, and Ramin the son of another king, nephew of Mohabad, Shah of Kharism. Wis, who was married to the latter, an elderly man, became enamoured of Ramin. The two lovers suffer a multitude of vexations through the anger of the shah. This novel is full of interest. Rusthwel may justly call Sargis an "indefatigable poet," for it is impossible to extend his lovediscourses to a greater length: on this topic the author was, indeed, inexhaustible.

" Thmogivi, the native place of Sargis, is in Samtzkheh, Saathabago, or Sameskhatho, between Akhaltzikheh and Azpindza, above Khoba, in the valley of Tzunkagrel. At the foot of the rock on which Thmogwi is built,—formerly a city, now a considerable town,—runs the river Tzunkagrel, which falls into the Kur. Dilargeth is not, and never was, a place in Georgia. Dilar is the name of a sovereign whose adventures Sargis has written: Geth was the family name of the poet, as belonging to the Gethis-Shwili, who still subsist under this name in Saathabago and Imerethi. Rusthwel has placed this family name in the verse for the sake of the measure only."

To what has been here said respecting the works of Sargis, we are happy to be able to add a few particulars extracted from a romance of which we shall presently speak, the *Baramiani*. The princess Gulijan, who loved the brave Baram, contrary to the wish of her relations, wrote a letter to her mother, in return to her remonstrances, wherein she endeavours to shew that her passion has nothing censurable in it, and cites various examples of celebrated heroines. After mentioning Nestan-Darejan and Thinathin, celebrated beauties in the romance of *Tariel*, and analyzing in eighty verses the whole substance of their adventures, she passes to the loves of Joseph and Zuleikha, or, as she calls them, Joseb and Zilikha, to whom she devotes three quatrains.

* *Sameskatho* is the Georgian form of *Μεσχία*.

Sixteen other verses commemorate Qay and Leili, personages in another romance, which is not known, and the cruelty of their parents, who forced the young man to become an exile in the deserts, like Baram, far from the unhappy object of his love. I am not aware whether we are to conclude from hence that the *Loves of Joseph and Zuleikha*, that charming Persian work, has had the honour of being translated into Georgian. The same doubt hangs over the second poem. I know from Eugenius, though I have not seen the work of which he speaks, that there exists in Georgian a romance very highly esteemed, called *Usupshalishaniani*, which name appears not very far remote from " Joseph and Zuleikha," and which contains a history of Joseph.

At length, Gulijan speaks of Wis and Ramin. Wis, she says, was a daughter of Sharan and Sharo. She felt a love for Ramin; and, proud at having vanquished a heart so noble, she vowed eternal attachment to him. Mohabad, however, discovered their mutual attachment, and his vengeance was terrible. " But the two lovers," says the poet, " esteemed themselves happy in their sufferings; sowing grief to reap happiness, they would not have exchanged their lot for throne or crown: the flowers of the rose-tree were to them without a thorn." In conclusion, Gulijan declares that she will resemble these models, and her parents, afflicted at finding her addicted to this kind of reading, knew not what step to take.

This account confirms the opinion of prince Thaimuraz respecting the talents of Sargis, and shows, perhaps, at the same time, that the reading of novels is not less pernicious to youth in Georgia than amongst us.

The fourth verse furnishes the writer with some grammatical remarks upon the construction of the words; after which he adds:—

" Rusthwel, *i. e.* Rusthawel. Rusthawi* was a city of Outer Kaketh, on the banks of the Kur, six miles from Tiflis, formerly called *Bostan-Kalaki* (' city of gardens '), then *Rusthawi* (' source of the Ru, hill of the stream '), and lastly *Nagabeh* (' place of meeting '). On one side it has the Kur; on the other the great plain of Qaraya. Although there was no longer a city at Rusthawi, the kings were fond of residing there in winter, because of the mildness of the climate and the facilities afforded for hunting, there being a vast number of game of all kinds there. The winter is as mild as spring; the summer-heat is most intense. The royal residence at Rusthawi was entirely repaired by Eracli I., king of all Karthli and Kahketh, who intended to rebuild the walls of the city; but death arrested his project, and this place, once so celebrated, remained in ruins. Rusthawel was born in this place, where the temperature is so warm; his name was Shoththa, formerly used amongst the pagans of Georgia, and which the Christians have not prohibited. Shoththa, or Shotta, is a name of Armaz, the first of the gods, ' the pure light,' otherwise Ormuzd. Rusthwel was minister of finances to queen Thamar, who had the greatest regard and esteem for him. He was not merely a very distinguished poet, but he is said to have had no equal in any species of talent or of science, civil or military, so far superior was he to all his contemporaries. Even his countenance, his carriage, his whole person, were impressed with an astonishing grace. Before and since Rusthwel, Meskhia, Georgia, Kaketh and Imereth, have doubtless beheld some fine compositions in our tongue; there are even some who prefer the poems of Patritzi† and of Joaneh of Shawtha; but

* We here perceive, as we had suspected, that the real name of the author of *Tariel* is Shotta, and that Rusthwel, like Shawthel and Thmogwel, is an epithet derived from the place of his birth.

† Patritzi, or Joaneh the Philosopher, was born in the city of Athens, where he imbibed a taste for poetry, and composed some hymns, several poems and acrostics, more remarkable even for their excellent

in my humble judgment, I can venture to affirm that, in point of excellence in the Georgian style, *The Man with the Tiger's Skin* continues an unequalled production for the use of the mass of the people.

" The end of Shotta Rusthwel, so distinguished by his talents and knowledge, was worthy of his reputation. Having renounced the vanities of the world, and retired into solitude, he went to Jerusalem. In this city, there is a large and superb Georgian monastery, called the Monastery of the Cross, founded in the reign of Constantine the Great, by king Marian, of the race of Khosrow, autocrat of all Iberia, and the first who abjured paganism and became a Christian. The great Constantine, who neglected nothing for the strengthening of Christianity, made a gift to our ancestors of several places in Jerusalem. Since that time, the kings of Georgia ceased not to embellish the Convent of the Cross, and built other convents, in the city and its environs, specially appropriated to their subjects. They assigned them numerous vassals and estates in Georgia, the annual income of which supported the monasteries. Our holy monks and translators of the sacred books, who proceeded to Jerusalem from time to time on these pious employments, found an asylum amongst the ecclesiastics who resided there. The Monastery of the Cross, having by their means become a depôt of books, possesses a numerous collection of Georgian authors. There are, even now, many there not less ancient than select and well-preserved. Here it was that Rusthwel came to take up his abode, and here he finished his days in the practice of the virtues, still remaining a secular person. His tomb is there, and his portrait is still to be seen on the wall of the Convent Church."

We may mention other Georgian poets besides those whom the learned prince has spoken of. 1st. Joseb Gaba Shwili, author of a singular poem in honour of the princess Elisabad, daughter of Thaimuraz II., and sister of Erecles II. This piece consists of forty verses, of sixteen or twenty syllables, each containing five or six words, which begin successively with one of the letters of the alphabet. 2d. Bessarion Gaba Shwili, *younger* brother of the preceding, author of some light pieces of great beauty, and others more serious, which were the product of his age, when he had retired from the world. 3d. Zedshabuk Orbeliani Shwili, secretary of state and poet in the time of king Eracli II. 4th. The anonymous translator of the poems of St. Gregory Nazianzen. 5th. The learned patriarch Antoni, author of a celebrated collection of religious and national hymns, and also translator of *Télémaque*, *Bélisaire*, and a work entitled the *Morals of Confucius*. 6th. There is a Georgian translation in very fine style, and very faithful, of the tragedy of *Alzire*, by a prince of the Chichavadzeh family of Imereth, now living.

Besides these poets, too imperfectly known by their names alone, or by slender portions of their labours, three works have been recently acquired by the Royal Library of Paris, one the History of Osmayn.

" Tariel and his wife," says the author of the *Man with the Tiger's Skin*, or, perhaps, of the supplement, " attained an extreme old age, and eighty years weighed down their heads. Two children, a son and a daughter, were the fruit of their union. Before they sunk into everlasting sleep, disgusted with the throne, they placed their children there." The son of Tariel, named Saridan, like his grandfather, married the daughter of Awthandil, the friend of Tariel, and from their union was born the brave Omayn, the hero of the poem.

lent quality than by their difficulty. He translated, besides, some of Plato's dialogues, and appears to have written some grammatical treatise.

The History of Omayn consists of 1704 verses, of sixteen syllables, and of nearly an equal number of lines in prose. It is evident, on perusing it that the whole was written under the inspiration of the genius of Rusthwel, and that the ideas of the continuator, and the leading forms of his style, are modelled after the principal traits of the original author.

The perusal of this work appeared to me to possess little to touch the heart, and the march of the drama is embarrassed with a multitude of incidents, which prove less the richness of the narrator's invention than his experience in the art of managing his facts. In short, the marvellous or extraordinary adventures, so soberly employed and skilfully described in *Tariel*, are here the habitual resource of the writer.*

* From the *Journal Asiatique*.

THE LATE DISPUTE WITH CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir:—I am much surprised that neither you, nor any of your subscribers, have ever expressed a wish to be informed of the tenour of the instructions under which the late Lord Napier adopted the extraordinary course of proceeding in China, by which our national honour has been so seriously compromised, and which led to his own untimely and lamented end. Unless we suppose that the attention of the India Board was exclusively occupied with the paramount and more *interesting* question of the Lucknow Bankers' case, it cannot be imagined that a statesman, like the President of the Board of Control, by whom Lord Napier was selected for the important and delicate duties entrusted to his care, would fail to apprize his lordship of the views of Ministers with regard to the policy to be pursued towards the Chinese, as well as the length to which our representative was to carry his opposition to the rules and ordinances of the local authorities, and even to set them at defiance. From all that had occurred between the Chinese officers and the Company's supercargoes, for some years past, of which the Board of Control must have been fully aware, it was evident that Lord Napier would be brought into immediate collision with the former; and we must infer, from his decided measures, that he acted under the full knowledge and conviction that those measures were in strict conformity with the views of his superiors. Of their wisdom it does not become an humble individual to express his doubts; but, it is to be hoped that some public-spirited member of the House will bring the subject before Parliament, and call for all the papers necessary for the understanding of the whole case, as a matter of so much consequence to our future relations with China. The insults offered to our envoy have been such as would afford ample ground, unless duly atoned for, for a war with that haughty nation; and if we are to lose India, under the new system which emanated from the same Board, we may, at least, give it credit for its fore-casting sagacity in providing the nation with a new empire in the East, by the conquest of the Celestial Kingdom!

I am, &c.,

A Subscriber.

TRANSLATION FROM HAFIZ.

(*Unpublished.*)

May every blessing be the lot
Of fair Shiráz, earth's loveliest spot!
Oh, heaven! bid Time its beauties spare,
Nor print his wasteful traces there.
Still be thou blest of Him that gave
Thy stream, sweet Roknabád, whose wave
Can every human ill assuage,
And life prolong to Chizer's age!

And oh! the gale, that wings its way
'Twixt Jaffrabád and Mosellây,—
How sweet a perfume does it bear!
How grateful is its amber air!

Ye, who mysterious joys would taste,
Come,—to this sacred city haste;
Its saints, its sages, seek to know,
Whose breasts with heavenly raptures glow.

And say, sweet gale,—for thou canst tell—
With lovely Lúla was it well,
When last you passed the maiden by
Of wayward will and witching eye?

For heaven's sake, let this vision last,
Nor wake me, or the spell is past;
Here, here alone is bliss, my friends,
And, gone the dream, the transport ends!

Why, Hafiz, when you feared the day
That tore you from her arms away,
Oh! why so thankless for the hours
You passed in Lúla's rosy bowers?

خوشا شيراز و وضع بي مثالش
خداوندا نگهدار از زوالش
زرکناباد ما صد لوحش الله
که عمر خضر مي بخشد زلالش
ميان جعفر آباد و مصلي
عنبر آميز مي آيد شمالش
بشيراز آي و فيض روح قدسي
بخواه از مردم صاحب کمالش
صبا زآن لولي شنکول سرمست
چو داري آگهي چونست حالش
مکن بيدار ازين خوابم خدارا
که دارم عشرتي خرش با خيالش
چرا حافظ چو ميترسيدي از هجر
نکردي شکر ايام وصالش

A POET'S PILGRIMAGE TO THE EAST.*

SOUVENIRS OF M. LAMARTINE.

M. Lamartine, before his departure from Paris, had prepared his readers for the kind of work they were to expect on his return from *that* glorious country, to which *his thoughts had so often* wandered. "I go," were his words, "to seek for individual inspiration on that great theatre of the religious and political events of the ancient world. *I think* not of writing; but I go to read, before I die, some of the brightest pages of the Book of Nature. And if poetry shall find there any images, or new and fruitful themes of inspiration, I shall content myself with treasuring them in the silence of my own bosom, to colour the brief literary future which may be in store for me." A passion for Eastern travel seems to have haunted him from boyhood. He was taught to read out of a Bible illustrated by engravings, and their daily contemplation, assisted by the animated and picturesque delineations of his mother,—of whom he speaks as becomes a Christian and a poet,—inspired him with a devout love of Biblical history. Thus it was, he tells us, that, when only a child of eight years, he longed to visit the mountains where God descended, the deserts where angels came to succour the fainting infant of Hagar, the rivers that flowed from the terrestrial paradise, the sky from which spirits were beheld descending and ascending on the Ladder of Jacob. This desire was never extinguished; "I always," he says, "regarded a pilgrimage to the East as a great act of my inner life (*vie intérieure*), and I was continually building up in my mind a vast and religious épopée, of which these hallowed regions were to be the principal scene." Among all these beautiful and enthusiastic recollections, *one* remembrance is here omitted, which the reader of these volumes will pronounce to have exercised no slight influence over the mind of the writer—the *Itinéraire de Paris à Jerusalem*, by Chateaubriand. It is impossible to read a page without discovering the determination of the author to rival the glowing eloquence of his predecessor, and to surpass, if possible, the brilliancy of that eccentric pencil, which has imparted such a bright and beautiful lustre to the literature of France. Probably no book in the language contains passages of greater ardour, or nobler eloquence, or deeper sensibility. The pilgrim carries the reader along with him through all his wanderings in the Land of Miracles, where the burning sun, the rushing eagle, the barren fig-tree,—all the poetry and all the pictures of the Bible,—are visible; where, in his own passionate words, "every name unfolds a mystery, every cave speaks of the future, every hill resounds with the warning of a prophet; where the dried-up torrents, the cleaved rocks, the opened graves, attest the supreme power of the Deity, and the wilderness itself seems dumb with terror, as though afraid of breaking the silence which has hung over it since the voice of the Almighty first resounded within its borders." There are in the sketches of Chateaubriand a vigour and energy, which the author of the *Souvenirs*, with all his beauty of fancy and grace

* Souvenirs, Impressions, Pensées, et Paysages, pendant un Voyage en Orient (1832-1833): par M. Alphonse Lamartine. Paris, 1835.

of style, has rarely equalled. Chateaubriand, by a few rapid strokes of his pencil, brings a scene before the eye with wonderful felicity. The great fault of Lamartine's descriptions consists in their diffuseness and ambitious glitter. They have all the florid luxuriance of Mr. Moore, and some passages read like translations from the journal of the author of *Lalla Rookh*. The thought is overburdened by words; the bough droops beneath the foliage. Often during the perusal have we been reminded of Ben Jonson's vehement anathema against "vast and gaping, swelling and irregular language, full of rocks, mountains, and pointedness; and a fleshy and overgrown style, abounding in periphrasis and circuit of words." The beauties may, and perhaps do, overbalance these defects; yet they continue to be spots in the picture. It strikes us, also, that his enthusiasm is pitched in too high a key. There is no repose—the bow is always bent. He tells us, indeed, that to travel is to translate—to translate to the eye, to the thought, to the soul of the reader, the places, the colours, the impressions, the sensations, which nature, or the monuments of human art, suggest to the wanderer. He has certainly laboured, and occasionally with great success, to put his theory into practice, and the heart and imagination of the reader are forced along upon the living stream of his ardour and enthusiasm. This power he shares in a considerable degree with Chateaubriand, and while we bathe our foreheads with one in the fountain of Siloam, and read the Gospel with the other by the light of the lamps in the little chamber of the Holy Sepulchre, we feel ourselves under the spell of the magician. It may be objected against both, that their poetry too frequently degenerates into sentimentality, and that the Christian finds an antagonist in the man of letters. We miss the gentle and devout fervour—the religious and solemn reverence—which glowed in the hearts of some of our early travellers, and inspired the amiable and poetic Sandys—whom Dryden pronounced the best versifier of his age—to dictate a Hymn to his Redeemer, while thrilling with holy gladness in the Sepulchre at Jerusalem:—

> Saviour of mankind, Man, Emanuel!
> Who sinless died for sin; who vanquish'd Hell,
> The first-fruits of the grave; whose life did give
> Light to our darkness; in whose death we live!—
> O strengthen thou my faith, correct my will,
> That mine may thine obey; protect me still,
> So that the latter death may not devour
> My soul sealed with thy seal. So, in the hour
> When thou, whose body sanctified this tomb,
> Unjustly judged, a glorious judge shall come,
> To judge the world with justice; by that *sign*
> I may be known, and entertain'd for thine!

As these volumes consist of a series of pictures, rather than any connected narrative, no apology will be required for making our extracts from them quite miscellaneous. We shall begin with a very interesting visit to Lady Hester Stanhope.

With the history of this singular lady the English reader is well acquainted—her shipwreck on the coast of Caramania, her wanderings at Jerusalem, Aleppo, Baalbec, and Palmyra, where the assembled Arabs, to the number of four or five thousand, proclaimed her queen, and bound themselves to respect every traveller armed with her protection; and her final settlement in one of the mountainous solitudes of Lebanon, in the neighbourhood of Saïd, the ancient Sidon. So poetical a wanderer as M. Lamartine was naturally anxious to visit a lady whose eccentricity had invested her character with an air of romance; and he accordingly despatched a note to Lady Stanhope, in which he terms her "one of the wonders of the East." He was not suffered to remain long in suspense, for her ladyship's equerry arrived, with an order to conduct him to Jeoon. They started on horseback, and, at a little distance from Bayreut, they passed a magnificent grove of fir trees, planted by the emir Fakareddin upon a lofty promontory, commanding, on the right, a view of the tempestuous sea of Syria, and, on the left, the beautiful valley of Libanus;—"an admirable prospect," says Lamartine, "where the rich vegetation of the west—the vine, the fig tree, the mulberry, and the pyramidal poplar, blend with the tapering columns of the eastern palm, whose wide-spreading leaves were scattered by the wind like plumes over the clear blue of the firmament." Further on, lies a sort of desert of red sand, heaped up in enormous waves, and agitated to and fro like the billows of the ocean. The wind, which blew strongly, ploughed up this heaving sea in all directions. No trace of human or animal life appears on this desolate waste, and the course of the travellers was guided only by the melancholy roar of the waves on one side, and the transparent ridges of the tops of Libanus on the other. They at length opened upon a rocky path leading to the ruins of an old fortified tower, where they rested, resuming their journey with the rising moon through the same dreary and solemn scenery. Hills sown, as it were, with black stones, the ruins of former earthquakes, frowned around them; while the sea, lashed into fury by a gathering storm, rolled in its threatening surges, the approach of which was discovered by the shadows cast before them. The moon, meanwhile, brilliant as a wintry sun, shone over the troubled waves, while the sudden rushing up of a fire on the tops of Libanus flung a sombre and terrific glare over the scene. At seven in the morning, beneath a burning sun, they departed from Saïd, which comes out upon the sea, we are told, like the glorious remembrance of a past domination, and pursued their way among hills perfectly barren and destitute of all herbage. At length, from the top of one of these rocks their eyes fell with delight upon a deep valley, surrounded by mountains more majestic and less sterile. In this valley rises the mountain of Jeoon, like the base of a large tower, surrounded by terraces of circular rocks, which, diminishing in width as they approach the summit, form at length an esplanade of some thousand feet wide, crowned by rich and beautiful vegetation. A white wall, flanked at one of its angles by a kiosk, encircled this mass of verdure. Here was the abode of Lady Hester. The house is described as an odd mixture of ten or twelve little buildings (*maisonettes*), each containing one or two rooms on the ground-floor, without windows, and separated by little courts or gardens, offering, observes

Lamartine, "a resemblance to the poor convents belonging to the mendicant orders, which attract the notice of the traveller in Italy or Spain."

As Lady Stanhope never appeared before three or four o'clock in the afternoon, M. Lamartine was conducted to a private apartment, where he reposed until three, when a knock at the door summoned him to the presence of his hostess. After crossing a garden, a court, and a kiosk, he was introduced by a negro child, about seven years of age, into the boudoir (if we may so call it) of Lady Hester. The partial light of the room hardly enabled him to distinguish, he says, the noble and majestic features of the white figure, who, in Oriental costume, rose from her divan, and with extended hand came to meet him. She appeared to be about fifty, with a dignity and thoughtfulness of mien and face, which time, while it destroys the more fleeting charms of beauty, only serves to heighten. She wore a white turban, with a bandelette of purple-coloured wool on her forehead, hanging down on each side to the shoulders. A long yellow Cashmere shawl, upon a full Turkish robe of white silk, with loose sleeves, enveloped the entire form in simple and majestic drapery; and it was only through the opening in the front of the outer garment that the eye perceived a second robe, of Persian stuff, embroidered with flowers, and reaching to the throat, where it was fastened by a pearl clasp. Turkish buskins of yellow morocco, embroidered with silk, completed this beautiful Oriental costume, which she wore with the freedom and grace of one accustomed to it from her youth.

"You have come a great distance," were her first words, "to visit a hermit;—but you are welcome. I receive few strangers, scarcely one or two in a year; but your letter pleased me, and I felt anxious to be acquainted with one who, like myself, loves God, nature, and solitude. Something, moreover, whispered that our stars were friendly, and that we should suit each other. I am delighted to find that my anticipations have been realized; your features, and even the sound of your footsteps, while crossing the corridor, confirmed me in my desire to see you." "But how," returned Lamartine, "can your ladyship honour so quickly with the name of friend one so utterly unknown to you; of whom you are indeed totally ignorant?" "It is true," she replied; "I neither know your rank in the world, nor your actions while living among men; but I already know what you are before God. Think me not a fool, as the world too often esteems me; but I cannot resist the impulse I feel to open my heart to you. There is a science—at the present day lost in Europe—a science born in the East, which has never perished, which lives there still: I possess it. I read in the stars. We are all children of some one of those heavenly fires that preside over our birth, and whose happy or malignant influence is written in our eyes, on our foreheads, in our features, on the lines of our hand, in the shape of the foot, in our gesture, in our gait." [She then proceeded to tell the traveller's fortune, in a manner highly satisfactory to the vanity of a poet and a Frenchman. We pass over a very singular confession of faith by her ladyship.] "I see clearly," said she, "that your are born under the influence of more than three happy stars,: I know not the names of all, but I already distinguish four, perhaps, five. One of them is certainly Mercury, which imparts clearness and colour to the understanding and the language—you must be a poet—I read it in your eyes, and in your upper part; lower down, you are under the influence of stars entirely different, and almost

opposed to the former; there is an influence of energy and action; there is sun," she added, "in the way you carry your head." "What is your name?" I told it. "I never heard it before," she replied. "Behold, my lady, what we call glory! I have composed some verses in my life, which have caused my name to be repeated a million times by all the literary echoes of Europe; but this echo has proved too weak to traverse your sea and your mountains, and I am here a quite new man, a person entirely unknown. But this only makes me feel more sensibly the kindness you have lavished upon me." "Yes," she said, "poet or not, I love you, and hope in you; be assured we shall see each other again. You will return to the west, but you will not be long detained from the east; it is your country." "It is, at least," I answered, "the country of my imagination." "Smile not," she said; "it is your true country, the country of your fathers. Look at your foot." "I see nothing there," I replied, "but the dust of your roads, for which I should blush in the saloons of Europe." "That is not what I mean—look at your foot—I have only now discovered it myself—see,the instep is very elevated, and between the heel and toes, when the foot is placed on the ground, there is sufficient space for the water to pass under without wetting it. It is the foot of the Arab; it is the foot of the East. You are a son of these climes, and the days are approaching when every one will return to the land of his fathers." A black slave now entered, and kneeling, with her face upon the carpet and her hands upon her head, spoke a few words in Arabic. "Go," she said to me, "your dinner is prepared; refresh yourself, and return quickly. For me, I eat with no one; I live too frugally; a little bread and fruit, when nature requires support, suffices for me; but I ought not to subject my guest to such a regimen." I was conducted, under a trellised walk of jasmine and rose-laurel, to the gate of the gardens.

The repast was laid for M. Lamartine and his friend and companion, M. Parseval; but though they dined with great rapidity, a messenger from Lady Stanhope hastened their meal. On his return, he found her smoking a long oriental pipe, a custom with which the traveller had become familiar, and which even appeared to him beautiful in females. The conversation resumed its mysterious and romantic tone upon that favourite subject, "the only theme," says Lamartine, "of this extraordinary woman, this modern magician, who recalls the most famous magicians of antiquity—the Circe of the desert." His reflections upon Lady Stanhope are almost as strange as their object. He regards her religious feelings as a confused mixture of the different superstitions among which she has doomed herself to live: mysterious like the Druses, with whose mystical secret she is perhaps alone acquainted; resigned like the Mussulman, and, like him also, a fatalist; with the Jew, waiting for the Messiah; and, with the Christian, professing to adore Jesus, and to practise the moral virtues inculcated by his dispensation. To these, he thinks, are to be added the fantastic colours and supernatural visions tinged by the east, and excited by solitude and meditation. "If," he says, "I were required to offer a decided opinion upon the theory of Lady Stanhope, I should call it a voluntary and studied illusion, of which she herself is perfectly conscious, and which she assumes for her own purposes." The powerful admiration still exercised by her genius over the surrounding Arab tribes, proves that this pretended insanity has its object, and that there is method in her madness.

"By the people of this land of wonders, communion with the stars, prophecies, miracles, the second sight," he says, "are required to stimulate their ardent yet hazy imagination, and Lady Stanhope may have ended in deceiving herself, and so becoming the first neophyte of the symbol she has created for others." The anticipation she appears to indulge, of an empire in Arabia, and a throne in Jerusalem, idle and even insane as it seems to be, is nevertheless gravely mentioned by Lamartine, who expresses a conviction that the slightest political commotion in the East would elevate her to the height of her ambition. He even hinted to her his opinion that she had not sufficiently employed the facilities for aggrandizement within her power.

"You speak," she said, "like a man who thinks too much of the human will, and too little of the irresistible dominion of destiny alone—my power resides in it. I wait for it, I do not appeal to it. My fortune is considerably wasted; I am alone and abandoned to myself upon this desolate rock, a prey to the first bold bandit who may force my gates; surrounded by faithless servants and ungrateful slaves, who plunder me daily and sometimes menace my life. I have lately owed my existence to this dagger, which I have been obliged to employ to protect my bosom against the knife of a black slave, whom I have brought up. But in the midst of all my sufferings I am happy; my reply to all is contained in the sacred words of the Mussulman, *Allah kerim!* and I look with confidence to the future, of which I have spoken to you."

After smoking several pipes, drinking several cups of coffee, which black slaves brought to us every quarter of an hour; "Come," she said; "I am going to lead you to a sanctuary, where no profane person is permitted to enter—my garden." We descended a few steps into it, and I wandered with her through one of the loveliest Turkish gardens I had hitherto seen in the East. Shaded trellised walks, whose verdant arches bore, like millions of lustres, the glittering grapes of the promised land; kiosks, where sculptured arabesques were intertwined with jasmins and creeping plants of Asia; basins where water was artificially brought from the distance of a league, to murmur and flow from marble fountains; rows of fruit trees of Europe, of England, and of these delicious climes; grass-plats, sparkling with blossoms; and compartments of marble surrounding tufts of flowers quite new to me. Such was the garden. We reposed at intervals in some of the numerous kiosks that adorn it, and the inexhaustible conversation of Lady Hester still retained its lofty and mystical character. "Since," she observed to me, at the close, "destiny has conducted you hither, and the astonishing sympathy between our stars permits me to intrust you with what I should conceal from so many of the profane, I will feast your eyes with a prodigy of nature, whose destination is known only to myself and my adopted; the prophecies of the East announced it many ages ago, and you are about to judge for yourself whether these prophecies are not accomplished." She opened a gate of the garden, which admitted us into an inner court, where I beheld two magnificent Arab mares, of the purest blood, and of exquisite shape. "Approach," said my guide, "and examine this bay mare; see if Nature has not accomplished in her all that is written of the mare which is to carry the Messiah: *she shall be foaled ready saddled.*" I saw, in reality, on this beautiful animal, a freak of Nature, sufficiently rare to delude the vulgar credulity of a half-barbarous people. Instead of shoulders, the mare had a cavity so wide and deep, and resembling so closely the form of a Turkish saddle, that she might be said with truth to have been foaled ready saddled, and, with the exception of stirrups, a person might mount her without feeling the want of an artificial saddle. The mare seemed accustomed to the admiration and respect which Lady Stanhope and her servants manifested towards her, and to be perfectly conscious of the dignity of her mission; she has never been mounted, and two Arab grooms are in constant attendance upon her, never losing sight of her even for an instant. Another white mare, and in my opinion infinitely more beautiful, shares with the mare of the Messiah the care and respect of Lady Stanhope. No person has mounted her. Lady Hester, without saying so, left me to understand that the destiny of the white mare, though less holy, was equally mysterious and important; and I could gather from her manner that Lady Stanhope reserved her for the day when she expects to make her entry by the side of the Messiah into the reconquered Jerusalem.

M. Lamartine's work may be divided into two parts—sketches purely picturesque, and what we may call the philosophy of description,—a phrase not ill-adapted to characterize those eloquent rhapsodies, which are tinged with purer hues than any light of fancy can impart. Many of these scenes seem to have been sketched by the artist with the Bible at his side; and though, as we have already remarked, the colouring is frequently profuse and overwrought, the local inspiration is nevertheless present. Take the following view of Jerusalem, then ravaged by the pestilence:—

The general appearance of Jerusalem may be described in a few words; mountains without shadow, vallies without water, earth without verdure; rocks without either terror or grandeur; a few blocks of grey stone piercing the cracked and arid ground; now and then a fig-tree, and a gazelle or a jackall stealthily gliding between the rocky fragments; a few vine-plants wandering over the red ash-like soil; at wide intervals, a cluster of pale olive trees casting a little patch of shade on the rugged sides of a hill; the dark heads of a few trees standing against the purple sky, and the grey walls and towers of the fortifications of the town, appearing at a distance on the crest of Sion. This is the aspect of the country. The sky is pure, clear, deep; no cloud ever passes over it, or catches the hues of the morning and evening sun. Towards Arabia, a great gulf, descending between the black hills, leads the eye to the radiant waves of the Dead Sea, and the violet-coloured horizon of the ridges of the mountains of Moab. Not a breath of air murmurs among the dry boughs of the olive trees; no song of bird, nor chirping of cricket, is heard in the verdureless waste. A silence, unbroken and eternal, overhangs the city, the roads, and the country. There are no longer any roads leading to its gates from the east or from the west, from the north or from the south; there remain only some straggling, winding paths, among the rocks, where you meet with a few half-naked Arabs, mounted on their asses, or camel-drivers from Damascus, or some women from Bethlehem or Jericho, carrying on their heads baskets of Engeddi grapes, or cages of doves to be sold without the gates of the city. We were seated one entire day opposite the principal entrance of Jerusalem; we went round the walls, and passed before the other gates of the city; but no one went in, no one came out; even the beggar was not found at his accustomed post; no sentinel paced the threshold; the same void, the same stillness, reigned at the entrance to a city of thirty thousand souls, as if we had wandered by the gates of Pompeii or Herculaneum. We saw only four funeral processions issue in silence from the Damascus gate winding along the walls to the Turkish cemetery; and from the gate of

Sion, a poor Christian, dead of the plague, carried by four grave-diggers to the Greek burial-ground.

Such was Jerusalem during the period we passed under its walls. I heard nothing save the neighing of my horses, impatient of the scorching sun, and dashing the dirty earth with their hoofs; and from house to house the melancholy chaunt of the muezzin shouting the hour from the tops of the minarets; or the measured lamentations of Turkish mourners accompanying in long files those who had died of the plague, to the burying-places surrounding the town. Jerusalem, where we come to visit a sepulchre, is itself the tomb of a people; but a tomb without a cypress, without an inscription, without a monument, whose stone has been broken, and whose ashes seem to cover the earth that encircles it with sorrow, with silence, and desolation. Often, while bidding it farewell, our eyes caught another glimpse from each hill in our path; and we beheld, at length, for the last time, the crown of olives, cresting the mountain of that name, which, after gleaming on the horizon, when the city has faded from the view, finally disappears, like the pale garlands thrown into a grave.

In the same spirit are his meditations on the borders of the Lake of Gennesareth:—

Not a voice was heard amongst us; all our thoughts were internal and deep; so many hallowed recollections awoke in the bosoms of every one. As for me, never has a spot of earth spoken to my heart with greater force or delight. I have always loved to roam through places once inhabited by men whom I have known, admired, loved, or reverenced—the living and the dead. The favourite dwelling place of an illustrious man, during his sojourn in the world, has always appeared to me the most true and lively relic of *himself*,—a sort of material manifestation of his genius, a dumb revelation of a part of his soul, a living commentary upon his life, his actions, and his feelings. In my youth, I have passed hours of solitude and contemplation beneath the olive trees overshadowing the gardens of Horace, within view of the gleaming cascades of Tiber. I have mused away the evening, soothed by the beautiful sea of Naples, under the hanging festoons of the vines, near the spot where Virgil desired his ashes might repose, because it was the loveliest situation upon which his eyes had rested. How often, in later years, have I forgotten the declining hours of evening, seated at the feet of the beautiful chestnut-trees in the little valley where the remembrance of Jean Jacques Rousseau had drawn me, and kept me spell-bound, as it were, by sympathy for his feelings, his reveries, his misfortunes, and his genius! But it was neither a great man, nor a great poet, whose abode I was now visiting; but, the Man of Men,—the Divine Man,—nature, and genius, and virtue, made flesh,—the Incarnate Divinity, whose footsteps I came to adore on those very banks where he so often trod, on those waves that bore him, on those hills where he sate, on those stones where he lay his head. He had with his mortal eyes beheld this sea, these waves, these hills, these stones; he had walked a hundred times along the road which I now traversed with reverential awe. His feet had uplifted the dust which rose beneath my own; during the three years of his divine mission, he was continually journeying between Nazareth and Tiberias, and Jerusalem and Tiberias. In the barks of fishermen, on the sea of Galilee, he calmed the tempest and walked upon the waves, holding out his hand to his apostles (like me) of little faith. Yet, oh, celestial spirit! how much less didst thou require assistance than me, who am tossed about in the tempest of opinions and more terrible temptations!

M. Lamartine visited the cedars of Lebanon, but the depth of the snow, which reached the shoulders of their horses, compelled him, after a fruitless effort to approach nearer, to content himself with contemplating their majestic appearance at a distance of several hundred paces. His remarks are eloquent:—

These trees are the most celebrated natural monuments in the world; they are equally consecrated by religion, poetry, and history. The Scriptures mention them in several places, and Solomon's dedication of them to the adornment of that temple which he built for the only God, was, doubtless, influenced by the feeling of wonder and veneration with which these magnificent prodigies of vegetation were even then regarded. They were, at that time, numerous; for Ezekiel speaks of the Cedars of Eden as the most beautiful of Lebanon. The Arabs, without distinction of sect, entertain a traditional veneration for these trees. They attribute to them not only a vegetable power conferring eternal life, but a soul also, which in them fulfils the office of the human intellect and the animal instinct. They have a foreknowledge of the seasons, and uplift their branches to the sky or bend them towards the earth, according to the influences of the weather. They are divine beings under the form of trees. They grow alone in this spot of Lebanon, and strike their root far above the region where all large vegetation expires; qualities like these produce a powerful effect on the superstitious mind of the Orientals. And yet, alas! Basan languishes; Carmel and the flower of Lebanon perish. These trees diminish daily. Former travellers counted thirty or forty; at a later period seventeen, and later still a dozen. Seven only now remain, which seem by their size to have flourished in the Biblical age. Around these ancient witnesses of past ages,—which know the history of the world better than history itself,—which could tell us, had they tongues, of so many empires, so many religions, so many vanished races of mankind,—there still exists a little forest of young cedars, which appeared to me to form a group of four or five hundred trees or shrubs. Every year, in the month of June, the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages ascend the mountain and celebrate a mass. How many prayers have resounded beneath these branches! And what temple more lovely? what altar nearer to heaven? what canopy more sublime or more holy than the utmost crest of Lebanon; the umbrageous dome of these sacred boughs, which have overshadowed, and overshadow still, so many generations of men, differing indeed in the form of their worship, but all recognizing the Deity in his works, and adoring him in the manifestations of his nature? And I also prayed in the presence of these trees, and the musical wind, that played among the foliage, sported also with my hair, and dried the mingling tears of sorrow and adoration.

The mass, to which Lamartine alludes, is the festival of the Transfiguration, for the celebration of which they build altars against the trees, and administer the sacrament. The cedars, when Pococke visited them, formed a grove of a mile in circumference, the larger trees standing near each other.

The following passage is, perhaps, the most animated and splendid in the book:—

It is from this point, in my opinion, that the appearance of Lebanon is the most magnificent. You stand at its base, but at such a distance from it, that

its shadow does not hang over you, while the eye can scale its heights, or plunge into the obscurity of its gorges; discern the foam of its torrents, and range over the cone-like elevations, each bearing a Maronite monastery above a grove of pine, of cedars, or the black cypress. The Sannin is the loftiest and most pyramidal mount of Lebanon, over-topping all the inferior hills, and forming, with its almost eternal snows, the majestic back-ground, golden, violet, and rose-coloured, of the horizon of mountains, which blend with the firmament, not like a solid body, but like a transparent vapour, through which on the other side the sky seems to be visible—a beautiful phenomenon, peculiar to the mountains of Asia, and which I have not observed in any other country. Towards the south, the Lebanon descends gradually to the advanced cape of Saïd, the ancient Sidon. Snow is only now discovered, here and there, on some of its loftiest and most distant heights. These heights run on in a chain, like the wall of a ruined city, sometimes rising, sometimes declining, along the plain and the sea, until they fade in the mists of the west towards the mountains of Galilee, on the borders of the sea of Gennesareth, otherwise the Lake of Tiberias. Towards the north, you perceive a corner of the sea stretching, like a sleeping lake, into the plain, half-concealed by the massive verdure (*les verts massifs*) of the lovely hill of San-Dimitri, the most delicious in Syria. In this lake, whose junction with the sea is not perceived, some ships are always at anchor, gracefully swaying themselves to and fro on the waves, whose foam moistens the mastick-tree, and the rose-laurel. From this harbour, a bridge constructed by the Romans, and restored by Fakar-ed-din, flings its lofty arches over the river of Bayreut, which traverses the plain, diffusing life and fertility, until it loses itself in the bay. On the west, the eye is at first stopped by light hillocks of sand, red as the flame of a conflagration, from whence a pale rosy vapour arises; following the line of the horizon, it crosses the desert, and the deep blue line of the ocean, which terminates all, mingles at a distance with the sky in a mist which confuses the eye of the beholder. All these hills, as well as the plain and sides of the mountains, are studded with an infinite number of pretty little isolated cottages, each having its orchard of mulberry-trees, its giant pines and fig-trees; and here and there, groups of beautiful villages or monasteries meet the eye, rising on their rocky pedestals, and reflecting far over the sea the golden rays of an Oriental sun.

This scene is invested with a melancholy interest, as being the last which the poet beheld with his daughter Julia, of whom he was soon after deprived by death. The account of the visit to Balbec is also highly interesting, although from the diffuse and generalizing manner of the writer little precise information is to be obtained.

I had traversed the summits of the Sannin, covered with eternal snow, its sides crowned with a diadem of cedars, into the bare and sterile desert of Heliopolis, after a long and painful journey. In the distant horizon before us, on the last slopes of the black mountains of Anti-Libanus, an immense group of yellow ruins detached itself from the shadow of the hills, and glowed beneath the evening sun. Our guides pointed to it, exclaiming "*Balbec! Balbec!*" It was in truth the wonder of the desert; the fabulous Balbec, issuing in lustre from its unknown sepulchre to speak of ages forgotten by history. We advanced but slowly with our weary horses, our eyes fixed on the gigantic walls, on the radiant and colossal columns, which appeared to increase in grandeur as we approached them. A profound silence reigned throughout the

caravan; even the Arabs held their peace. At last we reached the first trunks of columns, the first blocks of marble, which the convulsions of the earth have shaken a league from the monuments themselves, like withered leaves tossed and whirled by the wind, far from their native bough. The deep and extensive quarries, which cleave the black sides of Anti-Libanus, already opened their abysses under our horses' feet; these vast basins of stone, exhibiting the marks of the chisel, still display some gigantic blocks, half separated from their base, which seem only to be waiting for the arms of a race of giants to move them. One of these blocks is sixty-two feet long, twenty-four broad, and sixteen thick. It would require the united strength of sixty thousand men of our days to lift this stone. We pursued our route between the desert on the left, and the undulations of Anti-Libanus on the right, crossing some little fields cultivated by Arab shepherds, and the bed of a powerful torrent, which winds among the ruins and is shaded by some beautiful walnut-trees. We caught occasional glimpses of the Acropolis, where the chief monuments of Heliopolis are situated, between the boughs, or over the heads of the great trees; at length, the whole burst upon us, and the caravan stopped as if by an electric shock. No pen, no pencil, can pourtray the impression which this single glance conveys to the eye and the imagination. Under our feet, in the bed of the torrent, in the middle of the fields, around the trunks of the trees, blocks of red and grey granite, or blood-coloured porphyry, of white and yellow marble, radiant as that of Paros; fragments of columns, sculptured capitals, architraves, cornices, entablatures, and pedestals, the scattered, and, as it were, palpitating limbs of statues fallen upon their faces to the earth; all this confused, shaken together, and scattered on every side, as if the mouth of a volcano had vomited forth the ruins of a mighty empire. Scarcely could we pick our path through these sweepings of the arts which strewed the ground. The iron shoes of our horses slipped over and crushed at every step the richly ornamented cornices, or the snowy bosom of a female statue. The water of the river of Balbec was alone distinctly visible among these beds of fragments, and washed with its murmuring spray the shattered blocks that opposed its current.

The descriptions of these striking remains of remote antiquity are from the pen of a poet, who measures even the gigantic block and shattered stone with the golden rule; and great accuracy or acuteness of antiquarian remark will not, therefore, be required or expected. The critical reader will always refer to Wood's journey from Palmyra to Balbec, for the most diligent and comprehensive view of these stupendous ruins. Lamartine furnishes some interesting particulars relative to the tribes who inhabit the mountains of Lebanon. Some of his observations on the Maronites we shall translate.

The Maronites inhabit the most central vallies and the loftiest chains of the principal group of Mount Lebanon. The slopes of these mountains that run down to the sea are fertile, and watered by numerous rivers. They tend silkworms, and cultivate barley and wheat. The heights are almost inaccessible, and the naked rock every where pierces the sides of the mountain; but the unwearied activity of this people, whose only refuge was behind these precipices, has rendered even the rock fertile. They have raised from stage to stage, up to the everlasting snows, terraces built of blocks of stone; upon these they have laid the little vegetable earth which the torrents wash down

the ravines, breaking the rock itself into dust to mix with the soil; by this means they have succeeded in changing Lebanon into a garden, covered with corn-fields, and planted with the fig, the olive, and the mulberry-tree. The traveller can hardly recover from his amazement when, after days spent in climbing from crag to crag over barren rocks, he suddenly finds himself in a beautiful village, built of white stone, occupied by a numerous and wealthy population; with a moorish chateau in the midst, a monastery in the distance, a torrent rushing at the foot, and all around him an horizon of vegetation and verdure, where the pine, the chestnut, and the mulberry, overshadow the vine-yard or the corn-fields. These villages are suspended sometimes one above another, almost perpendicularly. A stone may be thrown from one into another; but although the voice can easily be distinguished, the path of communication is so winding, from the declivities of the mountain, that one or two hours are often employed in passing to the adjoining hamlet. There exist about two hundred Maronite monasteries of different orders on the surface of Lebanon. These monasteries are inhabited by from twenty to twenty-five thousand monks, who are neither rich nor poor, neither oppressors nor extortioners. They are societies of simple-minded and laborious men, willing to consecrate themselves to a life of prayer and freedom of spirit. Their life is the life of an industrious peasant. They rear cattle or silk-worms, they cleave the rock, they build with their own hands the terraces of their fields; they dig, they sow and reap their own harvests. Their monasteries possess a very small portion of land; they, therefore, receive no more monks than they are able to support.

The Maronites, whether descended from the Arabs or the Syrians, form a distinct people in the East. One might call them an European colony thrown by chance among the tribes of the desert. Their physiognomy, nevertheless, is Arab. The men are tall and handsome, with a bold and open countenance, and a sweet and expressive smile; the eyes blue, the nose aquiline, the beard white, the air noble, the voice deep and solemn, the manners polished without being servile; the costume splendid, and the arms magnificent. When you behold, in passing through a village, the sheikh seated before the gate of his mansion, his beautiful horses fastened in the court, with the chiefs of the village clothed in their rich pelisses, their girdles of red silk crowded with yatagans and kangiars, ornamented with silver handles, and the folds of their turbans composed of stuffs of various colours, you fancy yourself in the presence of a race of kings. Europeans they love like brothers, welcoming with affectionate interest the traveller and the missionary. They are brave and naturally warlike, like all mountaineers. They can assemble, at the command of the Emir Beshir, to the number of thirty or forty thousand, either to defend the inaccessible passes of their mountains, or to pour down into the plain and carry terror to Damascus and the towns of Syria. The Turks have never dared to penetrate into Lebanon when the people are at peace among themselves. I know not whether I deceive myself, but I believe a great destiny to be reserved for this Maronite people; a nation equally primitive in their manners, their religion, and their courage—a nation inheriting the traditional virtues of the patriarchs, and whose similitude of religion and commercial relations obtain for them every year an increase of western civilization. While all around them is dying of impotence or old age, they alone seem to grow in youth and strength. In proportion as the population of Syria diminishes, this people may descend from their mountains, found commercial cities on the sea-coast, cultivate the fruitful plains, now only the resort of the jackall and the gazelle, and finally establish a new empire in those countries where the old dominations are passing away. If at the present time any high-minded individual were to arise among them, whether from the ranks of the clergy, or the families of the Emirs, capable of appreciating the resources of his country, and wise enough to ally himself to one of the European powers, he might easily renew the wonders of the Egyptian pasha, Mehemet Ali, and leave behind him the true germ of an Arabian empire. Europe is interested in the fulfilment of this aspiration; there is more of the future there than in Egypt—Egypt has only one man; Lebanon has a people.

Such are the innocent race among whom the poet expresses a wish to dwell, should revolution or any other cause ever drive him from his native country; and certainly it seems difficult for the fancy to select a more delightful abode than a picturesque and tranquil village of Maronites, in the midst of a simple, benevolent, and religious population, with the gleaming sea at our feet, and the palm-tree and the orange over our head; where the traveller's steps are night and day unmolested; where every gate is open to welcome him, and every hand ready to succour him. In each village, there is a church or chapel, in which the ceremonies of the Roman Catholic worship are performed in the Syrian language. This picture is not overdrawn. Pococke, who did not waste his praise, tells us that the Maronites were in his time esteemed more honest and simple, and less intriguing, than any other Christians in the East. He also commends their habits of industry, and pronounces their wine the best in Syria. He mentions a singular optical illusion, common in many parts of Central and Western India, which Lamartine appears not to have noticed. When advanced, he says, a considerable way up the mountains, he saw the rocks rising above the ground in such extraordinary figures, for about two miles, that at a little distance they looked like a ruined city, resembling castles, towers, and houses, and sometimes even the human figure. He thinks it probable that this delusion of the eye may have originated the fable of a petrified city beyond Tripoli, in Africa.

It was remarked by Sir Joshua Reynolds that one of Claude's landscapes was enough to light up any apartment. The same observation, with a slight variation, may be applied to the following picture, which glows with all the warmth of an Italian pencil. It is the description of a valley on the hill of San-Dimitri:—

It is open from east to west, and imbedded in the folds of the last chain of hills, which stretches down over the valley, where the north Bayreut rushes along. Words cannot describe the rich vegetation which carpets it. The sides are formed of rock; but they are so clothed with creepers of all kinds, so gleaming with moisture, so redolent with clusters of heath and shrubs rooted in the imperceptible clefts, that it is almost impossible to doubt that the live rock gives birth to this wonderful vegetation. It is a coat one or two feet in thickness—a mass of serried vegetation; diversified with an infinite variety of hues; decked every where with tufts of unknown flowers, of a thousand shapes and odours; sometimes motionless as the figures on our drawing-room carpets; at others, when the sea-breeze plays over them, waving with the boughs, they resemble a river of verdure and blossoms undulating in perfumed

waves. Then there arise the most intoxicating odours; multitudes of insects with coloured wings, and numberless birds which fly to the surrounding trees; the air is full of their responsive voices, with the humming of swarms of bees, and that hollow murmur of the earth in spring, which some regard, and probably with reason, as the sound of vegetation proceeding in its thousand forms beneath the surface of the earth. The drops of night-dew fall from every leaf, glitter on every blade of grass, and refresh the bed of this little valley; while the rising sun darts his rays over the lofty tops of the trees and rocks that encircle it.

Here we breakfasted on a stone at the mouth of a cavern, whither two gazelles had retreated at the sound of our footsteps. We were careful not to molest the asylum of these delightful animals, which are to these deserts what the lamb is to our meadows. All the valley was overshadowed by the same floating curtain of foliage, moss and vegetation. We could not restrain an exclamation at every step—I never remember to have seen so much life in nature, compressed, as it were, into so small a space. We followed the course of the valley, seating ourselves from time to time where a shady spot presented itself; now and then brushing the verdure with our hands to scatter the dew, the breath of perfume, and the clouds of insects, that rose from its bosom like particles of gold-dust. How mighty is God! how deep and infinite must be the source whence all these lives, these beauties, and these blessings descend! If there be so much to gaze upon and admire in one single corner of nature, what will there be when the curtain of the world shall be lifted before us, unveiling the perfect work to our eyes for ever! It is impossible to behold and to reflect without being inundated with evidence of the divine power. All nature is strewed with the glittering fragments of that mirror in which the Deity is painted.

As they advance, the beautiful objects around and above them,—the Arabian shepherds crossing the river on the backs of their camels; the Maronite monks, in their dark garments, guiding their ploughs in silence under the olive trees, and suddenly falling on their knees in prayer to Heaven, at the call of the convent-clock,—are sketched with the same felicity of colouring. Still farther, the sea, before almost hidden by the valley, broke upon their view; the ruins of a Roman bridge, over which a caravan from Damascus to Aleppo was passing, blended beautifully with the prospect. Nothing could be more picturesque than the introduction of these travelling merchants into the landscape. They were seen, one by one, some on camels, some on horses, slowly issuing from the thickets which overhang the end of the bridge, and ascending gradually to the top of the arches, then disappearing, with their long file of asses and camels, under the reeds; rose-laurels and plantains shading the other bank of the river. The sea of mingled blue and green glittered with floating diamonds. Seventeen ships lay at anchor in the gulf, balancing themselves heavily upon the ever-varying waves, while their masts rose and fell like reeds bowed in the wind; some with naked masts, like trees in winter; others spreading their sails to dry in the sun, like those white sea-birds, that glide along without any motion of their wings. The gulf, brighter than the sky which covered it, reflected in its bosom the monasteries of Lebanon, while a few fishing-boats passed at full sail. "The valley below our feet," says the poet, "the river stealing

beneath its pyramidal arches; the sea with its creeks among the rocks; the immense peak of Lebanon, with all the numberless accidents of its structure, its snowy pinnacles, fading like silvery cones into the depth of the firmament, where the eye sought them like stars; the buzzing of insects about us; the song of a thousand birds upon the trees; the lowing of the buffaloes; the almost human cry of the camel of the caravan; the heavy and monotonous echo of the surges breaking on the sand; the boundless horizon of the Mediterranean; the serene and radiant dome of a sky, broken only by the ridges of the mountains and the dark tops of the trees; the odorous softness of the air, in which everything seemed to be reflected like an image in the transparent water of a lake in Switzerland;—all these sights, all these sounds, all these shades, all this light, all these impressions, formed a spectacle the most sublime and delicious that ever delighted my eyes."

Their wanderings received a sudden but romantic interruption, in the appearance of a band of wild Arabs, amounting to five or six hundred, who advanced with loud cries to the sound of music, and half-invited and half-forced the astonished travellers to accompany them to their camp in the interior of the forest. It was one of the tribes of Kurds, who come from the neighbouring provinces of Persia, with their families and flocks, to pass the winter in the plains of Mesopotamia or Syria. Surrounded by this crowd of men, women, and children, whose voices mingled with the discordant yells of their barbarian music, they quickly arrived at the encampment, in the midst of a gloomy forest of pines.

The fourth volume of M. Lamartine's *Souvenirs* contains few personal notices of himself, but their absence is compensated by a very singular narrative, of which a brief account will not be uninteresting. It is not generally known that, in the very height of his fortune, and when the French eagles were riding in triumph over the greater part of Europe, the unsatisfied soul of Buonaparte still longed for Oriental conquests. An individual, every way qualified to second his ambitious projects, offered himself in M. Lascaris, a native of Piedmont, who had followed him to Egypt, and was blinded by a romantic admiration of the genius of the Emperor. Having received his instructions for treating with the Arab tribes, and the money necessary to defray his expenses, he set out for Aleppo, where he remained for several years, perfecting himself in the language of the country before he departed on his enterprise. With various success, and under different disguises, he explored all the tribes of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates, and returned to Aleppo full of hope at the result of his political labours, when the intelligence of the final overthrow of his master at once extinguished all his visions of Eastern dominion. From this shock he never recovered, but expired shortly after at Cairo, leaving behind him nothing but his papers, which are said to have been destroyed or transmitted by the British consul to London. Lascaris was accompanied in his wanderings by a young Christian Arab of Aleppo, who had also taken notes of their numerous journies, and which he was persuaded to dispose of to M. Lamartine,

who, with great difficulty, succeeded in obtaining a translation of the MS., which he has inserted in this volume. It contains the fruits of ten years' experience in a district of the East, comparatively unknown, and abounds in very amusing and interesting sketches, both of men and things. An attempt to analyse or epitomize its contents would extend this article too far; but we extract a brief anecdote, of a genuine Arab complexion:—

The Bedouins, like all Eastern people, are delighted with stories; here is one amusingly characteristic of their devoted attachment to their horses, and the pride they manifest in displaying their good qualities. It was related to Lascaris by the emir. A man of his tribe, named Giabal, had a famous mare, for which Hassad-Pasha, at that time vizir of Damascus, had made fruitless offers; for a Bedouin loves his horse as dearly as he does his wife. He then tried threats, which proved equally unsuccessful. At last, another Bedouin, named Giafar, went to his tent, and asked what he would give him if he brought the mare of Giabal. "I will fill thy barley-sack with gold," was the reply. The circumstance becoming noised abroad, Giabal fastened his mare every night by the foot with a ring of iron, the chain of which passed into his tent, being fixed to a stake driven deep in the earth, under a mat, which served as a bed for his wife and himself. In the silence of the night, Giafar entered the tent, and gliding between Giabal and his wife, pushed softly first one and then the other: the husband believing himself touched by the wife, and the wife by the husband, each made room. Then Giafar with a sharp knife cut a hole in the mat, unfastened the mare, mounted her, and pricking Giabal lightly with his lance, exclaimed, "It is I, Giafar, who have got your beautiful mare; I warn you of it in time;" and with these words he departed. Giabal, springing from the tent, and summoning his followers, took his brother's mare, and pursued Giafar for four hours. The mare of his brother was of the same blood as his own, though of inferior quality. Outstripping all his companions, he was on the point of overtaking Giafar, when he cried out to him, "Prick her right ear, and strike her with the stirrup-iron." Giafar did so, and she flew like lightning. Pursuit now became useless. The other Bedouins reproached Giabal for thus causing the loss of his mare. "I had rather lose her," he replied, "than tarnish her reputation. Think you I would have it said in the tribe of Wooled-Ali, that any other mare has been able to overtake mine?" He accordingly returned to his own tent, and Giafar received the promised reward of his ingenuity.

The volumes are embellished with several beautiful poems, chiefly on Oriental themes, some of which we had intended to insert in the present paper; they may, however, form a short article in a future number, and we shall gladly seize that opportunity of offering a few remarks on the genius of the most amiable and excellent living poet of France.

Since the above notice was written, we have seen an edition of the *Souvenirs*, in French,* published by Churton, of Holles Street, very correctly printed; and an English translation, published by Bentley.

* Forming the first volumes of a series, entitled "Standard French Works."

GENERAL PEREGRINE POWELL.

(From a Correspondent.)

Although the modesty of the late General Peregrine Powell, of the Bengal establishment, would not allow, during his life-time, his services to have a place in the East-India Military Calendar, amidst the records of many noble commanders and comrades, it nevertheless becomes the duty of one, who was an eye-witness of his military energy, who had the honour to serve under his command, in the earliest period of his life, and has ever since been in close connection and habits of friendship with him, to endeavour at least to adorn his tomb, or embalm his memory in the recollection of his fellow-soldiers, by this brief tribute to his worth.

General Powell entered the service of the East-India Company, as a cadet for Bengal, in 1770, at the age of fifteen; he rose to the rank of captain and the command of a battalion of sepoys in 1781; a circumstance of early promotion peculiarly fortunate in the Indian army at that time, and to the aspiring soldier in that uncongenial clime, when, as a gallant friend of his has truly observed, officers rose to command, whilst health and vigour ensured professional energy and successful exertion.

In 1781, Captain Powell marched with the Bengal detachment, under Colonel Pearse, to the relief of the presidency of Fort St. George, and after a series of actions with Hyder Ali, in the Carnatic and adjoining provinces, had the honour of leading the 1st bat. 13th regt. N.I. in the memorable battle of Cuddalore, in June 1783, against the French army under M. Bussy. The results of that action are well known; it was on that occasion that the native troops displayed that conspicuous bravery, and that devoted attachment to their employers, which have ever since furnished a bright example to the native soldiery of India. He returned with the detachment to Bengal in 1784.

In May 1794, he became major; in 1798, a lieut. colonel; in 1803, a colonel; in July 1810, a major-general; and lieut.-general in 1814.

In 1799, Colonel Powell was employed for months on very harassing duty, with his regiment, under the command of Colonel Morris, in the Goruckpoor country, in pursuit of Vizier Ali. In 1810, he commanded the 13th regiment at Captain Gunge, in the province of Goruckpoor, recently ceded to the Company by the Nawab Vizier; during that service he captured many mud forts, and was highly praised by Sir James Craig for his judgment and spirited exertions.

In 1803, Colonel Powell was appointed to command a division of the army in Bundelcund, on the commencement of the Mahratta war, during the administration of Marquess Wellesley; and in the course of that campaign he fought one pitched battle, in which the British arms were victorious, and reduced several forts in that almost impregnable country. For these services he received the thanks of the Commander-in-chief, Lord Lake. The arduous duties of that important charge undermined his constitution, and obliged him to relinquish the command.

Lieut. General Powell closed a long and honourable career, in the bosom of his family, at Weymouth, on the 7th of May 1835, aged eighty.

THE INDIAN SEASONS.

The Cold Season.

In the Northern Circars, the rains that accompany the setting-in of the north-east monsoon are generally over early in November, when the weather clears up, and becomes extremely agreeable. The morning opens serenely, and discovers the ground moistened with heavy dew. The sky, during the day, is clear and brilliant, without a speck, except where the kite is seen soaring at a prodigious height. The sun sets in purple, and the nights are sufficiently cool to admit of refreshing sleep.

The country is now beautifully green, being covered with rich pasturage and luxuriant crops, particularly rice. The numerous tanks, or reservoirs of water, are brim-full, and sparkling in the sun. The majestic river rolls copiously along, on which the natives ply their simple craft, and carry on internal commerce; while the distant blue mountains, divested of their gloom, rise pile upon pile, in a thousand fantastic shapes.

The objects which most prominently strike the eye are the pagodas, generally white, and of various forms and dimensions; while the native villages, embowered in palm, tamarind, and banyan trees, with wreaths of curling smoke ascending from them, diversify the landscape, and fill the mind with ideas of rural tranquillity. No doubt there is much peace and happiness among the unambitious inhabitants of these sequestered abodes; but they have also their cares. In times of scarcity, their subsistence is precarious; the native functionaries of office are generally tyrants, and always ready to extort from them a part of their little means; while their spiritual guides, the brahmins, subject them to many absurd observances, and hold them as much as possible in mental bondage—although their influence is now happily on the decline. The houses of the natives are generally composed of mud walls, roofed with split palmyras and bamboos, and thatched or covered with cadjan leaves; and the females are fond of ornamenting their earthen floors with figures drawn with chalk. There is always a school attached to a village of any size, built frequently in some contiguous garden or tope. The master is commonly a brahmin, who, sitting on a mat upon the floor or in the verandah, instructs his young pupils in the duties of life, according to his view of them; and teaches them their letters and figures, by writing them on the sand with their finger, or indenting them on a leaf with an iron instrument made for the purpose.

In these villages, the patient weaver erects his loom under the shade of a tree, and produces those fabrics which have rendered India celebrated for its manufactures. The Northern Circars have been renowned for cotton cloths, both coarse and fine; and the trade was once in a very flourishing condition. The Company had five different factories, in suitable situations, with commercial residents, to provide investments of piece-goods; and there were free merchants, besides, who collected, either on their own account, or on that of the mercantile houses of Madras and Calcutta. The French and Dutch, also, had formerly establishments, which made extensive provision of these manufactures. Such used to be the case; but, alas! free trade and the magical power of British machinery have superseded the simple processes of the natives; and by supplying the world with piece-goods at prices so very low, have nearly ruined the Indian manufacture! The Company had given up all their factories

on the coast, even before the late alteration in their charter, and the field is now abandoned to a few free merchants, who still do a little business.

November is the time to begin seriously the labours of the garden, and gentlemen, who have a taste for horticulture, experience much amusement in superintending the operations of their native gardeners.

The sportsman is now seen, with a dusky attendant or two, wading through the marshy grounds and extended sheets of rice, shooting snipes, which are found in great abundance. A good shot frequently kills thirty or forty couple in the course of a forenoon. It is a pleasant recreation, but very trying to the constitution, as the performer is exposed all the while to the rays of a powerful sun. These birds are also snared in great numbers by the natives, to supply the markets of the large settlements.

In December, there are still heavy dews in the night, which afford moisture sufficient for most of the crops, but not for rice, which requires to grow in water. The farmers, therefore, commence cutting sluices in the banks of their reservoirs, from which a plentiful stream issues, and inundates the fields of that thirsty grain. The dry crops are now in a forward state, consisting, as they are called in the Telinga language, of *natcheny*, *minaloo*, *guntaloo*, and *jannaloo*; the last growing to the height of eight or nine feet, and bearing a large head, composed of grain, like Indian corn, of which it appears to be a species. Gram is likewise much cultivated, being a pulse on which horses and cattle are fed. A great deal of tobacco is also raised. Towards the middle of the month, the grain begins to ripen, and the surface of the country to assume a yellow hue.

The north-east monsoon, being now fairly set in, blows fresh and strong, during the day, carrying many a menacing cloud over the sky, but which yields no rain. In the night, the land-wind prevails, although not powerfully. The cold increases, and becomes almost too severe for Europeans whose constitutions have been enervated by a long residence in a tropical climate. The shivering natives, too, can ill bear the unusual temperature, and frequently fall sick: they are extremely improvident in furnishing themselves with warm vestments suited to the season.

Europeans can now walk or ride, during any part of the day, without experiencing much inconvenience from heat. At night, the venetian windows of your chamber must be closely shut in, and a blanket is found a very agreeable bedfellow.

Towards the end of the month, harvest becomes general, and the husbandmen, assisted by their families, are busily employed in reaping, which they do with a sickle, as in England. The crop is carried to spaces in the vicinity, which have been levelled and hardened, and when quite dry, it is trod out by oxen, in the old patriarchal way.

The gentlemen's gardens begin at this time to supply most of the European vegetables, and abound in flowers and Indian fruits, such as guavas, bananas, pomegranates, custard apples, and pine apples. The hill orange is also ripe, and is very delicious. It grows in the hilly country, and is the same as that called the mandarin orange, in China, having a loose rind.

The wind and current, setting now strongly down the bay, bring the native craft home from Calcutta to their respective ports, with facility and despatch. A great trade in rice used formerly to exist; but, in consequence of the additional cultivation on the coast since the lands have been sold to zemindars, much less is now required from Bengal, and that commerce has accordingly declined.

We have now arrived at Christmas, which is not passed over unnoticed in India. When you rise on the morning of that day, you find that your house has been decorated by your native servants with plantain trees and flowers, in honour of the occasion, which they suppose will be gratifying to you; and your native friends are liberal in presents of fruit, and other trifles. Complimentary visits are paid by the Europeans to each other, and a dinner is generally given by the principal member of the settlement to the rest, who are entertained with Eastern splendour. At an out-station in India, if those who reside in it are on good terms, which, however, is not always the case, there is a great deal of intercourse and entertaining. Any slight occasion—the arrival of a stranger, for instance—is sufficient to set them agoing, and to produce a round of dinners, to which all within the circle are invited. In the place where the author of these recollections sojourned, there were a commercial resident, a deputy, and an assistant; a surgeon, a master-attendant of the port, and a few free-merchants, some of them married men, with families. There was also a small French settlement in the immediate vicinity, consisting of five or six families, with whom there was a good deal of communication, which added greatly to the society. The dinner hour was three o'clock, and, after that repast the company used to disperse for a while, and re-assemble again in the evening to cards and supper. Sometimes there was a ball, attended by all the beauty and fashion within twenty miles round.

During the early part of January, the weather and rural occupations are much the same as in the latter part of December; but, towards the middle of the month a decided change takes place: the monsoon blows more moderately, and the climate softens down to a temperature which is agreeably warm, without being enervating.

This is an excellent time for travelling—the rivers having subsided, and the country become quite dry. In India, the usual mode of travelling, as most people know, is in palankeens. The palankeen is in the form of an oblong chest, with two sliding doors on each side, and fitted with venetian windows, which can be opened and shut at pleasure. It has four feet, to raise it a little from the ground when it is standing; and there is a projecting pole, in the upper part of each end, which rests on the shoulders of the bearers. It is painted in elegant style, like a gentleman's carriage, lined inside with chintz, and fitted with a mattress, a support for the back, and such other conveniences as its size will admit of. You may either sit, with your legs extended, or, by letting down the support behind, lie at full length. The usual number of bearers, employed on ordinary occasions, is eight; but in travelling, particularly when the roads are bad, twelve are required; besides a bangyman to carry clothes and provisions, in trunks or baskets fitted for the purpose, and a musaulgee, or linkman, to bear a flambeau in the night. They are changed at the end of every stage, as horses are in England; and in this way you may proceed, with ease and comfort, a hundred miles, and more, in twenty-four hours. This is when you travel post; but a more agreeable way, if you are not in a hurry, and have a friend to accompany you, is to pursue your journey with the same bearers. In that case, you start before dawn in the morning, and proceed on till eight or nine o'clock, when you halt to breakfast, and remain till four or five in the afternoon. If there be a choultry, which is a building erected for the accommodation of travellers, you may, if you please, rest there; if not, you may take up your quarters in some tope (grove), and amuse yourself with shooting, or sauntering about to explore the neighbourhood. Your bearers will dress a curry, and you may dine before

you recommence your journey in the evening. The English reader must not form to himself any image of tyranny or oppression in this employment of the natives; it is the profession of a particular caste to carry palankeens, and the bearers are well paid for their services, and exceedingly glad to get such employment.

The tanks and lakes, at this season, are covered with immense flocks of duck and teal, of all descriptions, which afford good sport, and an additional luxury to the table. These birds are also snared by the natives in various ways—one of which is, as often related, by a man wading in among the flock, up to his chin, with a calabash, or ketcharee-pot, on his head, which, being objects they are accustomed to see floating about, do not alarm the birds. He then pulls down by the legs, and fastens to his girdle, as many as he requires, and retires in silence as he came, without exciting any suspicion amongst the survivors of the successful stratagem.

January is also an excellent month for the chase, which most of the European, and many of the native gentlemen, are very fond of. The huntsmen are mounted before dawn, generally on Arabian horses, and with British greyhounds, or descendants of them, pursue the fox, of which there are plenty in India, although of a smaller size than those of England. There is also abundance of jackals, but these are hardly thought worth following. The young antelope, however, bounds away with much celerity and grace, and affords a good chase.

Hunting the wild hog is also a favourite pastime. These animals are gregarious, and conceal themselves in the jungle, or in fields of sugar-cane, if there are any, of which plant they are very fond. They are beaten out of their cover by natives employed for the purpose, and, as they appear, the nearest horseman gives chase, and throws his spear at the savage animal, which he generally pierces, and sometimes kills. If not, those who follow deliver their spears in their turn, and the hog falls at last, either killed outright or from loss of blood, although not, for the most part, till after a long pursuit. There is another way of spearing them called *jabbing*; that is, piercing the animal without letting go your spear, which is practised when there is only one hunter. Both methods, however, require great strength and dexterity, as well in the management of your spear, as in that of your horse, and to prevent the latter from being ripped by the tremendous tusks of the boar, who is very fierce and desperate.

A more dangerous sport still, at least on foot, is hunting the tiger; although it is sometimes practised. When it is known that one of these terrible depredators is in the neighbourhood, which is discovered by his murderous acts, the general indignation is aroused, and whole villages turn out against him, armed with matchlocks, cutlasses, spears and shields. They are often headed by Europeans, with rifles, pistols, &c. The cavalcade approaches the jungle where the tiger is suspected to be, and alarms him by beating tom-toms, and loud vociferation. He steals from his lair, and endeavours to make off; if obstructed, he charges, with flaming eyes and a tremendous roar, the whole host of his foes, some of whom he frequently kills, for one pat of his foot is a *quietus* to a man. Many matchlocks and rifles are directed against him—some of them, no doubt, by unsteady hands. At length, a fortunate ball brings him down—others are poured in, and he expires amid the acclamations of his conquerors, who wonder at his enormous size, and congratulate themselves on their deliverance. In Bengal, tigers are generally hunted on elephants, which is by far the best and safest way, The elephant carries what is called a

howdah or seat, on his back, where the sportsman takes his place, accompanied by a native servant to hand him his rifles, with which he deals death around him in comparative security. The elephant is not very fond of an encounter, and takes great care to raise his proboscis so as to keep it out of harm's way, if he is attacked, and receive the enemy on his tusks; but the tiger sometimes seizes him by the shoulder, or elsewhere; in which case, the elephant throws himself down upon him, and by his enormous weight crushes him to death. Tigers are frequently shot by natives stationed on trees, or on platforms erected for the purpose, watching an opportunity of firing on them, either where they are in the habit of passing, or when they return to feed on some animal they have killed,

The writer had once an opportunity of witnessing the performance of the hunting cheetah, an animal of the leopard kind, which is often tamed when young, and kept for the purpose of killing deer, by natives of distinction. It is much taller, and more elegantly made, than the common leopard, with a long tail that curls over its back, like that of some dogs. It has short round ears, from which a streak of black runs down to the mouth; and its colour is sandy, or light brown, marked all over with black spots. The one in question was carried, blindfolded, in a litter, and put down pretty near to a herd of antelopes, when he was let loose and the fillet taken from his eyes. He immediately singled out one of the flock, a little detached from the rest, and crouching like a cat, stole as near it as possible, when, by a sudden and desperate race, he surprised or fascinated the poor animal, knocked it down and fastened on its throat, to which he adhered most tenaciously; nor did he let go his hold till his keepers took the heart out of the lacerated victim, and put it to his mouth, when he quitted his gripe to enjoy his sanguinary banquet. After he had eaten his fill, he was quite placid, and allowed himself to be handled; but it is said that, when they miss their prey, they become very savage.

February is a calm, placid month, and the atmosphere is then more exhilirating and agreeable than ever—clear skies by day, and beautiful moons by night. If India were always thus, few would be inclined ever to leave it. Most people would prefer concluding their days in so happy a region, rather than, by returning to Europe, undergo the inconvenience and peril of a long voyage, and encounter the rigorous winters of the north.

The southerly winds now begin to prevail in the evening, and the days to lengthen a little, although, as every body knows, they never become very long within the tropics; neither is there so much twilight, darkness coming on sooner after the sun sets than in high latitudes. The garden still continues to exhibit its flowers, and afford its fruits, in great abundance; but the flying foxes, as they are called,—a large species of bat,—come in great numbers in the night, and plunder the latter. There is also a profusion of vegetables of all kinds, European and Indian,—carrots, turnips, pease, cauliflower, cabbages, berengals, sallads, &c. In some parts of the country, excellent potatoes are raised, and the yam, which many people prefer, is found everywhere.

The husbandmen are now busy digging wells to water their later crops. Close to these wells, they erect what they call a *pecotah*, which is a simple machine for raising water. It consists of a strong upright pole, on the top of which a long bamboo is swung, at its centre, so as to move up and down, like the beam of a balance. The end of this bamboo farthest from the well, is loaded with a few stones, or bricks, and at the other end a rope and bucket are suspended. The native, who works the machine, stands in front, and, lowering down the bucket into the well, fills it with water, and then, with a

slight exertion, aided by the weight at the farther end of the cross-beam, raises it again, and discharges the contents into a channel which ramifies into a number of smaller ones made for the purpose, and thus conveys the water in numerous rills over the fields he wishes to irrigate. These fields are all laid out in little squares, with ledges of earth on all the four sides, so that, by making an opening in the ledge, the water can be admitted into the square, and stopped again whenever that has been fully saturated.

In this month there is a feast, or rather festival, at the village of Cotahpilly, to which pilgrims from all parts of India resort to wash away their sins by bathing in the sacred river Guadavery. The ceremony consists in plunging into the water, and continuing to dip their heads in it, while muttering prayers to their favourite divinities. There is also a fair, where numerous commodities are exposed to sale, and where there are amusements of various kinds, such as nautches, or native dances, Hindoo dramas, and exhibitions of jugglers; which last are certainly the most ingenious and expert professors of their science in the world, and surprise you with their wonderful deceptions, and sleight of hand.

This is a most inviting time to make parties into the country, which the gentlemen frequently avail themselves of, and invite the ladies of the neighbourhood to grace these fêtes champètres. On these occasions, some beautiful spot is selected, adjoining a river, or lake, and ornamented with groves of palm, mango, banyan, and other trees. To this place, the promoters of the party despatch tents of different kinds, which are conveyed on the backs of bullocks, camels, or elephants, and accompanied by men called clashees, to pitch them, when a little encampment shortly springs up. Most of the tents are large and commodious, and can be divided into different apartments at pleasure: they are furnished with every thing that can render them comfortable, such as chairs, couches, carpets, and tables. Those that are intended for ladies have generally what is called a compound round them, being a space of ground enclosed by canvass walls, in order that they may be more private. On the day appointed, the company proceed to the rendezvous, in palankeens, gigs, or on horseback, and take possession of their premises, each individual bringing one or more native servants, to attend them. Here amusement is the order of the day. Before dawn, the sportsmen go a-hunting, and those ladies who are active, ride on horseback, or are driven in gigs. When the sun becomes too powerful, they return to dress, and to partake of a splendid breakfast, partly *à la fourchette*. During the forenoon, those who are fond of their gun, proceed to shoot floriken, a pretty large and very delicate bird, of the bustard kind, found in the long dry grass at this season. Others of the party remain in the tents with the ladies, and amuse themselves as humour prompts, with cards, chess, backgammon, or in conversation. Love, too, is often an invisible guest at these meetings, and originates many matches. At three o'clock, dinner is served, consisting of all the luxuries that can be commanded. Pomflet, the finest fish in the world, wild hog, as white and delicate as chicken, kid superior to lamb, Bengal mutton, humps and rounds of beef, pillaws and curries, in great perfection, hams, tongues, pickles, and preserves, from China and Europe; while Hodgson's pale ale, champagne, and claret, soon revive the spirits of the exhausted votaries. In the evening, the gentlemen play at quoits, or some other athletic game; get up sailing or riding parties for the ladies; or propel the younger ones in swings, under a green tree. When night closes in, and the tents are lighted up, the merry dance prevails to the music of amateur performers on the violin or flute. Or perhaps some of the whim-

sical pastimes of youth are preferred, such as forfeits, solution of riddles, blind-man's buff, or the like. A slight repast concludes the drama, when the actors retire to rest, and sleep soundly—in spite of mosquitoes. Thus the time passes for a while; till, at last, the party reluctantly breaks up, and disperses to replunge into the cares of life.

By the end of the month, the sun has become very powerful, and his increasing influence concludes the cold season.

The Hot Season.

The hot-season may be said to commence in March, but the temperature is by no means severe, the days being still agreeable, and the nights tolerably cool. The southerly winds have now set in, and the sky is streaked with white fleecy clouds. All the tanks are quite dry, and the ground is much parched, and riven into deep fissures, in many places, by the torrid heat of the sun. The country has a russet appearance, excepting where the rabbit-weed covers the sands with its vivid green, and the kildaries, and other evergreens, refresh the eye. The thistle is in full flower, and some of the oil-crops are still on the ground—among which, and in other fields, there is great abundance of quail to be found.

There is still water enough in the wells to enable the bleachers to continue their business with effect. This caste of people are generally attached to the factories of Europeans who provide investments of piece-goods, and are paid by the work they do. They commence their labours long before day-light, and are assisted by the females and young people of their families. The principal operation in their process is to lash and scourge the cloth on large flat stones, placed conveniently for the purpose, a proportion of the web being swung round the head of the labourer to enable him to do so with force, so that there is a perpetual clatter on their greens. It is also steeped in a solution of cow-dung, and likewise in lime-water, as well as subjected to the action of steam. The green, the sun, and the well do the rest. When the cloth has thus acquired the requisite whiteness, it is laid on smooth logs of wood of a peculiar kind, and calendered by beating it with a mallet of the same material; then embaled, and placed in godowns, or warehouses, till an opportunity occurs of shipping it off.

This is the time when the natives begin to make bricks, and many of the husbandmen are engaged in that occupation, which is advantageous to themselves, but not quite so agreeable to their neighbours, who are annoyed by the smoke from their kilns.

The toddy-men, as they are called, are now busy extracting the toddy, or sap, of the palm-trees, particularly of that species called the Palmyra. This tree has no branches, but only leaves with strong stems, all at the top. The men ascend, assisted by a rope or band, connecting their feet, which they apply to the tree, and force themselves up. They then cut off the leaves, and hang earthern pots on the stems, to receive the juice as it exudes, and return next morning to take them down. This juice, or toddy, is a most agreeable and wholesome beverage when it is fresh and cool, but it ferments during the heat of the day, and becomes intoxicating; in consequence of which, the native, at this season, is frequently found not his own man.

Troops of Lombadies, and other wandering tribes, are frequently seen, who bring grain on the backs of bullocks from the interior of the country to the coast, and exchange it for salt, with which they return. These people form little temporary encampments on any piece of ground they find vacant, where

they remain while it suits them. They are protected in the night by a faithful race of dogs, and carry away their simple accommodations with them when they remove.

There is a great deal of salt made in the northern circars, and all along the coast of Coromandel. The process continues all the hot season, and is very simple, *viz.* admitting the sea-water into pans made for the purpose in the ground, as is done in many other countries. The heat of the sun evaporates the water, and leaves the salt at the bottom, which is carried to the more elevated spots, stacked up, and covered with cadjan leaves, to protect it from rain. European vessels, proceeding up the bay, frequently call at the different ports to take in cargoes of it; but the greater part remains till August, when the native craft convey it to Bengal.

It sometimes happens, in this month, that the wind strikes round to the east, and blows fresh, shaking the old leaves from the trees, and scattering them about. It occasions cloudy weather for a day or two, and generally produces heavy rain, which refreshes the country for the time, and puts a little water into the tanks, affording drink for the cattle, of which they are much in want in many places.

In April, the heat greatly increases, and the thermometer stands perhaps at 87° or 88° in the shade. The sky, however, is clear, and the weather in other respects agreeable. The nights are fine, with splendid moonlight, although serenaded by a concert of jackals, prowling about in quest of food.

The warmth of the atmosphere calls into vigour many shrubs and trees, to which a high temperature is congenial. The Manilla thorn, bearing a small white flower, is very delicious in the cool of the morning; the bastard cedar, as it is called, is in full leaf and flower, and scents the air with its honied fragrance; and the mango perfumes the tope with its aroma.

Europeans now begin to grow languid and inactive. They resort to the cold or shower bath in the mornings, or have pots of water thrown over them, which invigorates a little. The gunnies, which are coarse canvas blinds, are let down all round the house to exclude the glare; and the inmates are glad to remain within doors, as much as possible, and avail themselves of the comparative coolness of the mansion, frequently resorting to the sofa. The ladies work but little; they lounge a good deal—some of them *en déshabille*, and kill time with novels, or in any way they can. Many of the other sex find great solace in the hookah, which lulls care, excites agreeable fancies in the mind, and is by far the most elegant way of smoking, although certainly enervating; it is not so much in use now as formerly. A good tiffin, or luncheon, at two o'clock, when the party, if occasion require, is fanned by the artificial breezes of the punkah, is one of the most interesting occurrences of the day. A siesta afterwards is also extremely refreshing, and serves likewise to consume a little time. This latter indulgence is by no means unreasonable in a hot climate, particularly to those who rise before the dawn. I am, of course, speaking of the idle: those who have business must attend to it at all hazards, and they feel the effects of the heat much less than those who are unoccupied. Both parties, however, enjoy a little excursion in the cool of the evening, in *tonjons* (open carriages), or on horseback. Europeans prefer sleeping on hard mattresses, for coolness. Their beds, or cots, as they are called, are enclosed in mosquito-curtains, generally made of green gauze. The insects are driven out by a servant with a fan, and the curtains immediately tucked under the mattress, to prevent their return. When the owner retires to rest, enough of the curtain is opened to admit him, and closed again forthwith, when he

may repose in safety, and enjoy the hum of the disappointed enemy. There is a long round pillow placed lengthways in his cot, which he embraces in order to keep his legs asunder, and to rest his arms upon. His shirt and a pair of cool long drawers, with a palempore over his feet, are quite covering enough, and the latter is even frequently dispensed with.

The natives also feel the languor of the season, and those who are exempted from labour are seldom off a couch, or a mat spread on the ground. They are great smokers of tobacco, either through a hubble-bubble, which is a kind of small hookah, or in cigars; and you frequently see children, of four or five years of age, with one of the latter in its mouth. The use of that pernicious drug, opium, is very general, particularly among the Mussulmans. Champooing is likewise a great resource, and many of them indulge in the luxury of being shampoo'd to sleep every night. The practice may be thought effeminate, but it is supposed to be healthful, as it supplies, in some measure, the place of exercise, and promotes the circulation of the blood. The Hindoos are certainly the most cleanly people in the world, and ablutions, generally with tepid water, are constantly going on. When they are sick, their sovereign remedy is to starve away the disease, and they will frequently fast five or six days together for such purpose. In respect to their diet, it consists principally of rice and other grain, and vegetable substances; but it is a mistake to suppose that any of the castes are forbidden the use of animal food. The great mass of the people consume little, because they cannot afford it; and many Brahmins, Sivaites, &c. may abstain from the use of it from taste or habit; but they are not enjoined to do so by any law, either political or religious, and may eat, I believe, of any kind they please, except beef, which is prohibited, the cow being considered sacred by the Hindoos. The dishes of the brahmins and upper classes are highly seasoned with spices; but they pretend to abstain from wine and spirituous liquors, although, under the rose, they are not very scrupulous in that respect.

Not having much to do at this season, they take to the marrying of their children, which is performed with many whimsical observances, differing among the different castes, and in the various provinces. The marriages of young people of rank and consequence, are celebrated with great splendour; and their parents spare no expense, throwing away much "barbaric pearl and gold" on these occasions. There are also many processions in honour of their divinities, whose monstrous idols are carted round in cumbrous chariots drawn by their votaries, who are loud in proclaiming their power and deeds, and display all the fooleries of superstition. These marriage and religious parades continue at intervals all the hot season, to the great annoyance of Europeans, to whom the beating of tom-toms, gongs, &c. and loud vociferation, as well as the smell of the oil they consume with their flambeaux, are not at all agreeable.

It would be well, however, if they would confine themselves to ceremonies so harmless as these; but there are others of a more offensive nature. In this month, the swinging festival, in honour of Kali, is celebrated, when many fanatical devotees torture themselves in various ways, putting sharp instruments through their cheeks, tongues, &c., or pressing hot iron to their bodies. Some of them are hooked by the muscles of the back, and hoisted up into the air at the end of a beam or yard, suspended to the top of a mast erected for the purpose, and fitted to revolve round it. The lower end of the yard is seized by the crowd below, and forced round and round, so that the devotee is whirled about also, brandishing a sword all the while, to evince his contempt of pain. These feats are performed either to obtain the favour of the divinity, or

to expiate crimes committed; and those who have resolution to sustain the ordeal are greatly respected afterwards. It is well known that many fanatics perish every year, by throwing themselves under the wheels of the car of Juggurnath, the Moloch of Hindostan, as he has been called, by which they are crushed to death, fancying that their souls will pass immediately into paradise. Every body has heard, also, of suttees, or the burning of widows on the funeral pile of their husbands. This practice prevailed in many parts of our dominions in India, but was recently interdicted by the Governor-general, Lord William Bentinck, to whose firmness and humanity in that enactment much praise is due. One of these suttees occurred in the neighbourhood of the place where the author resided, in the year 1814, when a woman, named Soobamah, sacrificed herself. The author did not know before-hand that the immolation was to take place, but he went to the spot two or three days after. It had been effected in a pit, about five feet deep, and sixteen or eighteen in circumference, with a few steps to descend. The half-consumed bones and ashes remained at the bottom; and the natives had suspended fruit and flowers on bamboos stuck into the ground, hard by, as offerings to the shade of Soobamah, whom they now considered as a divinity.

The month of May is generally the hottest in the year, notwithstanding its north-westers. Most people have heard of these occasional squalls, or explosions of the atmosphere. In the afternoon, an immense body of clouds form, tier over tier, in the north-west, emitting, now and then, flashes of lightning with thunder. By-and-bye, the wind shifts to that quarter, and blows them violently to the south-east. They are of a dusky-bluish colour, and appear like the massive billows of a troubled sea, moving through the sky. The atmosphere becomes brown to a great height with the dust raised, which is blown about with great fury, and peopled are obliged to shut up their houses to prevent them from being filled with it. When the storm passes over in this way, it is called a dry north-wester; but it very often discharges a heavy shower of rain, which refreshes the country for the time being, but has no permanent effect; on the contrary, it rather excites the latent heat in the ground, and brings on the hot winds.

The dawn of a hot-wind day is often pleasantly cool; but, from some cause or other, the air soon begins to heat: the west wind increases to a gale of fire, and the whole concave becomes one vast furnace. The ground gets insufferably hot, and scorches the naked feet of the natives; while the burning sand is raised, and blown impetuously about, overhead. All business out of doors is suspended, and the people fly for protection to their houses, which they shut up as close as possible. The poor animals are badly off. The buffaloes plunge into the mire, if any is to be found—birds drop down suffocated, and even men, who are much exposed, are sometimes overcome, and die. Within doors, the thermometer rises to 100°, and the chairs and couches become so hot that you cannot rest upon them. The lamps and wall-shades frequently crack, probably from the expansion of the air they may contain. The binding of books shrinks and bends back, and furniture, if not well joined, opens and falls to pieces. In this dilemma, the Europeans, like the natives, shut up their houses, excepting one door or window, outside of which a frame is placed, constructed of split bamboo, interlined with straw, or, what is better, a sweet-smelling grass called *kuscos;* this being constantly laved with water, and kept completely wet, by coolies stationed for the purpose, produces, in consequence of the evaporation, a stream of cool air, which pervades the house, and renders it comparatively temperate, bringing down the thermometer to 86° or 88°.

It is, notwithstanding, no easy matter to get through a day of this kind, your house being dark, and many of your resources cut off. There is, besides, another pest which annoys many, *viz.* the prickly heat, being an eruption on the skin, occasioned by the high temperature of the atmosphere. It resembles the pricking of pins all over the person, and keeps the patient in a very restless and uneasy state. In order to pass the time, some try to read a little, some to play at cards, chess, or backgammon; others lounge on couches, and a few practical philosophers endeavour to neutralize external heat by the action of interior, and imbibe, occasionally, a little hot negus, commonly called *sangaree.*

In many parts of India, the hot wind blows all night, as well as all day, which is dreadful; but in the south of India it generally ceases in the evening. The sun, of a red or yellowish hue, descends in a hazy atmosphere, when the wind strikes round to the south, and brings coolness and relief. When night comes on, the gentry proceed to make some amends for the sufferings of the day by the refreshment of their dinner, and to revive their exhausted spirits with cool claret.

Although it may appear a little paradoxical, these hot winds can be rendered very serviceable, in cooling wine, water, or any other liquid. The wine bottle, or water-guglet, must be wrapt round with a cloth, placed in the burning breeze, and kept constantly wet, when the effects of evaporation, already alluded to, makes the contents as cold as could be wished. I may mention another case at variance with common opinion, namely, that the way to keep the mattress on which you are to sleep from becoming hot, is to cover it over with a blanket, which being a non-conductor, prevents the warm air from reaching it, and when removed, leaves it cool and comfortable.

To mitigate the severity of this season, nature has kindly provided the cocoanut, which, besides its pulp, contains a considerable quantity of a most delicious and refreshing liquor, that greatly solaces the suffering inhabitants. Also the mango, which is extremely wholesome, and produced in such profusion, that in some places it is the principal food of the people during its continuance. The mango grows on a stately tree, which has been compared to a Spanish chestnut in foliage and appearance. The fruit is green in its unripe state, but yellow when at maturity. It varies a good deal in size, some being very large, but the medium bulk is that of the common sized oranges or apples, although not in general so round, but more of an oval shape, with a stone of the same figure in its heart. There is as much difference between good and bad mangoes, as between American apples and crabs. By far the greater portion are of inferior quality, being stringy, and having something of the taste of turpentine; but when they are good of their kind, they are the best fruit in the world.

The weather in the early part of June is equally severe as in May, with a continuation of the burning gales. Sometimes the forests take fire from excessive dryness, and the friction of intermingling branches agitated by the wind. The conflagration spreads with loud crackling, and fearful rapidity, thus adding the rage of mortal fire to that of the sun, laying waste the wild domains of nature, and putting to flight, or death, their savage inhabitants. The earth is now nearly exhausted by the continued fervour, even the wells becoming dry, and refusing their usual tribute. Meanwhile, the *mirage*, an exhalation from the ground, displays to the tantalized gazer, by an optical illusion, the "unreal mockery" of ample lakes and streams. The eyes of all are now turned to heaven, with fervent prayers for rain; and, at length, the

sky begins to relent. The mountains in the distance appear more vivid and nearer. Clouds charged with rain arise, emitting occasional flashes of lightning; slight showers, the harbingers of cooler hours, begin to fall, and refresh the burning ground. This may be considered the commencement of spring, and the queel (koil) or Indian cuckoo, is soon after heard in the kildary hedges and topes.

The farmers, impatient to begin their labours, are presently in action, and a thousand ploughs, drawn by oxen and buffaloes, are soon seen at work. The Indian plough is a very simple machine, and may be carried by a man on his back. It makes a very slight impression on the ground, but answers the end in view; and the branch of a tree, fastened to the tail of a bullock, serves the purpose of a harrow.

The water-snake, a beautiful, and, I believe, harmless reptile, is now frequently seen; and the frogs, roused from the mud in which they had lain dormant all the dry season, make their appearance in superb uniforms of green and gold. The air is sometimes crowded with winged ants, which issue from crevices in the ground, and resemble a shower of snow. The crows, minoes, bloodsuckers, and frogs, are busy devouring them, till a breeze springs up, and they are gone.

The feathered race begin to feel the influence of the season, and to commence their architectural labour; among the rest, the sparrows, which are a great annoyance in India. The houses being so open, they are constantly intruding with materials for their nests, which they make in any aperture they can find in the roof, or walls; and as they seem to consider their business as of immense importance, they are not backward in proclaiming it, and chatter all day long. I may here also mention the familiarity and impertinence of the crows; particular detachments billet themselves on the different houses, and steadily adhere to them; they become perfectly well acquainted with all the movements of the family and servants, and nothing eatable can be put down for an instant, but they are ready to pounce upon and carry it off.

It is yet too soon to sow, as there is still a chance of dry weather, and in that event, the grain put into the ground would be lost; but the cultivators go on preparing their land for that purpose. By the end of the month, the country begins to assume a green appearance, interspersed with ploughed fields. The temperature of the atmosphere is much reduced by the moderate rains which have fallen, and, although a more copious supply is required, we may here conclude the hot season.

The Rainy Season.

At last, the tyrannical empire of heat is about to be overthrown by the approach of the south-west monsoon, which generally occurs in the early part of July. Revolutionary clouds begin to appear in that quarter, and hourly increase. Towards the evening, great masses of them are congregated, emitting flashes of lightning and low murmuring thunder. The breeze freshens as night advances, and the sky is covered with a dense mantle of suspended vapour ready to descend on the earth. The rain begins and augments rapidly, while the lightning becomes more vivid. It is now overhead, darting in all manner of fantastic shapes, and blinding the spectator with its ceaseless blaze; while the tremendous crashing of the thunder, peal after peal, each louder than the former, is truly appalling. The rain now descends in torrents, which cannot be appreciated by those who have not been in tropical regions, and the elementary war continues throughout half the night. At length, the

force of the electric artillery is exhausted, and nature seems abandoned to the descending deluge. The morning, cold and comfortless, discovers the low grounds overwhelmed with water, and streams running from the higher, as if conjured from the earth. The inhabitants are glad to remain in their houses, insufficient as they often are for such visitations. Perhaps a solitary wight may be seen, here and there, bearing over his head an immense *chittah*, or umbrella, made of cadjan leaves, fixed to the end of a pole, to protect him from the "pelting of the pitiless storm."

The storm has, however, been too violent to last long. The clouds begin to break and disperse, the rain moderates by degrees, and, in the course of a day or two, the waters disappear from the ground, leaving the tanks and pools brim-full. A fresh breeze blows from the west, and the atmosphere is delightfully cool. All nature feels the grateful relief, and men and animals are seen to recover life afresh. A warmer dress is now found agreeable, and the cloth coat is substituted for the calico jacket usually worn by Europeans in India.

July is a cloudy month, and you do not see much of the sun, which is an agreeable variety from the usual glare of an Indian sky. In some parts of India, during the wet season, the rains, I believe, continue without much intermission; but it is not the case in the circars, where, in that respect, the weather resembles a British spring. It rains for one day, perhaps, and is dry for two or three. Sometimes the rains fail altogether, which is a terrible calamity, producing famine, pestilence, and death. No wonder, then, that the grateful Hindoo considers water as one of the chief blessings of life, and worships it as a divinity.

Sowing the fields, and other rural occupations, now commence in good earnest, and the ground is soon covered with a verdant mantle.

All the venomous tribe of animals, such as scorpions, centipedes, and serpents, are roused at this season to more mischievous activity. The houses being open all day, snakes find easy admittance into them. You frequently find these reptiles coiled up on a chair; or, when you pull out the drawer of your dressing-table, one springs up, and hisses in your face. Even your bed is not secure from their intrusion, although it is raised very high. The cobra de capello is a frequent visitor. It has a broad head, and is a very beautiful snake, but one of the most deadly. The writer has killed many in his own house; this was easily effected by laying a switch, or horsewhip, smartly across their back, which disabled them, and rendered their escape impossible.

The white ant, a most destructive insect, is now also in full vigour. They dwell generally in hillocks that may be called their cities, which they raise to the height of two, three, and four feet, above the level of the ground, while the depth below is also considerable. These buildings contain their cells, and every convenience and comfort, and it is very difficult to make them remove, unless the queen ant, who has the appearance of a maggot as large as the little finger, be taken away. These hillocks are their head-quarters, but they penetrate everywhere, and it is no easy matter to preserve articles from their ravages. Beams, rafters, doors, venetians and furniture — books, clothes, bales of cloth, &c., become their indiscriminate prey. They seem fond of working in darkness, and invariably cover themselves with a crust of brown earth, under which they carry on the work of destruction, and by which they are discovered. Even when they move from one part of the same material to another, it is under cover of a crust of this substance, running along like a road, which one would suppose very laborious to make, and yet they construct it with great despatch.

In August, much the same character of weather prevails as in July, with strong westerly winds and heavy rain occasionally. This is the time when the freshes, as they are called, prevail; that is, the overflowing of rivers, in consequence of the tremendous rains that fall on the mountains, where their sources are, or contiguous to which they pass. The water, which is brown and muddy, rises like that of the Nile in Egypt, and by degrees covers all the low grounds, completely changing the aspect of the country. The groves of trees, and the villages, which are always built on the highest spots, appear like islands in a great lake. Bushes, brick-kilns, and other objects stand up to their middle in the surrounding fluid. The inhabitants are much hampered for room to carry on any business out of doors, particularly the bleachers, who are nearly at a stand. Communication between places is now generally carried on in small country craft, called *dhonies*, which draw very little water, and are seen passing over the fields in all direction. The author once sailed down the river Guadavery, during the freshes, in a pinnace, accompanied by two friends, and passed along through forest, jungle, topes, and villages, with delightful rapidity; for, although the inundation over the land rises slowly, and by degrees, the river itself runs with immense violence. The natives take this opportunity of conveying down the teak, and other timber that grows on the mountains. The logs are strongly secured together, in large rafts, and committed to the stream, with skilful pilots on board to conduct them during their rapid voyage to the sea-shore.

The freshes sometimes retire in the course of a few days, in which case they prove no great inconvenience, or rather an agreeable variety; but, at other times, they continue, off and on, for a month, or six weeks, which is very grievous. When the inundation increases much above its usual height, which occasionally happens, it becomes a great calamity. The river is then covered with the wrecks of villages; cattle are observed bellowing, and swimming hard to save their lives; sheep are huddled together on the more elevated spots, in danger every moment of being swept away; and the inhabitants are left without resting-places, and sometimes drowned. Much of the salt which had been stacked on rising grounds, in apparent security, is dissolved and lost. At last, the waters begin to retire, and objects that had been swallowed up by them to reappear. The ground is left covered with a rich brown sediment, or soil, of a fertilizing quality, without which a great proportion of this part of the country would become a desert of sand: so wisely does nature operate, that even what at first sight appears an evil, proves an ultimate good! You now see the natives dragging the pools of water that remain for fish, and the children bathing and swimming in them; while swarms of long-bodied insects are flying about in all directions. A rich and luxuriant verdure immediately springs up, and it is wonderful how soon all traces of the inundation are gone.

The farmers are now busy resowing such of their crops as have been spoilt, and in transplanting their rice, or paddy, as it is called, while it is yet a plant. This grain is first sown pretty thickly, in beds of their best ground, and, when it comes to the height of six or seven inches, it is taken up and transplanted, in regular lines, on their low grounds, where the rain remains longest, and which can be watered from their tanks. The indigo, which is always sown on their dry ground, is now considerably advanced, and in this state much resembles tares. It is a very precarious crop, being injured either by too much or too little rain, and sometimes destroyed by inundation, or by a gale of wind.

The superstitious husbandmen frequently sacrifice animals at this season, to

certain evil spirits they believe in, to appease their natural wrath, and prevent them from injuring their crops. The author has seen a sacrifice of goats to these demons, when the poor animals were held by their horns in front of one of the little temples, or pagodas, so common in India, and their heads struck off with a cutlass.

September is generally a calm and clear month, the ground covered with luxuriant verdure. The small crops of the natives are now ripe, such as *ratcheny*, *cambo*, and cotton. The cotton produced in this part of the country is sown annually, and grows to the height of twelve or fifteen inches, but is not of good quality. Attempts have been made to introduce the Mauritius cotton, which is the best, but they did not succeed. This plant grows to the size of a currant-bush, and produces for a good many years. It bears a yellow flower, and then a pod, which, when ripe, opens in divisions, and delivers its snow-white harvest into the hands of the cultivator. The indigo crop is now come to maturity, and ready for cutting. It grows to the height of three, four, and even five feet, according to soil and climate, and the stalks are of the thickness of osiers, of which panniers are made. It bears a small flower, of a red colour; they begin to reap the moment these appear; for, if it were allowed to stand longer, the strength of the plant would be exhausted by the flowers, and the produce would be less in quantity, and not so good. It is cut down with a sickle, like corn, and bound up in pretty large sheaves or bundles, which are loaded on country carts, and drawn by buffaloes, or bullocks, to the factory, where the process of manufacture begins.

Indigo-factories are generally the property of Europeans, who have half-caste overseers to superintend the working of them. We shall suppose a factory of ten pair of vats, as they are called, which are of a square form, and built very strong, of brick and chunam, or lime. These vats are placed immediately opposite each other, but the first ten are elevated considerably higher than the second, and are each capable of containing, we shall say, a hundred bundles of plant. In the afternoon, they begin filling the upper tier of vats with the plant, and as each is full, frames made of bamboo are laid over it, and these are secured by large beams that go across, and are strongly bolted down, so as to prevent the plant from rising up during the process of fermentation. A stream of water, running along a little channel made for the purpose, is then admitted, till the vat is brimfull, when it is left alone. In the course of an hour or two, the fermentation commences, and at length operates strongly, resembling the working of wort; which being continued the requisite time, ten or twelve hours, according to the heat of the weather, the vat is covered over with froth of a white and bluish colour, indicating that the contents are ready to be drawn off. A plug is accordingly taken out from the lower part of the vat, and the rich juice, which is of a greenish colour, is allowed to run into the vat of the second tier immediately below. Into this rich juice, or liquor, eight or ten men go, a little before day-light, with bamboo poles, to the end of which small boards are fixed, and agitate and churn it for about an hour, which separates the indigo from the liquid, as milk is churned to produce butter. It is then left to settle, after which a lower plug is taken out, when the water runs off, and leaves the beautiful blue material at the bottom, thus disenchanted from captivity by means of art. It is then taken up in copper buckets, and carried to the boilers, hard by, where it undergoes a slight boiling, to purify it. It is next put into press-boxes, perforated with small holes, for the escape of any remaining water, and pressed mechanically until it is quite firm and hard; when it is cut into small cubes, and put

on stages in the drying-house, to dry by degrees, which finishes the process.

There is now abundance of French beans, cucumbers, radishes, and salad, together with plenty of guavas, custard-apples, pomegranates, bananas, &c., in the gardens. These are frequently visited by flocks of parroquets, which pretty plunderers make quite free with the fruit.

The atmosphere, during this month, is generally close and sultry, and people are obliged to have recourse to the expedient already mentioned for "raising the wind," *viz.* a punkah. There are different kinds of punkahs, but the largest and most effective are those that are swung to the ceiling, and run lengthways, the whole extent of the dining-table. They are about two feet in breadth, and are mostly constructed of light board, painted, and have a handsome cord attached to the lower edge, which being constantly pulled, and returned, by a native servant stationed for the purpose, keeps them in action from side to side, and creates a circulation of air over the company that is very refreshing.

The mosquitoes are now particularly powerful and troublesome; and in the evening the lamps and wall-shades are filled with green insects, or bugs, attracted by the flame, the smell of which is very offensive. Your hall is also much visited by large bats, which fly round and round in pursuit of the insect tribes, which the light brings into the house. On the other hand, the lovers of music may enjoy frog concerts in full perfection. During a moonlight night, particularly after rain, these little animals exert their vocal powers to the utmost, in sounds as loud as the bleating of sheep. The burden of their song seems to be "Will you take an egg? Will you take an egg?" which they pronounce very distinctly. The jungles are bespangled with fire-flies, a beautiful insect of the phosphoric kind, like our glow-worm. If one of them be put within the glass of your watch, it will let you see what o'clock it is in the night, and two or three in a vial will enable you to read. I have heard of a lady going to a fancy ball, having her dress gemmed with these insects, and making a splendid appearance.

In the early part of October, the wind begins to draw round to the northward, and a change of temperature is soon perceptible, the atmosphere becoming fresh and agreeably cool. Towards the middle of the month, the setting in of the north-east monsoon may be looked for, particularly if the moon be then full. A fresh breeze from that quarter prevails, covering the sky with white vapour, which thickens by degrees, and at length assumes a threatening aspect, with drizzling rain. The wary seamen, perceiving the approaching storm, get their vessels under weigh, and stand out to sea, to be off a lee-shore, not without reason, for ere long the wind increases to a furious gale, which continues perhaps for several days, accompanied by a deluge of rain. The streams are swelled, and come down with such impetuosity as to occasion much mischief, tearing away their banks, and covering the contiguous fields with sand, which often renders them useless for a long time. The damage is increased by the bursting of tanks, and the low-grounds are again all inundated. The author once resided on the bank of a small river, in a bungalow, elevated at least twenty feet above its channel. When he went to bed at night, all was quiet, and the stream running as usual; but, on looking out in the morning, he was surprised to find the whole country under water, and his house surrounded knee-deep: so suddenly, and to such a height, do the rivers sometimes rise, in consequence of excessive rains!

The fury of the storm is past, the waters have subsided, and the inhabi-

tants are employed repairing damages as well as they can. White clouds are now seen hanging on the distant dark blue mountains, like patches of snow; while others of a rainy aspect, resembling dusky volumes of smoke, appear around. The earth is frequently enveloped in thick mists, impervious to the eye, and exhibiting the usual confusion of objects when they begin to clear away. It still rains occasionally, but the showers become fainter and fainter, till the end of the month, when the grateful cool and clear weather returns.

Thus the seasons prevail in the Northern Circars; but, in the widely-extended regions of India, there are many modifications of climate, from intense heat to extreme cold, and from aridity to moisture—the soil, and character of the inhabitants, as various as the atmosphere. The greater part of this immense country is now, by a singular destiny, under the dominion of Great Britain, an island on the opposite side of the globe; and it it is well worthy of our government to direct its strenuous efforts to improve the condition of this wonderful empire, and diffuse contentment and happiness, as far as possible, through its vast population, consisting perhaps of a hundred millions of human beings. It is a duty we owe them at present; and even when time, and the course of events, shall at last separate us, still our language, literature, arts, and institutions will prevail, and our good works be appreciated by a grateful posterity.

AN OLD INDIAN.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—It was with regret, though not, I confess, with surprise, that I perused, in one of your late publications, a statement of courts-martial sitting, and about to sit, on officers of the Bengal and Madras establishments. To those who have resided long in that remote quarter of the globe, and been placed in situations affording a view of the general constitution and regulations of our army there,—especially the native portion of it,—it cannot be a source of great surprise that its discipline and energies should be impaired, or that tribunals of the nature alluded to should be frequent. As for myself, I spent *many* years in India, and the greater portion of that time in close connexion with the native army, which must have afforded me a sufficient opportunity of forming an accurate judgment of its defects, if I be capable of forming one at all.

First. The command of a large army dispersed over a vast extent of territory is entrusted, successively and at short intervals, to men who, whatever their former merits and experience may have been, are perfectly ignorant, not only of the prejudices of the natives, but also of the common routine of the military service, and the effects produced by it; nor does a residence in the country, for a period of five years, tend, if we may judge from the past, to confer this most desirable experience, as the commander-in-chief resides principally at the Presidency, where he sees little or nothing;—and his occasional tours of inspection in the upper provinces, though productive of partial benefit, are insufficient to afford him that insight into the whole, which is indispensable to a faithful discharge of the important duties annexed to the high office of commander-in-chief. Such a state of things renders him, in a great measure, a defective instrument, ever dependent on those about him for information,

and, therefore, constantly liable to be imposed upon. This is certainly a very great evil, and one under which our native army has too long laboured. I question much whether it were not better wholly to dispense with the situation of commander-in-chief, resting its functions in the governor-general, than to appoint individuals, from time to time, with no other object in view than bestowing a comfortable sinecure on the needy aristocracy in England.

Second. I would suggest that the adjutancy of the corps be held in rotation by all the subaltern officers, for a period of three months each, rather than permanently by one. The authority of the adjutant, under the present system, viewed as it is by the sepahees, is calculated to weaken that of the other officers. A particular officer is selected for the situation, to whom they are taught to look up, and whose sanction they hold paramount. This I do not mean to say would induce any open or direct act of disrespect towards the captain in command, or officer in charge of the company; but it must, I aver, in its secret influence, considerably diminish their authority. If, for instance, the orders of the captain came in direct contravention to those of the adjutant (I care not how trivial the case), the sepahee would, in all probability, consider the mandate of the latter his guide. In certain cases, *viz.* when the adjutant were made the immediate channel of the commanding officer, he would do right; but the directions of the adjutant do not invariably emanate from the commanding officer, and it is the preference shewn on these occasions of which I complain, as tending to diminish that authority which the officer in command or charge of a company should maintain, and that respect with which the sepahee should be inspired. We should also bear in mind that, though it generally happens that the adjutancy is bestowed on a smart and attentive man, it may happen that he is both a vulgar and an arrogant one, who, feeling himself exalted to a situation of some responsibility, and conscious of being protected by his superiors, exercises his power, painful and mortifying in a high degree, towards the other officers generally. Now, were the plan I suggest adopted, not only would this evil be entirely obviated, but a greater degree of efficiency would in a short time be observable in the officers of our native army. Every officer would then possess the same opportunities of making himself acquainted with his duties; and, what is most desirable, every officer would then feel more pride, than at present, in the performance of them. Last, but not least, on this head, I am convinced that the constant intercourse of a commander with one particular officer is extremely prejudicial to the harmony of a corps—prone as we are unconsciously to adopt the prejudices and dislikes of those about us, especially when they relieve us from labour and responsibility. An indolent commanding officer and a smart adjutant are generally on the best terms, as must be well known to all who have been long connected with our Indian army. Hence it is, that a greater degree of merit has sometimes been awarded to an adjutant than, strictly speaking, he deserved.

Third. I now come to another, and, I think, a very desirable innovation—that of introducing exchanges in our native army, with the exception of purchase or receiving-money. A simple exchange between two officers, holding exactly the same place and the same grade, is all that is necessary, and all that should be tolerated. At present, an individual is constrained to live among those whom he dislikes, frequently too in the most insulated situations, or to resign a service in which he has spent many years of his life. It happens, not only in India but in life generally, that a man may be liked by one set of men and detested by another. Too great a facility of combination evidently now exists in a system not allowing exchanges; and it is, in every point of view,

desirable that an officer, in the predicament alluded to, should know that it is in his power to alter his situation; and the very circumstance of such an alternative existing, would in some cases tend considerably to check that spirit of hostile combination, which occasionally manifests itself, from the knowledge of its absolute futility in respect to any advantage accruing from the removal of the obnoxious individual. Promotion being necessarily slow in our Indian army, the prospect of a step is very enlivening, and though some may give themselves credit for being actuated by less selfish motives in their endeavours to ruin a brother officer, yet this is their principal motive. The system of exchange in the native army is, I am aware, liable to two objections; first, its interfering with that fair understanding, between the Court of Directors and their officers, that their promotion shall not in any way be impeded, and that it might, in some cases, have this effect: as, for instance, a sickly man might exchange with a healthy one, and thus disappoint those from whom the former was removed. Secondly, that the frequency of the exchanges might prove a serious interruption to the service. But these objections cannot be put in competition with the evil of constraining an individual to live among those whom he dislikes, and the inconvenience resulting from constant litigations and references to head-quarters.

I should now wish to add a few remarks on the evil results of placing a man in command of the regiment, in which he has gone through the subordinate grades of his military career. In the first place, the degree of intimacy which has subsisted between him and those below him, must, more or less, with very few exceptions, impair his authority. The more amiable and companionable his character may formerly have been held, the more likely is his public conduct, as a commanding officer, to be misconstrued. If he draws a stronger line in social intercourse than formerly (and it is highly necessary that he should do so), it is designated assumption, and imputed to weakness and arrogance; and if he maintains an opposite line of conduct, some individual is almost certain of occasionally trifling with his feelings, which obliges him to adopt, not a middle, but an extreme measure.

I can hardly call to mind a solitary instance, in which it did not produce these consequences. On the other hand, if it should so happen that he may have been a man disliked by his juvenile associates, how probable is it that early prejudices or early feuds may influence his conduct in its various relations with the officers, selection for commands, or recommending for regimental or other staff situations! Whereas, if he be nominated to the command of a corps, in which he has not contracted either intimacies or prejudices, the exercise of his authority becomes a comparatively easy task, and he can maintain his authority without either giving offence by a marked austere deportment, or subjecting himself to improper familiarities on the score of former intimacies.

That the frequent misunderstandings and appeals to courts-martial arise from these causes, I feel convinced, though I submit my opinions with deference to the mature judgment of more experienced men. By the adoption of the proposed alterations, a rapid improvement would, I predict, follow; and the Bengal army would be, in a very short time, in a better state of discipline, and more prepared to meet a Russian foe, in the event of any hostile intentions on the part of that power.

Your obedient Servant,

A Friend to the Indian Army.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

The discriminating duties on East-India sugars are, it appears, not to be repealed or modified. This resolution on the part of the present government, which is at variance with a distinct understanding, if not a positive pledge, can be defended only upon the grounds of principle, policy, or justice. Let us examine them in order.

The first is expressly disclaimed. The principle of discriminating duties is now universally scouted and ridiculed. "To attempt to defend, on principle, discriminating duties," said the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the debate on the subject of the East-India sugar duties, on the 20th June, "is a task which I will not undertake." The principle being thus abandoned, let us inquire how far policy sanctions discriminating duties on East-Indian produce, which are indefensible on principle. We will consider the question with reference to England and to India.

Now, as to the policy with reference to the mother-country, it must be too evident to require a moment's reflection, that the effect of discriminating or protecting duties, which exclude a portion of any given commodity from the home-market, in order that another portion may not be exposed to competition, must be to compel the consumers of that commodity to pay an artificial or a monopoly price for it. Protecting duties would be inefficacious and useless if they had not that effect; they are always imposed in order to produce that effect, and no other. This it is, in fact, which renders them so objectionable on principle. To the British consumers of sugar, therefore, the policy of these unequal duties is palpably mischievous, inasmuch as they inflict upon them a tax, and a tax not upon a luxury, but upon a very necessary commodity. Nor are such duties politic, considered merely in a fiscal view. It is obvious that, if the duties on East-India sugars were reduced to the rate imposed on sugars from the West-Indies, and no more of the article were consumed here than at present, the revenue derived from it would still be the same. But there is no maxim in political finance more generally recognized, than that diminution of duty, or of price, stimulates consumption, and makes the revenue more productive.

We can hardly discuss the question of policy with seriousness as regards India; for not only are these duties open to all the ordinary objections which lie against a scheme which strikes at the root of the agricultural and commercial interests of that country, but they directly tend to limit the means of India to remit to England the funds required for its government. It is true that Mr. Grant, with a singular disregard of the interests of British India, speculated upon a mode of remittance which would render the encouragement of Indian agriculture superfluous for that purpose. In his letter, of the 12th February 1833, he says: "Before I quit the immediate subject of the China trade, I must observe that, even supposing the direct trade between England and China not to be extended in the degree which has hitherto been anticipated by many well-informed and enlightened men, there is yet another very important branch of commerce which th-

China is likely considerably to advance and extend, namely, the trade between that country and British India: and just in proportion as that trade may be extended, and as remittances through the medium of it, from India to England, may be facilitated, the prosperity of the former country, and its value as a customer to the latter, must be enhanced. The commercial dealings of the three countries are, indeed, so closely connected, that any view of the question relative to China which excludes the consideration of India, must be essentially defective. Now, in India, we have found an abundant demand for British staples. That which is wanted is a corresponding return; and should this be more extensively furnished through the medium of the China trade, the interests of England would be materially promoted, even though the amount of British imports into China remained the same." Mr. Grant here supposes that India will be a customer to England, and enabled to remit three millions sterling thither, by means of her commerce with China, without rendering it obligatory on England to relax her interdict upon Indian raw produce: one of *those specious* but hollow devices which, in that celebrated letter, are employed to make "the worse appear the better reason." But, supposing this anticipation to be as just as it is imaginary, it is avowedly a palliative of a positive evil, not a recommendation of a systematic exclusion of India return-produce from the home-market.

And now with respect to the justice of these unequal duties. It has long been the secret, or the accidental, and is now the avowed, object of this country to discourage the manufactures of British India, and to direct its population to agricultural views and employments. With what shadow of justice, then, can we continue to burthen one of the most important of its agricultural productions with an unequal import duty? By the present charter, India is not permitted to "lean on England for financial aid," and is required to disburse an annual charge of £630,000 to the proprietors of East-India Stock, an outlay without any return. Is it just, then, to say, "although you must defray all your own expenditure, and indemnify the Company for the loss of their commerce, you shall not be placed, in respect to your imports into England, on the same footing as other British dependencies?" The manufactures and commodities of Britain are admitted into the ports of India, either free of duty, or subject to duties little more than nominal; where is the justice, then, of refusing to admit Indian products into this country,—not upon reciprocal terms, for that is not asked, but —at the same duties imposed upon the same products from the West-Indies?

It is almost superfluous to urge these arguments even so succinctly as we have done, because they are not only obvious, but are never denied; yet the right continues to be, on some pretence or other, withheld. The political position of India is so peculiar, that it has no direct bearing on the government at home; any injustice done to it must be endured with patience, and we suppose that, until it is perfectly convenient to the government and to the West-India interest that these discriminating duties should be abandoned, they will continue to disgrace our statute book, in spite of their incompatibility with principle, policy, and justice.

DR. MORRISON.

TO THE EDITOR.

It is not my wish to trespass on your readers, in reply to a Chinese Student (p. 127), by any further observations respecting the Chinese library of the late Dr. Morrison, as it is improbable that further discussion would materially subserve any of the interests connected with the subject.

But there are other points referred to by your correspondent, on which I will again crave indulgence; and particularly on the question respecting the tables of Chinese chronology, given in the "View of China, for Philological Purposes." On that subject, I venture again to appeal from the dictum of an European critic, brought forward, as I conceived it to have been, altogether unnecessarily, to judges, who, having been in or connected with China, would, as I still believe, be found to possess more ample means for investigation, and be less influenced by pre-conceived opinion or personal feeling, than that writer evidently was.

This mode of appeal, I am now told, is "*very Chinese indeed*," and that "Europeans are not accustomed to look with quite such philosophic contempt on the whole literature of their quarter of the world."

I cannot suspect your correspondent of having designed any compliment to the Chinese by this remark, but, should it hereafter be admitted, as it probably will, that (leaving European literature, properly so called, to take care of itself) a question respecting Chinese chronology may properly be appealed to that part of the world where the most ample means for its elucidation exist, your correspondent must perceive that he will, in that case, have paid an undesigned compliment to the Chinese, by ascribing, exclusively or *par excellence*, to them a conduct quite judicious and correct.

The chronological tables in question, it must be recollected, were compiled by Dr. Morrison in China, *and from Chinese authorities*, of which the author has given the following plain statement in his Introduction:—

"The following chronological table of the reigns of the Chinese emperors is from a comparison of the following historical works. 1st. *T'hung-këen-kang-mŭh*, in 100 volumes, by Choo-foo-tsze, the celebrated commentator on the four books; 2d. *Urh-shih-yth-she*, 'the twenty-one historians,' in 282 volumes; and, 3d, *Kang-këen-hwuy-tseuen*, in 34 volumes, by Fung-chow. Also, from a table of the cycles, published by imperial authority, entitled, *San-yuen-keĕ-tsze*: a chronological table called *Lëĕ-tae-he-nëen-pëen-lan*, is that which is here followed; in these *there are slight discrepancies, which it is not the object of this table to endeavour to adjust.*"

In a subsequent page of his Introduction, he assigns, as a reason for commencing his tables with the present date, and *ascending* to antiquity, that "*we are too apt to consider given periods of high antiquity as fixed with absolute certainty, when they are only probable.*"

Having thus introduced, with ample prefatory cautions and admissions, the chronological portion of a volume which also includes geography, government, and statistics, Dr. Morrison lays before his readers a series of the Chinese emperors, under their several dynasties, giving the name of each in Chinese and English characters, the reported or computed duration of each reign, and the *probable* date of its termination.

It would be difficult to conceive of a work, the fruit of no inconsiderable intellectual labour and research, put forth with less of dogmatism or ostentation, or with a more apparent and unaffected sense and acknowledgment of the difficulties connected with the subject. In this respect, it is the perfect contrast of that to which it has been opposed.

Nor were these difficulties confined to the tracing the Chinese dynasties through Chinese history; but, in comparing the Chinese chronology with that which is commonly called European, Dr. Morrison had further to encounter the unsettled state of the latter, which he knew, and which most reading men also know, had not, and still has not, been adjusted to the full and entire satisfaction of all those who have employed time and talent in historical investigation.

Under these circumstances, it appeared to me just and reasonable to continue to attach that degree of credit to Dr. Morrison's chronological table which he had claimed for it; *viz.* that it was *probable*, notwithstanding any wholesale charge against it, that it was *fallacious*.

And here this question might have rested, had not reference been made, in support of your correspondent's views, to the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, a Prussian missionary in China, who, in the first of his two volumes, entitled "A Sketch of Chinese History," published in London in 1834, has given to the world a Chinese chronology, which he introduces by an acknowledgment of the difficulties connected with the subject, similar to that made by Dr. Morrison. "Not only," says Mr. Gutzlaff, "is the fabulous part of the Chinese history very uncertain, but even the two first dynasties, Hea and Shang, labour under great difficulties, which never have been entirely removed;" and, after premising that he dates "the authentic history of China from Confucius, 550 B.C," he adds, that, to prevent confusion, he had adopted for the reigns of the Hea and Shang emperors, "the dates which Chinese historians have assigned, and which some of their translators consider incontrovertible."

Referring to the chronology of Mr. Gutzlaff, your correspondent distinctly and *emphatically* asserts (p. 129), that "Gutzlaff's Chinese chronology *differs from Morrison's from beginning to end*, and, as far as Klaproth's goes, agrees with Klaproth;" and, on the same page, your correspondent favours us with a translation of Klaproth's declaration, which is, that Morrison, "in his comparative chronology with the European era, is *thoroughly and completely false*, and only correct from 1572 down to our own times."

Now receiving Mr. Gutzlaff as an authority, to the extent to which he is here quoted, I am under the necessity of refuting your correspondent's statements by referring such of your readers as feel any interest in the question to the works themselves; on examining which, they will find that Gutzlaff *actually corroborates Morrison's chronology during several centuries of that part of it which Klaproth had pronounced thoroughly and completely false*, and that Gutzlaff *does not agree with Morrison from 1572 downwards, although Klaproth had admitted that part of the latter's statement was correct*.

The following table shows Gutzlaff and Morrison in agreement, where Klaproth had stated Morrison to be in error.

Gutzlaff, it must be observed, states the commencement of each reign, and Morrison the probable termination of it.

CHRISTIAN ERA.

Southern Sung Dynasty.

	Reign commenced. Gutzlaff.		Reign ended. Morrison.
Kin-tsung		.....	A.D. 1127
Kaou-tsung	A.D. 1127	.....	1163
Hëaou-tsung and Kwang-tsung	between 1163	.....	and 1195
Ning-tsung	A.D. 1195	.....	A.D. 1225
Le-tsung	1225	.....	1265
Too-tsung	1265	.....	1275
King-tsung	1275	.....	1277
Twan-tsung	1277	.....	1279
Te-ping	1278	.....	1281

CHOW DYNASTY.

Before the Advent of Jesus Christ.

Seang-wang	B.C. 651	.....	B.C. 618
King-wang	618	.....	612
Kwang-wang	612	.....	606
Ting-wang	606	.....	585
Këen-wang	585	.....	571
Ling-wang	571	.....	544

King-wang	B.C. 544	.....	B.C. 519
King-wang	519	.....	475
Yuen-wang	475	.....	469
Ching-ting-wang	468	.....	441
Kaou-wang	440	.....	425
Wei-lëë-wang	425	.....	401
Gan-wang	401	.....	375
Lëë-wang	375	.....	368
Hëen-wang	368	.....	315

The following table shews Gutzlaff and Morrison at variance by one, and, in one instance, by two years, where Klaproth had admitted the latter to be correct.

Ming Dynasty.

	Reign commenced. Gutzlaff.		Reign ended. Morrison.
Müh-tsung	A.D. 1567	.....	A.D. 1571
Shin-tsung	1573	.....	1619
Kwang-tsung	1620	.....	1620
He-tsung	1621	.....	1627
Tsung-ching	1628	.....	1643

Ta-Tsing Dynasty.

Shun-che	1644	.....	1661
Kang-he	1662	.....	1722
Yung-ching	1723	.....	1735
Keen-lung	1736	.....	1795
Kea-king	1796		—

In other parts of these chronologies, the amount of difference or discrepancy between them is often very small. It is, at the date of the birth of our Saviour, between four and five years, being about the difference which has long existed between two sets of chronological calculations well known in Europe.

As I have been led in the examination of this subject thus far, will you allow me to refer to a Chinese chronologist, of an older date than either Morrison or Gutzlaff, who, as far as he goes, corroborates Morrison where Gutzlaff has corroborated him, and differs, where Gutzlaff differs, so exactly as to lead to the very probable surmise, and, indeed, to the certain conclusion, that Gutzlaff, who does not himself pretend to have examined the Chinese authorities, has merely copied this writer's dates?

The work to which I refer is a treatise, in French, on the earlier chronology of Chinese history; that is, of the period before the birth of our Saviour, which was written at Pekin, in the year 1749, by Père Gaubil, missionary to China, and published at Paris, A.D. 1814, edited by M. Silvestre de Sacy.

In the first part of this work, M. Gaubil gives that which he considers the most approved or authentic chronology of China, for the period prior to the Christian era. In the second part, he reports the opinions, accompanied by statements, of other Chinese authorities, who record the names of the sovereigns and the dates of their reigns, with variations amounting, at the more remote period, to more than two centuries.

As both M. Gaubil's table and that of Dr. Morrison were compiled in China, from Chinese authorities, by Europeans, who were known to be skilled in the language and literature of China, and who refer to their Chinese authorities, both their discrepancies and their agreements are important; the former proving that there is a great want of accordance in those evidencess of past events in China, on which they respectively relied for information; and the latter, the general accuracy, according to Chinese authorities, of that outline of Chinese chronology which is preserved in both works. The most important difference between Père Gaubil and Dr. Morrison, is a

difference of ten years, which runs from the seventh century before Christ to the twentieth. This discrepancy is uniform, and may, or may not be, attributable to one of the translators. The other discrepancies, which are more considerable as they approach remote antiquity, may be ascribed to other causes. Père Gaubil and Dr. Morrison, nevertheless, bear the same testimony respecting the obscure and fabulous periods.

Upon a review of the whole subject, and with reference to the agreements and disagreements of the several chronological tables above referred to, I trust I shall be pardoned if I again express a full conviction, that justice requires the friends of historical truth to look towards China, where questions of this kind possess a practical as well as a speculative value, for a more full elucidation of the matter in dispute: and I entertain a hope that the son of the late Dr. Morrison, whose known skill as a Chinese scholar has recommended him for his father's appointments, and who is in possession of his father's MSS., will, at no very distant date, favour the world with a new edition of the chronological tables, containing such corrections, if any, as may be suggested by better information.

The other points which have been referred to by your Correspondent, require but little notice. The Japanese translation of the Dictionary is a question of fact, resting on evidence which I cannot doubt; and there, with your permission, I will leave it.

Dr. Morrison's description of the second volume of his second part, is also such as I have no reason to believe he would have altered; because, referring again to the books, your readers will find that that volume contains, on 300 pages, a synopsis of the various forms of the Chinese characters, arranged according to their sounds, without the least reference to ideal connexion, under the letters of the English alphabet.

On the only remaining point, upon which your correspondent rather extends his observations, apparently attaching to it considerable importance, I must observe, that the mere publication of De Guignes's work, imperfect as it was, in 1813, in Europe, two years prior to the appearance of Morrison's first volume, in 1815, in China, would not have proved, even had they resembled each other more than they do, that Dr. Morrison was not entitled to that which I designed to claim for him—the credit of having invented improved and more ample means, by which the Chinese language was made accessible to Europeans: because Dr. Morrison had certainly formed his comprehensive plan in 1807, and was from that date, as he frequently stated to his European correspondents, "filling up the outline."

It is, however, frankly admitted, that, with more time for the examination of dates and authorities, the fact might and would have been more fully and correctly stated.

I have now only to express my regret that this letter should have extended to so great a length, and to apologize for the consequent trespass on the attention of your readers.

THOMAS FISHER.

*** We have taken no part in this controversy, whatever our private opinion may be, but have left the respective parties to state their own cases. Here, however, we think it desirable that the controversy should terminate.—EDITOR.

VON HAMMER'S HISTORY OF THE ASSASSINS.*

THE most superficial reader of the history of the Middle Ages is not unacquainted with the Order of the Assassins, and its chief, the Old Man of the Mountain. It was not, however, till the origin and transactions of this extraordinary sect had been investigated by the learning and research of that highly-gifted Orientalist, the Ritter Von Hammer, who has gleaned with industry the pages of European and Asiatic writers, that its history acquired an exact and authentic character. The work of M. de Hammer has recently been very respectably translated by Dr. Wood.

The Order of the Assassins was a branch of the great sect of Ismaelites, so called from Ismael ben Jafer, the "Seventh Imam." The esoteric doctrines of Ismaelism received a new and dangerous tincture from Abdallah ben Maimun, whose object was to undermine in secret the religion of Islam, with the view of attaining political authority. He divided his mysterious tenets into seven heads or degrees, which were imparted gradually; the last inculcated the vanity of all religion. They were spread by means of *dais*, or emissaries, one of whom initiated Ahmed ben Eshaas, surnamed *Karmath*, who became leader of the Karmathites, a band of sanguinary infidels, who despised the secret process of ben Maimun, and whose desperate atrocities and resolution of religion into policy, threatened Islamism, and in fact every faith, with extermination.

In A. H. 297, (A. D. 909) a *dai*, or missionary, of the sect of Abdallah, pretending a descent from Ismael ben Jafer, succeeded in seating himself on the throne of Africa, under the name of Obeydallah Mehdi, and became the founder of the Egyptian khalifs, known by the name of Fatimites. The tenets of the sect, which combined politics and religion, were disseminated, with great advantage to the Fatimite princes, throughout the Mahomedan world; and a *dai*, named Hassan ben Sabah Hamairi, the son of Ali, a Shyite, founded a new sect, that of the Eastern Ismaelites, or Assassins.

Hassan was placed by his father under the tuition of a celebrated doctor of the *Soonna*, named Mowafek Nishaburi, where he had as fellow-pupils, Omar Khaim, afterwards celebrated as an astronomer and poet, and Nisamulmulk, subsequently grand-vizier under three of the Seljukide sultans. The ambition of Hassan manifested itself in early years. He united with his fellow-pupils in a bond to share their future fortunes. When Nisam became vizier, Hassan claimed from him the fulfilment of his obligation, and was invested by the vizier with titles and revenues. He treacherously endeavoured to undermine the credit of his benefactor with the sultan; but, failing, retired from court. One day, he concluded his complaints against the sultan and vizier, by observing that, if he had had at his bidding but two devoted friends, he would soon have overturned the power of both. "These remarkable words," says M. von Hammer, "unveil the profound and ex-

* The History of the Assassins; derived from Oriental Sources. By the Chevalier Joseph Von Hammer. Translated from the German. By Oswald Charles Wood, M. D. London, 1835. Smith and Elder.

tensive plans of the founder of the Assassins, who already contemplated the ruin of kings and ministers: the canon of the whole policy of this order of murderers is comprised in them."

During the stormy reigns of the early Seljukide princes, Hassan Sabah was occupied in laying the foundation of his power. The *dais* of the Egyptian khalif, Mostansur, pervaded Asia, in order to gain proselytes to infidelity and revolt, and by one of them, Hassan was initiated, and became a missionary and teacher of Atheism himself. He set out from Persia, whither he had retired from the court of sultan Malek, to Egypt, and was received by the khalif with the distinction to which his talents and fame entitled him. Hassan took part immediately in the political intrigues of the court; he was involved in a quarrel with the commander-in-chief, by whose influence he was thrown into prison, and thence shipped off to Africa. While on board the vessel, a storm arose; but Hassan boldly claimed supernatural protection from peril, and defied the terrors of the storm. The vessel was driven from her course towards Syria, where Hassan landed, and proceeded to preach his doctrine throughout that country, Bagdad, Persia, and the adjoining provinces.

Having matured his plans, he now fixed upon the impregnable fortress of Alamut, 50°. 30′ E. long. 36° N. lat., as the central point or pivot of his power. He had previously sent thither a trusty and skilful *dai*, to invite the inhabitants secretly to swear fealty to Mostansur, and most of them had done so; and Hassan, partly by stratagem, partly by force, obtained possession of the castle of Alamut, in the year of the Hejira 483, A.D.1090. "Long experience and extensive knowledge of mankind, profound study of politics and history, had taught the son of Sabah, that an atheistical and immoral system was more calculated to accomplish the ruin than the establishment of dynasties, and the confusion rather than the order of states; that lawlessness may be the canon of the ruler, but ought never to be the code of the subject; that the many are only held together by the bridle of the law, and that morality and religion are the best sureties of the obedience of nations and the security of princes." We have seen this maxim acted upon with success in modern times.

Hassan now began to lay the foundation of his own political power, though ostensibly acting as a *dai*, or nuncio, of the Egyptian khalif. The possession of the castle of Alamut gave him a command over the whole district of Rudbar, in which mountainous district it was situated, and whilst he was busied in framing the basis of his religious and political system, he did not neglect the cultivation of the soil, and the rearing of supplies. The ground-work of his system was the maxim, "Nothing is true and all is allowed;" which was, however, imparted to but few, and concealed under the veil of austere piety. Hitherto, the Ismaelites had only two orders or classes, the *dais*, or emissaries; and the *refiks*, or fellows, who were persons initiated into the secret doctrines. Hassan now found it expedient to add a third, consisting of active agents and blind fanatics, who would become ready tools in the hands of their superiors: these were called

fedavee, or 'self-devoted.' "Habited in the hues of innocence and blood, (white robes and red turbans, boots, or girdles), and of pure devotion and murder, armed with daggers, constantly at the service of the grand-master, they formed his guard, the executioners of his deadly orders, the sanguinary tools of the ambition and revenge of the Order of Assassins." The grand-master was called *Sidna*, 'our lord;' and commonly *Sheikh al Jebel*, 'Old Man or Supreme Master of the Mountain,' because the order always possessed themselves of castles in the mountainous regions of Irak, Kuhistan, and Syria. He was neither king nor prince, in the usual sense of the terms; but had the title of *sheikh*, which implies both 'elder' and 'lord.'*

The flat part of a country is always commanded by the more mountainous, and the latter by the fortresses scattered through it. To become masters of these by stratagem or force, and to awe princes either by fraud or fear, and to arm the murderer's hand against the enemies of the order, was the political maxim of the Assassins. Their internal safety was secured by the strict observance of religious ordinances; their external, by fortresses and the poinard. From the proper subjects of the order, or the profane, was only expected the fulfilment of the duties of Islamism, even of the most austere, such as refraining from wine and music: from the devoted satellites was demanded blind subjection and the faithful use of their daggers. The emissaries, or initiated, worked with their heads, and led the arms in execution of the orders of the Sheikh, who, in the centre of his sovereignty, tranquilly directed, like an animating soul, their hearts and poinards to the accomplishment of his ambitious projects.

Immediately under him, the grand-master, stood the Dailkebir, grand recruiters or grand-priors, his lieutenants in the three provinces to which the power of the order extended, namely, Jebal, Kuhistan, and Syria. Beneath them, were the Dai, or religious nuncios, and political emissaries in ordinary, as initiated masters. The fellows (Refik) were those who were advancing to the mastership, through the several grades of initiation into the secret doctrine. The guards of the order, the warriors, were the devoted murderers (Fedavie), and the Lassik (aspirants) seem to have been the novices or lay-brethren. Besides this seven-fold gradation from Sheikh (grand-master), Dailkebir (grand-prior), Dai (master), Reifik (fellows), Fedavie (agents), Lassik (lay-brothers), down to the profane or the people, there was also another seven-fold gradation of the spiritual hierarchy, who applied themselves exclusively to the before-mentioned doctrine of the Ismailis concerning the seven speaking and seven mute imams, and belonged more properly to the theoretical frame-work of the schism, than to the destruction of political powers.

Sultan Malek soon saw the consequences likely to result from Hassan's possession of Alamut, and endeavoured to dislodge him. The 'devoted' soon disposed of the vizier, Nisamulmulk; so that one of his early friends was the first victim of Hassan's atrocious policy. The sultan, Malek, shortly after died, not without suspicion of poison administered by some of the secret agents of Hassan Sabah.

The Assassins were now generally regarded as without the pale of the law, and the Ismaelites in general were involved in the same sentence, and

* D'Herbelot erroneously represents the Assassins as a dynasty of princes.

anathematized in *fetwas* and judgments against the *Mulahid*, or 'impious.' Retaliation, however, only stimulated the malice, and provoked the revenge, of the new sectaries, and their daggers were directed against personages of the highest rank. The civil wars amongst the Mahomedan princes facilitated the views of Hassan, whose partisans continued to acquire fortresses even in the heart of Persia, and at Ispahan itself.

When the Crusaders invaded Syria, the Assassins were perpetrating their murders, and extending their possessions in that country; and the historians of the Crusades have recorded some extraordinary details respecting them, which afforded, indeed, till a comparatively late period, the only popular account of these desperadoes.

Hassan Sabah died, A.H. 518 (A.D. 1124), of old age, after a blood-stained reign, as grand-master, of thirty-five years, during which he never once quitted the castle of Alamut, and removed not more than twice from his chamber to the terrace. "Immovable in one spot, and persisting in one plan, he meditated the revolutions of empires by carnage and rebellion, or wrote rules for his order, and the catechism of the secret doctrine of libertinism and impiety." He bequeathed his authority jointly to two of his *dais*, Kia Busurg-amid, of the castle of Lamin, and Abu Ali, of Kaswin, dividing the government between them in such a manner, that the latter was invested with the external command and civil administration, and Busurg-amid, as proper grand-master, with the supreme spiritual power and government of the order.

The new Sheikh pursued the same sanguinary policy as his predecessor; the most illustrious of his enemies fell beneath the daggers of his agents;* whilst new castles were taken or built. Some of the princes of the East did not scruple to retaliate assassination with assassination, A master and fellow were butchered at the court of Mahmud, the sultan of Irak, after kissing the prince's hand, which was visited by an irruption of the assassins, who carried their murders and devastations to the very gates of Kaswin.

We insert, as a sample of the manner in which the assassinations were effected, the account of that of Moin-ed-din, vizier of Sultan Sandjar. The ruffian entered his service as a groom; on the vizier going into the stable to inspect his horses, the false groom, who was naked, to obviate any suspicion of his being an assassin, caused a horse to rear, whose bridle he held, and, on pretence of quieting the animal, seized him by the mane, in which he had concealed a dagger, and stabbed the vizier.

Meanwhile, the power and insolence of the order attained its height in Syria; Banias, the ancient Balanea, was the centre of their authority. The Crusaders and the Assassins, both intent upon the same design, the destruction of Islamism, were brought to act in concert. "Hugo de Payens, the first grand-master of the Templars, seems to have been the principal agent in urging Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem, to this strange alliance of the cross and the dagger." In fulfilment of a treaty, the Christians were

* "In the Annals of the Assassins,' says M. de Hammer, "is found the chronological enumeration of celebrated men of all nations who have fallen victims."

to obtain, by means of the order, possession of the city of Damascus, in exchange for Tyre. But the design was discovered, and the Crusaders, as well as the Assassins in the city, were severely handled.

Kia Busurg, after he had signalized his career by the assassination of the Khalifs Abu Al-mansur and Mostarshed, died after a reign of fourteen years, and named his son, Mohammed, grand-master; from this period, the succession became hereditary in the family of Busurg-amid. Mohammed began with the assassination of the Khalif Rashid, successor of Mostarshed; he fell by the poniard of two assassins, who had mingled with his retinue.

Meanwhile, the esoteric doctrines of the order were successfully covered, under a veil of piety, from the eyes of the people, who saw, in the numerous victims of the poniard, only the enemies of religion, whom the vengeance of heaven had visited by the arm of a secret tribunal. The superiors of the order did not claim sovereignty in their own name, but in that of "the invisible imam," of whom they were the apostles, and who was to appear, at some future period, to assert a dominion over the earth; whilst they pretended to be strict observers of the rites of Islam.

Kia Mohammed, who had neither the intellect nor the experience of his predecessor, became jealous of his son, Hassan, who was anxious to innovate in the order as a prophet. When he succeeded to the grand mastership, he determined to preach openly, and in person, the "irreprehensibility of crime." Accordingly, in the year 559 (A.D. 1163), the inhabitants of Rudbar were collected in the castle of Alamut, when Hassan ascended the *mimbar*, or pulpit, and, in an obscure and perplexing discourse, declared that that was the day of "the revelation of the imam;" that they were now released from the obligations of the law, and the burthen of all commands and prohibitions. From this day is dated the proper epoch of the promulgation of the *mulahid*, or 'impious,' doctrines; and, as the Moslems computed their time from the flight of Mahomet, so did the Mulahid from the revelation of the imam, whom Hassan proclaimed himself to be, and consequently the true successor of the prophet; pretending he was descended by blood from the Fatimite khalifs. The pulpits now resounded with the name of Hassan instead of that of the Egyptian khalif; and "thus were the bounds of duty and morals at once and openly violated. Undismayed, and with heads erect, vice and crime stalked over the ruins of religion and social order; and murder, which had hitherto felled the destined victims under the mask of blind obedience, and as the executioner of a secret tribunal, now raged in indiscriminate massacres!"

The history of his successors is a series of murders, in which policy appears to have sometimes suspended the dagger of the 'devoted,' when more was expected from the living agency than from the death of the victim. The celebrated Salah-ed-din, commonly called Saladin, who had destroyed the Fatimite power in Egypt, was the natural enemy of the order, and consequently their daggers were incessantly directed against him: he was twice wounded in attempts upon his life.

The Assassins, who at first treated and temporised with the Crusaders, a sect of the order actually offering to undergo baptism, at length unsheathed their daggers against the Christian princes. Two Assassins, disguised as monks, stabbed Conrad of Montferrat, Lord of Tyre, in the market-place of that city, and both European and Asiatic historians accuse Richard, King of England, of being the instigator of this action. M. von Hammer gives, we think, too ready credit to this accusation, the proofs of which, though undoubtedly strong, are at variance with the generous character of the king.

The blind submission of the *fedavee*, or agents of the order, is strikingly exemplified in an anecdote of this period. In A.D. 1194, Henry, Count of Champagne, passed, on his journey into Armenia, near the territory of the Assassins. The grand-prior invited the count into his fortress, and shewed him several castles and lofty turrets. On each look-out, stood two guards in white; and, in order to convince the count what ready instruments of obedience the order had, the prior gave a signal, and two of the guards threw themselves from the top of the tower, and were dashed to pieces. He offered, if the count desired it, that all the *whites* should do the same!

Being absolved from all the obligations of Islam, the Assassins rioted in enjoyment: at each of the central fortresses, in Persia and Syria, at Alamut and Massiat, was a luxurious garden, which realized all the sensual pleasures of the Moslems' paradise. Before a youth was initiated in the Assassins' service, he was invited to the table of the grand-master or grand-prior, where he was intoxicated with *hashish*, حشيش, an inebriating electuary prepared from the leaves of hemp, and then carried into the garden, which, on awakening, he took for Paradise, everything around him,—the bowers of roses, bubbling fountains, ravishing music and black-eyed maidens,—confirming his delusion. After tasting these enjoyments, and imbibing intoxicating wine from golden goblets, he sunk into a lethargy, promoted by opiates, and was transported again to the table of the superior, who endeavoured to persuade him that, corporeally, he had not left his side, but that spiritually he had been rapt into Paradise, and enjoyed a foretaste of the bliss which awaited those who devoted their lives to the service of the order.

The Baron de Sacy and other Oriental scholars deduce the name of the order, or rather of their agents, called in Arabic *Hashashin*, latinized by western writers of the Middle Age into *Assassini*, and adopted by modern languages, from the intoxicating liquor, *hashish*, used in the way already mentioned, and also to stimulate the devoted to their dreadful office. Others assert that the term is the plural of *hassas*, a 'nocturnal thief.'

Jelaleddin, the grandson of Hassan, on obtaining the mastership, abrogated what his father and grandfather had done, and stood forward as the restorer of Islamism, erecting mosques, re-establishing the call to prayers, and inviting around him imams and readers of the *Koran*. This recantation M. de Hammer imputes to refined hypocrisy, though he admits that no murder stains the history of Jelaleddin's reign, which lasted twelve years. Under

his son, Mohammed, the order relapsed into their habits of impiety and crime. He died by poison, and murder began to rage amongst these miscreants themselves. Their crimes, which had had almost free scope for 170 years, at length were closed, in the reign of the last grand-master, Rokn-ed-din Kharshah, by Mangu Khan, the Mongol conqueror, who, at the entreaty of the khalif of Bagdad, sent his brother Hulaku, who marched from Kara-kurum, in A.D. 1253. By the treachery of an adviser, and the perseverance of Hulaku, Rokn-ed-din was induced to make his submission to the khan. The castles of the Assassins, which surrendered by direction of the captive grand-master, were demolished, and their treasures seized. The fortress of Alamut stood out for a day or two, but at length submitted, and the armies of the order were scattered and annihilated. The weak Rokn-ed-din was suffered to live till the whole of the possessions of the order were surrendered; when he was put to death (A.D. 1257) on the banks of the Oxus. All his family shared the same fate, and Mangu gave orders that the Ismaelites, without distinction of sex or age, should be exterminated: an order which was executed without compunction. "The crime had been terrible, but no less terrible was the punishment."

The grand-prior of Syria refused to obey the grand-master's orders to submit, and the Mongols were too distant to enforce them; but here we may properly terminate the history of the Assassins, though M. de Hammer continues to trace the lingering authority of the remnant till their complete annihilation as a power. Remains of the Ismaelites still exist in Persia and Syria, but merely as one of the many sects and heresies of Islamism, without means or desire to attain their former importance.

ANECDOTE FROM ARABIAN HISTORY.

Mahmūd of Ghazni.

When the Sultān Mahmūd Sabaktagin ascended the throne of Ghazni, he unfortunately chose for his ministers a party of crafty and sordid persons, who were always oppressing the people for their own advantage; and would daily propose some new scheme of cruelty and oppression. One among their many devices was to persuade the king that his brother, who had preceded him, had distributed above seventy millions of dirhems among his troops and dependents, and all for the purpose of engaging them to oppose his Majesty's just pretensions: that this money, moreover, was a part of his lawful inheritance, of which the brother could not legally dispose, and that he might justly call upon every man to refund what he had received. But they engaged the sultan to consult his own judgment only, and not to mention the scheme to any one.

To this Mahmūd could not entirely agree, as he felt it to be a hazardous step. So he sent to take the advice of an old minister, who had been cast into prison, and whom he had liberated. The old man highly disapproved of the measure, and frankly told him, it would make so many enemies as would be his ruin. But the sultan, whose avarice had been excited, desired he would take a day to consider of it, and accordingly sent next morning for his answer. Upon which the old man, when he had cleared the room, talked the matter over with an old officer called Abū Nasr, and entreated that he would go and

state to the sultan the disgrace as well as the danger of the step; for that he had never read in history that any of the caliphs had ever called upon a man to restore the presents which had been given by a predecessor.

Abū Nasr discharged the duty faithfully; and added, "It will be easy for me to obey your will, for I have spent nothing of the gifts which were made me by your brother, but most of the others have spent the money, and disposed of the other rewards which he bestowed on them. You must confiscate all they have." The sultan, however, was resolute; so Abū Nasr sent to the treasurers and desired they would give him an account of all that he had ever received from the late sultan, and next morning the whole amount was duly paid back. This gave Mahmūd so much, that he ordered similar accounts to be made out in the name of all his brother's officers, and gave the papers to his pernicious advisers. In a short time, couriers were seen galloping in every direction with letters of confiscation, and the high roads and the palace-gates were thronged with the miserable victims of extortion.

But the king turned a deaf ear to their complaints, and in consequence he was hated at home and despised abroad, and afterwards had reason to repent bitterly of the act. The man who had been his chief adviser fell ultimately into such misery, that, when he had sold every thing, he was often two or three days without food.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—At the general meeting on the 20th June, the Right Hon. the President of the Society took the chair. Several donations were laid upon the table, for which the thanks of the Society were ordered to be sent to the donors. A communication was read to the meeting from the pen of Simon Cassie Chitty, of Ceylon; an able and indefatigable inquirer into matters connected with pursuits of the Society, and a corresponding member. The communication in question was an attempt to trace to their origin that curious race of maritime adventurers, the Parawas. It was shewn that this tribe had always ranked high among the castes of fishermen resident on the Malabar coast, a supremacy which they were mainly enabled to assert by reason of the power acquired by them as navigators of the Indian Ocean. They have been identified by a modern author (the writer of the *Historia Ecclesiastica*, published in 1735, at Tranquebar) with the *Parvaim* of Holy Writ; and they are also said to have been famous as navigators in the days of Solomon. When the south of India was subdued by the Mahometans, the conquerors ejected the Parawas from their fisheries, on which they were re-established by the Portuguese. They were subsequently, to the number of 20,000, converted to the Catholic faith, but speedily relapsed into paganism. Xavier re-converted them in 1542, and when the Dutch conquerors of Tuti Corin endeavoured to suppress the Roman faith in the Peninsula, they well-nigh provoked a general insurrection of the Parawa tribes. That industrious nation is now, however, remembered with gratitude and respect, owing to their having established a manufactory of cotton-cloth, from which they derived much benefit. The whole tribe divides itself into thirteen classes, each of which has its own head-man, subject to the predominant government of the Modeliars, of whom, we believe, Simon Casie Chitty himself is *one*.

The next meeting will take place on the 6th of July.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The East-India United Service Journal and Magazine. Conducted by the Editor of the *Englishman*. Calcutta.

We have but recently seen a number of this work, which is rising in estimation in India, and, as far as a judgment can be formed from a slight acquaintance with its character, appears to possess claims to patronage in Europe. It comprehends a considerable body of matter on military topics, of the miscellaneous complexion so suited to modern taste, with selections from the Indian newspapers.

Journal of a Residence in China and the Neighbouring Countries, from 1830 *to* 1833. By David Abeel, Missionary of the American Board of Missions to South-eastern Asia. Revised and Reprinted from the American Edition, with an Introductory Essay by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M.A. London, 1835. Nisbet and Co.

Mr. Abeel went to Canton as chaplain, with a conditional appointment as missionary from the American Board of Missions. He visited some of the islands and continental kingdoms of south-eastern Asia—Java, Sumatra, Siam, Malacca, &c. His observations, which are given in the form of a journal, were not confined to religious and missionary subjects; he noted whatever he saw which was remarkable, and has incorporated in the present work particulars which he collected from others or gleaned from books. His sketches of Chinese life at Macao and Canton are amusing.

Upon the whole, however, we find little in this work which is new, or that called for its re-edition in England. The author is a pious man, and seems apprehensive that he has devoted too much to secular subjects.

A Treatise on the Geography and Classification of Animals. By William Swainson, Esq. A.C.G., &c. Being Vol. LXVI. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1835. Longman and Co. Taylor.

This able treatise places in a prominent light the important results obtained from the philosophical investigations which have been applied of late years to the science of zoology.

The laws of geographical distribution of animals constitute a subject of great difficulty, towards the elucidation of which we have scarcely, perhaps, accumulated an adequate collection of facts. Mr. Swainson, after a candid examination of the various theories, lays down the following propositions: "1st. that the countries peopled by the five recorded varieties of the human species, are likewise inhabited by different races of animals, blending into each other at their confines; 2d. that these regions are the true zoological divisions of the earth; 3d. that this progression of animal forms is in unison with the first great law of natural arrangement, *viz.* the gradual amalgamation of the parts, and the circularity of the whole." Mr. Swainson then considers in succession the five great zoological provinces,—the European, Asiatic, American, South African, and Australian.

In the second part, he treats of the rise and progress of systematic zoology, in which he shows the distinction between natural and artificial systems, pointing out the requisites of a true natural system; and examines the various systems which have been already in vogue, concluding with the natural system of Mac Leay.

In the third part, Mr. Swainson demonstrates the first principles of natural classification, as contained in the following propositions; "1st. that every natural series of beings, in its progress from a given point, either actually returns, or evinces a tendency to return, again to that point, thereby forming a circle; 2d. the primary circular division of each group are three actually or five apparently; 3d. the contents of such a circular group are symbolically (or analogically) represented by the contents of all other circles in the animal kingdom; 4th. that these primary divisions of every group are characterized by definite peculiarities of form, structure, and economy, which, under diversified modifications, are uniform throughout the animal kingdom, and are there-

fore to be regarded as the *primary types of nature*; 5th. that the different ranks or degrees of circular groups exhibited in the animal kingdom are *nine* in number, each being involved within the other." These propositions are very fully and scientifically discussed.

The last part is a familiar explanation of the first principles of practical and scientific zoology, with suggestions for a plan of studying the details of each department, the latter being conveyed in a familiar "conversational chapter."

A more able and compendious treatise on zoology than this, we should be at a loss to point out.

Philanthropic Economy; or the Philosophy of Happiness, practically applied to the Social, Political, and Commercial Relations of Great Britain. By Mrs. Loudon. London, 1835. Churton.

The subject of this work, we are told in the preface, is "the organization of the social and political systems on the plans the most conducive to the happiness of all," based on the principle of universal good-will. We are persuaded that the fair author of "First Love" has written in a very catholic spirit of benevolence, and we acknowledge that it abounds with sound reflections, admirable sentiments, and many home truths; but as an entire system, we are compelled to say, that it is one of those crude, abstract, impracticable theories, which are not deduced from a profound study of mankind and of human societies, but are spun out of the cheap materials collected in the mind of novelists.

A National Church Vindicated. London, 1835. Parbury, Allen, and Co.

This work consists of two parts, by different writers; one vindicating a national church from the observations contained in the petition of the dissenters of Glasgow to Earl Grey, wherein a civil establishment for religion is pronounced injurious to the cause of Christianity as well as to the dissenters; the other demonstrates the necessity of a "legal established national church."

It is to be feared that, in respect to this question, which is pregnant with mighty consequences, the opinions of large masses of the community are so much governed by party-feeling, motives of private interest, and antipathy to any thing like religious restraint, that its temperate and fair discussion out of the Legislature is hopeless. Whenever the question gains a candid hearing, the arguments in this work cannot fail to make a deep impression.

A History of the Germanic Empire. By S. A. Dunham, Esq., LL.D. Vol. III. Being Vol. LXVII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1835. Longman and Co. Taylor.

We have before us the conclusion of this elaborate and excellent work. The present volume continues the modern history of Germany, political, civil, and religious, from the accession of Charles V., in 1519, down to the reign of Leopold II., in 1792, including, consequently, the appearance of Luther and the details of the Reformation, the appearance of the other great reformer, Calvin, the character of both, the civil wars which followed this event, and the chequered politics of Germany during the last three centuries.

We have had repeated occasion to commend the research and accuracy of Dr. Dunham, of which this volume contains abundant evidence.

Miscellanies. By the Author of "the Sketch-Book." No. II., containing *Abbotsford* and *Newstead Abbey*. London, 1835. Murray.

This volume of Mr. Irving's *Miscellanies* comprises an account of his visit to Sir Walter Scott in 1816, and of a three-weeks' sojourn at the ancestral mansion of the late Lord Byron, after it had passed into the possession of his lordship's school-fellow and friend, Colonel Wildman.

The recollections of Scott, by such a man as Washington Irving, are delightful. There is an evident fidelity in his portrait, and those who were unacquainted with that great writer, and who may have formed an erroneous abstract idea of his every-day character and manners from his works, would be ready, upon looking at it, to surrender their false opinion. The description harmonizes perfectly with Wilkie's picture of the Scott family.

The account of Newstead Abbey, and of the associations connected with Byron, is likewise full of interest, which is much heightened by the curious history of the "White Lady," a young deaf and dumb female, whom a wild enthusiastic admiration of Byron had brought to reside near the Abbey, in order that she might feast her imagination upon its hallowed scenery. The life, character, and hallucinations of this singular woman (whose name was Sophia Hyatt), but, above all, the extraordinary circumstances attending her death, make up a tale which we can scarcely persuade ourselves is not a mere novel-fiction.

The Captive. A Tale of the War of Guienne. By the Author of "The Pilgrim Brothers." Three Vols. London, 1835. Churton.

This is a romance of the thirteenth century; the scene Guienne, and the time, the period of the dispute between Philip the Fair of France and our Edward the First. Sir Amaury de Bervile, Lord of Pontour, has obtained this powerful barony by a meditated (and supposed perpetrated) deed of murder,—the assassination of his elder brother, Sir Alberic, and that brother's son and daughter. The assassin, an African, was, however, defeated in his attempt; but Sir Alberic favoured his brother's belief in the success of his treachery, and personating the Moor, Mobarek, had his children brought up, unknown to them, as Bertrand de Valence and the Lady Geraldine de Bervile. The former becomes enamoured with the Lady Blanche, daughter of Guy, Earl of Flanders, the "captive" of Sir Amaury; the latter's affections are captivated by a gallant English knight, Sir Ranulph, of Ravenspurg. The hopes and fears of the lovers, the mysterious character and proceedings of the supposed African, the haunted tower of Osric, tournaments, with the *denouément* and punishment of Sir Amaury, altogether make up a busy and amusing romance.

Notices of the Holy Land, and other Places mentioned in the Scriptures, visited in 1832-33. By the Rev. R. Spence Hardy. London, 1835. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Mr. Hardy is a missionary of the Wesleyan Society, who, returning from Ceylon, the scene of his labours, to England, chose the overland route, thereby gratifying a desire to see the Holy Land and places referred to in Scripture. He kept a journal, from whence, with the aid of books, he has compiled this work, the principal aim of which, he tells us, is "to illustrate the Bible." The descriptions, accordingly, have reference chiefly to Scriptural history and textual illustration; but we perceive sufficient proofs in the volume before us, that Mr. Hardy is a man of literary taste, and that "a more extensive acquaintance with the teachings of a diviner record," has not taken away all his admiration of the characters, the arts, and the poetry of classical antiquity.

He was ill-advised in suffering his work to be deformed by his graphic sketches, which, though taken upon the spot, can afford little help to a reader, to compensate for the shock his taste must receive from their rudeness.

The Works of William Cowper, his Life and Letters; by William Hayley, Esq.: now first completed by the introduction of Cowper's Private Correspondence. Edited by the Rev. T. S. Grimshawe, A.M. London, 1835. Saunders and Otley.

This work, which is to form eight volumes, each published monthly, will supply a more accurate portrait of Cowper than Hayley's edition of the Life and Letters of that admired and amiable poet presents. Hayley arbitrarily and improperly retrenched a variety of Cowper's private letters, which were essential to a right appreciation of his character and history, and foolishly thought he was rendering him a more interesting personage by making him appear a less religious one. It is thus that mere stipendiary editors often abuse the implied trust reposed in them. Mr. Grimshawe has rightly judged that, until the whole of his correspondence, entire and unbroken, be before the

public, the real character of Cowper cannot be fully comprehended. He has, therefore, added to this edition upwards of 200 letters, which had been collected by Dr. Johnson, the relative and attached friend of the poet, and has revised and corrected the biographical narrative of Hayley, especially where the religious sentiments of Cowper are concerned. These additions and corrections, as well as the elegant graphic illustrations by Finden, give to this edition the claims of an original and a sterling work.

History and Present Condition of the Barbary States; comprehending a View of their Civil Institutions, Antiquities, Arts, Religion, Literature, Commerce, Agriculture, and Natural Productions. By the Rev. Michael Russell, LL.D. With a Map and wood Engravings. Being Vol. XVIII. of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*. Edinburgh, 1835. Oliver and Boyd.

Dr. Russell deserves much credit for the careful research into ancient and modern authorities which this volume evinces. It contains a comprehensive epitome of the history of this part of Africa, in the compass of 450 pages, distinguished by judgment and accuracy in the choice of materials.

This volume completes the history of Africa on the plan originally formed for the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*.

Landscape Illustrations of Moore's Irish Melodies; with Comments for the Curious. Part I. London, 1835. Power.

The scenery hallowed, as it were, by Moore's pathetic melodies, is represented in these illustrations with fidelity and with taste. Mr. Rawle, though not as well known as some artists, deserves so to be; his style unites the boldness of the old school with the delicacy of the new.

The subjects of the first part are "The Meeting of the Waters, in the Vale of Avoca," "Inniscattery," the scene of St. Senanus and the Lady; "St. Kevin's Bed," situate "By that lake, whose gloomy shore," and the "Wicklow Gold Mines," Moore's "Lagenian Mine."

The comments or accompanying descriptions are written in a style which combines antiquarian research with a seasoning of wit and pleasantry.

Directions for insuring Personal Safety during Storms of Thunder and Lightning, and for the right Application of Conductors to Houses and other Buildings. By John Leigh, Jun., Esq. London, 1835. Ridgway.

The utility of this little manual, which seems to have originated in very benevolent motives, is obvious. It contains, in a small compass, particulars of the risks which are incurred from the action of the electric fluid of the atmosphere, and the best means of avoiding them.

A Catechism of Natural Philosophy. By George Lees, A.M.

A Catechism of Political Economy. By Thos. Murray, LL.D. Edinburgh, 1835. Oliver and Boyd.

These are two more of Oliver and Boyd's excellent catechisms of elementary knowledge, in which science is compressed into as close a compass, and explained in as popular a manner, as is practicable.

The means of Ameliorating India, deduced from Personal Observations; more especially the useful employment of British subjects and capital in that country. By Archibald Graham, Surgeon, Hon. E. I. C.'s Bombay Establishment. Glasgow, 1835. Reid & Co.

It is a severe reflection upon the present generation to say, that this little work, slight and superficial as it is, will probably communicate to general readers much which they did not know before.

The author considers that India has been delivered into our power by a special act of Providence, which "directed and aided the arms of Great Britain, in not only leading, but as it were forcing, our armies into collision with the native powers," and in "implanting in every Hindoo the dread and fear of Europeans." Without assenting to this rather startling doctrine, we concur, for other reasons, in the inference the author draws from it, namely, that it is our duty to do for India more than we have done. The European visitor, he remarks, whose observation is limited to the chief seats of government in India, will not find the erroneous views he has formed at home of the wealth and luxury of that country corrected and enlarged: he must mix with "the miserable, depraved and impoverished natives" in other parts. The great means of ameliorating the condition of this part of the population, he considers to be their employment in agriculture and manufactures, under the superintendence of Europeans; the example of the latter in morality, industry, and the use of *machinery*; *the establishment of schools*, and "the preaching of the Gospel by missionaries" throughout our Eastern empire. The author shews how encouragement would enable British India to supply Europe to any extent with all colonial produce, including tea, silk, cotton, sugar, indigo, coffee, &c. He describes the backward condition of the mechanical arts there, particularly those connected with agriculture; but the introduction of British capital amongst the natives of India, he thinks, will be inefficacious without schools and missionaries, to dispel their intellectual and moral darkness.

The good intentions of the writer of this little work have not been promoted by his editor. Although great stress is laid in the Preface upon its accuracy, the oriental and scientific names are almost always wrongly spelt: thus, we have *Ram Heigia*, for *Ramayana*; *Krashna* and *Krushna* for *Krishna*, and other names which are quite disguised. These errors are not so disgraceful as *memosæ* for *mimosa*; *meclia* for *melia*; *cacthamus tinctorius* for *carthamus tinctorius*, &c. &c.

The Tragedies of Harold & Camoens. By H. St. G. Tucker, Esq. London, 1835. Parbury, Allen, & Co.

These dramas were written by Mr. Tucker, and printed, many years ago (the first when the armies of France threatened our shores), and, after passing the ordeal of private circulation, are now given to the public. The tragedy of *Harold* is of the heroic character, inculcating the virtue of patriotism; that of *Camoens* approaches the standard of private life, yet not altogether excluding either tragic sentiment, or the "*ampullæ et sesquipedalia verba*.

The work proves that Mr. Tucker's "hours of relaxation from the labours of office" have not been inelegantly spent.

Poems. By Albius. London, 1835. Churton.

The Author would have done better had he kept these poems in manuscript.

Auxiliary Suggestions on Military Inquiry concerning Crimes, Punishments, and the Economy of the British Army. London, 1835. Egerton.

A pamphlet of nineteen pages, by a veteran, in the judicial department of the army, wherein topics of considerable importance to the welfare of the army are discussed with temper and good sense.

Graphic Illustrations of the Life and Times of Samuel Johnson, LL.D. Part I. London, 1835. Murray.

This series of Graphic Illustrations is intended to accompany the amusing *variorum* edition of Boswell's *Life of Johnson*. A part will appear every month, each containing two portraits, a landscape, and fac-similes of autographs. The contents of the present part are, a view of Lichfield, portraits of Dr. Johnson's father and Edward Cave, the original Sylvanus Urban, and three autographs. They are accompanied by letter-press. The Engravings are admirably executed; and these Illustrations will form an elegant and interesting work.

College-Examinations.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

General Examination, *May* 1835.

On Friday, the 29th of May, a deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the East-India College at Haileybury, for the purpose of receiving the report of the College Council of the result of the general examination of the students.

The deputation, upon their arrival at the college, proceeded to the Principal's lodge, where they were received by him and the professors, and the Oriental visitor. Soon afterwards, they proceeded to the hall, accompanied by several distinguished visitors, where (the students being previously assembled) the following proceedings took place:—

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

Mr. Henry David Cook read an English essay on "*The Advantages to be derived from a Comparative View of the Laws and Customs of different Nations.*"

The students read and translated in the several Oriental languages.

The medals and prizes were then delivered by the Chairman (William Stanley Clarke, Esq.) according to the following report, *viz.*

Report of Students who have obtained Medals, Prizes, and other Honourable Distinctions at the Public Examination, May 1835.

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

Fourth Term.

Medalist.

Robert Tudor Tucker, medal in classics, medal in mathematics, medal in political economy, medal in Sanscrit, prize in Hindustani.

Third Term.

Prize Men.

Alfred Turnbull, prize in political economy, prize in Hindustani, and with great credit in other departments: with a special prize in mathematics by vote of the Council.

Frank Somerville Head, prize in Bengali, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Second Term.

Prize Men.

Henry David Cook, prize in law, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani, essay prize, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Edward Leighton Jenkins, prize in mathematics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

The following students, although they did not obtain medals or prizes, were highly distinguished in the examination, *viz.*

Thomas Coutts Loch,
William Oldnall Russell,
Charles William Reade, and
David Cunliffe, passed with great credit.

Prizes and other Honourable Distinctions of Students remaining in College.

Third Term.

Prize Men.

Hervy Harris Greathed, prize in mathematics, prize in law, prize in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.

William James Morgan, prize in classics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Second Term.

Alexander Penrose Forbes, prize in classics, prize in history, and with great credit in other departments.

Lucius Heywood Hardyman, prize in Bengali, and with great credit in other departments.

First Term.

Edward Peters, prize in mathematics, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Persian, prize in Arabic, and with great credit in other departments.

William Dougal Christie, prize in classics, prize in law, prize for the best theme, and with great credit in other departments.

Mungo Fairlie Muir, prize in Bengali, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Cudbert Thornhill Sealy, prize in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

The following students, although they did not obtain prizes, were highly distinguished in the examination:—

Sir Charles Metcalfe Ochterlony,
George Berkeley Seton Karr,
George Fergusson Cockburn,
James Bentham Mill,
John William Hadow,
Edward Thomas Colvin,
Charles Theodore Le Bas;

and the following passed the examination with great credit:

Thomas Coutts Trotter,
Robert Bensley Thornhill,
Henry Mountford Reid,
Arthur St. John Richardson,
William Edwards,
Francis Lestock Beaufort.

The following students deserve commendation for their themes:

Mr. Mill,
— Edwards,
— Muir,
— Colvin,
— Richardson,
— Sealy.

The Rank of Students leaving College, as determined by the College Council, was then read, being as follows, *viz.*

Bengal.

First Class.

1. Robert Tudor Tucker,
2. Alfred Turnbull,
3. Frank Somerville Head.

Second Class.

4. Thomas Coutts Loch,
5. David Cunliffe.

(No Third Class.)

Madras.

First Class.

1. Henry David Cook.

Second Class.

2. Charles William Reade.

Third Class.

3. Lindsay Daniell.

Bombay.

First Class.

1. Edward Leighton Jenkins.

Second Class.

2. William Oldnall Russell.

(No Third Class.)

It was then announced that the certificates of the College Council were granted, not only with reference to industry and proficiency, but also to *conduct*, and that this latter consideration has always *the most decided effect* in determining the order of rank.

It was also announced that such rank would take effect, only in the event of the students' proceeding to India within *six* months after they are so ranked; and "should any student delay so to proceed, he shall only take rank among the students classed at the last examination, previous to his departure for India, and shall be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him."

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

The Chairman then addressed the students, expressing the very great gratification which the deputation felt at the very favourable result of the examination, as well as the excellent conduct of the whole body of the students; and the business of the day concluded.

Wednesday the 15th, and Wednesday the 22d of July, are the days appointed for receiving petitions at the India House, from candidates for admission into the College next term, which will commence on Monday the 27th of July.

W. T. Hooper,
Clerk of the College Department.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

THE half-yearly public examination at this institution took place on Friday, the 12th of June, in the presence of the Chairman (W. S. Clarke, Esq.), the Deputy Chairman (J. R. Carnac, Esq.), and several members of the Court of Directors.

There were also present the following distinguished persons, *viz.* the Duke of Wellington, the President of the India Board (Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart.), Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir R H. Vivian, K.C.B. (Master-General of the Ordnance), the Right Hon. Sir J. Graham, Bart., Sir Henry Willock, Major-General Marriott, H.C.S., Brigadier-General Leighton, C.B., Sir Joseph O'Halloran, C.B., Sir Henry Watson, C.B., Colonels A. Caldwell, C.B., C. Macleod, C.B., Pasley, C.B., Blackburn, Salmond, Carpenter, Alexander, Broughton, T. Wilson, Williamson (Superintendent Royal Military Repository), Drummond (Lieut. Governor Royal Military Academy), Sandwith, Utterton; Lieut. Colonels Bellassis (Bombay Engineers), Barnwall, Fox (Ordnance Board), Hay, Bonner, Major Graham, Captains Carnac, R.N., Willoughby Moore, Faber; Messrs. Greenough, Warrington, Plunkett, Crawford, M.P., Dr. Gregory (Professor of Mathematics Royal Mil. Acad.), &c. &c.

The number of cadets brought forward for examination consisted of thirty six: of which there were selected for the engineers, Messrs. E. W. Rees, and J. S. Broadfoot; for the artillery, E. Kaye, and C. A. Green; and for the Infantry, M. W. Tytler, Herbert, H. Strachey, Aitchison, C. R. Larkins, Hicks, Brooke, Orr, James, Inglis, W. H. Larkins, Oakes, W. E. Evans, Franklin, C. Gordon, W. C. Forrest, Stein, G. S. Mackenzie, Fitzmaurice, Lukin, Shuttleworth, A. Campbell, Hillersdon, Hoare, Saunders, A. D. Caulfeild, Lane, Baillie, Lye, Beaufort, Devereux, Plunkett.

Prizes were presented by the Chairman, agreeably to the recommendation of the Public Examiner, the Oriental Examiner, and the Lieut. Governor, in their respective departments, to the following gentlemen of the 1st Class, *viz.*—

W. E. Rees—2d mathematical, 1st fortification, 1st military drawing and surveying, 1st civil drawing, 1st Hindustani and Persian and Nagri writing.

J. S. Broadfoot—1st mathematical, 2d fortification.

E. Kaye—2d French, 2d Latin.

To C. A. Green—the sword for general good conduct, the presentation of which by the Hon. Chairman, in the name of the Court, was prefaced by a few inspiriting and highly complimentary observations.

M. W. Tytler, 2d Hindustani.

H. B. Herbert, 2d general good conduct.

H. Strachey, 2d civil drawing, 1st Latin.

A. N. Aitchison, 2d military drawing, and surveying.

T. G. Oakes, 1st French.

To cadets of the second class, agreeably to the award of the Lieut. Governor, were distributed the following prizes, *viz.* to C. B. Young (distinguished at the winter examination) mathematical, fortification, civil drawing, 3d general good conduct, Hindustani; to W. Falconer, Latin; to E. T. Peacocke, French; and to cadets of the third class, *viz.* R. Strachey (a highly promising youth) mathematical, fortification, civil drawing, 4th general good conduct; G. Macleod, Hindustani, P. G. Robertson, Latin, and lastly to W. T. Money, French.

To follow the honourable Chairman with verbal fidelity through an address full o striking and appropriate allusions, would be a difficult task; the following, however, will convey some idea of a speech, admirably adapted to the object for which it was delivered, and which formed an animating sequel to the interesting proceedings of the day.

" Gentlemen Cadets:—I have now the pleasing duty of offering you, in my own name, and in that of my honourable colleagues, my congratulations upon the very superior exhibitions of this day, and upon the report of those distinguished officers, the Public Examiner and the Lieut. Governor, under whose directions and aid of the professors and officers of this institution, coupled with your own exertions, this satisfactory result is attributable.

" Gentlemen—I have also to congratulate you upon the distinguished honour conferred on us by the presence of that illustrious warrior and great commander of the age, His Grace the Duke of Wellington. It is a proud distinction that this institution has excited the interest, and your examination been honoured with the kind attention of *one*, whose deeds of arms and matchless skill in that country to which you are destined, as well as on the continent of Europe, have contributed the brightest records to our annals, and most animating examples to glory. The sentiments which that illustrious nobleman addressed to you on his departure, doubtless found a responsive echo in the breasts of all who heard them; and I feel assured, that the caution he expressed, founded on the authority of his own great experience, will not fail to impress indelibly on your minds, that, without laborious study and the acquisition of science, nothing that is honourable to the service or creditable to yourselves can be achieved.

" The presence also of so many distinguished and gallant officers, who are now enjoying the fruits of their own honourable and brilliant career, and reposing on the laurels they have so nobly gathered, is a circumstance to which I cannot but advert; and it is a cheering reflection, that your exhibitions have been witnessed by individuals so capable of forming an opinion of your merits.

" To those cadets, whose course of study is not yet complete, but who are to return to this institution at the close of the vacation, I hope the many gratifying proofs of talent and reward which have been the objects of this day's exhibitions, will prove a stimulus and an encouragement to renewed exertions.

" To those who are about to enter upon the active and honourable career of professional duty, I would beg to add a parting word of friendly counsel. By a conciliatory course of conduct, you, gentlemen, will not fail in the important national object, of securing the attachment of the natives of India. Their religious superstitions, their prejudices, and their habits, must be objects of your special regard. Let me exhort you, in fulfilment of these important ends, to a study of the native languages; for, in proportion as you render yourselves familiar with these, will you appreciate the many amiable qualities incident to those who are subject to our rule. Remember that any departure from the regulations framed by the Indian governments, under the sanction of the home authorities, for the protection of the native soldier and community, will meet with due severity.

" As soldiers, the best medium through which to attract the fidelity of the nations is that of their affection; and I need not add, that the many brilliant achievements of our armies, in India, is a proof of what can be effected by a body animated to the pursuit of conquest by motives such as these.

" Gentlemen Cadets, I now wish you all an affectionate farewell."

In the entrance hall, and in a room of the mansion, there were displayed a collection of drawings, civil and military, which reflect infinite credit upon those departments of art.

The military evolutions performed by the cadets on parade were the same as usual, the numerical strength of the corps (at present somewhat reduced below the usual complement) not admitting of extensive movements; but such as were executed gave satisfactory evidence of the attention to military discipline and exercise, on the part of Colonel Stannus, C.B., and those under his command.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Travels in Ethiopia, above the Second Cataract of the Nile; exhibiting the *State* of that Country, and its various inhabitants, under the dominion of Mohamed Ali; and illustrating the Antiquities, Arts, and History of the Ancient Kingdom of Meroe. By G. A. Hoskins, Esq. 4to. with Plates.

Algiers, with Notes of the Neighbouring States of Barbary. By P. B. Lord, *M.D.*, M.R.C.S., of the Bombay Medical Estab. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

On *Colonization*, particularly in *Southern* Australia; with some Remarks on Small Farms and Over-population. By Col. C. J. Napier, C.B. 8vo. 9s.

Colonization of South Australia. By R. Torrens, Esq., F.R.S., Chairman of the Colonization Commission for South Australia. 8vo. 12s.

The Tragedies of Harold and Camoens. By H. St. *G.* Tucker, Esq. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Uncle Oliver's Travels: Persia, Vol. I. 18mo. 3s.

A Residence in China and the Neighbouring Countries, from 1830 to 1833. By David Abeel. 12mo. 6s.

The Hindoos. Vol. II. 12mo. 4s. 6d. (Written for the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge.")

Persian Stories, illustrative of Eastern Manners and Customs. By the Rev. H. G. Keene, M.A. 18.

Lord Teignmouth's Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Sir William Jones; with Notes, Selections from his *Works*, and a Life of Lord Teignmouth. By the Rev. S. C. Wilks, M.A. 2 vols. *Icap.* 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The English in India, and other Sketches. By a Traveller. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

The Packs of Many Tales. By the Author of "Peter Simple," &c. 3 vols. post 8vo. £1. 11s. 6d.

Views in the Island of Ascension. By Lieut. Wm. Allen. Imp. 4to. £1. 4s.

Views in India, in the Countries of Bundlecund, Rajasthan, Kamaoon (Himalaya), Arracan, &c., with Letter-press Descriptions. By Capt. Bellew. Complete in Six Numbers. 5s. each.

Bengal Troops on the Line of March; a Panoramic Sketch by an Officer of that Army. Coloured. £2. 2s.

Fisher's Views in India, &c. Vol. I. 4to. 21s.

The East-Indians at Selwood; or, the Orphan's Home. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

Imported from the East.

A Dictionary, Tibetan and English, prepared, with the assistance of Bandé Sangs-rgyas Phundar Csoma De Koros. 4to. £1. 5s. (Calcutta.)

A Grammar of the Tibetan Language, in English. Prepared under the patronage of the Indian Government, by Alexander Csoma de Koros. 4to. 12s. (Calcutta.)

A Dictionary, English and Bengali; translated from Todd's Edition of Johnson's English Dictionary. By Ramcomul Sen, Native Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. &c. 2 vols. 4to. £3. 3s. (Calcutta.)

Ashaarh-ool Moognee, Commentatio Absoluta; a Commentary on the Moojus-ool Kanoon known by the name of The Sudsedee, compiled by the celebrated Physician Moulana Sudeed Kasroonee, on the Theory and Practice of Physic and the Materia Medica, in Arabic. Edited by Hukeem Moulu'wee Abdool Mujeed and others. 4to. £2.

Furaiz Alumgiri; a Collection of Opinions and Precepts of Mohammadan Law, in Arabic; compiled by Sheikh Nizam, and other learned men, by command of the Emperor Aurungzeb Alumgir. Vol. IV. Royal 4to. £3. 3s. (Calcutta.)

The Raghu Vansa, or Race of Raghu; a Historical Poem by Kálidása, in Sanscrit; with a Prose Interpretation of the Text by Pundits of the Sanscrit College of Calcutta. Royal 8vo. 20s.

Lildvati; a Treatise on Algebra and Geometry, in Sanscrit. By Sri Bhaskara Acharya. Royal 8vo. 9s. 6d. (Calcutta.)

The Hidayah, with its Commentary called the Kifayah; a Treatise on the Questions of Mohammedan Law, in Arabic. By Hukeem Moulu'wee Abdool Mujeed, and other learned men of Calcutta. Vol. IV. 4to. £1. 15s.

The Origin of the Sikh Power in the Punjab, and Political Life of Muha Raja Runjeet Singh. Compiled by H. T. Prinsep, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service. 8vo. 12s. (Calcutta, 1834.)

A Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Description of the District, or Zilla, of Dinajpur, in the Province, or Soubah, of Bengal. By Dr. Francis Buchanan (Hamilton). 8vo. (Calcutta.)

Useful Tables, forming an Appendix to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.—Part I. Coins, Weights, and Measures of British India, 1834. By J. Prinsep, Esq. 8vo. 5s. (Calcutta.)

Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. January 1832 to December 1834. 9s. 6d. each number. (Calcutta.)

A Tamil and English Dictionary, compiled from the Works of Beschi and other Lexicographers. By Dr. Rottler, with the assistance of Learned Natives. Part I. 21s. To consist of Four Parts. (Madras.)

The New South Wales' Calendar for 1834; containing important *Hints to Emigrants*; Directions for the Inner Routes through Torres' Straits; Complete Itinerary of Roads throughout the Colony, &c. &c. 10s. (Sydney.)

The Van Diemen's Land Annual and Hobart Town Almanack for the year 1834. 5s. (Hobart Town.)

CALCUTTA.

The Principles of Murathee Grammar. By the Rev. J. Stevenson, A.M. 4to. Rs. 10. (Baptist Mission Press.)

Select Papers on the Subject of "Expressing the Language of the East in the *English Character*," extracted from the Periodicals published at Calcutta in the early part of the year 1834. 8vo.

Some Notes on the India Land Tax. 8vo.

Christianity and Hindooism Contrasted; or a Comparative View of the Evidence by which the respective Claims to Divine Authority of the Bible and the Hindoo Shastrus are supported. By G. Mundy. A much enlarged edition. 2 vols. 12mo. Rs. 8. (Serampore.)

The Anglo-Indian Theatre, No. 1.—The Soldier's Cottage, a Domestic Melo-Drama. Rs. 2. (Meerut).

Idiomatical Exercises, illustrative of the Phraseology and Structure of the English and Marathi Languages. By the Rev. John Wilson. Rs. 5.

A Lecture on the Vendidad Sadé of the Parsis, delivered at Bombay on the 19th and 26th June 1833. By the Rev. John Wilson. R. 1.

An Arabic Grammar, compiled for the Use of Travellers.

A Turkish Grammar, compiled for ditto.

CEYLON.

The Oriental Temperance Advocate. No. I. Published by the Jaffna Association for the Promotion of Temperance. (To appear quarterly.)

ON THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF INDIA.

No. II.

By the last argument* it appeared,—since the agricultural classes, in the territories under the Bengal presidency, form, at the least, five-sixths of their whole population, and since the *agricultural must* be considered, individually, to equal the urban population in their consumption of produce, —that the former must consume *directly in their* sustenance, and indirectly in exchange for secondary necessaries, not less than *nine-tenths* of the whole produce they raise; and, therefore, that one-tenth only of the produce of these territories is available, at present, as the government-rent

* The subject of that argument was the *produce* consumed in the country by the people; not the plant which *yields the* exported commercial produce. This exported produce is in a different predicament. It is not consumed by the people; and the portion of it available as revenue is, therefore, *in no* way affected by the relative distribution of the population, as is the *case* with the general produce. Now it may be rendered evident, that whether grown all upon one continuous *tract*, or divided into little quantities reared in every village in the land, there is nothing in the argument drawn from the relative distribution of the people to forbid the supposition, that the whole of *this* produce might be yielded as revenue. Thus, if all the land of any village be laid under the plant of produce for exportation, as indigo or cotton, the zemindar, selling the whole of it for money to the merchant, pays a part of this money direct to the revenue-officer for the assessment on his village, but the *greater* part for grain, &c., for the support of the cultivators of this plant. The grain-cultivators, who receive this money in return for the grain they supply to the plant-cultivators (whether direct or through the medium of *bunniahs*), can, and doubtless *do*, pay with this money the assessment on their own lands; the result is the same, deducting intervening *bunniahs'* profits, as it would have been had they raised an equal value of plant themselves, and, selling it to the export *merchant*, had received *from him*, instead of from the plant-cultivators, as in the other case, its value in money; and this money could be yielded up to meet an assessment, *which* should demand even the whole of it.

Since, however, there are many intervening *parties*, whose profits must *reduce* the net income from this plant of commercial produce, it would probably be unsafe to suppose that much more than *three-fifths* of its value find their way into the public treasury. The value here treated of is that of the *growing* plant, while *agricultural* produce, not the artificial value it assumes as commercial produce, after preparation or manufacture: in the former *state*, its value cannot probably amount to more than one-fourth part of the value of the total exports from Bengal. The *standing poppy*, and the mulberry tree, are of much less than one-fourth the value of the resulting opium and silk in Calcutta; the cotton *plant in* the field in Bundelkund does not probably exceed in value one-third of the price its produce acquires after the *picking*, *dressing*, carriage to Calcutta, *pressing*, packing, and duty, are added to it; while there are certain exports from Bengal, as lac, &c., not agricultural produce. If, then, the exports *be* taken as varying from six to eight millions sterling per *annum*, the value of the commercial plant, while in the field, cannot be much more than from one and a-*half* to *two* millions sterling. It is not, however, easy, nor for the present argument at *all* necessary, to determine the value, while growing as agricultural *produce*, of this plant yielding the commercial exports; nor the portion of its value in that state *which is* paid to the government as land-revenue; it is probable, however, that it does not *yield* much more than one million sterling per annum towards the land-revenue of the government; and it has only been made the subject of *observation here*, that the reader *might* not suppose this plant of exported produce had been confounded with the *general* produce of the country, in the argument affecting the latter only.

from the land. By the former arguments, the total produce of these territories presented to us an annual value of from £65,000,000 to £80,000,000. Now, the mean of these sums amounts to more than ten times £7,000,000, which is all the revenue from the land these territories yield to the government, on an average. Thus, a similar conclusion has been arrived at by the opposite courses of analytical and synthetical reasoning. In the one case, by dividing the produce into parts, and apportioning these respectively to the classes consuming them, it has been demonstrated, that the part falling to the government cannot exceed one-tenth of the whole. In the other case, by a comparison with various known quantities, and other means, several estimates have been at once obtained of the whole produce; and by comparing the mean of these with the known value of the government portion of the produce, it is found to exceed the latter more than ten times. If the arguments of this class have not equal certainty with the other, they have, at least, pressed their evidence before us in many different ways. And with regard to the argument drawn from the distribution of the population, the writer cannot but think, that it alone establishes the proposition in a manner admitting of no evasion, so long as the facts upon which it rests shall be uncontroverted; and in these facts there appears little ground for apprehending any such a manifestation of error as shall subvert, or materially affect, the demonstration. It would avail little in a controversy to show, that the facts assumed are not entirely borne out by the real case. Considerable as are the allowances in the groundwork of the argument, which the writer has already made that he may escape gainsaying, larger can be afforded before the result will undergo any serious alteration. The argument will not fail, until the grounds shall be proved, not by a fractional part only, but greatly wide of the truth.

The historical account, that the Mahomedan government collected one-third of the produce of the soil as revenue, may now be subjected to inquiry. The number of retainers dependent upon that government was doubtless much larger than that of the present. The native governors of each district, as well as the chief revenue-officers, had, probably, large establishments, drawing their sustenance, in kind, from the surrounding country. These supplies must have been brought to the credit of the cultivators in the revenue-accounts, and have formed, in fact, part of the revenue. This taking of part of the revenue in kind was doubtless practised to a considerable extent, if we may judge from the usages of native states in the present day; and, by relieving the cultivators from the necessity of finding a market for a portion of their surplus produce, it must have enabled them to bear a higher assessment than could be borne under the British rule. When the portion of the people in the service of the state was much larger than at present, it must have affected the proportion between the agricultural and the other classes, by multiplying the latter; and to such an extent (especially if part of the revenue were taken in kind) might the assessment under the ancient exceed that under the present government, provided some attention were paid by the former governments

to the agriculture of the country. Although combined with much that was arbitrary and tyrannical, we have evidence of suitable aid having been afforded to the people, and suitable interference on the part of the former governments, for insuring that village subordination, which is necessary for an advantageous distribution of labour in an uncivilized country, and upon which the quantity of the surplus produce raised must mainly depend. The husbandmen of India, when their labour was controlled by the state and village improvements were pushed forward by compulsion and by aid, might well have raised a surplus produce of more than one-tenth, especially if the revenue-authorities allowed part of it to be paid in kind. Under such a system, the native power might have drawn, possibly, upwards of fifteen per cent. of the produce as revenue; but that the demand of the ordinance of Akbar, of one-third, was ever realized throughout the country, is very questionable. The writer is disposed to allow the supposition no credit. When the loose and inflated language commonly employed in Eastern documents of the gravest importance is taken into consideration, and the frequent practice with native governors to make demands much beyond their expectations, in order to secure what they really expect, the promulgation of such an order admits of a ready explanation, in how absolute a manner soever the ordinance may have been issued. But allowing it to have been a singular exception among native orders, and granting to it the plainness and good faith of an English regulation, we have no proof that the statists who framed it escaped the error into which many of their successors appear to have fallen. On the contrary, it is highly probable that, founded upon a former Hindoo estimate, it was made to conform with partial observations collected around the seat of the government. Thus, a strict inquiry into the state of the cultivation, immediately around Agra, may have shown that the landholders could yield up one-third of their produce; and from this the ready, but false, inference may have been drawn, that one-third of the produce of the whole country was available for revenue. Land surrounding a large city has an agricultural population less in number than the urban. The latter can take off any quantity of surplus produce; and good prices, and a constant demand for it, are a powerful stimulus to the husbandmen to bring their lands into a high state of cultivation; in which they are aided by the abundant supply of manure, the superior implements of husbandry, and other facilities afforded by the city. Land in India, under such circumstances, might, doubtless, yield a government-rent amounting to one-third of the whole produce; and a native minister, unacquainted with the principles of political economy, might thence infer, that one-third of the produce of all lands was within his reach; although, in certain situations, not one-twentieth really was.

If these observations are just, they have sufficiently shown of how little value, in the present condition of the country, is this historical authority, whether it be partially or mainly incorrect. The demonstration, established it is hoped by right reasoning upon sound data, must continue undisturbed by evidence of so doubtful a character. We remain, therefore, in possession

of the information, that one-tenth part of the produce of the soil in India is the whole portion that is, or can at present be, yielded in rent to the government.

This fact having become established, will serve to explain others in Indian statistics, which else must continue paradoxical. It will be found fruitful, also, of important consequences.

It cannot fail to have proved a matter of surprise to many persons in India, that while the older provinces are yielding the vast collective sum forming the revenue of the state, from others in Central India, and those newly acquired in Assam and Arracan, a revenue adequate to cover the local expenses cannot be procured, although their fertility is made evident by a teeming vegetation. The scantiness of the population of some of these districts will not account for this, for the revenue bears no proportion even to the population. If the husbandmen over one part of India can yield one-third of their produce to the government, whence does it arise that these can yield little or none, and, though parting with so small a share of their produce, that their condition of life is much inferior to that of the former? Argued in this manner, the fact were indeed inexplicable. But since a tenth is the whole portion taken from the one party, a small inferiority in productive industry will explain the unprofitable condition of the other. If they raise but one-tenth less produce, while their consumption is equal to that of the former, it follows that no part can be spared as rent; and if they raise a fifth less, not only can there be no surplus produce, but their condition of life must be wretched in the extreme. Having a tenth less of the necessaries of life than the others, whose condition is abundantly low, theirs must be one of a bare subsistence. This, if correct, is not merely a speculative truth, but one of some practical importance. It affords the statesman every encouragement. An improvement effected in the system of labour in these unprofitable districts, to a very small amount, would not only raise up the inhabitants from their present state of prostration, but enable them also to pay their quota to the general revenue. Supposing them now to support life upon one-tenth less than the people of the better provinces, by a moderate improvement in productiveness, causing them to raise one-fifth more than formerly, their style of living might become equal to that of the natives generally, and an equal portion of their produce be available as revenue. Valueless as the newly-acquired territories at present are, this inquiry would open cheering prospects of the future, under judicious government, such as could by no means be entertained, were it supposed requisite that labour in these states must become doubly productive before any considerable revenue could be yielded by them.

An explanation is afforded of another fact, which must appear surprising to the officer who supposes that he receives one-third of the whole produce of a district in revenue. It has been observed, that the revenue commonly suffers little diminution from failures, even to a considerable extent, in the crops of a district. A material loss of revenue is said to occur only where the failures amount to a famine, or where, from excessive over-

assessment, the land has been deserted by the husbandmen. In ordinary cases of bad harvests, the writer is informed, nearly the whole of the revenue is still forthcoming. Did the government-rent amount to anything like one-third of the whole produce, if the crop were short only by one-third of the average harvest, the people would have to give up, not their secondary necessaries only, but so large a part also of their daily sustenance, as would be destructive to their families; rather than endure which, they would incur all the evils of becoming defaulters. But since the assessment really amounts to no more than one-tenth of the whole, should the crop fall far short of the average, a rise in the market prices, the sure consequence of a diminished supply, might alone afford them funds to meet the revenue demand; or should it not, the sale of the silver ornaments of their females, and of all the cattle they could spare, might supply the difference, where the whole amounts to one-tenth only of an ordinary crop. This appears to afford a ready explanation of a fact which has excited surprise; and which, if it admits not of an explanation otherwise than through the aid of the proposition already established, does itself reflect upon this proposition evidence of its truth. It becomes a collateral proof of it, of some weight, though small in comparison with the arguments by which it has been already established. By the same means, an insight might be obtained into many obscure facts connected with our Indian economy: but the attention of the reader must not be diverted to them, and the writer proceeds to notice certain important applications of the results of his preceding arguments.

1. In the first place, it will be manifest, whatever the nominal portion of the produce demanded in revenue may be, that since the actual portion taken does not exceed, if indeed it equals, one-tenth of the whole, the poverty of the people of India cannot be occasioned by an exorbitant taxation, as is commonly assumed. That the people can ill afford to part with the small portion of the produce even, which yields the rent, is doubtless true; but this penury arises entirely from their unproductive habits, as will be hereafter set forth, which would keep them in a condition of straightness had they to part with only a twentieth, instead of a tenth, of their produce. A state of penury is inseparable from the system of occupation in which they are educated from their youth upwards; if system that can be called, which is characterised neither by method nor providence; which leads neither to a judicious concentration nor division of labour; which perpetuates among them the error of mistaking cheapness for economy, causing the people to work with the rudest implements, in the rudest manner. With such a people, the trouble of production is sure to outweigh the pleasure of abundance, and to urge them not to raise any more than is demanded by necessity. Hence a relaxation of the demand upon them would be immediately followed by a relaxation of exertion, as has been abundantly proved in those territories under the permanent settlement, in which the stimulus of large commercial advances by Europeans has not operated. The gain, then, to the people would not be in wealth, but in ease. Of

this sufficient evidence could be produced, did our space admit of it. It is enough, for the present object, to maintain the position, that their impoverishment cannot, in justice, be charged upon a taxation which draws from the cultivators one-tenth only of their produce. That Britain has rendered herself obnoxious to very grave reproaches in her government of India, is to be feared; but the charge must be that of inhumane and impolitic neglect, not of oppression. All the observations he has been able to draw from the opportunities he has enjoyed, have impressed the writer with the conviction, that taxation in India ought rarely to be reduced. A surplus revenue ought at all times to be commanded by the government, and ought to be returned to the people in working their greatest good; a considerable part being devoted to the purpose of affording them that systematic *practical* instruction which they greatly need, and in effecting those local improvements which, unaided, they have neither the energy nor judgment to make. The effects of such a policy would soon be apparent. Then, indeed, a revenue much greater than the present might be yielded by a people, who would find, in the correction of their blunders and improvidence, that all their grievous burdens had vanished. But the writer is anticipating a subject of wide extent, which he purposes to discuss hereafter, should circumstances afford him the opportunity.

2. Another result of the preceding disquisition is the calling to mind a lesson which, however simple, cannot be too often repeated, since it has not been acted upon sufficiently, namely, that wherever revenue arises from *produce consumed in the country*, the government must support all the people who consume that produce. Keeping its token, the money, out of view, it is plain that this produce, not being of an exportable kind, can be of no use to the government, unless given in exchange for the services of men, or, in other words, the government supports all the people who consume the produce yielding its revenue; for, if not the very same individuals, they must be an equivalent number. Unless, then, the products of the labour of these consumers of this produce be of a nature which can be exported to Europe, or elsewhere, such revenue must of necessity be sunk in the country. Wherever, therefore, revenue, whether in the shape of money or produce, is yielded by crops consumed in the country, such revenue must be expended in the country. Though it should be in the form of money, it cannot be exported without destroying the means of disposal of the produce of succeeding years. If the exportation is persisted in, the surplus produce must fall in price, and ultimately cease to be raised. All this may, and does, take place so gradually, as not to be apparent; but it is not the less certain: and thus, in particular districts, the serious falling in price of produce and great want of employment among the people are, in part, attributable to the exportation from these districts of revenue yielded by *grain* or *sustenance produce*.

3. A third application of the knowledge acquired, is the important consideration, that in each district it must be an object of no less importance to keep in view a market for the produce, than to see that the land itself is

cultivated. This is a subject worthy of much more attention than it appears to have received.

In India, where, owing to the badness of the roads, and the distance of the markets, land-carriage is very dear, and water-carriage confined to the courses of a few rivers, and very tedious, all *grain* and other *domestic* produce suffer a ruinous depreciation in districts in which the surplus or revenue portion of the produce is of this nature, and is not consumed within the district; or, in other words, where the revenue drawn from the district is not expended in the district, if that revenue arise from grain or sustenance-produce. It is well known to economists, that a small surplus of grain may cause a general and considerable fall in its price. The corn merchant has the advantage of making his own prices in a district where all the husbandmen are tendering corn for exportation; he has also to deduct from the price he could afford to give for it the expense of carriage and the charges for storing, delay, and damage, which often double the price at which it is consumed, or rather halve its value in the district where it is reared. Such is the state of the market in all the districts in which the public expenditure is small. In some of them, the people are consequently in extreme penury; every rupee they pay the collector is raised by the sale of a double quantity of grain; and the more they produce, in order to meet the demand, the cheaper it becomes, and their difficulties are increased. The end of such a state of things must invariably be a reduction of the revenue-assessment to the lowest scale. A well-directed inquiry would show the embarrassment of the people, and the difficulty attending the collection of the revenue, in many districts in India, to depend, in a greater or less degree, upon this cause.

The importance of a right view of this subject becomes especially manifest in its economical application.

In the first place, it ought to be an object of much weight, in every arrangement of the government, to effect, as far as possible, an equalization of prices throughout the country. A little reflection will render it manifest, that, with the command the government has over the rest of the provinces in which the destructive system of permanent settlements has not been adopted, it is the government which suffers the vast expense attending the carriage of grain from the cheaper to the dearer districts. Out of some districts, almost the whole rent-produce has to be exported. When it is considered, that in certain districts grain is always twice or thrice as dear as it is in others, and that there is a constant conveyance going on of produce from the latter to the former, from the extreme northern and western districts to the Agra, Islamhabad, Cawnpore, and Benares districts; when the huge, sluggish, and crafty apparatus of boats and hackeries, of bunniahs (corn-dealers) and mahajuns (merchants), employed in this traffic, is taken into view, it will at once be evident that this forcible distribution, this laborious transportation, of bulky produce in unweildy vehicles, must be attended with a great expense; and that it is so attended, is demonstrated by the difference of price in the districts of purchase and those of sale,—that

of grain sometimes at two maunds for the rupee in the Kurnal, Seharunpoor, and other districts; and at two rupees a maund at Furrukabad, Cawnpore, and Calcutta. Who, then, bears this great expense? What party is it, which supports the vast apparatus above-named? Clearly, the government. From every similar bigah in the richer district it is drawing, probably, double the revenue it obtains from every bigah in the poorer. It must receive as much less from the latter than the former as will cover the forced depreciation, the expense of carriage, &c., and the corn-dealers' profits upon the transportation of produce from the latter district to the former. No one, then, will question the fact, that these expenses are a deduction from the government-rent; or, in other words, are borne by the government. Palpable as this truth may appear, it is needful to dwell upon it, since it certainly has not received as much attention as were to have been desired in the arrangements of the Indian governments. Where the duties of fiscal departments are so laborious as in India, an endless chain of subjects, which demand immediate attention, revolving continually before them for consideration, it is matter for surprise that the public business is transacted with such regularity and judgment by the boards of revenue. That certain distant political objects, though of much importance, should still be lying over for the attention of politicians who have leisure, might be expected; and those which have now presented themselves are among the number.

It is possible, whenever the effect of the unequal distribution of produce in India has been contemplated by the revenue authorities, that it may have appeared a vain attempt to excite such a demand in a poor district as could double prices throughout it, so as to raise them to those of the richer; and idle, therefore, to occupy the attention of the government with measures tending to such an effect, but which would fall, it may have been supposed, far short of their object. Where the object is one of so great importance, the absence of all active measures for effecting it can only be accounted for in such a manner.

Until another policy shall be adopted by Britain towards India, a complete remedy for this, or any other of the ills of India, may not be within reach; but the writer will endeavour to show, that, even under the present system, much more might be effected than at first sight would appear practicable.

Having immediate reference to the present question, is the maxim in political economy, the best established perhaps of any connected with the subject of demand, that the prices of the necessaries of life, which are of a destructible kind, fluctuate much more than the supply. Now, produce for human sustenance is, for the most part, of this nature, greatly needed up to a certain extent, and not very durable. Its liability to decay, its bulk, and, in India, the poverty of the farmers, are urgent reasons for an early sale. When the quantity raised exceeds the demand in the district, the prices at once fall down to such as offer certain profit to the corn-dealer who shall undertake to transport produce out of the district. Since the

charges of carriage, &c. amount often to the half of what it will sell for in the district of its consumption, the price in the district whence it is exported must be depressed to one-half of what it is in the former. Now, in order to cause such a fall in price, the supply need not be double the local demand, but, in India, not probably one-eighth part more than could be consumed in the district at the full price.* In such a case, every landholder is tendering his corn to the exporting merchant, that he may raise the means to pay his rent. And, since the rent is fixed in money, the lower the merchant beats him down, the more produce must he tender for the sum required. This, of course, as before remarked, re-acts upon the price, and lowers it still more. That this is the case, in the poorer districts in India, can hardly be doubted by any one apprized of the griping nature of the corn-dealer's bargains with the landholder, who is commonly in debt for life to the former. Another fact, already established, proves a further cause of depreciation, *viz.*, that all rent from produce of a nature consumed in the country, such as grain, &c., must itself be expended in the country in supporting the consumers of such produce. If, then, the government does not support in any district consumers of that *home-produce* which is the source of its revenue, such persons in the district as were formerly, and would still be, consumers of that produce, not having the produce, or what is the same thing, its token, expended among them, are wholly deprived

* To such a cause as this, the writer would trace the remarkable fall in the price of produce which has taken place in certain districts in upper India, and not, as has been supposed, to the closing of the Benares mint, the effect of which, in depressing prices, can have been but trifling where coin is regularly supplied from Calcutta. The following is surely the main cause of the fall. In those districts, there had been for many years a large tract of land, amounting perhaps to a twentieth or a thirtieth of the whole, laid under the plant of Oude indigo, the manufacture of which afforded employment also to many thousand labourers and artizans in the indigo factories. To the extent it went, this business tended to diminish the quantity of land and the number of husbandmen employed in raising sustenance-produce, and to increase the manufacturing population. The supply of food was moderated, while the demand was increased. Hence the high prices for many years. Although the land and people employed in the indigo business, in those parts, might not amount to one-thirtieth of the whole, the effect upon the price of food was the same as if a fifteenth had been added to the population; one-thirtieth *less* land being devoted to the raising of food, while the *means of purchase* of the people were *increased* one-thirtieth. The lessened supply and increased demand gave a resulting difference, in supply and demand, of one-fifteenth: a difference in quantity which would give rise to a much greater difference in the price. Of late, however, the indigo-business in those provinces has ceased, or nearly so. The land once devoted to indigo is now laid under corn, of which the supply is, therefore, increased, while the demand of the manufacturing labourers has ceased with their means of purchase. Most of them have wedged themselves in, as labourers, among their agricultural relations, and have ceased to be purchasers of the surplus produce. Though small in quantity, in comparison with the whole produce, the excess of supply over demand is sufficient, upon the established principle already noticed, to account for the considerable depreciation of produce which has taken place in the very districts in which the culture and manufacture of indigo have nearly ceased. And, on the same principle, this trifling cause affecting the sellers of produce may lead to a considerable falling off of the revenue.

of sustenance, so long as they continue in the district. The necessary consequence is, a dwindling away of their numbers by emigration to other districts, and by the destructive effects of want. The removal of this class decreases, of course, the demand for produce in the district, and depreciation goes on to the uttermost. All interests but one suffer, from that of the government to that of the poor farmer, and more destitute mechanic. The one interest which does not suffer is the corn-dealers'. They grow wealthy on the system. It yields them the profits they employ in usurious advances to the farmer; in placing him irretrievably in their debt; in so tying up his hands that their future purchases become little else, it may be presumed, than pillagings of his stores. Their body, collectively, does exercise a power over the community, probably, exceeding that of the government. At such time as shall please them, they can cause the farmers over a district to become defaulters, and can thus compel the collector to reduce his assessment to a rate favourable for their future gains; when the process will recommence. This body of bunniahs and mahajuns, with all their organs of storing and transportation, with their weighmen, accountants, runners, drivers, boatmen, boats, and hackeries, is the most efficient and powerful in the country; and, as this machinery is supported out of the difference of the rent in the poorer and the richer districts, the writer is of opinion that, under a better system, this body, *with all that supports it*, might and ought to be transferred to the public service; that, from being a self-constituted power, not acknowledged indeed, but influential as the supreme power itself, it might be converted into part of the *matériel* of the service, drawing ostensibly and directly from the service the very funds and food it at present draws from the government indirectly, through the aid of a pernicious order of things.

In seeking a remedy for this evil, it will be proper to revert to the division of produce into two kinds; 1st, alimental produce, or produce for home-consumption; 2d, commercial produce, or produce for exportation.

1. When the depreciation of *alimental produce* is the evil to be remedied, after all that has been stated, the nature of the remedy becomes sufficiently apparent. Since the government must expend in the country all revenue arising from produce for home-consumption, in supporting the consumers of this produce, since no such revenue can be expected from the country until it has performed this duty, how desirable does it appear, for the purpose of raising prices in the depressed districts, that the revenue they yield, so far as it flows from alimental produce, should be wholly expended in those districts! The reader's attention is again requested to the distinction to be made between the produce yielded up by the poor cultivators to meet the assessments, and the present scanty representative of this produce in money, which is all the government obtains in lieu of it. By this system, no other object is attained than the expending of the revenue in some other part of the country; for, out of the country it cannot go, until it has first fed its corresponding number of consumers of produce.

Overlooking, then, the token, the arbitrary price paid for it, let us suppose all the produce the landholders do now yield up to meet the assessments to be expended in the district by the government. It would support in the district double the number of public servants which can at present be maintained on the low money-rent carried out to another part of the country. The whole body now employed in transporting produce out of the district would cease to be so employed. And whereas they now, as it were, live upon half this produce, by selling the other half, at a double price, in a district where public employment compels the people consuming it to reside; upon the change proposed, they would still live upon this produce as well as these last; but the whole of them be transferred to the district which fed them; and whereas this body of corn-dealers, with their machinery, is now living upon the government-rent, but independent of the government, nay, even controlling its measures, they might still draw their support from the same source, but by serving the government. Their interests would then become identified with, and subservient to, those of the state, instead of being opposed to, and over-ruling them, as at present, through the power they have obtained over the landholders.

The several kinds of employment which might be afforded may be placed under four heads: employment in the civil departments, in the army, in the production of military stores, and in the production of substances for exportation from the district and from the country. Employment under the civil department being afforded, in general, to serve local purposes, does not often admit of being transferred from one district to another. A large establishment, however, when required in any province, if fixed in the poorest district of that province, might, it is probable, be supported, at little or no expense to the government, out of the increase it would occasion in the revenue of the poor district. Thus, a new presidency might have the expenses of its government covered, if fixed in one of the extreme western districts, by the great advancement it would occasion in the prioe of the produce of the district, provided the revenue-assessment were raised with the rise of prices. Though the effect should not amount to all he has supposed, it would, the writer is convinced, prove such as to reduce materially the anticipated expenses of the new government.

Next, employment in the army. Political circumstances may require a larger force in one territory than another; but the occasion has yet to appear, when any serious political consequences would arise from stationing the mass of the army in certain districts, with the view of raising the prices of produce, provided all the smaller stations of the other districts continued to be guarded by the usual military force.

Establishments producing or preparing the *matériel* of war might, in certain cases, be placed in the heart of an impoverished district, with benefit to an extent much beyond the additional consumption they occasioned.

The last kind of employment to be noticed has ceased, so far as the government is concerned, with the cessation of what was called—the writer thinks, miscalled—the trade of the Company; otherwise, the price of produce in a poor district could not fail of a wholesome rise, had the government laid

out always such revenue, arising from the alimental produce of a district, as the government did not expend upon its own establishments in that district, in giving employment to producers of commercial stuff, not produce of cultivation, or stuff which, though produce of cultivation, had its value made up chiefly by after-manufacturing labour, as silk, opium, indigo, &c. This is nearly allied to, and properly falls under, the next object of consideration, *viz.*

2. A remedy for the low prices of produce yielding the rent, when it chiefly consists of *commercial produce* for exportation. The writer cannot refrain from expressing a regret, for the sake of the native raisers of produce, that the Company's dealings in Indian produce should have ceased upon the renewal of its charter. He does not here refer to the China trade: it was not to be expected that the people of England would submit to the continuance of that monopoly. His present subject is, the Company's dealings in the produce of its own territories. The denomination of "*trade*" has, he thinks, led to an incorrect opinion as to its real nature. It could with no more propriety be considered as a trading business, than could the dealings of any landed proprietor, who should consent to receive rent in kind, with the view of aiding a helpless and ignorant tenantry, unable themselves to seek a distant market for their produce, and who should dispose of this rent-produce in the manner most advantageous for their interests as well as his own. The Company's dealings, on this principle, might have been rendered admirably suitable to the necessitous condition of its tenantry in India. It is for the sake of the latter the writer would raise a voice, and would contend, from no small acquaintance with their habits, character, and circumstances, that it would have been conducive to their prosperity, had the Company's transactions in produce been augmented, instead of terminated. That the Indian remittances to Europe must be made through commercial produce, is manifest to every understanding. The exportation of revenue in bullion could not go on, since this would prove destructive of the source of the revenue, and has this tendency, to whatever extent it is practised. Let us, then, trace remitted revenue from its source in a distant district to England. It is from the poorest districts that remitted revenue must ultimately come, for they have the largest proportional surplus, since in them the expenditure by the government is the lowest. If grain is the source of the revenue, it is, we have already seen, sold at a very low rate to corn-dealers. Its scanty money-produce paid to the revenue-officer is remitted to the presidency, where it is advanced upon manufactured produce in the hands of European merchants; a small quantity of which, sold in England, is made to represent the money which had arisen from a quantity of grain out of all proportion to it great in the poor district. Whereas, the Company's dealings in produce, to the extent they went, were far more favourable to the raisers of produce. The truth of this is proved by the fact, that the Company paid much more for produce than the native dealers now do. Had the machinery by which these dealings were performed been constructed in a different manner, it might have

raised up the people of such a district as Bundelkund out of their deplorable condition; and would have been beyond measure preferable for their interests to the many and circuitous exchanges, which their produce must now undergo before it meets again, in Calcutta* (in the form of advances upon it by the government to the exporting merchant), the revenue it had yielded in Bundelkund.

In the one case, the helpless landholders, ignorant of the prices of distant markets, and under advances from the native dealers, are compelled to part with their produce at the arbitrary prices of the dealer, and receive for it a scanty fund, with which to meet the revenue-assessment. In the other case, the government, by taking up produce in the district, would afford them that ready aid, without which it is scarcely possible for them to pay their dues to the government. The European politician can scarcely form an idea of the life of difficulties to which the tenantry of such a district are reduced, when they fall entirely into the hands of native money-lending dealers in produce. The taking up of produce by the Company was excellent in principle, and, upon a better and more extended system, would have been equally so in practice. The machinery employed in these transactions was very defective in construction, however good and efficient some of its parts may have been. The system of commercial agencies, independent of, and not co-operating with, the revenue department, was an unfortunate arrangement: it placed too many native agents between the payers of rent and the ultimate receiver of their produce. It involved them to an unnecessary extent in money-transactions. Certain of the revenue-demand upon them, they had to raise produce to meet it; but, not certain enough of the disposal of the produce without loss, it was with a timid parsimonious husbandry they proceeded. The old system was, in fact, half-way between the present total abandonment of a childish tenantry and that system of fostering encouragement which, with sufficient modification, the former might have become. Such a modification would, probably, have caused the Company's transactions in produce to have presented a different aspect from that it bore in the sight of the legislators who framed the new charter. Their humane desire to improve the condition of the people of India would then, perhaps, have led them to introduce into the charter a condition that the Company's dealings in Indian produce should be extended, and not that they should terminate. The system proposed is as follows. To have placed that which was called the commercial, and which might have been better named *the produce department*, under the revenue department, as a branch of the latter. While the amount of the assessments might still have been expressed in the rentals in money, it should have been at the option of the landholders to make their payments in money or produce, or in both. Such produce might have been received by three or four officers, in a produce department, stationed in different parts of a district, who would have fixed a valuation upon it according to its quality and the locality, and whose re-

* Still worse is it, if this money has to meet the produce yielding it in England or China, having been remitted thither in bullion.

ceipts would have been accepted in payment of revenue by the collector. The whole of this produce could then have been conveyed for transportation to any convenient place, where it might have been subjected to examination by a superior officer.

The despatch, simplicity, and security of such a process would have caused it to be felt one of much relief by the people; when every zemindar knew that, within a distance of ten or fifteen miles, was a fair-dealing party, ready to receive produce, and to give him for it a receipt with which he could pay his rent. The encouragement it would afford to husbandry might lead to highly beneficial results. Instead of a timid parsimonious course, under the oppression of debt to the money-lender, might be expected a spirited endeavour, on the part of the cultivator, to improve the quality of produce, which he knew would be received, at a fair valuation, according to its quality. Instead, for instance, of improvidently sowing cotton-seed from the blighted crop of a preceding year, reckless under the apprehension that he may be made to cut his crop unripe,* he would have every motive afforded him for careful attention in the rearing of his plant, and for strenuous exertions to extricate himself from the grasp of the money-lender. That such a system would be conducive to the improvement of East-Indian produce can hardly be doubted. To the government, the revenue would rise in amount as much as, in the form of good produce in its own hands, it would be of more value than the scanty sum which the dealers allow for the present produce, rendered inferior by a vicious system; which scanty sum is all the government now receives in lieu of it.†

The reader will have remarked, that the matters hitherto treated of form but a part of the subject comprised under the title of these papers—"The Natural Resources of India." It was necessary, in the first instance, in order to proceed with success in the investigation of this subject, that some idea should be formed of the amount of the present means of the people of India drawn from agriculture, their chief resource; and, for acquiring this knowledge, it was requisite to ascertain the proportion which the known portion yielded as rent bore to the whole. The writer was also led, preparatory to the subject of Indian improvement, to be treated of hereafter, to advert to the necessity of a clear view into the true nature of the land-revenue. From these preliminary discussions flowed certain consequences, which, though not directly connected with the main subject, are, he hopes, of importance sufficient to justify his having digressed, at such length, in their development.

Although the natural riches of India have been a favourite topic for eloquence, they have rarely met with any other than a very general treatment; it is not, therefore, a superfluous task, as might at first sight appear, to enter

* The writer has been credibly assured that, not unfrequently, in Bundelkund, the native officer, with the view of securing the revenue, compels the cultivator, when he is much involved, to cut the cotton crop before it is properly ripened, lest it should fall into the hands of the money-lender.

† It would by no means be necessary for the government to undertake itself the exportation of this produce from the country, which were much better to be performed by merchants, who could do it more economically. But the receiving of colonial produce by the government in payment of rent would afford great relief to the helpless tenantry of those districts.

upon a proof that the resources of nature in India are far above the resources of the people, or that the stores she is prepared to yield from her several kingdoms, to a people capable of drawing them forth, do greatly exceed any as yet procured from her by the natives. Had this truth been established, in all its particulars, it could not have failed to insure unanimity on the part of Indian statesmen upon many topics, regarding which, discordant and indefinite opinions prevail at present. Thus, upon no subject are more erroneous opinions current than the state of the arts in India. It is, indeed, generally admitted, that they are rude, but it is commonly added, that they are simply and cheaply conducted, and therefore well suited to the habits and means of the people. In this manner, every process in their agriculture and manufactures meets with some European defenders. Among the few persons who are at the pains of bestowing any attention upon the native arts, an erroneous opinion is prevalent, that great ingenuity is evinced in the simplicity of the instruments by which they are conducted; and they, whose taste leads them to admire every thing of an Hindoostanee character, are wont to foster their predilections by dwelling upon this imaginary ingenuity. The apparent cheapness of the product, and the simplicity of the processes in their chemical arts, wear so seductive an aspect of economy, while machinery highly finished, and on the extensive scale of that commonly imported from England, is really so expensive, and in general ill-suited to India, as to root deeply a persuasion in the minds of many, that the processes as well as the instruments of the natives are the most economical which could be used. Were all these opinions correctly founded, it would follow, that labour could not be more productive than it is in India, or that labour in India keeps pace with nature in productiveness. Since this, if true, would suppress all hope of improvement in the condition of the people of India, and of increase in the revenues of the state, it becomes the writer's duty, in the prosecution of his task, to enter with much attention into the subject of Indian labour, carrying his inquiry into all its recesses.

J. J.

SPAHIS.

The native Indian army is beginning to excite considerable interest and attention amongst persons who formerly never gave themselves the trouble to inquire how, and by what means, we had won and obtained our immense and still extending territories in the East. Other and abler pens are employed in descanting upon the state of the native force, its effective strength, internal discipline, and conduct in the field; the object of the present paper is of a humbler nature, being merely intended to give a few slight details of the domestic life of the spahi, or, as he is usually called, the *sepoy*, of the native army. The English, upon their arrival in India, seem to have taken pains to corrupt the Hindoostanee names which they adopted to designate persons and things. The natives pronounce the word *sipahi*, making three short syllables of it, and giving a euphonious sound to the whole; while there is an absurdity and unmeaningness about the word *sepoy*, which, so much is there in a name, has tended to throw an air of ridicule over the service.

The spahis of the Bengal army are a splendid race of men; no persons of low caste are allowed to enter the ranks, which are composed of Mahommedans of good family, many (the Pytauns especially) boasting high blood; and of the superior tribes of Hindoos, Brahmins, Rajpoots, &c. These men have many privileges; amongst them that of wearing the native dress when not upon duty. It is scarcely possible to recognize the same individual, when he has changed the stiff European military uniform for his own free and flowing muslin drapery. The former sits ill upon a figure which is deficient in breadth of shoulder and robustness of form, and padding not having yet been called in to aid the deficiences of nature, the sepoy usually looks thin and meagre in his European habiliments. Gaiters are not generally adopted in native regiments, and the want of stockings deteriorates from the appearance of the soldiers, the display of a bare instep giving a poverty-stricken air to the whole man, from its want of keeping with the rest of the attire. The ammunition-shoes are neither so well made, nor so well blacked, as those worn by British soldiers; there is not the same attention to the fit of the clothes, and, though the difference may be trifling, inattention to these minor points produces a very bad effect upon eyes accustomed to the greatest nicety of military appointments.

The distinguishing peculiarity of a sepoy is a double row of flat white shells, or ivory beads, which he wears round his neck, in lieu of a stock. As the muslin shirts, in common use amongst the natives, are destitute of collars, and it would not be very easy to induce them to wear inner garments of a form better suited to the European jacket, this substitute is necessary to fill up the hiatus, which would otherwise be left by the bare throat. It is in unison with the habits of the country, most of the people wearing rosaries of some kind or other, and harmonizes very well with the rest of the uniform, having somewhat of the effect, without the stiffness, of a military stock. The soubadahs, or native captains of companies, an intermediate rank between the European commissioned and native non-commissioned officers, wear two rows of gold beads round their throats, as a distinguishing mark of their rank. These are either of wood plated over, or formed entirely of gold hollowed into the proper form. They are a handsome appendage, and those who can afford the expense, delight in having them of the most costly material. The price of the cheapest is ten pounds, and the others vary according to the thickness of the

gold. When out of uniform, the soubadahs wear their rosaries at their full length over the chest. They form a handsome and becoming ornament, not less imposing than the gold chains worn in England by civic dignitaries. There was some difficulty in inducing the Hindoos of the native army to place the tuft in their caps; with the exception of the Rajpoots, who wear the heron's plume as an ornament, all the followers of Brahma object to feathers, the greater number of birds being held sacred by them: recourse, however, was had to the arts of persuasion, and the object was effected. In gaining this point, a prejudice was also broken down, and, notwithstanding all his scruples, the Hindoo soldier adorns himself with the relics of animals, which it would have formerly been pollution to touch. It seems strange that he should be able to conquer his aversion to leather, since perhaps, with the exception of tallow, it is the greatest abomination in his eyes. None but the lowest castes will employ themselves in the manufacture of shoes, and when these operatives are admitted into the houses of their superiors, they are not allowed to touch a table, or come into contact with any thing which may be polluted by their shadow. The Mahommedans are scarcely less prejudiced than the Hindoos in this respect; they do not object to wearing shoes, or any other article constructed of leather; but they hold the manufacturer in equal contempt. They carry their horror of tallow to very great lengths, and, while eating meat, reject every particle of fat. This part of the animal is carefully removed with the skin, and the remainder, separated from the bones, is cut up into morsels and strung upon skewers for the *kubaub*. They view our joints of meat with the greatest disgust; yet, in despite of their deference to the opinions of the Hindoos, their mode of eating excites unmitigated aversion on the part of the worshippers of the cow. A Hindoo, upon entering a Mahommedan city for the first time in his life, deems himself to be in a perfect purgatory. The habits and manners of the people about him appear to be so abominable, that he can scarcely comprehend the possibility of their practice. The modes of the Europeans are nearly as revolting to the Mahommedans, and they must give so frightful a shock to the feelings of the great majority of natives, that it is wonderful how they have been enabled to support our presence.

A person professing total ignorance of the causes which render the military authorities so anxious to make the outward appearance of the sepoy resemble that of the European soldier, as strongly as circumstances will admit, may be thought presumptuous in venturing to express a doubt of the advantage which is gained by it. The handsomest and finest men amongst the natives look, as before remarked, mean and meagre in the European costume, which ought to be much more convenient and useful than it really is, to compensate for its uncouth and barbarous stiffness. If the long and graceful vests of the Asiatics should be found to impede the movements, a well-cut jacket and wide trowsers might have been substituted; any thing rather than the hideous coatee, and straight pantaloon, which (it has been observed) give to the soldier the appearance of a scraped carrot. The shako, or cap, is in keeping with the rest of the attire, and human ingenuity could devise nothing more offensive to the eye of taste than the whole habiliment. The sepoy divests himself of his uniform as quickly and as frequently as he can, and always takes care to retain all the clothing, which the most fastidious Asiatic would consider absolutely essential, beneath it, usually consisting of a muslin shirt, with sleeves, and a garment wound round the body, and reaching mid-way to the knees.

Conscious of being perfectly fit to appear before any society, the native soldiers often make exhibitions which seem exceedingly strange to persons who have been too short a time in the country to become acquainted with the manners of the people. When night-guards were permitted at officers' bungalows, the soldiers, after marching in great order up to the veraudah, which ormed a temporary guard-room, immediately began to undress. It mattered ıot to them whether ladies were sitting on the neighbouring *chubootur*, or if they were preparing to enter their carriages close to the very spot chosen for the performance of the toilette. Having no idea that they are guilty of any impropriety, under every circumstance of this nature, they sit down in the most leisurely manner possible, and take off their jackets and pantaloons, hanging them, together with their belts, caps, and other accoutrements, upon any convenient projection, and thus making the verandah assume the appearance of an old clothes' shop. Looking-glasses, though in much esteem in India, are not very common, and the orderlies often avail themselves of the window-panes of European houses, to perform the last touches of their toilettes. The glass used in the Upper Provinces is not of the clearest description, and, with a slight curtain behind it, possesses considerable powers of reflection. A lady, who was not at all accustomed to native manners, felt some degree of surprize and indignation at what she considered to be the peeping and peering of the sepoys in attendance into her bed-room. She usually sat at a table under a window, in her chamber, which, being the only one not closed up with grass mats, during the hot winds, permitted her to pursue her daily avocations with sufficient light: a desideratum unattainable in any other part of the house. Unwilling to make a complaint without being certain that the soldiers were attracted by impertinent curiosity to the window, she watched them very narrowly, and soon discovered that they were admiring themselves in the glass. Upon repairing to the outside, she perceived that every object in the interior was completely obscured by the thickness of the panes, and that the sepoys must be perfectly ignorant of her vicinity at the table, whence she could see all the self-complacency with which they surveyed their persons in so convenient a mirror. The men servants of the household take every opportunity which the *entré* permitted into almost every apartment affords them, to arrange their turbans at the glasses in the dressing-rooms, appendages usually confined to the toilette-tables in Indian houses, and, when unable to avail themselves of these advantages, a pail or pan of water is the substitute. The women are frequently content with a small mirror, not more than an inch long, inserted in a thumb-ring, and though only half an eye may be visible,—for any piece of glass serves the purpose,—they never seem to be tired of looking at themselves in it.

The dress which the sepoys wear, when off duty, is extremely handsome and becoming. It consists of the *dhotee*, a large oblong piece of muslin, folded round the loins, and falling in easy drapery down each leg to the ancle; a muslin shirt, with sleeves, and another long piece of drapery, which is disposed over one shoulder. The head is covered with a muslin scull-cap, placed a little on one side; and the flow of all this muslin, always scrupulously white, in a group of tall handsome men, has an exceedingly beautiful and picturesque effect. Upon holidays and festivals, when they go down in large parties to some tank or river to bathe, the sepoys are seen to great advantage; unencumbered with their uniforms, nothing can be more easy, active, and agile, than their movements; their costume gives no idea of the *deshabille* which in-

jures the appearance of a European soldier when he is out of harness, and there is a degree of grace and elegance in their grouping, which we should seek for vainly amid persons of the same class in England.

Though not prevented from visiting the neighbouring city, sepoys are always stationed at the distance of one or two miles from any large and populous place. They are thus prevented from getting into broils with the inhabitants, and are rendered more efficient, in the event of any disturbance. The approach to a cantonment is always made known by the bells of arms, which are ranged at regular intervals along the parade-ground. These are small edifices, not much larger than four common sentry-boxes put together, in which the arms belonging to the different companies are placed, under the charge of a non-commissioned officer of the rank of serjeant, who is styled a *kôte havildar*. The serjeant-major and quarter-master serjeant, who are always Europeans, have small bungalows, built near these bells of arms, for their accommodation; and the sepoys live in huts in the rear. The native lines are always neat and well kept, and they resemble, in many respects, a small town or village. There is a bazaar, in which every article in common use may be purchased, and camp-followers of every description, both biped and quadruped, are exceedingly numerous. The soubadahs and jemadars, who are the captains and lieutenants of each company, thus placed under the immediate superintendance of native officers, live in a style somewhat superior to that of the sepoys. These men are always taken from the ranks, and are promoted from the senior havildars, or serjeants, or those who have distinguished themselves by peculiar good conduct. It is an object of great ambition amongst the soldiers to attain this rank, and farther to stimulate the exertions of those who, having gained the object of their ambition, might sink into sloth and inactivity, there is another appointment, to which they may look up, that of soubadah-major, who, besides superior rank, receives twenty-five rupees a-month additional pay. The soubadahs, being promoted in consequence of their length of service, are always old men, and, generally speaking, it would be difficult to find a finer looking or a nobler set of veterans. When incapable of performing the duties of their station, they are invalided and retire upon a pension adequate to all their wants. Transfers of this kind are very frequent, and they keep up constant hope on the part of all who are eligible for promotion. Upon obtaining the rank of soubadah, there are two things especially required to support the new dignity,—a horse and a chair. It is quite necessary that a soubadah should be mounted upon a march, and his arm-chair is brought out upon all state occasions. In other respects, there is little difference between his mode of living and that of the sepoys. When attending upon duty, at the quarters of the European officers, a chair is always, in consequence of government orders to that effect, offered to the soubadah. General officers commanding districts occasionally hold a levee, in which the soubadahs are presented by their respective colonels; and, perhaps, nothing could be better devised for the gratification of a laudable pride on the part of these fine old soldiers, who prepare for the occasion with the greatest glee. Soubadahs are sometimes very rich; it often happens that a sepoy is possessed of property in land, or becomes from the death of his relatives the inheritor of considerable wealth. In time of war, there were many opportunities of acquiring riches, and those who are economical can save money out of their pay. There is a large tank at Cawnpore, called the soubadah's tank, the bequest of a native officer to the cantonments of the city; and many other monuments of the wealth and liberality of this

class of persons are to be found all over British India. At the different native festivals, the Mahommedans and Hindoos appoint their respective soubadahs the masters of the ceremonies and conductors of the revels, and, with very few exceptions, such as some terrible out-break between the Sheeas and Soonees, they preserve peace and good order.

In very large stations, European ladies see comparatively little of the sepoys; but, at outposts and quarters in the jungles, they become objects at least of inquiry, and there are greater opportunities of observing their habits and manners. At the celebration of the *Hoolee*, at a very small station, the sepoys very respectfully solicited the honour of the company of the ladies at their nautches; but the wife and sister-in-law of the commanding officer alone felt inclined to avail themselves of the invitation: the remainder entertained no curiosity, and were not disposed to put themselves to the slightest inconvenience to please the soldiers, or to render their male relatives more popular amongst them. Two of these ladies, it should be mentioned, were descended from an Indo-Briton stock, and therefore belonged to a class who affect a great contempt for the natives, and are not yet sufficiently versed in the graces of courtesy, to place any restraint upon their own inclinations, for the gratification of others.

Upon repairing to the sepoy lines, the ladies were ushered into a very large well-lighted tent, of an oblong form; at the upper end, there were mats, with a settringee, or cotton carpet, spread over them, a row of arm-chairs for the accommodation of the visitors, and a small table in front, furnished with several glasses and two bottles, one of beer and one of wine, it being supposed impossible for Europeans to assemble without refreshment of this kind. The ladies, having seated themselves, and declined the offer of the beer and wine, were presented with *paan*, and most plentifully sprinkled with rose-water, by an old soubadah, who held one of the peculiar long-necked metal bottles of the country in his hand, and threw the contents about with great effect. The sepoys were seated, in double and treble rows, down the two sides, and at the bottom of the tent, a space being left clear for the performers. These consisted of the usual groups, being composed chiefly of seven persons, two dancing-girls in front, with a mussaulchee, or torch-bearer, on either side, and three musicians in the rear. The dress of the nautch-women was not so superb as that worn by those who receive higher remuneration, and exhibit before wealthier audiences, and, ere the gaities were at an end, they began to look exceedingly dingy, the white muslin especially shewing symptoms of hard service. Neither was the singing at all to compare with the performances of the celebrated Alfina of Delhi, or the Calcutta syren Nickee; but, to the European spectators at least, the accomplishments of the *corps de ballet* were a very secondary consideration; the audience monopolized all the interest, as Horace supposes that of the Roman theatre would the interest of Democritus:—

Spectaret populum ludis attentius ipsis.

Never could there be a more orderly assembly, and the elegance of the costume, the fine countenances and graceful figures of the wearers, and the great superiority of their manners over persons of the same class in Europe, afforded very pleasing subjects for contemplation. Many of the sepoys held their children in their arms, little girls not exceeding five or six years old being admitted; but none of the wives were present; they were all far too respectable to shew themselves in public, and were content to celebrate the *Hoolee* in their

own private apartments. It may be supposed that the huts of the sepoys are not very spacious; few consist of more than two rooms; the women, therefore, must confine themselves within very narrow limits, whence they can never emerge, except when closely veiled, or when they go abroad in a bullock-cart enclosed by thick curtains. It is difficult to imagine a more wretched life than that to which these poor creatures are doomed; but as it has the advantage of being considered the most aristocratic mode of existence, few will be found desirous to purchase liberty at the expense of dignity. It was amusing to see the intense delight with which the sepoys gazed upon the dancing. Though the manifestations of their enjoyment were confined to their countenances, not a word being spoken, no audience ever appeared to be more entranced. During the stay of the ladies, the character of the dancing was that of the dullest and most decorous monotony; it possibly assumed another aspect after their departure; but, whatever it might be, it proved sufficiently fascinating to detain the native spectators until gun-fire, nor did the enjoyment ever seem to flag during the whole time that the *Hoolee* lasted. The visits of the ladies were confined to the early part of the celebration, for the festival at last degenerates into too complete a saturnalia to be pleasant to Europeans of the more fastidious sex. It is a period of universal license; those who are the most popular coming in for the greatest share of the good-natured abuse, which it is the fashion to bestow upon peculiar favourites. The esteem which these ladies procured by their kindly participation in the entertainment so respectfully offered to them, was manifested upon a melancholy occasion. The death of one occurred a few months afterwards, and the sepoys, anxious to shew their sense of her merits, volunteered to carry her to the grave; a distinction most highly honourable to the person to whom it is given, since it is only when stimulated by a very strong desire to offer a tribute of respect to the dead and to the living, that men of family and caste, either Mahommedan or Hindoo, will approach a corpse.

European officers always mingle freely in the *Hoolee*, and, towards the latter end, become perfect scaramouches, from the quantity of yellow liquid and red powder with which all their garments are saturated. In large garrisons, or upon a line of march, the exhibitions at this, and some other festivals, are of the most fantastic nature imaginable. Men and boys appear masquerading in the character of animals, which they enact so much to the life, that it is sometimes difficult to penetrate the disguise: large birds, tigers, monkeys, and even camels, are very closely imitated. When the army was before Hattrass, the sepoys got up an express camel, of the most ingenious description, and mounting a boy upon it, sent it round to the tents of their officers, with the news that the fortress was taken. The greater part of the Mahommedans enter into the diversions of the *Hoolee* with excessive delight, excepting when they happen to occur at the period in which they celebrate the *Mohurrum*, and then, the Soonee sect, especially, regard with hatred and horror the fantastic revelries of the Hindoo carnival. At other times, the Hindoos enter with equal alacrity into the observances by which the anniversary of the death of the emaums is distinguished, attiring themselves in green, and joining the lamentations for the death of Hossein and Houssein. The high character borne by these descendants of the prophet awakens all the veneration for the dead, which is a distinguishing characteristic of the natives of India. Warren Hastings would, in all probability, have been canonized, had he spent the whole of his life in a country in which his merits were appreciated, and both Mahom-

medans and Hindoos would have approached his tomb with something very like religious worship. The sepoys, of the Moslem persuasion, spend considerable sums of money in the construction of the tazees, while celebrating the funeral obsequies of the sons of Ali. Being well skilled in all military and athletic exercises, they carry on the mimic fight, which represents the fatal battle of Kurbelah, with much dramatic effect. The sepoys are admirable wrestlers, and excel in single-stick, quoits, and other gymnastic sports, amusing themselves very frequently in their quarters by the exhibition of their various acquirements in this way. Young European officers frequently enter into the lists with them, and they are much delighted when these gentlemen display accomplishments equal to their own in exercises which are purely native.

The sepoys usually live very amicably together, the Hindoos and Mahommedans not keeping so much apart as might be supposed in consequence of their respective prejudices; they take care not to offend each other by coming in contact with the cookery of either party: a very necessary precaution, since the shadow of a person not belonging to the same caste falling on a dish, is quite sufficient to pollute it, and it must be thrown away. The Mahommedans of India have imbibed many of the prejudices of the Hindoos; with the exception of eating animal food, they are nearly as fastidious and particular as the followers of Vishnu. They are quite as careful in preserving themselves from contamination by contact with their inferiors, and they will do little or nothing that the higher castes refuse to perform. Even their zeal for the prophet and his religion gives way before this determined exclusiveness; they will not seek converts from the lower classes of Hindoos, and when these men embrace Islamism, the Mahommedans of purer descent still refuse to associate with them, and several generations must pass away before the stigma upon their birth can be effaced. It is certainly very easy to trace the difference between a sweeper, turned Mahommedan, and the more respectably descended followers of the prophet. These men often get into the service of Europeans, who are strangers to the peculiarities of the country, as khidmutghars, and in other offices, for which they are deemed inadmissible, and they are neither so cleanly in their appearance, nor so respectful in their demeanour, as the class with which they are desirous to identify themselves. Those, who are quick observers, detect the difference at a glance, and when the disgusting habits of these people are taken into consideration, there seems something particularly revolting in the idea of their preparing the food, or in any way approaching the person. There is no medium in the natives of India; they are either scrupulously particular, or exactly the reverse. Instead of using a shovel, or other implement, the sweepers do not hesitate to scrape up filth of the most offensive nature in their hands; and when we see habits so directly opposed to the fastidious notions of the better classes, we can scarcely feel surprized at the contempt and horror they excite.

The pioneers of the Bengal army form a separate body, high-caste men scrupling to perform many of the duties attached to this kind of service. It has also been found advisable to exclude Brahmins from the corps of sappers and miners, six having deserted in one night, in consequence of being compelled to use the pick-axe and shovel, which, though they often cultivate their own lands, they deemed to be derogatory to their dignity. Brahmins, although conferring respectability upon the native army, are not usually considered to be the most desirable recruits. They assume rather too much on account of their caste, and have the character of being more litigious, intriguing, and

calculating than the other classes. Anxious to amass wealth, they are said to take advantage of their less prudent comrades, to obtain enormous interest for the loan of money. The usurious transactions between soldiers, servants, and others of the same rank, would be scarcely credible, if detailed to persons unacquainted with the extravagance of one class, and the extraordinary acquisitiveness of another. A poor Bengal bearer, hired at six rupees (twelve shillings) per month, to go up the river with a family, requested his discharge at the end of four months, just as the party had arrived at their destination. They gladly availed themselves of his desire to return to his native province, as they were by no means pleased with the disposition he had manifested, yet would have been unwilling, without stronger grounds of complaint, to have dismissed him, after taking him so far from his home. When the arrears of his wages, amounting to twelve rupees, were paid, the greater number of his fellow servants came to ask for an advance, in order to discharge their debts to him: he had purchased a very thick silver chain for his waist at Benares, and as there was no reason to suppose that he had acquired the means of making these loans, and buying this and other ornaments, by dishonest acts, his accumulation of property could only be accounted for by extreme penuriousness, in the first instance, and the exorbitant interest which his possession of ready cash enabled him to exact from the less provident of the party. Sepoys, who are as mindful of the main chance as this bearer, amass very considerable sums, and, being in the habit of carrying their property about their persons when visiting their homes upon furlough, they often fall a prey to the tribes of banditti prowling about the roads, in wait for travellers, who, unless journeying in large bodies, and well armed, have little chance against these practised murderers. In the hot season, in which there are few military duties to perform, drills and field-days being suspended, the sepoys easily obtain furloughs to visit their families; many leave their wives in their native villages, seeing them only when they obtain permission to be absent from their corps, and this indulgence is very widely extended, desertion being exceedingly rare. Many, however, never return, and it has been ascertained that the greater number have met with violent deaths, being murdered for the sake of the property in money and clothes which they carry about with them.

Commanding officers of regiments are obliged to grant leave from parade to those sepoys, whose religious duties call upon them to assist at the celebration of some festival. Many of the Hindoo and Mussulman holidays are regulated by the new moon, and as the calculations of native astronomers are not always particularly accurate, the festival sometimes comes upon the people by surprize. An old Mussulman dirzee asked leave of absence from his work, telling his employers, that the following was a *burra din* (great day); the latter, who had great reason to be pleased with his activity and industry, readily granted his request, notwithstanding the assurances of the colonel of a regiment, at whose house they were staying, that he was imposing upon their good nature by a false statement. In the course of an hour afterwards, however, the old dirzee was proved to have told the truth. The adjutant made his appearance, with a report that the sepoys had been seized with consternation at the sight of the new moon, and had sent deputations to request leave from the next day's duties. Some grand military evolutions were in contemplation, the colonel being very much of a Martinet, and anxious to make the most of the remaining cold weather; but he was perforce compelled to postpone his manœuvres, and give the required permission.

The drummers and fifers of sepoy regiments are always [redacted]ns, half-castes, most frequently, of Portuguese descent. Independent of the aversion which the sheep-skin parchment, forming the drum-head, would inspire, the character of musician is held in such utter contempt by all castes and classes of legitimate Asiatics, that none but the lowest and vilest could be found to undertake it: the performers attached to some well-endowed Hindoo temple, employed solely in celebrating religious festivals, being the only exceptions. These drummers have usually lost all traces of their European descent, and their wives are only to be distinguished from native women, by their attire, which on festival days is particularly conspicuous, closely resembling the costume assumed by the sooty princesses of May-day. At Christmas, these men celebrate the festival with such maimed rites, as shew that the Christian is sojourning in a heathen land. They proceed round the cantonments, or the camp, playing the Christmas hymn upon the drums and fifes at the doors of the officers, which are decorated, in vain imitation of the holly-wreath and misle-toe-bough, with plantain-branches stuck in the ground, and garlands of the Chumala and other Asiatic flowers. It is usual for the officers of the corps to provide the drummers with a substantial dinner of beef or mutton on Christmas-day, in places where the slaughter of the sacred animal is permitted, and the Hindoos themselves, though they must view with horror our method of celebrating the feast with turkey, chine, and the glorious surloin, frequently ask for *buxies* (presents), corresponding in sense as well as name with our "Christmas-boxes," having discovered that it is usual in Christian countries to receive and bestow gifts on this day.

Pay-day with the sepoys generally presents an exceedingly amusing scene. The captains of companies are directed to see the money distributed in their presence; and the soldiers, accompanied by very extraordinary groups of retainers, are marched down to the compounds of their respective officers for the purpose of receiving their arrears. The money is issued from the neighbouring treasury to the quarter-master of the corps, who delivers it up in bags to the pay-havildars, and they convey it to the officers in command of each company. The washermen, tailors, shop-keepers, and servants (for the sipahis often keep attendants), and other creditors, make their appearance,—a motley crew, whose ragged and quaint attire, and uncouth gait and demeanour, form a strong contrast to the graceful figures and handsome dresses of the soldiers. Many angry discussions arise respecting that difficult and delicate subject, the adjustment of debts; disputes wax warm upon both sides, and frequently is the officer compelled to arbitrate between conflicting claims. On one occasion, the washermen complained that they had been beaten and mulcted of their pay by their employers, who denied not the accusation, but entered into a long and vehement justification of their conduct. They stated that the washermen had torn their clothes, producing the injured garments,—pantaloons which assuredly exhibited more than one yawning-rent,—to the view of their officer, and demanding of him whether such deadly havoc was not quite sufficient to arouse their utmost indignation. The officer confessed that the transgressions of the washermen were worthy of punishment, stating that he would have compelled them to make the torn habiliments good, had not the owners imprudently taken the law into their own hands by inflicting personal chastisement upon the offenders. By this unjustifiable proceeding, he said, they had lost their remedy, and must now pay for the washing of the garments, notwithstanding the damage they had sustained. The washermen thought that a very Daniel had come to judgment; but it was a long time before the sipahis could be at all reconciled to the decision. They pleaded the case over and over again, and at length went away satisfied at least with having had a most patient hearing. The officer preserved an imperturbable countenance during the whole of this angry discussion, waiting until each party had exhausted all their eloquence, and then giving a mild but firm reply: a mode of conduct which is certain both to convince and to satisfy complainants in India. There are not many Europeans, however, who will be at the trouble to wait until the contending parties had disburthened themselves of all their ire. They soon perceive the merits of the case, and dismiss it before it has been discussed in all its bearings: thus depriving the victor of half his triumph, and affording an additional source of discontent to those who have sustained a defeat. Hours are frequently occupied in the adjustment of suits, not always brought before the officer; a pertinacious creditor will plant himself by the side of the heap of coin, which his debtor has received, and with violent gesticulations will insist upon the uttermost cowrie. At length, there is a cessation of voices; the sipahis rise from the ground where they have been seated during their stay in the compound, form into double file, and march off, attended by the ragged regiment of camp-followers, the tailors in their loose array bearing a strong resemblance to the slip-shod unshaved operatives of other lands.

There cannot be a more striking difference between any class of men than that which is displayed by the wielders of the needle in India. The household dirzee, who works for ladies, is usually a well-dressed personage, scrupulous in the propriety of his attire, and highly esteemed by the other domestics, who do not hold his avocation in contempt; but the inferior workmen, the botchers and vampers, exercising their art for low pay, have an exceedingly vagabond air about them. Their vests hang round their persons in a slovenly manner, seldom being confined by a cummerbund; some old coloured piece of cloth, put on any-how, serves them for a turban, and they have a sneaking sort of shabby-genteel appearance, which distinguishes them from even poorer artisans of other trades, who hold themselves erect in the one single cotton garment which has no pretension about it.

The servants of the sipahis, it may be supposed, have not the look of the well-clad and well-fed domestics of richer men; they are usually young boys, marvellously thin, and furnished with a very scanty allowance of clothing, who for small wages are expected to get through a great deal of work. During the Burmese war, some of the sipahis, employed in the campaign, possessed themselves of children abandoned by their parents in their flight, of whom they made slaves, thinking it a fine thing to have servants to whom it was not necessary to give wages. As these children grew up, however, it became inconvenient to provide them with sufficient food and clothing; the slaves were found to be an incumbrance, and the sipahis petitioned the officers of the regiment to take them off their hands, as domestic servants; a requisition which was very kindly complied with, to the infinite relief of two of the parties.

Amongst other duties devolving upon the commanding officer of a native regiment, is that of receiving daily (or at some stated periods every week), the report of the market-prices detailed to him by the head-man of the bazaar. This official reads, or rather chants aloud, the price of corn, flour, ghee, and all other necessaries supplied to the people in the lines, to whom the rise and fall of the market afford subjects of the greatest interest. Sipahis are much addicted to letter-writing; and, if not entirely forming the topic of their corres-

pondence, the prices of grain and flour are always mentioned in every epistle; in fact, the greater part of their conversation is supplied from so fertile a source.

Young European officers see a good deal of the soldiers under their command, and those who are popular amongst them might easily induce these men to second them in any exploit they chose to undertake, whether it were to attack a fortress, or carry a lady out of a zenana. A subaltern belonging to a large garrison, having gone uninvited to a nautch, and resented the interference of the servants, who demanded that he should uncover his head in the presence of their master, was forcibly deprived of his foraging-cap. Boiling with rage, he rushed to a neighbouring guard-room, in which the soldiers of his own regiment were upon duty. They did not hesitate to obey his mandate, and, following him to the residence of the rich native, at whose house the entertainment was given, obliged the master and his satellites to restore the cap. The native complained to the judge of the outrage, fortunately choosing to ask redress of the civil, instead of the military authorities. The judge, who knew how deeply the officer's well-being would be implicated, were it known that he had been guilty of so great a breach of military discipline, contrived to satisfy the aggrieved party without bringing the affair before the notice of the major-general in command; and many rash youths have got into similar scrapes by the facility with which the sipahis have entered into the most hazardous adventures.

Even in times of peace, detachments of the native army are employed in services of some danger,—the escort of treasure, which is conveyed in carts to considerable distances, and often through places inhabited by people not particularly scrupulous about the means of acquiring booty. On one of these occasions, when the treasure had been embarked in boats upon the Jumna, the officer in command was warned not to moor upon the Bundelkhund bank of the river. Unfortunately, disbelieving the existence of danger, he paid no regard to the remonstrance, and was surprised at night by the attack of an armed multitude. All hope of effectual resistance was from the first instant utterly vain; but the sipahis, who were offered quarter, refused to quit the post, which they were unable successfully to defend, and were cut to pieces to a man in the noble discharge of their duty. Their officer had made himself responsible for the event, and life with him could only have been secured by the loss of honour; but the sipahis might have felt justified in yielding to a force so far superior to their own, and nothing save the most exalted idea of duty could have enabled them to stand this dreadful test. Various means are put into practice to surprise a treasure party. The officer commanding has orders to encamp in some sheltered spot, at a distance from the public road, and always chooses his ground with a view to avoid collision with travellers or large bodies of persons. But the best precautions do not in all cases avail. The assailants assume the appearance of a wedding procession, which usually scatters itself over the high-ways in an irregular manner, brandishing torches and flourishing spears with violent gesticulations. Under this disguise, an immense multitude contrive to get close to the treasure before their hostile purpose is suspected. They fall simultaneously upon the guard, who have had no time to prepare for resistance, and, taken by surprise, fall victims to a stratagem which has been too frequent successfully employed against them.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN CAUTY.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir: I have been a subscriber to your valuable periodical from its commencement, influenced by old associations, and interested in the promotion of relations and friends in the East, as well as in the Company's political interests generally.

In your Journal for December 1834, p. 285, in the article "The Bar in India," you have the following passage:—

During Sir James Mackintosh's recordership, a singular incident occurred. Two Dutchmen having sued for debt two British officers, Lieutenants Macguire and Cauty, these officers resolved to way-lay and assault them. This was rather a resolve made in a drunken excitement, than a deliberate purpose. Fortunately, the Dutchmen pursued a different route from that which they had intended, and prosecuted the two officers for the offence of laying in wait with intent to murder. They were found guilty, and brought up for judgment. Previous to his pronouncing judgment, however, Sir James received an intimation that the prisoners had conceived the project of shooting him as he sat on the bench, and that one of them had for that purpose a loaded pistol in his writing-desk. It is remarkable that the intimation did not induce him to take some precautions to prevent its execution,—at any rate, not to expose himself needlessly to assassination. On the contrary, the circumstance only suggested the following remarks: "I have been credibly informed, that you entertained the desperate project of destroying your own lives at that bar, after having previously destroyed the judge who now addresses you. If that murderous project had been executed, I should have been the first British judge who ever stained with his blood the seat of justice. But I can never die better than in the discharge of my duty." All this eloquence might have been spared. Macguire submitted to the judge's inspecting his writing-desk, and shewed him that, though it contained two pistols, neither of them was charged. It is supposed to have been a hoax,—a highly mischievous one, indeed;—but the statement was *primâ facie* so improbable, that it was absurd to give it the slightest credence.

Deeply as I am concerned in the facts here stated, I trust you will not consider this long letter as too great an intrusion on your valuable pages, first, by my correcting some mis-statements in this passage, and, secondly, by saying a few words of myself.

On the first point: the two Dutch gentlemen did not sue the two English officers; but they had instituted a civil suit, in the Recorder's Court, against Lieut. Col. Malcome Grant (who recently died, in London, a major-general), for damages, for the false imprisonment of their father, at Cochin, when Col. Grant commanded the provinces of Malabar and Canara, and which provinces were then under martial law. The two officers in question, Macguire and self, were with our regiments, and I was summoned from Poonah, for the purpose of giving evidence on the trial, as having been one of the subs at Cochin at the time; Maguire being, at the period when the circumstance occurred, at Surat, with his corps, and was accidentally at Bombay on duty when I arrived there.

These two Dutch gentlemen passed my tent, on the esplanade, one evening, a few minutes before dinner, when I had a few friends, of whom Macguire was one, to dinner. During the course of the evening, the matter became a subject of conversation, in which I lamented being brought out of the field, from active service, put upon garrison allowance, obliged to keep up my field-establishment, not knowing but I might be ordered off at a moment's notice, or kept perhaps many months inactive in garrison. In the heat of the moment,

when the wine had circulated freely (and it generally did, too much so, in those days), it was merely remarked, that if we met the two Dutch gentlemen at the tavern, where we had all proposed to adjourn to supper, we might pick a quarrel with them at the billiard-table, and give them a good horse-whipping; which was assented to by all, as a most excellent idea.

Hours after this conversation had dropped and was forgotten, we went to the tavern, supped, but did not meet them, nor were their names ever mentioned by any one of the party, from the moment the conversation ceased.

Some few days subsequently, one of my guests, without the slightest intention of doing injury or creating mischief, mentioned what had passed at my table to the Vandersloots; they consulted their lawyer, and we were not a little surprised to find ourselves (Macguire and self) called upon to give bail to appear at the sessions, to answer a bill of indictment for a conspiracy to assault (not to *murder*, as stated by your correspondent in his article); the rest of my guests, six or eight in number, were all summoned as witnesses.

We did appear; we did not retain counsel, considering the whole matter as absolutely ridiculous; we pleaded *not guilty*, but we acknowledged the conversation, which was also proven by the witnesses; and Sir James certainly did exert himself to persuade the jury to give a verdict against us. And a day was named on which we were to appear to hear sentence.

On this occasion, our surprise and distress were great at hearing the assertion of Sir James, which is pretty correctly stated in your article. But there was no writing-desk in court, no pistol, and no inspection by the judge or any one else. But, while waiting in court for the judge to take his seat, he sent for an officer, and directed him to call us apart, and ask us if we had any arms, which that gentleman ascertained we had not.

As the information was only known to Sir James, I believe the surprise was equally great to all, more especially the mayor, Mr. James Law, and other magistrates then on the bench; that it, neither at the moment, or subsequently, ever gained credence with a single individual, I do most sincerely believe; but it has more than once been made the subject of an attempted annoyance to myself.

So forcibly was it impressed on that truly honourable man, Mr. Law, that the whole was a fabrication,—and although we had not the honour of the slightest acquaintance with that gentleman, and, as he has since observed, if true, the disgrace was indelible; but, if false and left uninvestigated, the injury to us attached for life, with inevitable ruin, as well as being a bar to every future attempt at an advancement in the world,—that, with these feelings of generosity and honour, and without our knowledge, Mr. Law asked from Sir James, and obtained leave, to institute inquiry: the result will be found in the paper marked A; and, at this public recantation, we were, by special permission of the judge, present in court.

But the fatal poison had been spread far and wide before the antidote could be applied; nor would the papers and the periodicals in which the first speech was inserted, any one of them, have the honour and candour to insert the second. Thus it is that, except in the far distant papers of Bombay, the recantation of Sir James does not appear in print.

Long before the expiration of the twelve months, for which Sir James had kindly consigned us to the care of Mr. Patten, the gaoler, upon an application to him (the judge), we embarked on board the *Lord Nelson* for Europe, and arrived in September 1807. And here, I believe, we should have succeeded in effecting our restoration to the service, had not the unfortunate business of

the Madras mutiny, which reached home by the same fleet, deeply affected the minds of the Directors, who, though they could not decide favourably on my petition, sent some of my brothers to India as cadets.

Failing of success, my friends applied to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to whom I laid over the two communications (B and D) from Col. M. Grant and General Oliver Nicolls, commander of the forces at Bombay at the period, who came home passenger in the *Lord Nelson*; this latter document remains in the office of the commander-in-chief, at the Horse Guards; and I am aware that General Nicolls had a personal interview with the commander-in-chief on the subject.

I was immediately gazetted to the Royal York Rangers, just then embodied, and with which regiment I served until it was disbanded. Nor was my person, or the particulars of my case, unknown to my brother officers of that corps, as I had served with both the majors, then my juniors, in the same brigade, and one of the captains, while in India.

Do not accuse me of egotism, in adding a few words respecting myself. I was one of the first of the subalterns appointed to the staff, on which I served nearly the whole time the regiment was embodied, in the departments of the adjutant and quarter-master-general (in which latter I had charge in Berbice), and as aide-de-camp to the commander of the forces and governor of Antigua. On the Royal Yorks being disbanded, I came here to settle, by special permission of the Prince Regent. I was admitted as an advocate at the bar of the hon. the supreme courts of justice, and proctor in admiralty, in which capacities I have practised for fifteen years, and have for some years been captain and adjutant of the 1st battalion of Demerara Militia.

In this latter capacity, as an old soldier, I endeavour to maintain strict discipline; no very easy job with 1,100 men, and to some I must occasionally give umbrage. One of these gentlemen got hold of an old periodical, in which Sir James's first speech appeared, and endeavoured to make use of it to the injury of my character; I wrote then to Sir James, and I inclose you (C) an attested copy of his answer.

I trust that a perusal of these facts and documents will convey a tolerable assurance, that an early indiscretion was not viewed in a very criminal light, and that my subsequent conduct has merited some approbation.

I think, therefore, that I am not asking too much of you, as a gentleman, when I call upon you to publish Sir James's second speech and his letter to me (the latter as you may think proper), in some shape, in your very valuable and widely-circulated Journal.

Leaving it entirely to your discretion in what form to insert my request,

I have the honour to be, sir, most obediently yours,

GEORGE CAUTY, Lieut. H.P. Royal York Rangers,
Advocate and Proctor, Capt. and Adj., 1st Bat. D.M.

George Town, British Guiana, 5th March 1835.

Captain Cauty has transmitted to us, with the aforegoing letter, attested copies of the following documents referred to therein:—

(A.)

Extract Supplement to the *Bombay Courier*, Saturday, January 17th, 1807.

Sessions of Oyer and Terminer. On Monday last, the court having assembled, pursuant to adjournment, the Honourable the Recorder prefaced the proceedings by observing, that in giving judgment on Bryan Macguire, at a former sessions, he had adverted to information which had been communicated of atrocious designs intended to be executed by that person on the day that he received sentence. At the request of the

parties most concerned, that subject had been very lately investigated, in a private and unofficial, but satisfactory, manner, by Mr. Law, a *magistrate* of the court, and a man on whose sense and honour the Recorder placed perfect reliance. He was now most happy that the result of that inquiry enabled him to say, that he utterly disbelieved the information which he had received, and he was anxious, as far as his suffrage could extend, to deliver the parties from all imputation or suspicion of such horrible projects. Whether his original informers were themselves deceived, or intended to deceive him, was a question at present neither easy nor necessary, nor perhaps fit, to be determined. It was sufficient that the information appeared now to be false.

(B.)

Bombay, 24th Jan., 1807.

Sir: In reply to your letter dated yesterday, I have great pleasure in certifying, that, during the time you served as lieutenant in the 8th regiment, under my command, your conduct as an officer and a gentleman, so far as it came within my observation, was correct, and entirely to my satisfaction.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

To Mr. George Cauty.

(Signed) M. Grant, Lieut. Col.

(C.)

London, 6th November, 1824.

Sir: I received your letter of the 27th August yesterday, and I hasten to give you as satisfactory an answer as I can. It is impossible for me to adopt or disclaim paragraphs in a newspaper printed at Bombay seventeen years ago, which I have at present no means of perusing; I have no copies of the papers to which you advert, and know not where to find them. You will not wonder, at so great a distance of time, that my recollection of the substance of the paragraphs, and of the occurrences to which they refer, should be faint and indistinct.

If I had the newspapers before me, it is probable they would revive my remembrance of the matter to which they relate.

Even without that help, I recollect very well, that you and another officer of the Company's service, were convicted before me, in 1806, of some disorderly proceedings, which it was necessary to repress, but which were not of a nature to affect the honour and character of those concerned in them, and in which I considered you as much the least blameable. I also recollect, that information was laid before me, of some violent designs entertained by some of those who had been engaged in those disorders, after the sentence of imprisonment. I do not recollect that I ever imputed to you any participation in these last designs; and I am sure that I was afterwards convinced that you had no share in them. I recognize as mine the language of good-will towards you, which you quote as having been used by me. I have never at any subsequent period imputed, nor do I now impute to you, more than that you were led into disorders, for which youth and conviviality cannot be allowed, by a court of justice, to be a justification. As far as my knowledge extends, I should make no scruple in giving you all the proofs of confidence in your probity and honour to which a life of propriety entitles a man.

Nothing that occurred at Bombay should, in my opinion, affect your reputation injuriously; your estimation in society ought, I think, entirely to depend upon your conduct in more serious affairs, since you have attained a mature age.

I am, sir, sincerely yours,

Addressed to Geo. Cauty, Esq., Advocate and Proctor, George Town, Demerara.

(Signed) J. Mackintosh.

(D.)

London, 27th November 1808.

Sir: As you wish to have my opinion how far I think you qualified for an officer in his Majesty's service, I have no hesitation in saying, I think you well qualified, and capable of making a good officer.

I am, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

Mr. George Cauty.

(Signed) O. Nicolls, L. G.

THE POETRY OF LAMARTINE'S "SOUVENIRS."

No reader, familiar with the history of French literature, requires to be reminded of the change which the last twenty years have introduced into the poetry of that country. The brilliant epigrams of Boileau, the classic purity of Delille, and the polished grace of Racine have been driven out by the daring extravagancies of Victor Hugo, or replaced by the gentle and amiable effusions of Lamartine. This rapid and extraordinary revolution of popular taste has a parallel in our own literature, where the didactic philosophy of Wordsworth, and the eloquent romance and learned visions of Southey, have supplanted the more correct and finished productions of the reign of Anne. We speak, of course, generally; for the scholar still turns to Pope and to Addison, and doubts whether any future age will surpass the vigour of the one or the elegance of the other. The appearance of Lamartine was the light of a mild and cheering star upon the literary horizon; too many of his predecessors,—and, alas! of his contemporaries also,—shone only to mislead, and every lover of virtue and of his country hailed the harbinger of a purer and better inspiration. In the *Harmonies Poétiques et Réligieuses*, the principles which he had only partially indicated in the *Méditations*, were more fully and copiously developed; his praise of virtue and exhortations to a religious life became more frequent and earnest, and his illustrations and imagery were chiefly selected, less with a view of adorning a tale, than of pointing a moral. In the rank to which this work elevated the writer, his subsequent conduct has tended to confirm him. The reader is inclined to pardon some exaggeration, and a little too much sentimental tenderness, in consideration of the genuine feeling and sincerity of the author. The distinguishing features of his poetry are gentleness and simplicity, coloured by a very rich and picturesque fancy. In tenderness and pathos, he often recalls to our recollection the natural gracefulness of some of the earlier poets. His thoughts flow in a placid stream, not very deep, but generally clear and unruffled; and, in some of his Hymns for Children, he unites to the unaffected harmony of our own Watts, a more poetic combination of images, and a greater delicacy and harmony of expression.

These remarks might be protracted not without interest; but our present observations must be limited to the occasional poems interspersed through his recent Travels in the East. As a whole, they are certainly inferior to his collected poems; but they contain passages of very considerable beauty, a few of which we shall endeavour to present in an English dress, without aiming at what every reader of Lamartine knows to be impossible, a literal translation. We begin with an extract from *Gethsemani, ou la Mort de Julia*, a poem consecrated to the memory of the poet's only child, whom he lost during his journey:—

When my feet trod the paths of Galilee,
They linger'd not upon the hallow'd place,
Where the palm-boughs were strew'd to welcome Thee,*
Or Heaven's bright glory beam'd upon thy face;—

* The Saviour.

Where from a thousand lips the joyful cry,
Hosanna! rose into the sunny sky;
Or thou the mourner's sorrow didst beguile,
Or teach the playful infant's heart to smile.

But lead, I cried, into the place of tears,
The fatal Garden, where the Son of God,
The voice of hatred ringing in his ears,
Wept, as the thorny path of grief he trod.

In this desolate spot, the poet recalls to mind the sufferings of his divine master, and meditates on his own affliction and bereavement:—

Not far beneath her mother's sheltering wing,
My child, my love, my darling treasure, lay;
Her beauty ripening with each dawning spring,
When Heaven her gentle spirit called away.
Her cheerful face upon the memory threw
A bloom—a freshness, like the summer dew;
And every father, as she glided by,
Turn'd round and bless'd her with half-envying eye.

Sole treasure left by grief's tempestuous sea,
Sole fruit of so many uprooted flow'rs;
Sweet spirit of young hope and innocent glee,
For ever garlanding my peaceful hours!
A gleam of sunshine on my window pane,
A bird that on my lip breath'd out its strain,
A song of sweetness round my couch at night,
A kiss, a welcome, with the morning light!

Oh, more, yet more! in that unclouded eye,
My mother's love shone softly into mine,*
And sorrow faded from my bright'ning sky
Before the beaming of that face divine!
Her voice, the echo of days free from care,
Her footstep shook a charm upon the air,
Her look woke sweet thoughts of departed years,
Her smile pour'd hope and sunshine on my tears.

A shadow pass'd along her forehead white
At every sigh that stole out of my breast,
And tear-drops dimm'd her fond eyes' purple light
At each faint heaving of my spirit's rest.
Pure from her heart the lucid fountain flow'd,
With joyful smiles her meek lip ever glow'd,—
Save with clasped hands, beside her mother's knee,
Her evening pray'r, O Lord, she breath'd to thee.

I dream'd I bore her to this hallow'd land,
Dear to my youthful heart—upon my knee
Holding her little feet within my hand,
While her soft face was lifted unto me—
About my stooping neck her arm entwin'd,
Her golden tresses floating in the wind,
Her teeth of pearl through lips of coral gleaming,
Her silvery laugh upon the zephyr streaming.

* An allusion to his mother, whom Julia recalled to his memory:—
"*C'était plus; de ma mère, helas! c'était l'image!*"

Then pride and joy within my bosom spoke—
Father! while these bright eyes of beauty shine,
I pray not my life's chain of care be broke,
That other flowers about my head may twine!
What gifts to me belong, or fair, or sweet,
Scatter, O heavenly Father, round her feet;
Let gladness crown her happy marriage-bed,
A husband's love about her path be shed!

Wrapt in the madd'ning dream of joy and pray'r,
The burden of my arms was all forgot—
O God! why droops her head upon the air?
Thy father calls—and yet thou answer'st not!
Julia! my Julia! raise thy face, and speak—
Wherefore this hanging head, this pallid cheek?
My child, my child, unclose thy heavy eye—
Speak to me, Julia, quickly, or I die!

Staggering faintly, like a drunken man,
I bore the quiet sleeper to the bed,
While the chill blood through every member ran,
And hope and comfort from my bosom fled.
Pressing the lip where May's red rose was flown,
The pallid brow now senseless as a stone,
Yet warm as some leaf-hidden mossy nest,
When daylight calls the wood-bird from her rest.—

And then, alas! in one undying hour,
I sank into a dark and stormy sea;
A night of blackness on my head did low'r;
My cry of wailing came, O God, to Thee.—
My hopes, my loves, were centered in *this* love!
After the raging storm and flood—my dove!
The only blossom on life's shatter'd tree
The wintry wind and rain had spared to me.

And now Death dwells in each forsaken room;
With idle step and vacant thought I glide
Through the deserted chamber's twilight gloom,
Two weeping eyes for ever at my side!*
One rayless cloud of never-fading night
Broods on the morning sun, the setting light.
Thy arm, thy sword, hath dealt the blow, O God?
My Father chides—in tears I kiss the rod!

Our next specimen is of a lighter character. It was addressed to a lady who requested some memorial of the traveller. The appearance of a beautiful woman in the moonlight, with a pipe in her hand and a dagger in her girdle, was not without its inspiration:—

Oh, wherefore dost thou ask a song,
Fair daughter of the East, from me?
Sweet flower, the bulbul well might long
To soothe with melody.

* In this touching stanza, the poet alludes to his wife.

We bring not perfumes to the bow'r,
Nor fruit unto the orange tree,
Nor stars unto the moonlight hour—
Why bring a song to thee?

But would thy melting eye behold
A vision brighter than the dream
Ere breath'd from poet's harp of gold—
Gaze on thy shadow in the stream!

When the light clouds, that float around,
Thy soul in perfumed vapours steep;
What dreams from youth's enchanted ground
About the charmed fancy creep!

When, like the handle of an urn,
Thy white arm thy fair brow doth hide,
And in the moon's pale light doth burn
The diamond dagger at thy side.

Sitting within thy trellised bow'r,
Where the meek spirits of the night
The perfume waft of many a flow'r,
To cheer the vigil of delight.

Thy lip, in summer freshness ripe,
Inhales the rich breath of the rose;
While softly through the jasmin pipe
The murm'ring water flows.

No daughter of the poet's lyre,
With sunny locks and marble brow,—
No wanderer from the Muses' choir,—
Is beautiful as thou.

The flower of life from me is gone,
The bloom of love hath died away;
And my poor heart on Beauty's throne
Sheds but a cold and fleeting ray.

All voices save my lyre's are mute;
But, oh! in youth's unclouded May,
How love had waked the ravish'd lute,
For these sweet clouds that float away!*

Or graven with a fond delight
Each feature, charmer of the hall,—
When the faint ray of deep'ning night
Traceth thy shadow on the wall!

The following was occasioned by the visit of a young Arab, who, having heard of Lamartine's arrival at Kaipha, hastened from St. Jean d'Acre to make the acquaintance of a poet from the west. He had been educated at Aleppo, and was already celebrated for his poetical productions, of some of which translations are given in the *Souvenirs*. They seated themselves by a fountain, in the garden of M. Malagamba, and conversed by the aid of Lamartine's dragoman. The day was wearing away, and the French poet proposed that they should celebrate their meeting by the

* From the pipe.

composition of a few verses in their native tongues. The Arab applauded the proposal, and, drawing from his girdle the ink-horn and pen,—inseparable companions of an Arabian author,—retired a few steps to meditate upon his subject; and certainly a more delightful theme has rarely suggested itself to a poet than the young and lovely daughter of Madame Malagamba. The poems in her praise will gain additional interest from the accompanying sketch in prose. Her eastern costume, he says, heightened the charms of her person; her long hair, of a deep flaxen and slightly golden, was platted upon her head in a thousand tresses, which floated down her naked shoulders. A confused mixture of pearls, gold sequins, and white and red flowers, was scattered over her hair, as if some one had drawn a handful out of a jewel-box, and scattered, as it were, a shower of gems and flowers. Every thing became her, for nothing can sit ill on a beautiful head of fifteen; her bosom was uncovered, after the manner of Arabian women; a tunic of muslin, embroidered with silver flowers, was fastened by a shawl round her waist; her arms were enveloped in full sleeves; large pantaloons, in a thousand folds, completed the costume, and her legs were clasped above the ancle by two bracelets of silver, one ornamented with little silver bells, whose chimes accompanied the motion of her feet. No poet, he adds, ever painted so ravishing an apparition, but he thinks that the Haidee of *Don Juan* somewhat resembled her, though wanting the charm of her innocence and purity. We begin with the tribute of the young Arab:—

In Kaipha's green and lonely bower,
  Dear to the sun in summer eves,
Beams forth a young and tender flower
  Through the palm's o'er-shadowing leaves.

Her bright eyes sparkle with the fire
  That burns within the fair gazelle;
Or like a drop of silver dew
  In the white bosom of a shell.

Oh sweet this blossom's rich perfume—
  The chieftain on his steed of might,
Fleeing before the Curse of Doom,
  Lingers to breathe the soft delight.

The hot wind of the desert shakes
  The fragrance from the pilgrim's vest;
But no red wind the tempest wakes
  Can fling this odour from the breast.

It bloometh where a crystal stream
  For ever charms the balmy hour:
Tell me, fair girl, thy father's name,
  And I will name to thee the flow'r.*

Our version is made from the French translation of Lamartine. His own lines, suggested by the shadow of her face in the water, breathe an eastern extravagance and fantastic beauty not unpleasing:—

* "*Jeune fille, dis-moi le nom de ton père,*
Je te dirai le nom de cette fleur."

Dear spring, when on thy verdant rim,
At evening, Lilla comes to dream,
Her image sleeps upon thy breast—
A star upon the tranquil stream!

Thy waters in the breeze are stirr'd,
Nor glittering sand nor reeds we see;
Daylight and beauty charm the fount;
The rapt eye seeks its heaven in thee.

Thou art the shade of lovely things;
Eyes purple as the wreathing flow'r
That round thy marble basin clings;
Teeth white as a young hawthorn-show'r.

Fair tresses bright with gems and bloom,
Floating in many a radiant fold,
Over her heaving bosom;—chains
Binding her vermeil arms in gold.

I stretch my hand out, lest the wind
The shadow from the stream should cast;
And my warm lips would drink the waves
Where this sweet form hath past.

Sweet girl, upon this crystal fount
An image of my bosom see;
For thou the same delight dost shed,
And the same gloom on me.
Thy presence brings the clearest light—
Thou partest from me—and 'tis night!

The foregoing examples will enable the reader to estimate the talent of Lamartine in eastern poetry. It will be admitted, we think, that he frequently catches the richly-coloured hues of oriental song, and that his gentle and harmonious style is well adapted to express the warmth of amatory passion. He is deficient in variety of manner, and in liveliness and dramatic spirit of character. He is too descriptive and too sentimental: in this respect, he is inferior to Victor Hugo, the avowed leader of the romantic school of poetry in France, and who, in the preface to *Les Orientales*, has explained his poetical creed with great animation. He thinks that poetry ought to resemble "one of the beautiful old towns of Spain, where you find every thing: a cool promenade among oranges by the river side; an open sunny ground for festivals; streets, broad, narrow, and sometimes dark, where the eye discovers a multitude of houses, of every form and fashion, labyrinths of buildings side by side; palaces, hospitals, convents, taverns, all differing from each other, and all bearing their several destinations impressed upon their architecture; markets full of people and fruits; burial-grounds, where the living are silent as the dead; the theatre with its music and ornaments; the old weather-beaten gibbet, whose stone is worm-eaten, whose iron is rusted, where the skeleton creaks to and fro in the wind; in the midst, a Gothic cathedral, with its finely-wrought spires, its portals worked with bas-reliefs, its massive yet delicate pillars, its glittering chapels, its sculptured saints,—wonderful structure!

impressive in its majesty, curious in its composition, beautiful at two leagues, and beautiful at two paces; and, lastly, at the opposite end of the town, concealed among the sycamores and palms, the oriental mosque, with its domes, painted gates, and cool arcades, the verses of the *Koran* upon the portals, the mosaic of the pavement and of the walls opening its beauty to the sun like a vast flower full of perfume." All this is very pretty—and very extravagant. But there is much justice in his comparison of his own poetry to the oriental mosque. We shall translate a poem, by Victor Hugo, entitled *The Veil*, which seems an excellent specimen of that dramatic energy, the absence of which we have noticed in Lamartine:—

THE VEIL.

AN ORIENTAL DIALOGUE.

The Sister.

There's a cloud upon your brow, brother,
A shadow of the night,
And a dark flame in your eyes, brother,
Like a pale lamp's funeral light.
The girdle round your waist is torn,
And thrice, O heaven!—or, do I dream?—
Half-leaping from the gaping sheath,
I see the dagger's fiery gleam.

First Brother.

Sister, sister, speak and say,
Hast thou raised thy veil to-day?

Sister.

Returning from the bath, brother,
Returning from the bath, my lords,—
Hidden from the hateful gaze
Of the infidels' curs'd hordes,—
In the burning, sultry noon,
Passing by the place of pray'r—
A moment, fainting with the heat,
My veil I opened to the air.

Second Brother.

Sister! sister! hast thou not seen
A stranger in a caftan of green?

Sister.

He did not see my face, brother,
My face he could not see;—
But ye whisper low unto each other,
Ye whisper terribly.
Lay not blood upon your soul,—
Brother! my face he could not see!
I am a woman weak and lone,
Then glare not thus in wrath on me.

Third Brother.

Sister! sister! the sun to-day
Red as crimson pass'd away!

Sister.

Mercy! mercy! brother, hear!
What have I done?—my senses fail!—
O God! four daggers in my side—
Alas, my veil, my snow-white veil!

Oh! shake not off my bloody hands—
Support me—hear your sister's cries!—
A darker veil—*the veil of Death*—
Creeps o'er my fainting eyes.

Fourth Brother.

Sister! the shadow about thee is roll'd—
This veil, at least, thou wilt never unfold!

ESTATE OF Mc CLINTOCK AND CO.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir: Allow me to make your journal the medium of a few inquiries relative to the affairs of the late firm of McClintock, Morton, and Co.

I wish to know, in the first place, to what end the exertions of the surviving partner, Mr. McClintock, have for the last seven years been directed, and why, during that period, no dividend of any kind has been paid, while the assets have been encumbered, most unprofitably, I think, with an expense of nearly Rs. 200 *per mensem*, merely to cover his personal expenses?

It would be satisfactory to me, likewise, to learn, under what plea he should have been exempted from the insolvent court, after reducing so many individuals (widows and orphans) to a state of actual beggary and want; and why, also, proper measures were not taken to ascertain the validity of his wife's marriage-settlements; some of which, it is supposed, were made while the house was in a state of insolvency?

The suffering creditors, especially that portion of them resident in England, have little or no opportunity of making themselves acquainted with these important facts; and the gentlemen appointed *trustees*, being in a similar predicament to those *over* whose affairs they preside, but too frequently evince an indifference to the interests of the creditors, and a sympathy for their insolvent friends, quite incompatible with the *nature and spirit* of the office of *trustee*.

Your obedient servant,

A Creditor to the Estate of McClintock, Morton, and Co.

June 23d, 1835.

ON THE EXTENSION OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

BY THE LATE M. ABEL-RÉMUSAT.

We should form but incorrect notions respecting China, and should have but an imperfect idea of the advantages which might be obtained from studying its history, if we conceived it, as it were, an isolated empire, at the extremity of Asia, separated from the rest of the world, the access to which had always been interdicted to foreigners, and whose external relations had been limited to a few transient communications with the nations nearest to its frontiers. Events, the causes and effects of which were confined within the actual limits of China, would afford us but a very slender and remote interest; we could share but little in the most surprising revolutions and the most sanguinary catastrophes, on so small a theatre as the province of Hoo-kwang or Honan, especially if they exerted no influence beyond the Great Wall or the mountains of Tibet.

But it would, perhaps, be difficult to fix upon any period when China was absolutely without relations with the other nations of Asia, and wholly concentrated in herself. China has almost ever been in Asia what civilized Europe is in our time to the rest of the world. Its neighbours have always sought its alliance or its protection, borrowed its laws, imitated its institutions, and studied its literature; it was to them a centre of commerce; a kind of political metropolis; a model in every respect. The very wars into which the Chinese have been sometimes led, by the part they took in the affairs of other nations, have contributed to spread their name throughout the ancient continent, to augment their power and extend their influence. Vast regions, situated beyond the natural limits of the empire, have been subjected by them, and these conquests, which have not always been entirely unknown in the West, by adding immense provinces to their rule, have enlarged the sphere of their geographical knowledge, and produced other effects, which it may be useful to investigate. It is in the periods when these relations with foreigners have been most frequent and extensive, that we may hope to draw from Chinese history more facts interesting to us, and more resources for general history. It is then we cease to walk in unknown regions; and, when we find, at two periods in particular, Chinese rule reaching to the borders of the Caspian Sea, it is natural to look for, as the results of this extension of their power, those effects which almost invariably cause great dislocation of nations and their unexpected approximation, the mixture of races, the diffusion of knowledge, and the communication of religious or literary opinions.

It is proper to premise that, by the subjection of foreign countries, of which Chinese writers speak, I do not understand them to mean that condition in which the Chinese affect to think all other nations are with relation to themselves. In this sense, to inquire what were the nations they have subjected would be to exhibit a view of their geographical science. It is not my purpose to treat of this species of subjection, which is an abstract idea of a right in the minds of the Chinese, and which comprehends the whole world; but the real subjugation of several regions of Asia. Provinces united to the empire have often been held by military occupation; camps have been established there, fortresses constructed, roads made for the passage of troops, and towns have been garrisoned by the Chinese. More frequently still, the united territories have been distributed, in the Chinese manner, into districts of the

first, second, and third order, and administered, under imperial generals or governors, by national magistrates, who received Chinese titles, patents of investiture, and seals as symbols of their dignity. From these dispositions, there has necessarily resulted a vast body of geographical facts, from whence I propose to fix the extension of the Chinese empire to the West, at the principal epochs of its history. I shall restrict myself, in this brief examination, to the most remarkable facts, and, ascending from the present time to the Christian era, I shall notice more especially the excursions of the Chinese into the most remote countries; for the fate of those which adjoin Shen-se and the Great Wall, and which, at all times, formed as it were a natural appendage of the empire, are not, at present, the object of our researches.

A Chinese geographer, speaking of the chain of mountains which extend to the north of Cashgar, and which is so celebrated in China under the name of 'Blue Mountains' (*Thsung-ling*), remarks that the rivers which flow thence to the northward, discharge themselves into the sea after traversing the country of the Tartars (Hoo), and that those which run to the south enter the Kingdom of the Middle. Elsewhere, describing the country between Shash and Badakshan, mention is made of a river named Yo-sha, or 'River of Rubies,' which, it is said, also enters the Kingdom of the Middle. As it is more than 500 leagues from the chain of the Blue Mountains and Badakshan, to the country where we have been accustomed to place the nearest limit of the Kingdom of the Middle, or China properly so called, we might conclude that this was one of those gross errors which the ancient Chinese writers have sometimes committed, respecting countries little known to them. Yet, if we were to form such a conclusion, the Chinese author's erudition would not be found faulty on this occasion. China, in fact, extended beyond Cashgar; its western limits have varied greatly at different times; at certain periods, it was not requisite to traverse all Asia in order to reach them, because they approached countries with which the nations of Europe had always direct relations. An exact determination of these limits, under the different dynasties, cannot be without utility, since it will indicate to us the very countries of Upper Asia, respecting which Chinese writers may furnish us with historical or geographical data. It is evident, moreover, that it must facilitate the solution of a question which has engaged so many scholars,—at what period, and under what names, was China first known to the ancients?

I.

Chinese Possessions in Western Tartary, under the Present Dynasty.

One of the causes which have most frequently contributed to extend the Chinese power in Tartary, is to be found in the mode of life of the great erratic people by whom it is almost wholly occupied, and who alone could collect a sufficient force to make war against the empire. Sometimes, the issue of the war has been favourable to them, and the subjugation of a part of China, or even of all China, has been the result. It is thus that the Heung-noo, the Turks, the Tho-po, the Jooan-jooan, the Khi-tat (Khitans), the Joo-che, and other Tartar tribes, have gained possession of entire provinces in the north of China; it is thus, likewise, that the Mongols and Manchoos have succeeded in imposing their yoke upon every part of the celestial empire. Most frequently, however, the Chinese have had the advantage in these struggles with the barbarians, and, after repelling their incursions, have pursued them beyond the deserts. Each battle they gained gave them some hundreds of leagues of territory, and a few campaigns subjected those vast and always open countries.

The inhabitants of the two lines of towns, which seem to mark the road from Persia to China, across Tartary, paid to the Chinese the tribute they had heretofore paid to the Tartars; when once the great armies of the latter were dispersed, nothing prevented the emperor of China from sending garrisons to the utmost extremities of the empire they had abandoned to him. We have beheld, almost in our own day, a revolution of this kind. The Manchoos, when they became masters of China, had at first no possessions in Western Tartary. On the north dwelt the Kalkas, descended from the Mongols, whom Hung-woo had expelled from the empire. On the north-west were the Olets, whose different branches ruled south and west of the Altaï mountains, and as far as Tibet. The Kalkas soon became vassals to the Manchoos; but the Olets, being more distant, kept themselves for a long time independent of their influence, and the union of several of their tribes under one rule seemed to threaten China and all Asia with an invasion like that of Genghiz. The Manchoo emperors took means, at different times, to provide against this alarming danger. Khang-he, in his wars against Kaldan, gave the first blow, and Khëen-lung, in his expeditions against Amoorsana, completed the subversion of this growing power. All the towns of Bukharia, from Kamul to the country of the Kirkeez Kaïssaks, found themselves thereby subjected to the Chinese, or, rather, to the Manchoos. Abeydouleh, prince of the Turks of Kamul, submitted in the thirty-sixth year of Khang-he (1697), and surrendered Tsebden-baljoor, son of the celebrated Kaldan, and some other chiefs of the Olets. As a reward for this important service, his troops were organized so as to compose a banner in the imperial army, and the prince himself had the titles of chief of Chasak, Dargan, &c. The prince of the Turks of Toorfan, named Ameen-khojo, was for similar reasons created *jasak*, or chief of a banner, in 1725. In the sequel, he, as well as a descendant of the prince of the Olets, received the title of king.

When the Chinese armies had penetrated as far as the Ele river, and annihilated, in the very country which had been its habitual seat, the power of the Chungar Olets, the Turks of the adjoining countries hastened to submit to the victorious arms of Khëen-lung. This event took place in the year 1725. There were besides a great number of Turkish tribes who recognized the sovereignty of the Manchoos, retaining, although they submitted to them, their national name. Such were the Turks of Ooshe, Khasigar (Cashgar), Yerkiyang (Yarkand), Khotiyan (Khoten), Aksoo, Kooche, Shayar, Sayrim, Phijan, Ele, Koorle, Boogoor, Pae, Kharashar, and some others. The chiefs of these tribes retained their ranks and titles, from that of *akim-bek*, the highest, to that of *ming-bek*, or chiliarch; but officers were also appointed, who were charged with the administration of all the cities. Several other Turkish towns paid tribute without being subjected to the immediate authority of the Chinese. We may conceive the terror inspired by the latter in these countries, after the destruction of the Olets, from the trifling force which they maintained there to repress revolts. The Chinese general who, in 1759, having made himself master of Cashgar, was marching upon Yarkand, required of the emperor only 450 Manchoo and 950 Chinese troops. A garrison of one hundred men appeared to him sufficient in each of the cities which formed the frontier of the Kirkeez.

When the Manchoos thus began to make expeditions into the west, two principal military routes were traced across Tartary, the divergent branches of which connected together all the points which the Manchoos judged it expedient to occupy. Small forts, or mere stations, post and express offices, and

inns for the government-officers, are disposed at convenient distances, along these routes, and their slender garrisons could aid each other from the limits of the western provinces to the extremity of the conquered country. In the Tartar charts, which were drawn up by order of the emperor Khang-he, and which served as the base of D'Anville's, the beginning of these routes is traced, on one side, as far as the Lake of Balgash, called by the Turks Denggis (the sea), and on the other, as far as the city of Aksoo, in the country of the Doorbets, Akyak and Koorkoosoon, 33°. W. of Peking. But, since the new conquests of Kheen-lung, and the entire submission of the Olets, these routes have been carried to Cashgar, and even farther, in a country where, as we shall presently see, the Chinese had already more than once carried their arms.

Since this period (1759), all the cities of Bukharia being considered as united to the empire, it has been deemed expedient to require them to use the imperial calendar.

A missionary informs us, that this calendar was a work so respected amongst the Chinese, that the acceptance of it by a state was equivalent to a declaration that it was subject and tributary, and its refusal was in effect to raise the standard of revolt. This assertion is not exactly correct. The calendar is not sent to mere tributaries; it could be of no use to them. But, in order to introduce a perfect regularity into all the operations of government, and that the ceremonies may be performed, in all places, at proper times and seasons, and that the celestial phenomena may accord with the acts of administration which they regulate, care is taken to calculate annually, at the Tribunal of Mathematics, the time of the rising and setting of the sun, the length of the days and nights, and the commencement of the twenty-four divisions of the year, for the capitals of the seventeen Chinese provinces and the three provinces of the Manchoos, as well as for the principal places of the country of the Mongols and the Turks, where the Chinese maintain garrisons. The places most remote in longitude from the capital of China, and which may be considered as being, in the opinion of the Chinese, the extremities of the empire on the west, are the establishments on the banks of the Ele, where state criminals are sent into exile, Sere-kool and Cashgar, and the country of Bolor and Badakshan. Thus, even in our time, the limits of the country of *Chin*, as the Orientals call China, reach within forty leagues of Balkh and Bamian, beyond the point whence the streams diverge, some to lose themselves in the sands of Gobi, others to fall into the Caspian Sea. We shall find, as we ascend to more ancient times, that Chinistan must have extended itself, at least at two historical periods, still nearer to Europe.

II.

Under the Ming Dynasty.

When China began to be known and frequented by European travellers, the Ming emperors reigned there. By a singular chance, it was precisely under the princes of this dynasty, that the relations of the Chinese with foreigners were most restricted, and their possessions in the west were less extensive; and since their geographical knowledge, as well the rest of their science, is the result not of abstract and systematic researches, but of practical study adapted solely to the wants of the government, it follows that the Chinese were never more deficient in geographical knowledge than at the moment when we obtained an opportunity to begin our estimate of them; and that if, in order to appreciate their progress, we had only the works composed under this dynasty, we should have nothing to oppose to the conclusions which the early

missionaries formed upon this point, and which they circulated and authenticated in Europe. Thus, we might suppose with them that the Chinese named their empire *Kingdom of the Middle*, because they supposed it to be placed in the midst of the earth, and surrounded only with some hundreds of islands, which are the foreign countries of which they have heard, and which was all they knew of the rest of the universe.

It was, in fact, at this point of ignorance that, towards the close of the last dynasty, all those had arrived, in China, who do not follow literary researches professionally, that is, the major part of the literati. There are maps of that period, in which the North Sea is represented as at a short distance from the Great Wall: it would be absurd to conclude from thence that the learned, and especially the geographers, were ignorant, even at that period, of the enormous interval between the one and the other, and of the extent of the countries of Tartary, where the Chinese so many times fought, and which are so well described in the historical geographies of the different dynasties. It is because, in China, tradition, in purely speculative sciences, exists only for scholars of the first order, and is constantly interrupted for the vulgar literati. Assuredly, when the victorious armies of Yung-lo pursued in all directions the princes of the family of Genghiz Khakan, and chased before them the Mongol tribes as far as the banks of the Black River, tolerably accurate ideas of the extent of the country, which was then the theatre of war, must have been entertained at Peking. When Hung-woo, alarmed by the preparations of Tamerlane against him, hastily fortified all the passes and defiles which must be traversed in proceeding from Samarkand to Shen-se, there can be little doubt that he had pretty correct information respecting the interval over which his aggressor had to march. Yet, towards the end of the Ming dynasty, ordinary writers scarcely knew which was the Black River, and took Samarkand, not for a city, but for a vast country situated to the west of the great desert. The Chinese government then reached no farther than Kan-sŭh. The Ming emperors had ceased to keep up armies in Ho-se, that is, the countries west of the Hwang-ho, near Kokenoor and in the territory of Thunhwang, at Sha-chow. The pass of Kea-yu was the frontier of the empire on this side. Their science had the same fate as their arms: it was confined once more within the limits of the Great Wall. In short, it is only when the Chinese have been conquerors that we can hope to find them good geographers; and this will suffice, for our present object, in order to direct our attention to the epochs when it is known that they were able to derive from their conquests a more enlarged degree of information than they possess in the ordinary state of things.

III.

Under the Mongols.

It would appear, at first sight, that the epoch when the princes of the family of Genghiz Khakan divided amongst them almost the whole of Asia, and when the branches of that family, established in Persia and Kapchak, recognized without repugnance the supremacy of that which reigned in China, must have been the most favourable to the formation of a geographical system. In the thirteenth century, the Mongol empire, which had become the Chinese empire, we might say knew no bounds on the west. The first successors of Khŭbelay, the heirs of the title of Khakan, considered the kings of Persia as their vassals, or, to speak with more precision, as their officers entrusted with the command, for them, of the barbarians of the west. The titles granted to those princes by the court of Khan-balik (Peking), always implied this state of

things. Hūlagū, on setting off upon his expedition, received directions to conquer Se-yu, that is, whatever was to the west of Tartary, to subdue the *Ha-le-fa* of *Pa-ha-tha* (the khalif of Bagdad) and the neighbouring countries; and when, at the end of eight years (says Chinese history), he had captured the king of Pa-ha-tha, passed the sea on the west, and pushed his conquest as far as the country of the Franks (*Foo-lang*), he received the title of hereditary guard (*she-ching*) of those countries. Argūn, grandson of Hūlagū, had received of the Khakan, with the investiture of the kingdom of Persia, the title of *foo-kwŏ-gan-min*, 'minister of state, protector (or pacificator) of the people;' and this title was inscribed in Chinese characters on the seals with which he marked the papers issued from his court. The impression of that used by Œljaytū, (namely, *ching-ming-hwang-te he-shun-wan-e*) occurs ten times in the letter he wrote to Philip the Fair. It signifies that the supreme emperor has, by an express order, confided the government of the ten thousand barbarians (*i. e.* all foreigners) to the faithful and obedient prince. This latter is of the year 1307. Various princes, descended from Hūlagū, had, subsequently to this period, honorific titles and commands in western Tartary. But the countries, the government of which was confided to them by the emperor, were much nearer China than Persia, whose sovereigns became, by degrees, wholly independent of the Khakan, and were in the end wholly forgotten by him. In the year 1304, the king of the western countries sent an embassy with tribute, consisting of rarities. The ambassador was descended from Hūlagū, and was named Choo-pĭh. He received the title of "Warlike and Majestic King of Se-ning," *i. e.* 'the Pacified West.' He had also given him a gold seal, and, two years after, he was intrusted with the command of the armies and with the administration of Kan-sŭh and other adjoining countries. Next year, his dignity was raised to "King of Pin," which is the name of that part of Shen-se, where the ancestors of the Chow dynasty dwelt prior to their elevation to the empire. In 1321, Nan-hoo-le, the son of Choo-pĭh, succeeded his father. From this date, there is no farther mention of the princes of the Hulagū branch, as tributaries or feudatories of the great Mongol empire. Chinese history abandons still earlier the descendants of Shoo-che, that is, the Kapchak branch; merely mentioning, in speaking of Batoo, that he went to reign in the western countries, and that, on account of the great distance, no authentic information had been received respecting him. The details recorded concerning the government of the western countries, and the number of officers maintained there by the emperor, afford no means of ascertaining precisely their limits at this period.

Under the latter emperors of the Mongol dynasty, the western limits of the empire approached successively the points we find they reached under their successors, the Mings. All the tribes of the Werat nation became detached one after another, and their chiefs took possession in their own names of the countries where they respectively encamped; but, in ceasing to recognize the real sovereignty of the Khakan of China, not one of them had the temerity to usurp this title, whatever might be his power and authority. It is a point acknowledged amongst all these Tartars, and admitted as a fundamental maxim of their national law, that there can be only one khakan, whether Tartar or not,—who is the "Son of Heaven," or emperor of China. Any one may aspire to that rank, but the first step is the conquest of China, which forms as it were, the centre of all the states of Eastern Asia. It is not, as some have imagined, respect for the family of Genghiz which has prevented the assumption of the titles he bore, since the same deference has been paid at all times

even in ages before the Mongols, to the "Celestial Khan," by the sovereigns of Heung-noos and other Tartar tribes; it is rather the respect which all these barbarians cherish towards the name of that great civilized nation, with which they are accustomed to associate ideas of wealth, power, and splendour, and, as it were, a natural and indisputable superiority.

IV.

Under the Sung Dynasty.

In the enumeration of the magistracies created by the Sung emperors, to regulate the relations of China with foreign nations, we find the institution, or rather the re-establishment, of the Board of *Hung-loo-seth*, which took cognizance of all matters relating to embassies from "barbarians." In that office were determined the titles to be given to their princes, the arrangements respecting the tribute brought by ambassadors, the presents given in return, and the honours paid to them on their arrival and departure. Persons were also attached to this board, whose duty it was to obtain information respecting the extent of the country from whence the ambassadors came, its distance from China, its mountains and rivers, the manners and even the costume of its inhabitants, which were carefully drawn and described. Besides this board, there was another, called *Le-pin-yuen*, part of the functions of which was to regulate the exchanges or commercial treaties, and, by natural consequence, to translate the letters of credence, and other official acts written in the languages of the Hwuy-hoo, the Too-fan or Tibetans, the Tang-heang, or people of Tangut, the Joo-che, &c. These institutions, and some others of a like kind, do not prove, as might be supposed, that the Chinese had, under this dynasty, extensive relations with foreigners. What are disguised under the pompous name of embassies, were commercial negociations, and those with people near at hand. Amongst the offices under this dynasty, we do not find those of Commandant in Tartary, or Governor of the West. Even during the time when this dynasty possessed the whole of China, it had never that extent of power, in the west, which, at other epochs, conducted the arms of the Chinese thither, and led them into distant wars. Occupied on their own frontiers by broils with the Tartars of the north and east, they suffered them to encroach insensibly upon the territory of the empire, and in the end were reduced to the southern provinces, which the Mongols subsequently wrested from them. It was a powerful diversion, and a great obstacle to conquest, to have to resist perpetually the Khitats, who had subdued half of northern China, as well as the Joo-che, who destroyed the power of the Khitats, and became still more formidable to the Sungs. But, independently of these continual attacks, which, by turning the attention of the Chinese towards the northern frontier, prevented them from meditating any aggrandizement in the west, there was another obstacle on that side, which cut off, as it were, the communication of China with Western Tartary. I refer to the kingdom of Tangut, which was formed, about the beginning of the tenth century, in the country to the north-east of Tibet, around the Blue Sea, and in those parts which adjoin Shen-se and Tartary; which opposed a firm barrier against an union, real or apparent, between any part of Tartary with what remained of the Chinese empire.

I have no doubt that the Khitats, the emperors of the dynasty of Or, and the Tangutians, when carrying their arms and extending their dominion towards the centre of Asia, have been mistaken for Chinese; and it must have been so with respect to the first, since the name of *Khitat* was given, subsequently, by the Tartars to the Chinese, and passed to the west, where it gave

rise to the name of *Cathay*. The two other nations possessed Chinese provinces, as well as the Khitats; their princes had in their service many civil and military officers who were natives of those provinces, and all their institutions were regulated after those of China.

This would suffice to induce us to inquire the western limits of their possessions; but, unhappily, Chinese writers, though attentive to what respects the history of their own country and princes, have little desire to collect facts, either historical or geographical, regarding dynasties and nations they consider wholly foreign to them, and without any relation with them, except those which result from the temporary usurpation of some portions of the territory of the empire. The Mongols are the only exception on this point, because their princes, although foreigners by origin, having possessed the whole of China, are regarded as having been legitimate emperors. Moreover, the historians, in relating at great length the events of their reign in China, are very brief in respect to their relations with the foreigners. I speak of those who have conformed to the system generally adopted, and whose works have been admitted into the great bodies of history which are regarded as authentic: this does not imply that we may not find in particular chronicles, the lives of Mongol princes, and other works lightly esteemed by the literati, interesting details respecting events which have transpired in the East.

V.

Under the Tang Dynasty.

The emperors of the Tang dynasty, on becoming peaceful possessors of the empire, established in the four frontier provinces, namely, Kwan-neë, in Ho-pih, Lung-yeou and Ling-nan, governors-general, whose duty it was to watch the foreign kingdoms. These governors had under them lieutenant-governors and various officers, some of whom belonged to the Board of Rites, others to that of War. Amongst the latter were persons whose business it was to make inquiries respecting the geography, the manners and customs, of foreign nations, and to collect their portraits, in their appropriate costume. The brilliant part which this dynasty acted in Asia would lead us to expect that we should find in its memoirs numerous historical and geographical materials. On perusing the different portions of the *Tang-shoo*, the result rather exceeds this expectation than disappoints it.

Confining ourselves to the countries situated to the west of China, whose progressive union caused the western frontiers of the empire to recede; of the four provinces just named, there is but one whose position can bear upon our researches. This is the province of Lung-yeou, which corresponds with the principal part of the modern provinces of Shen-se and Sze-chuen. This province was at first pretty nearly confined within the limits formed by the first great curve of the Yellow River. Subsequently, the cities and territories of Leang-chow, Sha-chow, Kwa-chow, Kan-chow, and Soo-chow, were united thereto, which took place between the years 619 and 622. The country of Ygoor or Kamul was included in 632, under the name of *Y-chow*, and that of Toorfan or Kaou-chang in 640, under the name of Se-chow.

The incursions which the Turks continued to make in those parts of Tartary which had become provinces of the empire, drew upon them armies, whose advance was accelerated, and their success promoted, by the disunions which existed amongst the different khans. In the year 657, the possessions of the Chinese in these parts had become so large as to require the establishment of a governor-general of the western country, the seat of whose government was

fixed, in the first instance, at Ho-loo-se, and afterwards removed into the country of Kaou-chang or Toorfan. Under divers titles, the Chinese officers who were sent thither administered, in the name of the Tang emperors, all the states situate between China and Persia, until the year 787, when the general revolt of the western and northern countries wrested from the Chinese all their acquisitions in Tartary. Since that period, many of these countries have submitted anew, and have replaced themselves under Chinese rule. But the historians avow that this submission was not real, and was restricted, in regard to several tribes, to receiving certain officers amongst them, who exercised no authority. This admission would prove, were it necessary, that such was not the case in the former submission. But the continuance of Chinese armies in Great Bukharia, the details which history has preserved respecting the administration of those remote countries, the alliances contracted, the succours and protection demanded by the princes of the country, on more than one occasion, from the "celestial khan," against the Arabians, with many other circumstances, leave no room for doubt that the Chinese power was in fact pushed as far as the Caspian Sea in the latter part of the seventh and the early part of the eighth centuries.

By "real power," I do not understand that the Chinese administered these vast countries themselves,—that they removed all their sovereigns in order to replace them with officers of the empire. It is certain only that the princes of these countries acknowledged themselves vassals of the Tangs; that they received from them the investiture of their principalities, with patents, seals, and other symbols of dignity; that they allowed their states to be distributed, in the Chinese manner, into *foo*, *chow*, and *hëen*, or districts of the *first*, *second*, and *third* orders; that each district received a Chinese name, under which it was inscribed in the imperial registers. All these princes had, besides, titles, which denoted their subjection, and the name of their states was even changed, conformably to the custom of the Chinese from time immemorial, which is their form of taking possession.

Pa-me is the Chinese name given to this kind of feudatory states, where the prince is governor by virtue of the imperial patent, though they are not allowed to retain the original name, and are more properly under the protection than the rule of the empire. The number of these *pa-me* became considerable when Tae-tsung had subjected nearly all the Turkish tribes. The cities and states of Tartary, to which these tribes had given princes, and on which they had imposed their yoke, passed, of course, under that of the victor, and the Turkish conquests were thus made for the Chinese. The grandees received the title of *too-too-foo*, which may be rendered 'governor,' and the princes (whom the Chinese abstained from terming "kings"), that of *too-too-foo-seih*, which corresponds with that of 'viceroy,' and was declared hereditary. The tribute imposed upon them did not fall into the general treasury, but were paid into that of the respective governors-general. Without adverting to the *pa-me* of the north, east, and south, we will merely remark that, amongst those attached to the province of Lung-yeou, there were 51 *foo* and 198 *chow*, in which were included the different tribes of Turks, of Hwuy-hoo, of Tangutians, of Too-koo-hwăn, as well as the people of the country afterwards called Bishbalik, Khoten, Yarkand, Cashgar, the Tartars on the west of the Yellow River, and the sixteen western kingdoms, in which are usually comprehended the different states of Great Bukharia.

In proceeding from east to west, we find, in the first place, four military possessions occupied by the Chinese, under several preceding dynasties, con-

taining 34 *chow*, namely, Kwuy-tsze (or Bish-balik), established in 646; Pe-sha, formerly a dependency of Khoten; Yan-ke, or Yarkand, a government erected in 644, in the place of the kingdom of Yarkand; and Soo-le, or Cash-gar, founded by uniting Soo-le to the empire, in 635.

The countries situated beyond these four military stations were divided into sixteen *foo* and seventy-two *chow*. In 661, the sixteen kings, whose states were situated between Khoten and Tokharistan, and Persia, were honoured with the title of 'governor' (*too-too-foo*). The ninety-eight districts of the first and second order, placed under their government, were subdivided into 110 *këen*; there were likewise 126 *keun*, or 'camps,' in which Chinese troops were cantoned. The following were the names of the governments:—

1. Tokharistan, to which the Chinese gave the name of the Yuy-she, who inhabited that country towards the close of the second century B.C., when the Chinese first discovered it. The seat of government was A-hwan. Dependent upon it were twenty-six *chow*.
2. The government of the Getes (*Ya-ta*), called by the Chinese *Ta-han*. It was established in the city of Ho-lo, and commanded fifteen *chow*.
3. The third was established in Ko-ta-lo-che, and received from the Chinese the name of the ancient inhabitants, Teaou-che, or Tajiks. Its seat was Foo-faou-se-tëen, and it commanded nine *chow*.
4. This replaced the kingdom of Ho-soo, and was established, under the name of Tëen-ma, in the city of Soo-man. It had but two districts.
5. Kabul; chief-place the city of Koo-too-she-yaou-sha.
6. This, which received from the Chinese the name of Seou-sëen, was substituted for the kingdom of Ke-pin (or Kandahar), and was established in the city of Ko-he, with ten *chow*.
7. Sëë-fung, established in the kingdom of Che-ching, in the city of Lo-lan, had four *chow*.
8. In the kingdom of She-han-na, under the title of government of To-pan, had one *chow*.
9. That of Ke-sha, in the kingdom of Hoo-she-këen, at Ka-me-she, commanded two districts.
10. That of Koo-me, in the kingdom of Ta-moo, had only one.
11. Lin-fang, in the kingdom of Ou-la-ko, at the city of Mo-ko, had none.
12. Kwăn-heu, in the kingdom of To-le-këen, at the city of Te-paou-na, had none.
13. Che-pa, in the kingdom of Keu-me, at the city of Chŭh-sĭh, had none.
14. This was in the country of Hoo-me-to, at the city of Moo-lŭh: it commanded one *chow*.
15. The *wang-ting*, or 'royal residence,' in the county of Këaou-yuy-te-këen, at the city of Poo-sĭh.
16. That of Persia, in the city of Tse-ling, in the kingdom of Persia.

The lieutenant-general of the west had the superintendence of all these governments.

[*To be concluded next month.*]

PERSIAN POETRY.

No. I.—Hafiz.

رونق عهد شبابست دگر بستان را
میرسد مژدهٔ گل بلبل خوش الحان را

The ode of Hafiz, of which the above are the initial verses,* is much admired, and a translation of it has been several times attempted. The three versions, or rather paraphrases, which follow,—by Nott, by Richardson, and by a writer, under the signature of Sadig, in the *Bengal Hurkaru*, when that newspaper was conducted by Dr. Gilchrist, may serve to show how difficult it is to catch the meaning of Persian poetry, and perhaps to make the mere English reader doubt whether, when caught, the prize is worth the trouble of pursuit. There is, however, a charm in Hafiz's poetry, which the initiated only know, and which no vulgar tongue can express: "*Balanter az een zubaun, zubaun-i-deegur-ust;*" "*Sirr-i-ghum-i-ishgra beiaun-i-deegur ust;*" or, in plain English, "Love has a language of its own."

Nott.

The youthful season's wonted bloom
Renews the beauty of each bower,
And to the sweet-song'd bird is come
Glad welcome from its darling flower.

If to the painted youth that grows
On perfumed plains, thou Gale shouldst strove!
Then greet the Cypress, greet the Rose,
Say that the Basil shares our love.

Would she who crowns our bowl with wine,
Fairest of unbelieving maids!
For me in all her beauty shine;
Slave-like, I'd kiss the ground she treads.

Much, much I hate the scoffing crew,
Who mock the joys our cups afford:
Let them unfeigned devotion show
At rites that crown the festive board.

O ask not alms at Fortune's gate,
But from her hated temple fly:
She gives her goblet's poisoned bait,
She bids thee drink—then bids thee die.

* The ode is the fifth of the letter ا, in the edition of Hafiz printed at Calcutta, 1791.

Two little handfuls of strew'd earth
To build thy last abode suffice;
Then where the use, or what the worth,
Of mansions tow'ring to the skies?

O'er Egypt, Moon of Canaan reign!
On that fair land thy moon must shine:
Break slavery's ignoble chain,
Thy prison quit—a throne is thine.

But what portends that scatter'd hair,
Whose curious braids late deck'd thy head:
Why to the perfumed wanton air
Thy much-diffusing tresses spread?

Thou nymph, whose moon-like forehead bears
An arch as pure as amber bright,
Why for thy captive spread new snares,
Why in his torment still delight?

Then quaff thy wine, drive sorrow hence;
But, Hafiz, as in some we see,
Make not the Coran a pretence,
To cover deeper infamy.

RICHARDSON.

With sullen pace stern Winter leaves the plain,
And blooming Spring trips gaily o'er the meads:
Sweet Philomel now swells her plaintive strain,
And her lov'd rose his blushing beauties spreads.

O zephyr, whilst you waft your gentle gale,
Fraught with the fragrance of Arabia's groves,
Breathe my soft wishes through yon bloomy vale,
Tell charming Leila how her Poet loves!

O for one heavenly glance from that dear maid!
How could my raptur'd heart with joy rebound!
Down to her feet I'd lowly bend my head,
And with my eye-brows sweep the hallow'd ground.

Could those stern fools, who steal Religion's mask,
And rail against the sweet delights of love,
Fair Leila see, no paradise they'd ask,
But for her smiles renounce the joys above.

Trust not in Fortune, vain delusive charm!
Whom wise men shun and only fools adore;
Oft while she smiles, fate sounds the dread alarm;
Round flies her wheel—you sink to rise no more.

Ye rich and great, why rear those princely domes?
Those heaven-aspiring towers why proudly raise?
Lo, whilst triumphant all around you blooms,
Death's woful angel numbers out your days.

Sweet tyrant, longer in that flinty breast
Lock not thy heart—my bosom is its throne;
Here let the timid charming flutterer rest,
Here feast on joys to vulgar souls unknown.

But ah! what means that fiercely rolling eye,
Those painted locks which scent the ambient air?
Now my fond hopes in wild disorder fly;
Low droops my love, a prey to black despair.

Those charming brows, arch'd like the heavenly bow,
Arm not, O gentle maid, with such disdain:
Drive not a wretch, already sunk full low,
Hopeless to mourn his never-ceasing pain!

But to the fair no longer be a slave,
Drink, Hafiz,—revel,—all your cares unbend,
And boldly scorn the mean dissembling knave,
Who makes religion every vice defend.

SADIG.

Now the spring-time of youth all the meadows disclose,
To the Boolbool sweet tidings are sent from the Rose:
Now, ravishing Breeze,
As you pass through the trees,
Bear my welcome to every flower that blows.

Ah! would my fair Guebre so gaily but smile,
I would sweep with my eyebrows her footsteps the while:
Then drive not, O thou
With the amber-like brow,
To despair a poor heart that's o'erflowing with bile.

I fear that those zealots who rail me for this,
Yet would give up their law to partake of my bliss:
Then let the dogs bark,
Do but thou be my ark,
And like Noah I take not a deluge amiss.

Leave Fortune's abode, nor her favours request,
She's a treacherous hostess that poisons her guest;
Say, architect, why
Dost thou travel so high?
Cold clay is thy wages, and there thou must rest.

My Fair, seize the day; like the Israelite boy,
Leave the prison for court—and thy empire be joy:
While Hafiz's song,
Is, drink the night long,
But make not religion, like some, a decoy.

The literal translation of one of the stanzas is this: "O, my moon of Canaan, the throne of Egypt is thine. It is now time that you bid adieu to your prison." It will be observed how much the translators have varied in their several paraphrases of it; but none of them appear to have taken it in its true and mystical sense. By the "moon of Canaan," the Soofee bard typifies his own soul; and by the "throne of Egypt," the realms of Paradise. Having, in preceding stanzas, described the vanity of sublunary enjoyments, and remarked, that in a few fleeting years a handful of earth will be all we possess, he considers the world to be no better than a prison; and, addressing his immortal spirit, under the name of Abraham's beloved son, who, like it, had suffered the horrors of a dungeon, carries on the allusion by comparing the kingdom of Heaven to the kingdom of Egypt, to the possession of which Joseph was raised after his release, and exclaims, "O my soul, a blessed mansion awaits you in Eden; now burst your fetters of clay, and soar above all low-born cares." In support of the above view, Herbelot (art. *Joseph*) gives the following interpretation: "O Lune, ou splendour de la terre de Chanaan, le trone de l'Egypte vous est preparé et vous attend: il est donc désormais temps que vous disiez adieu à la prison;" and he adds: "L'Interprête Turc de ce poète dit qu'il faut entendre par ce Joseph si éclatant, l'âme fidèle éclairée des lumières divines, laquelle est destinée à la possession du royaume de Dieu, dont elle ne peut cependant jouir pleinement, qu'elle ne soit dégagée des ténèbres des choses sensibles, et délivrée de la prison du corps."

FARCY KHAN.

BON-MOT OF MAHOMET.

THE best and greatest of men (may God shed upon him copious benedictions!) was fond of an occasional joke, but when, in his holy sayings, a facetious remark escaped him, it was never other than the truth, though expressed in an adroit and indirect manner. It is related that, one day, he said to an aged female, "At the resurrection, no old woman will be admitted into Paradise." The female, in great distress, exclaimed: "Prophet of God, what have we poor old women done that we should be excluded from the felicity of entering Paradise?" The chosen of God (may heavenly blessings rest upon him!) smiled, and, withdrawing the veil of rubies which covered the pearls of his teeth, said, "The Creator (to whom be glory!) will make every old woman young again, and will then conduct her into Paradise."*

* *Analectæ* from Arabian authors, *Journ. Asiat.* February 1835.

VISIT TO THE ANKOY TEA-DISTRICT.

The *Journal* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, for February last, contains the following memorandum of an excursion to the tea-hills, which produce the description of tea known in commerce under the designation of Ankoy tea; by G. J. Gordon, Esq.

"Having been disappointed in my expectations of being enabled to visit the Bohea hills, I was particularly anxious to have an opportunity of personally inspecting the tea-plantations in the black-tea district of the next greatest celebrity, in order to satisfy myself regarding several points relative to the cultivation, on which the information afforded by different individuals was imperfect or discordant. Mr. Gutzlaff, accordingly, took considerable pains to ascertain for me, from the persons who visited the ship, the most eligible place for landing, with the view of visiting the Ankoy hills; and Hwuy-Taou bay was at length fixed upon as the most safe and convenient, both from its being out of the way of observation of any high Chinese functionaries, who might be desirous of thwarting our project, and from its being equally near the tea-hills, as any other part of the coast at which we could land. As laid down in the map of the Jesuits, there is a small river, which falls into the head of this bay, by which we were told we should be able to proceed a good part of our way into the interior. In order to make ourselves as independent as possible of assistance from the people, we resolved to dispense with every article of equipment which was not necessary for health and safety. The weather had for some days been comparatively cold, the thermometer falling to 55° at sunrise, and not getting higher than 66° during the day; so that warm clothing not only became agreeable, but could not be dispensed with during the nights; arms for our defence against violence from any quarter, formed likewise a part of our equipments, and, trusting to money, and Mr. Gutzlaff's intimate knowledge of the language and of the people, for the rest, we left the ship on the morning of Monday, 10th November, proceeding in the ship's long-boat towards the head of the bay, where the town of Hwuy-Taou is situated.

"The party in the boat consisted of Mr. Gutzlaff, Mr. Ryder, (second-officer of the *Colonel Young*), Mr. Nicholson, late quarter-master of the *Water Witch*, and myself, one native servant and eight lascars. The wind being unfavourable, we made rather slow progress by rowing, but taking for our guidance the masts of some of the junks which we observed laying behind a point of land, we pulled to get under it, in order to avoid the strength of the ebb tide, which was now setting against us. In attempting to round the point, however, we grounded, and soon found that it was impossible to get into the river on that side, on account of sand-banks, which were merely covered at high-water, and that it was necessary to make a considerable circuit seaward to be able to enter. This we accomplished, but not till I A.M. At this time, a light breeze fortunately springing up, we got on very well for some time, but were again obliged to anchor, at ½ past 2, from want of water. As the tide rose, we gradually advanced towards the town of Hwuy-Taou, till we came to one of those bridges, of which there are several along the coast, that extend over wide sand-flats that are formed at the mouths of the rivers. These bridges are constructed of stone piers, with slabs of stone laid from pier to pier, some extending over a space of twenty-five feet and upwards, and others being from fifteen to twenty-feet space. As the length of this bridge cannot be less than three-quarters of a mile, the whole is very striking as a work of great labour,

if not exhibiting either much skill or beauty. We were informed, by some boat-people, that we should not find water to carry us beyond the bridge; but, observing some tall masts on the other side, we resolved on making the experiment, and pushing on as far as we could. It was almost dark when we passed under the bridge, and we had not proceeded far when we were again aground. This, however, we attributed to our unacquaintance with the channel, and as the tide floated us off, we continued advancing, notwithstanding the warning of a friendly voice from the bridge, that entreated us to return to the town, promising us comfortable quarters, and a guide, &c. Being rather distrustful of the motives for this advice, however, we proceeded for some time longer, but at length found it impossible to proceed farther, the ebb having at the same time commenced. We therefore spread an awning, and prepared to make ourselves as comfortable as possible for the night. The day had been the warmest we had experienced for a month past; but the night was very cold, and our boats, as may be imagined, far from commodious for so many people.

"At day-light, we found that there was not six inches of water in any part of the channel, and from the boat we stepped at once upon dry sand. The survey from the bank showed us plainly that it would be impossible to proceed any farther by water. We accordingly prepared to march on foot, taking with us three lascars who might relieve each other in carrying our cloak-bag of blankets and great coats, as well as some cold meat. We ordered the people to prepare a meal as fast as possible, intending to make a long stretch at first starting, and Mr. Nicholson was directed to remain in charge of the boat with five lascars, to move her down under the bridge on the return of the flood, and there to wait our return for four or five days. Crowds of people now began to collect round the boat, moved by mere curiosity. Mr. Gutzlaff induced some of them to get ducks and fowls for the use of the boat's crew, and, strange to say, prevailed on one man to become our guide, and on two others to undertake to carry our baggage, as soon as we should be a little farther off from the town and out of the way of observation.

"After a little, an old gentleman made his appearance on a chair, who proved to be the head-man of the town: he inquired whence we came and whither we were going, which we freely told him. With these answers he seemed perfectly satisfied, probably from finding them correspond with what he had been already told by some of the people with whom we had communicated on the subject, in seeking information and assistance. He measured our boat with his arms, but offered us no obstruction nor even remonstrance. We observed him, however, after he had interrogated us, sending off two or three messengers in different directions, which made us the more anxious to be off. It was, however, past 9 o'clock before Mr. Ryder had completed his arrangements for the boat's crew, and the sun was already powerful. We were soon joined by our guide and the coolies, and our cavalcade winding along the foot-paths, which are the only roads to be met with, made an imposing appearance. Mr. Gutzlaff and the guide led the way, followed by a lascar with a boarding-pike; next came the baggage, attended by a lascar similarly armed. I followed with pistols and attended by a lascar armed with a cutlass, and Mr. Ryder, carrying a fowling-piece and pistols, brought up the rear.

"Skirting the town of Hwuy-Taou, we proceeded in a N.N.E. direction, at a moderate pace, for an hour and a-half, when we stopped at a temple, and refreshed ourselves with tea. Nothing could be more kind or more civil than the manners of the people towards us hitherto, and if we could have procured conveyance here, so as to have escaped walking in the heat of the day, loaded

as we were with heavy woollen clothes, we should have had nothing further to desire; as it was, my feet began already to feel uncomfortable from swelling, and, after another hour's marching, I was obliged to propose a halt till the cool of the evening. Fortunately, we found, however, that chairs were procurable at the place, and we accordingly engaged them at a half-dollar each. These were formed in the slightest manner, and carried on bamboo poles, having a cross-bar at the extremities, which rested on the back of the bearer's neck, apparently a most insecure as well as inconvenient position; but, as the poles were at the same time grasped by the hands, the danger of a false step was lessened. We had not advanced above a mile and a-half before the bearers declared they must eat, and to enable them to do so they must get more money. With this impudent demand we thought it best to comply, giving them an additional real each. After an hour's further progress, we were set down at a town near the foot of the first pass which we had to cross. There the bearers clamorously insisted on an additional payment before they would carry us any further. This we resisted, and by Mr. Gutzlaff's eloquence gained the whole of the villagers, who crowded round us, to join in exclaiming against the attempted extortion. Seeing this, the rogues submitted and again took us up. Mr. G. mentioned that, while we were passing through another village, the people of which begged the bearers to set us down that they might have a look at us, they demanded 100 cash as the condition of compliance. The country through which we passed swarmed with inhabitants, and exhibited the highest degree of cultivation, though it was only in a few spots that we saw any soil which would be deemed in Bengal tolerably good; rice, the sweet potatoes, and sugar-cane, were the principal articles of culture.

"We had now to ascend a barren and rugged mountain, which seemed destined by nature to set the hand of man at defiance; yet, even here, there was not a spot where a vegetable would take root, that was not occupied by at least a dwarf-pine, planted for the purpose of yielding fire-wood and a kind of turpentine; and, wherever a nook presented an opportunity of gaining a few square-yards of level ground, by terracing, no labour seems to have been spared to redeem such spots for the purpose of rice-cultivation. In ascending the pass, we soon came to places where it was difficult for our bearers to find a footing, and where they had consequently to pick out their steps as they advanced. To assist themselves, they gave the chair a swinging motion, with which they kept time in raising their feet.

"This was far from agreeable, and the first impression felt was, that it was done merely to annoy; but we very soon saw that the object was different. The highest point of the pass I should conjecture to be about 1,200 feet above the plain, and the descent on the north side to be nearly equal to the ascent from the south, say 1,000 feet. At half-past four, we arrived at a rather romantic valley, which was to be our halting-place for the day. We proposed to the bearers to carry us on another stage next day, but for this they had the impudence to ask five dollars per chair. This, of course, we would not listen to for a moment, and were afterwards happy that we got rid of such rascals, as good bearers and on moderate terms were procurable at the place. The name of this village is Lung-tze-kio. It seems once to have been a place of greater importance than now, exhibiting marks of dilapidation and decay. Even the foot-path over the pass must have been at one time an object of attention, as we found in several places the remains of a sort of pavement, and of bridges which were now nearly destroyed. The inn at which we stopped afforded as few and mean accommodations as could well be imagined; but we were able

to get some fowls deliciously grilled, on which, with the aid of sweet potatoes, and of the salt beef which we brought with us we made a most hearty repast. Among the people who came to see us at the inn, was a very respectable-looking young man, a student, who won Mr. Gutzlaff's heart by asking him for instruction in religion. Unfortunately, the whole contents of a box of religious tracts and other books had been distributed in the morning, and Mr. G. was unable to supply him with any. The request was no doubt prompted by the report of the people who had accompanied us, and who had themselves partaken of Mr. G.'s liberality before they volunteered. This young man strongly recommended us to alter our course, magnifying the distance of Twa-Bo, to which we were bound, to 100 *li* or 30 miles, and telling us, that at the distance of 40 *li* or 12 miles to the S.W., we should find tea-plantations of a very superior description. The exaggeration of the distance led me to suspect the accuracy of the information in other respects, and I had heard enough of contradictory evidence already, not to be swayed by it in the present instance.

" Nov. 12th.—Got into our chairs at a quarter past six A.M., and proceeded along a narrow rugged dell to a town, called Koe-Bo. Several nice-looking hamlets were seen on the way. The people were engaged in reaping the rice, which seemed heavy and well-filled in the ear. In several places, I observed that they had taken the pains to tie clumps of rice-stalk together for mutual support. Sugar-cane is bound in the same way, and, for additional security, the outside canes are mutually supported by diagonal leaves, which serve at the same time to form them into a kind of fence. The leaves are not tied up round the stalks, as in Bengal; the cane is slender, white, hard, and by no means juicy or rich; yet, bating the black fungus powder, which is very prevalent, their surface is healthy, and close growing in a remarkable degree.

" We arrived at Koe-Bo at eight o'clock, and finding we could get water conveyance for part of the way on which we were proceeding, we engaged a boat for that purpose. After a hearty breakfast, we embarked at 10 A.M., amidst crowds of people, who covered the banks of the river at the ghát. On inquiry, we found that the river, on which we were proceeding in a W.N.W. course, was the same which we passed at Gan-Ke-Luyu, and flowed to Suen-chee-foo. The boat was large, but light, and, being flat-bottomed, drew very little water. The stream was so shallow, that it was only by tracing the deepest part of the channel, from side to side of its bed, that we were able to advance at all. This was done by poling. In several places, the stream was deepened by throwing up little banks of sand, so as to confine its course within a channel merely wide enough for the boats to pass through. I estimate the width from bank to bank at 200 yards, and should judge from the height at which sugar is cultivated above the level of the present surface, that the greatest depth in the rainy season does not exceed ten feet. Being entirely fed by mountain-torrents, its rise must be often very sudden, but I did not observe any traces of devastation in its course. Its name, *Gan-ke*, or 'peaceful stream,' is probably derived from this circumstance; the valley on each side seemed well cultivated, the banks being principally occupied by sugar-cane. At every village the people poured out as usual to see us, vying with each other in marks of civility and kindness. The day, however, becoming very hot, we took shelter from the sun under the roof of the boat, to the disappointment of many, who waded through the water to gratify themselves with a sight of the strangers. Coming at last to a high bank, close to a populous town, they actually offered the boatmen 400 cash if he would bring us to; and

on his refusal, the boys began pelting the boat with clods and stones. On this Mr. Gutzlaff went on deck to remonstrate, and Mr. Ryder to intimidate with his gun. Betwixt both, the effect was instantaneous, and the seniors of the crowd apologised for the rude manner in which the boys had attempted to enforce the gratification of their curiosity.

" We had been in vain all yesterday and to-day looking out for a glimpse of tea-plantations on some of the rugged and black-looking hills close in view; though, at almost every place where we halted, we were assured that such were to be found hard by. At three P.M. we reached a town, near the foot of the pass, by which we were to reach Taou-ee, the place of our destination. There we proposed selling our gold, which, for the sake of lightness, I had brought with me in preference to silver, not doubting that I should find little difficulty in exchanging it at its proper relative value whenever required. In this, however, we had been disappointed at our last abode, and we were therefore much vexed at learning from our conductors that the inhabitants of Aou-ee were of such a character that the less we had to do with them, and the shorter our stay amongst them, the better. Some proof of this we had as we were stepping on shore, being for the first time rudely questioned as to our destination and object, and why we had come armed; our reply to the latter query being, that we had armed ourselves with the resolution of resisting violence should it be offered by robbers or others, we were allowed to pass quietly on. The hill we had now to ascend was more rugged, and in some places more abrupt, than that over which we were first carried; and, though we had set out at three o'clock, the sun had set long before we came to the end of our journey. The moon was unfortunately obscured by clouds, so that nothing could be more unpleasant than the unfortunate *hits* our toes were constantly making against stones, and the equally unfortunate *misses*, where an unexpected step downwards made us with a sudden jerk throw our weight on one leg. At length, we reached a village at the further end of the pass, the inhabitants of which were so kind as to light us on the remainder of our way, by burning bundles of grass, to the imminent danger of setting fire to their rice-fields, now ripe for the sickle. Arrived at Taou-ee, we were hospitably received by the family of our guide, and soon surrounded by wondering visitors.

" Mr. Gutzlaff speedily selected one or two of the most intelligent of them, and obtained from them ready answers to a variety of questions regarding the cultivation of the plant. They informed him that the seed now used for propagating the plant was all produced on the spot, though the original stock of this part of the country was brought from Waee-shan; that it ripened in the tenth or eleventh month, and was immediately put into the ground where it was intended to grow, several being put together into one hole, as the greater part was always abortive; that the sprouts appeared in the third month after the seeds were put into the ground; that the holes into which the seeds were thrown are from three to four inches deep, and that, as the plants grow, the earth is gathered up a little round their root; that leaves are taken from the plants when they are three years old, and that there are from most plants four pluckings in the year. No manure is used, nor is goodness of soil considered of consequence, neither are the plants *irrigated*. Each shrub may yield about a *tael* of dry tea annually (about the twelfth of a pound). A *mow* of ground (240 square paces) may contain 300 or 400 plants. The land-tax is 300 cash (720 to a dollar) per *mow*. The cultivation and gathering of the leaves being performed by families without the assistance of hird labourers, no rate of wages

can be specified; but as the curing of the leaf is an art that requires some skill, persons are employed for that particular purpose, who are paid at the rate of one dollar per pecul of fresh leaf, equal to five dollars per pecul of dry tea. The fire-place used is only temporary, and all the utensils as well as fuel are furnished by the owner of the tea. They stated that the leaves are heated and rolled seven or eight times. The green-leaf yields one-fifth of its weight of dry tea. The best tea fetches on the spot 23 dollars per pecul, (133⅓ lbs.), and the principal part of the produce is consumed within the province, or exported in baskets to Formosa. The prevailing winds are north-westerly. The easterly winds are the only winds injurious to the plants. Hoar frost is common during the winter months, and snow falls occasionally, but does not lie long, nor to a greater depth than three or four inches. *The plant is never injured by excessive cold*, and thrives from ten to twenty years. It is sometimes destroyed by a worm, that eats up the pith and converts both stem and branches into tubes; and by a gray lichen, which principally attacks very old plants. The period of growth is limited to six or seven years, when the plant has attained its greatest size. The spots where the tea is planted are scattered over great part of the country; but there are are no hills appropriated entirely to its culture. No ground, in fact, is formed into a tea-plantation that is fit for any other species of cultivation, except, perhaps, that of the dwarf-pine already alluded to, or the *Camellia Oleifera*. Mr. Gutzlaff understood them to say that the plant blossoms twice a-year, in the eighth moon, or September, and again in winter; but that the latter flowering is abortive. In this, I apprehend, there was some misapprehension, as seed of full size, though not ripe, were proffered to me in considerable quantities early in September, and none were found on the plants which we saw. I suspect that the people meant to say that the seeds take eight months to ripen, which accords with other accounts. We wished much to have spent the following day (the 13th) in prosecuting our inquiries and observations at Tawand and its neighbourhood, but this was rendered impracticable by the state of our finances. We had plenty of gold, but no one could be found who would purchase it with silver at any price. We, therefore, resolved on making the most of our time by an early excursion in the morning previous to setting out on our return.

"We accordingly got up at day-break, and proceeded to visit the spot where the plants were cultivated. We were much struck with the variety of the appearance of the plants; some of the shrubs scarcely rose to the height of a cubit above the ground, and those were so very bushy, that a hand could not be thrust between the branches. They were also very thickly covered with leaves, but these were very small, scarcely above ¾ inch in length. In the same bed were other plants, with stems four feet in height, far less branchy and with leaves 1½ to 2 inches in length. The produce of great and small was said to be equal. The distance from centre to centre of the plants was about 4½ feet, and the plants seemed to average about two feet in diameter. Though the ground was not terraced, it was formed into beds that were partly levelled. These were perfectly well dressed as in garden cultivation, and each little plantation was surrounded by a low stone fence, and a trench. There was no shade, but the places selected for the cultivation were generally in the bottoms of hills, where there was a good deal of shelter on two sides, and the slope comparatively easy. I should reckon the site of the highest plantations we visited, to be about 700 feet above the plain; but those we saw at that height, and even less, appeared more thriving, probably from having somewhat

better soil, though the best is little more than mere sand. I have taken specimens from three or four gardens. Contrary to what we had been told the preceding night, I found that each garden had its little nursery, where the plants were growing to the height of four or five inches, as closely set as they could stand; from which I conceive that the tea-plant requires absolutely a *free soil*, *not wet*, and *not clayey*, but of a texture that will retain moisture; and the best site is one not so low as that at which water is apt to spring from the sides of a hill, nor so high as to be exposed to the violence of stormy weather. There is no use in attempting to cultivate the plant on an easterly exposure, though it is sufficiently hardy to bear almost any degree of dry cold.

"By half-past 10 A.M. we set out on our return, in chairs, which we were fortunate enough to procure at this village, and reached the banks of the river at Aou-ee a little before one o'clock. In the first part of our way, we passed by some more tea-plantations on very sterile ground. One in a very bleak situation, with nothing but coarse red sand by way of soil, seemed to be abandoned. Our reception at Aou-ee was much more civil than it had been the preceding day; the people suggested that we should remain there till a boat could be procured. The day, however, being tolerably cool, we crossed the river, and proceeded on foot along its banks to Kre-bo, where we arrived about four P.M. On the road, a man who had seen us endeavouring to sell our gold the day before, told us he believed he could find us a purchaser. Mr. Gutzlaff accordingly accompanied him to the house of a farmer, who, after having agreed to give 18 dollars for 30 dollars' worth of gold, suddenly changed his mind, and said he would only give weight for weight. At Koe-Bo, however, we were more successful, procuring 18 dollars for the same 30 dollars' worth of gold. On the road, the villages poured forth their population as we moved along. At one place they were actually overheard by Mr. Gutzlaff thanking our guides for having conducted us by that road, and proposing to raise a subscription to reward them. At Kre-bo, we learned that some petty officers had been inquiring after us, which frightened our guides, and made us desirous to hasten our return. Having procured chairs, we pushed on accordingly to Koe-ee, our first resting-place, where we arrived about seven P.M., and halted for the night. Next morning, the 14th, we mounted our chairs before day-break, but, after going a little way, the bearers let us down to wait for day-light, and we took the opportunity of going to look at a Chinese play, which was in the course of performance hard by. There were only two actors, but several singers, whose music to our barbarian ears was far from enchanting. Crossing the pass, we met great numbers of people carrying salt in baskets, hung in bangies, as in Bengal; a few with baskets full of the small muscle reared on the mud flats near the place of our landing. After getting into the plain, we took a more direct road for Hwuy-Taou than that by which we had left it. The people forsook their work on the fields, and emptied their numerous villages to gaze at us. As the morning was cold, I wore a pair of dark worsted gloves, which I found excited a good deal of speculation. The general opinion was, that I was a hairy animal, and that under my clothes my skin was covered with the same sort of fur as my hands. In China, gloves are never worn. At length, one more sceptical than the rest resolved to examine the *paw*, and his doubt being thus further strengthened, he requested me to turn up the sleeve of my coat. I did so, at the same time pulling off a glove, to the admiration of the multitude, who immediately set up a shout of laughter at those who had pronounced the strangers of a race half-man and half-baboon. We met some officers in chairs, attended by soldiers

but they offered us no interruption, not even communicating with us. Our bearers, however, easily prevailed on theirs to exchange burthens, each party being thus enabled to direct their course to their respective homes.

"We arrived at Hwuy-Taou before noon, and immediately embarked for the ships, which we reached at three P.M. We learned from Mr. Nicholson that, after our departure, and while the boat was still aground, a number of mandarins came down, and carried off almost every thing that was on board, but the whole was returned after the boat was floated down below the bridge. As we had no explanation of the matter, we concluded that this proceeding might have been intended for the protection of the property from plunder by the people of the town. We found that one of the seed contractors had despatched a quantity of Bohea seeds, arrived during our absence, with a letter stating expectation of being able to send a further supply and to procure cultivators, who would join the ship in the 11th or 12th month. On the same evening, I embarked on the *Fairy*, and reached Lintin on the 17th November, with my tea-seeds, just one week after our landing at Hwuy Taou to explore the Hwuy tea hills.

"I have been more minute in my details of this little expedition than may at first sight appear needful, with the view of showing the precise degree and kind of danger and difficulty attending such attempts. Our expectation was, at leaving the ship, that we should reach the head of the bay by 9 or 10 o'clock A.M., and attain a considerable distance from Hwuy-Taou the same day, and thus have a chance of passing without attracting the notice of any of the Wanfoo, or government officers. Had we waited to ask their permission, it would of course have been refused, and we should have been directed in the most authoritative manner to return to the ship. We were not a little alarmed when aground in the morning, lest the old gentleman who measured our boat should have deemed it his duty to intercept our progress; but we took care to go on with preparations for our march, as if nothing of the kind was apprehended. It is this sort of conduct alone that will succeed in China. Any sign of hesitation is fatal. Had we shown any marks of alarm, every one would have kept aloof for fear of being implicated in the danger which we seemed to dread; on the other hand, a confident bearing, and the testimony borne, by the manner in which we were armed, that we would not passively allow ourselves to be plundered by authority, inspired the like confidence in all those with whom we had to do; for the rest of the narrative shows that from the people left to themselves we experienced nothing but marks of the utmost kindness and good-nature, except, indeed, where money was to be got:—there the Chinese, like the people of other countries, were ready enough to take advantage of the ignorance of strangers; though, with such a fluent command of the language as Mr. Gutzlaff possessed, he was able to save us from much fleecing in that way. I need scarcely add, that no good can result from an attempt to penetrate into the interior of China by a party of foreigners, unless some one of them has at least a moderate facility in expressing himself in conversation with the people."

From the aforegoing account of the plant, it is extremely probable that it might flourish in many parts of Europe. A writer in the *Calcutta Courier* remarks, that the fact that the plant will bear almost any degree of cold, but will not thrive in the Ankoy hills when exposed to an easterly wind, tends very much to confirm the apprehensions that the climate of India would not be found suitable to its cultivation; "for the easterly wind in the district

visited, could only be prejudicial from its heat or moisture or from both combined, which, in all the populous cultivated districts of India, prevail at some period of the year, in a degree probably much greater than in the Ankoy hills."

The introduction of the tea-plant into India has, however, become an object of less importance since the discovery that the plant is indigenous and cultivated for its leaf in Upper Assam, on the confines of our own territory. It is intended to despatch a scientific mission to Assam, at the head of which will be Dr. Wallich, for the purpose of exploring the agricultural and other physical resources of that valuable province. A memorandum of directions for the mission has been drawn up by Mr. Cracroft. He suggests that the deputation should leave Calcutta, in a steamer, on the 1st October, after the rains, reach the station of Chirrapoonjee about the 9th, prosecute their botanical researches until the 1st of November, halting at various points in their journey across to Nunklow; from whence, at that season, they may descend into the valleys between that place and Assam without danger of jungle fever. "The deputation may proceed up the Burhampootur, and pursue their examination of the vegetable products of its banks without any apprehension of suffering from the climate. A geological member, versed in the practice of coal mines, should direct his attention to the position of the coal bed on the lower part of the ascent of the Khasia mountain, particularly near Byrung and Chirrapoonjee—from whence coals may be drawn and conveyed to the plain at a far less expense than from the well-known beds in the immediate neighbourhood of Chirrapoonjee. He should also direct his attention to the very fine white porcelain earth, produced by the decomposition of the feldspar rocks, of the unstratified formations, between Nunklow and the plains of Assam, which appears much superior to the bed of aluminous earth in the neighbourhood of Chirrapoonjee. The coal beds of Upper Assam will also be explored. The washing of the sands of the Burhampootur for gold-dust should not be neglected, though the deputation will be rather too early to observe the process—the spots where the gold-dust is found, are all a little below the mouths of the streams flowing into the Burhampootur from the north."

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—At the meeting on the 4th July, Sir A. Johnston, V.P., took the chair. Several gentlemen were balloted for and elected members of the Society. The officiating secretary read a portion of a paper communicated by Mr. George Earl, being a narrative of that gentleman's voyage from Singapore to the western extremity of the island of Borneo, in 1834.

The voyage was undertaken by Mr. Earl with a view to open and establish a commercial intercourse between the Chinese colonists residing at both those stations. It seems that the Dutch have established, for many years, two factories on the western coast of Borneo, one at the mouth of the river Pontiana, bearing the same name, and the other at Cape Sambas, about ninety miles from Pontiana. The intervening coast is colonized by Chinese settlers, who, owing to their inferiority in navigation to their neighbours, are compelled to forego the advantages arising from their maritime position, although the tract inhabited by them is unusually rich in diamond and gold mines. The

object which Mr. Earl more particularly had in view, was to open a direct trade with the Chinese, without having recourse to either of the Dutch settlements, where the trade is cramped by heavy duties. The cargo he selected consisted of opium, tea, and British piece-goods; he was accompanied by two interpreters, one of whom translated the Tartar vernacular of the Chinese into Malay, and the other translated from Malay into English. Thus provided, he left Singapore on the 1st of March 1834, and on the 12th made the land to the westward of Point Batirblat, whence he the next day proceeded to the mouth of the river Songy Ryah, on which the town of Sinkawan is situated. On his arrival, he was boarded by the captain of a Dutch prao (two of which were cruising at the mouth of the river), who tried in vain to dissuade him from proceeding any farther; he did not, however, use force to prevent Mr. Earl from entering the river, but insisted on going with him, and he accordingly took a seat in Mr. Earl's boat. They soon reached the town of Sinkawan: Mr. Earl at once applied to the Chinese magistrate for permission to open a trade with the inhabitants, and, whilst the authorities were deliberating upon their reply, he walked into the town. He found it consist chiefly of a long narrow street, composed of houses made of wood and thatched. There were several smoking shops, where opium, bang and tobacco are consumed, much resembling the English public-houses. The court-house, where the Chinese magistrate resided, is detached from the town, and surrounded by a low turf-wall, on which several jingals were mounted. On returning thither, Mr. Earl was informed that the magistrate could not of his own authority permit him to trade with the town; but that, if he would wait a few days, a definite answer should arrive from Montrado, a place about thirty-five miles in the interior, where the Chinese governor resided. Mr. Earl, however, determined upon proceeding to Sambas, which he reached in a few days. The Sambas river is about a mile broad at the mouth, and is said to be navigable for ships of considerable burthen for 200 miles, and probably more. The town of Sambas is not situated on the great river, but on a smaller river, which flows into the main one about fourteen miles from its mouth. The Sambas river is said by the Malays to be navigable for canoes to within two days' walk of Borneo Proper. The Dutch have had possession of the fort and town for about eight years, before which time it was a complete nest of pirates. The establishment consists of a resident, a surgeon, two officers and forty rank and file, of whom twenty are Europeans. The day after his arrival, Mr. Earl waited upon the native chief, who is a Malay, and as such is styled sultan; he farms the opium consumed within his territories; no other person is suffered to sell it, as he derives almost the whole of his revenue from it; for, although the gold-mines are within his dominions, yet the Chinese have possession of them, being greatly superior to the Malays in numbers. A few years ago, the Chinese had the upper hand so completely, that the Malay rajah invited the Dutch to settle there and protect him; the consequence is, that he is entirely subjected to them, and can do nothing without the permission of the resident. The dwelling houses are of the most miserable description, most of them being made of wood, built on floating rafts, moored to large posts in the river; the rajah's house is of the same materials, only larger. Mr. Earl visited him, and found him seated on a mat, surrounded by a number of his pangerans or petty rajahs; he seemed to be about fifty years of age, but might appear older than he really was, from his inveterate habit of smoking opium. He asked many questions respecting the English, but refused to give an immediate answer to Mr. Earl's request for permission to trade, it being his habit to

consult his pillow on every affair of importance. Opium-smoking seems to be the prevailing vice at Sambas; the Malays appear to suffer more from its effects than the Chinese, each equally indulging in it.

The island of Borneo has long been celebrated for the Ourang Outang. The natives aver that many of them are upwards of seven feet high, but that it is next to impossible to take an old one. The Dutch surgeon at the fort had a young one, which was about eight months old, and when lying on the ground, a few yards off, it would scarcely be distinguished from a negro child: it was as helpless as an infant.

Domestic animals are scarcely known here; sheep and horses are unknown. The principal food of the natives is rice, and they support themselves by collecting and selling gold dust. The chief revenue of the Dutch arises from a salt monopoly which they enjoy, and which article they import from the island of Madura, off Java. Gold dust and diamonds are the only exports.

After much trouble, Mr. Earl got the resident's permission to dispose of the remaining portion of his cargo at Sinkawan, where he arrived on the 18th of April. The remainder of the paper was reserved for the ensuing meeting.

At the meeting on the 18th, the President, the Right Hon. C. W. Wynn, M.P., took the chair. Several new members were elected, and donations laid upon the table.

The officiating secretary proceeded to read the remainder of Mr. Earl's narrative.

Having arrived at Sinkawan, Mr. Earl found a letter lying for him at the court-house, wherein was contained an invitation from the governor of Montrado to proceed thither, to arrange a plan for trading. Mr. Earl eagerly accepted the offer, in the hope of seeing the gold-mines, and he started at daybreak on the following morning, accompanied by a few attendants. They breakfasted at a town about eight miles from Sinkawan, where the people exhibited extreme astonishment at their appearance. A few miles beyond this place, Mr. Earl observed many trenches, about three feet wide, and from three to fifteen feet deep, which on inquiry proved to be exhausted gold-mines. The soil was of a deep-red colour and appeared poor, yet not incapable of cultivation. They continued to cross similar trenches for the remainder of their journey, which was about six miles. The town of Montrado consists of one street only, about three-quarters of a mile long, through which Mr. Earl and his party proceeded to the governor's house, which was a short distance from the town. He was very courteously received, and had opportunity to inquire into the nature of the government and examine the people. The government, he seems to think, is a pure republic, the strictest equality being maintained throughout the whole population. The country is divided into districts, each of which sends a representative chosen by the votes of the male inhabitants, rich and poor; these functionaries administer justice in their respective districts, and elect the governor, who is endowed with absolute power. The gold mines, which were in work at the period of Mr. Earl's visit, were situated about four miles to the eastward of Montrado. The veins are slender and lie near the surface; the earth containing the metal, being dug up and placed in baskets, is conveyed to the washing-place, where it remains till the dry season, which is the time for washing: this operation employs nearly all the male population. It is conducted upon much the same principles as in the Brazils. The washers consume large quantities of opium: Mr. Earl saw numbers of them lying on a platform-stage, erected for the purpose, smoking the drug through bamboo

pipes: others were lying (having finished their debauch) in a state between lethargy and waking. The gold procured at these mines is thus divided: one-fourth goes to the governor and the representatives, to defray the expenses of government; of the remainder, the washers take two-thirds, and the diggers one-third. But, in general, the whole produce is speculated for by the opium-sellers and merchants, who purchase the shares at a risk before the gold earth is washed; sometimes making an enormous profit, at other times losing. The gold appears, after the process, in particles as fine as sand, and when thoroughly clean it is put up in *ticals*, and enveloped with a stamped paper: the punishment for adulterating the dust, or forging the stamp, is forfeiture of the offender's right hand, which is done on the spot. Mr. Earl did not visit the diamond mines, as they were some distance in the interior; but he was told the veins were similar to those of the gold dust, and at the same depth. He, however, saw many diamonds in the state in which they were dug out of the mines: they were covered with hard clayey incrustations. A person unacquainted with their appearance would suppose them to be mere red pebbles. Mr. Earl observed no temple or house for religious worship at Montrado, though the natives have idols. On his return to Sinkawan, he disposed of his cargo for gold dust.

The president announced that the sessions of the Society for the year 1834–5, were closed, and that those for 1835–6, would commence in December.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Mechanics of Law-Making; intended for the Use of Legislators, and all other persons concerned in the making and understanding of English Laws. By Arthur Symonds, Esq. London, 1835. Churton.

Considering the appetite for act-making, which distinguishes our legislators, evinced in the appalling string of notices which crowd the Commons' vote-paper, and considering the jargonism, to say nothing of the blunders, which disfigures our statutes, it is high time that the Legislature itself should revise the form and system of act-making. What the Legislature has not yet done, an individual has ventured to do, and we think the public are under obligations to Mr. Symonds, for shewing how much more intelligible laws may be made without their present verbiage, and how a better method and arrangement might be introduced into the statute-book. We recommend the work to all legal draughtsmen, stipendiary as well as gratuitous.

The Empress. A novel, by G. Bennett. Two Vols. London, 1835. Smith, Elder and Co.

This novel is of the historical class. The "Empress" is the notorious Agrippina, the mother of Nero. The incidents of the work consist of the intrigues of this woman to raise her son to the empire; the private life of the despicable Claudius Cæsar, his death, the exaltation of Nero, and the poisoning of Britannicus; the closing catastrophe is the assassination of Agrippina herself by the command of her diabolical son.

Perils in the Woods, or the Emigrant Family's Return. London, 1835. E. Wilson.

This is a narrative, adapted to juvenile readers, of the incidents which are supposed to have befallen an emigrant's family in America, related by one of the young emigrants to his young friends, on his return to Old England.

A History of Greece. By the Rev. Connop Thirlwall. Vol. I. Being Vol. LXVIII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1835. Longman and Co. Taylor.

Mr. Thirlwall's work promises to fill up a void, by supplying a concise history of Greece adapted both to scholars and superficial readers. The present volume treats of the ancient geography of Greece, its early history and forms of government. We perceive throughout it the marks of industrious and original research.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

Insolvent Debtors' Court, *Nov.* 22.

In the matter of James Cullen and Robert Browne.—Mr. *Turton* applied, on behalf of the insolvents, to amend an order, by which this matter was adjourned for three months, with an injunction on the insolvents to be in attendance at the expiration of that time. He stated that the order was similar to one passed in the matter of Palmer and Co., but the cases were different, the members of that firm never having been declared entitled to the benefit of the act. It would be inconsistent for the court to declare the insolvents entitled to their discharge under the 38th sec. of the act, and yet order their attendance, from time to time, to whatever date the court might adjourn the hearing.

Sir *J. P. Grant.*—"No doubt, it is most proper that the insolvents should be kept within the jurisdiction of the court until the affairs of the estate are brought to a close."

Mr. *Turton.*—"If they are kept in attendance until the estate is wound up, it is evident, from the very nature of their affairs, that the effect of the order must be an imprisonment for life in this country."

Sir *J. P. Grant.*—"I would not interrupt you, Mr. Turton, but for the purpose of entering my protest against it being supposed that this estate, and others under the control of the Insolvent Court, cannot be wound up within a very short time. I would not wish it to be understood that the court ever contemplated the impossibility of bringing the matters to a close within a short period."

Mr. *Turton* said, he would not at present argue upon that subject. He wished to ask the court whether the insolvents should be called on to be in attendance from day to day, whenever the hearing was adjourned. That such attendance was wholly unnecessary, there could be no doubt, as a subsequent clause in the act enabled the court to call on the insolvents, whenever their examination might be considered necessary. The insolvents had no objection to attend, but he thought it hard that they should be placed in the same situation as the members of the firm of Palmer and Co., who had never been declared entitled to their discharge. If the same order was to extend to the insolvents, to what benefit were they declared entitled? He was instructed by the assignee to apply for an adjournment of the hearing, and to object to that part of the order which required the further attendance of the insolvents. He was also instructed by the insolvents to object to their attendance being included in the order.

Sir *J. P. Grant* said he was not aware of an order to move an adjournment on the part of the assignee.

Mr. *Turton.*—"I move it now."

Sir *J. P. Grant.*—"Why? On what grounds?"

Mr. *Turton* explained that it was the practice of the court to adjourn the hearing, from time to time, so long as the matter was before it, to enable the assignee to declare dividends, or apply for orders or directions regarding the sale of the assets, or the carrying on of the factories. For instance; leave was given by the court to carry on the factories for a certain period, at the expiration of which the assignees must either dispose of the property or apply for the renewal of the order.

Sir *J. P. Grant.*—"I can only say that, if I sit here at the time of the expiration of those orders, it will take a very great inducement to make me grant their renewal."

Mr. *Turton* was not going to enter upon that subject now, but that the factories could not be sold at the present time, unless at a great sacrifice, he was quite satisfied.

Sir *J. P. Grant.*—"I am quite satisfied that the factories ought to be sold for whatever they may fetch. It is contrary to the spirit of this act, and to the bankrupt laws to continue working the factories for an indefinite period, involving the creditors in matters which tend to the benefit of no one but those engaged in carrying them on. I wish the parties concerned to take notice that this is the impression on my mind."

Mr. *Turton* said, as that subject was not before the court, he would not enter into any argument on it. He would now move for an order to adjourn the hearing to that day three months.

Sir *J. P. Grant.*—"Let the motion stand over till next court-day, in order that the assignee may shew the grounds for this application."

Applications to adjourn the hearing were made in the matters of Colvin and Co., and Palmer and Co., and were in like manner directed to stand over.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INSOLVENT ESTATES.

The strong opinion expressed by Sir J. Grant, in the Insolvent Court, on the propriety of closing the accounts of the late firms, as quickly as possible, by an immediate sale of the property, has naturally

called forth some comments from the press. In favour of the principle delivered from the bench, as applied to the present state of things, it may be observed that nearly five years are now elapsed since the first great failure produced those embarrassments in the money-market, which seemed for a time to render it hopeless to obtain the full value for factories, houses, &c.; that it is more than a twelve-month since the last first-rate failure, and not much less since the last of the agency-houses closed its doors. During the whole of this period of five years, opportunity has been given to monied men in India, and to capitalists in Europe, to make their tenders privately and their bids at public sales for these various properties. A speculative demand for Indigo last year very much facilitated the sale of indigo-factories, and many have been sold in consequence thereof. House-property in Calcutta has not been favoured by any similar chance, for it is now pretty well ascertained that such property has permanently declined in value, partly from over-building, partly from the much-reduced price of building-materials, partly from reduction of salaries and of incomes generally, and partly from the adoption of more economical habits. But the low rate of Government-interest has not failed to direct the attention of many towards this mode of investment, and therefore, after so much lapse of time, the plea of unnatural depression can no longer be maintained. Considering also, that not half the factories supported by the late agency-houses now remain under charge of the assignees, and that a large portion of their fixed property and nearly all their commercial assets in the nature of merchandize, have been disposed of, there does not appear to us to be any just cause to apprehend prejudice to the creditors from proceeding to a peremptory sale of the remaining properties by public auction, at certain intervals of time, and with due notice to the public, and with liberty to accept private tenders in the meanwhile.

There is, however, one description of assets which could not be so disposed of without absolute sacrifice. We mean the debts due to the insolvent firms. We do not say that some of these debts may not be sold advantageously in barter for claims or otherwise; but, in the mass, they involve too large a sum for the compass of such small capitalists as our society embraces. This then is the distinction we would draw. Sell all the *property*, and let the attention of the assignees be assiduously given to the gradual recovery of the book-debts. The assignees have now too much the character of merchants and agents themselves, and their attention is so much taken up by the conduct of this dazzling and anxious agency, that they are not likely to bestow enough upon the investigation and recovery of the thousands of just claims which it is their duty to look after.—*Cal Cour., Nov.* 26.

RUNJEET SINGH.

M. Court having obtained an audience, and presented eleven golden *poottees*, his highness told him that report said he had not exerted himself as he ought to have done in the attack upon Peshawur; a circumstance which was not to be expected from a person of his wisdom. The Monsieur replied, that the sirkar's newswriter had made a false statement, and requested his highness would ascertain the truth, adding, "if any thing be proved against me, let me be punished; otherwise let the hand of the person who has misrepresented my conduct be cut off." He then unbuckled his sword, and laid it before the maharaja, saying, as he was not fit for the sirkar's service, he begged his highness would give him his leave. The maharaja, however, assured him that he had no reliance on what the newswriter had written, and that he should be handsomely provided for.

A letter was received from sirdar Dost Mohamud Khan, saying, that as notwithstanding his highness's engagements and promises, and the transmission to him of the nuzzurana, horses, &c. stipulated for, his highness had, in violation of his faith, taken possession of Peshawur, Kohat and Illachee Dhuree, &c., and meditated an attack upon Cabul, he would be constrained to have recourse to hostilities, and that he accordingly intended advancing to give him battle, leaving the issue to the disposal of Providence. On hearing the contents, his highness knit his brows, and despatched a reply, saying, that his brother, Futteh Khan, had before encountered the sirkar's troops, and the result had been more evident than the mid-day sun; that subsequently, when myriads of the Moolkees had assembled and created a commotion, they had in like manner been chastised according to their deserts; and that if he, intoxicated with his late victory over Shah Shooja, now intended to meet the sirkar's forces, he congratulated him on his resolution, and advised him to lose no time in carrying it into execution.

His highness having asked the vakeel of the raja of Puttiala, how the English gentlemen behaved towards his master, the vakeel represented that his master was a dependent of the British Government. The courtiers in attendance took the opportunity to observe, that the English gentlemen never disturbed those who were obedient; but that, at the same time, they never failed to chastise the contumacious.

Mr. L. (Leslie), the European miner, having applied for fourteen maunds of gunpowder to blow up a mine he had prepared, his highness ordered it to be furnished, and on the following morning went to see the mine sprung. The miner had carried the mine under water from a distance of thirty or forty steps from the edge, and having laid a train of powder, set fire to it: the mine blew up, scattering mud and water all about, and leaving a large cavity on the spot. His highness was highly pleased, and bestowed a pair of shawls on him, and told him to procure two or three good miners from Hindoostan. —*Delhi Gaz., Oct.* 29.

Lahore.—His highness having had some conversation with M. Court about the Peshawur territory and the Muchinnee district, the latter represented, that if orders were given, he would bring Cabul under the sirkar's authority; that the Barukzees would not be able to cope with the sirkar's troops. His highness told him to instruct his regiment in the platoon exercise first, according to the English system.

His highness asked M. Court and Dr. Harland, whether the English liked to meet an enemy in the field or in a fort. They replied, they preferred the field. His highness then asked how a mine could be carried to the fort of Cabul, seeing it was situated on a hill, upon which Mr. Leslie suggested his father might be sent for. His highness consented to it, and gave him Rs. 500 to defray the expenses of his father's journey.

His highness told the vakeel of Bawa Bishun Singh, that Captain Wade had intimated, with reference to the family disputes of his constituent, that the eldest son had a right to supremacy over the others, and that the sirkar had advised them to give the management of affairs to their mother, and live in union; but that they would not listen, and were causing much bloodshed by their family broils.—*Ibid., Nov.* 5.

Extract of a letter from Allahabad, dated Nov. 13.—"The vakeel from Runjeet Singh has arrived, and was this morning saluted with thirteen guns from the fort. It is supposed that he will leave this on the 16th. His escort consists of 400 picked men, and certainly finer-looking fellows never carried a musket. None appear to be under six feet, and a great many stand six feet two and six feet three inches. One hundred of them were this morning put through their exercise, which, being according to the French discipline, excited the contempt of our sipahees."

The following is a list of the presents from Runjeet Singh. *For the King of England:* 21 pairs of long shawls; 5 ditto shawl *chuddurs*; 4 pieces ditto *goolbudden*; 3 ditto ditto *alwan*; 2 shawl turbans; 7 ditto *roomals*; 7 ditto *jamewars*; 5 ditto cloak *choogahs*; 4 ditto *doputtahs*; 2 ditto *kudgerees*; 2 ditto *khesses*; 2 ditto *summosahs*; 7 silk *khesses*; 8 pieces silk *goolbuddun*; 4 silk *loonghees*; an ivory bedstead, with all apparatus complete; 2 carpets; 1 shawl tent, without pole; 2 ditto *sayebans*, or awnings; 2 cotton *suttrunjees*; 4 matchlocks; 1 sword; 1 shield; 1 *peshkubz*, or dagger; 1 bow and quiver; 2 suits of steel armour; 2 *kulghees*; 9 *nofas* of musk; 25 maunds of *barah* rice; 1 pair of *bazoobund*, or ornaments for the arm; 1 pearl necklace; plates, cups, &c. made of Lahore silt; 2 *soorahees* and cups. *For the Governor-general.* 11 pairs of long shawls; 4 ditto shawl *chuddurs*; 4 shawl *jamewars*; 6 ditto *roomals*; 3 ditto cloaks, or *choogahs*; 2 ditto turbans; 2 ditto *kudgerees*; 2 ditto *doputtahs*; 2 pieces shawl *goolbuddun*; 2 silk *khesses*; 4 pieces silk *goolbuddun*; 1 silk *loonghee*; 2 ditto *rezyes* and *deohlyes*; 2 carpets; 2 matchlocks; 1 bow and quiver; 1 sword; 1 shield; 1 *kulghee*.

THE REUNIONS.

The first of the series of these entertainments came off with uncommon *éclat* on Monday night. The ball-room of the Town Hall was filled by nine o'clock with a gay and motley assemblage, bent on enjoyment, and apparently sensible of the absence of all formality and unnecessary restraint. After the overture, dancing commenced, and two quadrilles and a waltz were got through most spiritedly; Mrs. Atkinson's notes agreeably filling up the intervals of rest. Then followed the French performance. Those who have seen Waleski and Co. in *Le Mariage Extravagant*, can imagine the mirth inspired by the vaudeville, which divided the evening's entertainments. When the vaudeville was over, dancing was resumed with tenfold alacrity, and kept up till the clock struck twelve, at which hour the stewards, in fulfilment of their painful duty, stopped the musicians as they commenced a quadrille, and pronounced the spell broken. Sorrow and vexation instantly darkened the countenances of cavalier and damosell; but it was of no utility, for the committee had decreed, like the old fairy in *Cinderella*, that there should be no sport after midnight.—*Englishman, Oct.* 29.

HINDU PETITION.

The following is the first paragraph of a native petition to the council, on the subject of Hindu holidays:—

"1st. The country of Hindoosthan was formerly under the government of Hindoo monarchs. The enemies of the Hindoos, the Moosulmans, having become powerful, seized upon the country, and gradually took possession of it. We being ex-

ceedingly weak, were unable to come to the assistance of our sovereigns, and therefore remained inactive. The Moosulmans having obtained possession of the country, began gradually to destroy our religion, and to interrupt the performance of our religious rites; and, with the view of making Hindoos Moosulmans, forced them to partake of forbidden food, and had already begun to make all men of one caste: but divine providence is benevolent. Had it been the will of God that all men should be of one caste, he would have made them so at the beginning; but instead of so doing, he has made various ways of access to him. The Almighty, seeing their injustice, of his own will, and through his appointment, confided this country into your hands. Wherefore we would entreat you to consider that the Moosulmans are your enemies, and the Hindoos your friends; for you subdued the Moosulmans, who are the chief enemies of the Hindoos; which has given so much satisfaction to the Hindoos, that with their bodies, minds, and speech, all Hindoos night and day pray to the Almighty that your government in this land may be perpetual, inasmuch as, till within the last five or six years, no interruption has occurred to the religious works of the Hindoos. But latterly your affection for your Hindoo subjects appears to be weaker, which has filled our minds with the deepest anxiety. It is the duty of a sovereign to regard his subjects with paternal affection, and to preserve their religion. Such is the course pursued in England; for though the people of Ireland profess a different religion, the exercise of it has been secured to them, and they have been advanced to high situations."

SANITARIUMS.

By a G.O. dated 8th October, the sanitarium at Cheera Poonjee is abolished. Rumours have long been afloat, that the very useful establishment at Landour, and from which incalculable benefit has already been derived, is also to be abolished; but we can hardly give credence to the report, or believe that our rulers can really and truly be so heartless, as for a moment to weigh some few thousand rupees against the advantages obtained from the sanitarium at Landour. It would, in fact, be a species of declaration that the pure mountain air was only fit to be breathed by the great and noble of the land, and that the soldier, worn by climate, service, and disease, had no claim to pass between "the wind and their nobility," or participate in a blessing that Heaven intended equally for the benefit of all. If all the advantages that were expected to accrue from the sanitarium have not really been reaped, the main fault lies with the executive, who ordered the buildings to be erected without specifying to what purposes they were to be put.—*Meerut Obs., Oct.* 20.

DISTRESS IN BUNDLEKHUND.

A large number of people from the Bundlekhund division have encamped in Allahabad. The females wander about the country exposing their new-born infants in baskets, either for sale or to excite the charity of the public.

UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the proprietors of this society took place Nov. 3d, at the office of the secretaries, Messrs. Bagshaw and Co., for the election of directors, and for the transaction of other business. James Pattle, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Bagshaw briefly stated to the meeting, that objections having been raised by several members of the civil and military services, regarding the legality of their becoming shareholders, in order to set the question at rest, he had applied to government on the subject. Previously, however, Mr. C. R. Prinsep's opinion had been taken, and was in substance, that if the society came within the meaning of the 33d Geo. III. c. 52, p. 137, which it did not, its local position would place it beyond the range of any prohibition now in force; and that any memb.r of either branch of the service was at liberty to become a member of the society. Mr. Prinsep also added, "beyond all question, this society is not one of trade or traffic. If it were, the members of it would be subject to the English bankrupt law by reason of their interest in it; but they are clearly not so, for in the definition of traders, under the late consolidated Bankrupt Act, which greatly extends the application of the term 'trader,' the only class of insurers included are those against 'perils of the seas.' On the ground, therefore, that the business of insurance of lives is not either trading or trafficking, members of any branch of the Company's service, even members of council, and judges in the King's courts, may become sharers in this society without infringing either law, regulation, or order." This opinion having been submitted to government, and the Vice-president in Council having applied to the Advocate general, they had replied, that they saw no existing impediment to members of the services becoming shareholders in the society; but the government also stated, that the Court of Directors were, however, free to make any order on the subject that they might think proper. Mr. Bagshaw then proceeded to lay before the meeting the correspondence between the Directors at home and the agents here, which authorized them to commence business as soon as a sufficient number of shares were taken

to constitute the prescribed number of office-bearers; 644 shares having been subscribed for, and several names being also on the subscription-list, to which shares had not been allotted, it has been considered that at least 800 might be considered as taken, leaving but 200 for disposal. The meeting, consequently, proceeded to the election of officers, when the following directors and auditors were unanimously chosen. *Directors:* James Pattle, Esq.; Col. Dunlop; Rob. Saunders, Esq; F. Macnaghten, Esq.; Capt. Steel; C. R. Prinsep, Esq.; W. H. Smoult, Esq; Dr. Nicholson; and G. Dougal, Esq. *Auditors:* Rev. H. Fisher; J. D. Smith, Esq.; and James Lowe, Esq.

TENDERS FOR ADVANCE ON GOODS.

Notice has been given that, from the 15th inst., tenders will again be received by the Board of Trade for advances required on goods consigned to England. In the conditions there is some variation of form, compared with the practice of former years; but there is no difference in essential matters. The exchange is fixed at 2s. 2d. per rupee, the highest rate ever yet adopted in such transactions, but not higher than the present market rate.—*Cal. Cour., Nov.* 4.

SALES OF ZEMINDAR ESTATES.

A correspondent of the *Courier* describes some transactions connected with collectors' sales, to which, as he is anonymous to us, we should not have deemed it right to refer, if we had not some knowledge of the circumstances from a different source.

The practice hitherto has been, that when a talook is sold by the collector for the balance of revenue, the purchaser makes a deposit of fifteen per cent., either in cash or in Company's paper, and on the sale being confirmed, the purchaser pays the whole purchase-money, receiving back the deposit paper; or if the deposit has been made in cash, pays whatever sum may be necessary to complete the amount. The use of Company's paper as a deposit, pending the settlement of the real balance due by the proprietor of an estate to the collector, is recognized in Regulation II. of 1822. The only legitimate object in requiring a deposit from a purchaser is, that in the event of the sale being confirmed, and the purchaser not being able to complete the purchase, he may be made liable for any deficiency in the price obtained by a re-sale. Company's paper would seem adapted to the purpose of deposit on such occasions, as well as any thing else that could be employed, because it bears a determinate value in the market, and its original or par value is supported by the credit not only of the government of India, but that of England also. We were before aware that Company's paper had, in fact, been refused by a collector, but we now learn that this has been done in conformity with a circular order issued by the Sudder Board of Revenue to collectors, prohibiting them from receiving government paper as a deposit on the purchase of any talook at a public sale. Of the existence of this order we were ignorant, and we are still left to conjecture the reasons which may have led to its adoption, if it really has been issued. Times are indeed altered since a judge of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut received a severe reprimand for adopting the course which is now alleged to be officially ordered. Whether this is correctly alleged or not, the fact is undoubted, that Company's paper has been refused as a sale deposit, and the effect is worthy of attention. The highest bid for the estate in question was two lacs of rupees, and the deposit of Company's paper offered and refused was Rs. 30,000, the purchaser being well known as a zemindar of extensive property and great wealth, fully competent to complete the purchase. The proffered deposit having been rejected, and cash not being immediately obtainable in the district, the estate was again put up to sale by the collector, and purchased by him, on account of government, for one rupee! The injustice done to the proprietor of the estate, and to the intending purchaser, will be at once perceived and estimated; but what compensation can be given to the government for the loss of character which it must suffer by this transaction? In a similar case—perhaps the same—after the one rupee re-sale, the claim of government was satisfied by the sale of other property belonging to the same party, but the estate purchased by government for one rupee was not restored. Government may be assured that the progress which is thus made towards the resumption of the lands enjoying the advantages of the permanent settlement, will not compensate for the injury which is thus done to its own good name. We could not have believed that such things would have been done and tolerated by government, until we were assured of the principal facts on authority which cannot be disputed. We are still anxious to believe that there may be some mode of explaining them consistent with honesty and good faith.—*India Gaz., Nov.* 14.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The following is a copy of a minute on the proceedings of the Committee on Native Medical Education, now sitting in Calcutta:—

"Mr. Tytler's proposition is, that his medical works in the Hindustani language, whether they are translations or original treatises, should be printed and

published at the expense of government. I have always considered these Hindustani works the useful department of Dr. Tytler's labours, and if the branches of medical science treated of in them are of practical importance, I think they certainly ought to be printed as proposed. Even if the course of study in the medical institution is so altered that they will no longer be required as class-books, they will be extremely useful for distribution among all the existing native doctors, and for general sale. I would recommend their being printed without any reference to the institution as being a nucleus around which a future medical literature may be formed, and as putting into general circulation a great fund of information of which the country is at present entirely destitute. These treatises may be read by hundreds who will never learn English, and who would consequently be able to acquire no knowledge at all of European medical science if these means were not afforded to them, and hundreds of others, who would read them, may have their curiosity excited, and be led into the study of English.

"As native literature is at present quite in embryo, it is well deserving of consideration in what character on the whole it would be best to print them; and it would be a pity to commence building on an inferior foundation when a better is available. In my opinion, the English character should be adopted, because, while on the one hand it would strengthen the alliance between the incipient native medical literature and its European original, on the other it would smooth the way to English medical gentlemen obtaining a familiar acquaintance with the native literature and the native practitioners. This plan would facilitate intercourse between native subordinates of every class and their European superiors, and would form a central point upon which both might easily meet. There are, I believe, even now, few native doctors who do not aspire to a knowledge of the English letters, and our countrymen of the profession would be encouraged to cultivate a language which, from the first, they could both read and write.

"As we shall have, in every part of Hindustan, both Mohamedan and Hindu pupils, some acquainted with the Persian and some with the Nagari alphabet, while all will probably learn some English, the English letter system will be an important saving of expense to the government, and of time to the students, inasmuch as the former will have to print, and the latter to learn, only one character instead of two or three. In short, the English letters furnish a point upon which all classes, whether English, Mohamedans, or Hindus, may meet and understand each other. The present Babel of letters in the medical institution is preposterous, and seems as if it were purposely intended to make learning difficult and expensive, to confuse and discourage beginners, and to perpetuate the existing barriers to intercommunion of knowledge and sentiment among the different races into which the population of India is divided. Mr. Tytler, I observe, wishes to carry this system into the plan of the present work, and to print half of it in Nagari, and the other half in Persian characters. To this I strongly, decidedly, object.

"There is only one more observation which I wish to make, which is, that the scientific vocabulary used in the new native medical literature is for the most part European, and while the Latin and Greek words of which it consists become extremely obscured and barbarized by being expressed in the Persian and Nagari character, they are correctly and appropriately represented in their own cognate Roman.

"I hope my colleagues will consider this subject worthy of a reference to government. If the treatises are practical expositions of European medical science, they should certainly be published for general information, quite independent of any particular plan of medical education.

"C. E. TREVELYAN."

POISONING.

Our readers may, perhaps, bear in mind a most atrocious attempt to poison, made on the occasion of a wedding among a family of Bhurbhoonjas, in the city of Meerut (last vol., p. 14). Two persons, it may be remembered, died from partaking of dawl, in which deleterious drugs had been mixed, and several others were in great danger of sharing the same fate from the same cause. The perpetrators of this execrable act long eluded detection, but, by means of punchayut among the Bhurbhoonjas, the wretch who actually mixed the drugs with the food which he was preparing for the marriage feast, as well as the three persons who instigated him to the act, have been discovered, and were a few days ago made over for trial before the session judge. The principal criminal confessed his guilt before the punchayut, and, on the evidence to this confession he has been committed for trial. —*Meerut Observer, Sept. 25.*

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

In the first half-yearly report of the affairs of this institution, submitted to the members on the 17th October, were detailed the proceedings of the lapsed half-year, and the outlay per month. Only seven cases of arbitration had been submitted to and decided by the committee. The excess of means above expenditure was Rs. 170 per month. The number of members was 67. The rate of subscription is reduced to 10 rupees per month.

BARRATRY.

A person going by the name of James Weir *alias John* Wilson, late commander of the bark *Dalla Merchant*, obtained from a native gold dust and treasure to the amount of 22,000 rupees, with which he absconded, procuring a passage, it is supposed, on board the American ship *Star*.

THE NEW PRESIDENCY.

Sir C. Metcalfe has assumed charge of the government of the new presidency. The act designates it the presidency of Agra. But the Supreme Government has for the present fixed the seat at Allahabad.

Allahabad appears to be formed by nature for the capital of Western India. Seated, like Lyons, at the junction of two great rivers, its local advantages, both for the conveniences of trade and the facility of communication, are without parallel. The establishment of river steamers, one of the great measures of Lord William Bentinck's administration, will connect it with Calcutta by a short and easy journey, while branch steamers may be easily established to bring the towns on the Jumna and Ganges nearer to it. The improvement of the roads by land, which must follow its being made the seat of a government, will at the same time open a free passage to the provinces of Central India. We cannot, therefore, but applaud the choice which has been made of Allahabad, as the centre of the new government, and regard it as the dictate of wisdom and foresight.

The provinces which are to constitute the new presidency are not permanently fixed; for the present, all the districts comprised within the jurisdiction of the Sudder Court and Sudder Board of the Western provinces will be comprised in it; but this arrangement is left open to future adjustment. This is a wise step; for, as the establishment of this new Government was intended for the benefit both of the upper and lower provinces, any definite division at the outset would have been premature. By fixing the seat of Government so low down as Allahabad, it will be necessary, to render it duly central, to comprise within its circuit some of the provinces lying to the east of it, which are still subject to the jurisdiction of Calcutta. Perhaps, also, in time, Government may see the property of confining the limits of the Calcutta presidency to the countries comprised within the ancient kingdom of Bengal, in which the Bengallee language alone is current. In this case, it might also be possible to make a more complete division of the civil service; and to give to the gentlemen connected with it the option of choosing either the western provinces or Bengal, as the scene of their labours; so that those who had made their election of Bengal should not be removable to the western provinces, nor those of the western provinces be transferable to Bengal. The Bengal civilians might then confine their studies exclusively to the Bengallee language, and Bengallee might be introduced into the courts and public offices in conjunction with English, to the infinite satisfaction and convenience of the natives. And when we consider that Bengallee is the spoken and written language of thirty millions of people, of three-eighths of all the subjects of the crown in India, it will appear of sufficient importance to justify such an arrangement. For more than 600 years, since the Moosoolmans invaded this country, Bengal has had, properly speaking, no court of justice, though filled with courts of law. By courts of justice we mean courts in which every thing is transacted in a language understood by the parties, the witnesses, the pleaders, the judge, and the spectators. If all the Bengal civilians were obliged to make themselves familiar with the Bengallee language, there would be no obstacle to the establishment of courts on this principle. The advantages which would flow from reviving the Bengallee language, and the spur which it would give to improvement must be obvious to all.

Let it not be objected to this plan that the territories included in the Calcutta presidency would be disproportionately small. The presidency would include all Bengal, Assam, Cachar, Arracan, and Orissa; besides the settlements of Singapore, Malacca, and Penang. Surely, this territory will be large enough to engage the entire attention and draw forth all the energy of a single council. In fact, were it not for the expense, the division of our Indian possessions into eight presidencies, with one superintending Governor-General and Council, would contribute, perhaps, more than any thing else, to the welfare and improvement of the country.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

OFFICERS ON SICK LEAVE.

Our morning contemporaries have given various reasons for conceiving a recent order of the major general,* imposing re-

* The major general in command of the forces has reason to believe that officers occasionally obtain leave to visit the presidency on medical certificate, on the plea of consulting the medical practitioners of Calcutta, when their ailments are in reality of such a nature as might reasonably be expected to be removed by attention to the recommendations of regimental surgeons, or by a short trip on the river; and in this belief he is the more confirmed, from observing that officers, shortly after arriving at the presidency on medical certificate, are in the habit, apparently in good health, of attending public places, dinner parties, &c., and rendering themselves conspicuous on all occasions of public amusement and conviviality. The commander of the forces deems it necessary to

strictions upon officers on sick leave to be repugnant to their feelings and a real hardship in many cases. In these views we certainly do concur, founding our opinion upon general principles and upon our own limited observation, in ignorance of the abuses which we must presume to have led to the restraint in question. If sick certificates have been obtained in any cases without necessity, for the mere purpose of enjoying a little recreation in the gay season at Calcutta, the medical men who granted them are chiefly to blame, for on them lies the moral responsibility, and we should have conceived the medical examination now required after the arrival of an invalid officer at the presidency, would be a sufficient check to any abuse of their good-nature. The system of reporting the cases to the Medical Board (if these reports are unknown to the party concerned, as is the present practice of the Life Insurance offices) would seem a sufficient protection to Government. But were it found that any surgeon exaggerated the maladies of his patients, or did not use a sound discretion in permitting them to be absent from duty, his conduct might be noticed and censured, without punishing every poor invalid for his doctor's laxity or want of judgment, or his collusion with a particular individual. The condition of invalids, in a state of convalescence or otherwise, varies as much as their complaints. To some, the mere change of scene is a means of cure; he that has been moping in the jungles, away from his friends and without a being of congenial temper and habits to exchange an idea with, and far away from the smile of woman, will naturally find his spirits raised by mixing in society. It does not follow that he is incapable of enjoying the conversation of a dinner party, because he cannot eat like the rest of the company, nor pledge them all round with sherry and champaigne; nor is he necessarily unfit for the ball-room or the re-unions, because he must deny himself a partnership in the waltz and quadrille. To restrict invalids from appearing at public dinners and assemblies, by one sweeping rule, is to convert their sanitarium into a mere hospital ward, and, in many cases, to forbid the very medicine which the doctors would themselves prescribe.—*Beng. Hurk.*

THE CATHEDRAL BELL.

The cathedral bell will be moved into the steeple in the course of the day and hoisted to-morrow. The shape is quite different from all bells of a large size we ever saw, being a half globe somewhat flattened, with but a slightly projecting lip, the extreme diameter of which is exactly six feet, the height of the bell being two feet 8·4 inches, inclusive of the lug, which measures eleven inches and a-half. It weighs 35 cwt. 3 qrs. 8 lbs. Hence an opinion may be formed of the difficulty of the cast, in a place where substitutes for proper moulding sand and other contrivances were all to be *invented*. The bell is ornamented with one treble and three double rings or bands, and with a figured band between the two centre rings, interrupted in front to admit the place and year, and the name of the founder (Major G. Hutchinson, engrs.) and immediately below is the following inscription:—"Daniel, Lord Bishop of Calcutta; D. Corrie, Archdeacon."—*Cal. Cour. Oct.* 29.

to endeavour to put a stop to conduct so unofficer-like, and so inconsistent with the decorum which ought to be a prominent feature in the character of every one honoured with a commission; and he is accordingly pleased to prohibit officers at the presidency, on medical certificate, from appearing at public parties, and to state that their presence abroad can only be permitted in the morning or evening for the benefit of their health, when sanctioned by the medical officer under whose care they may have placed themselves."

OUDE.

Orders have at last been received relative to the loss sustained by British subjects residing within our territory, on occasion of the late attack by Ehsan Hoosein Khan, upon Zalim Sing and Jugmohun Sing, at Ramchowrah, in zillah Allahabad. The court of Oude proposed that Aumeens should be appointed on either side to investigate and report the nature of the grievance, which having been established, the king professes his willingness to make compensation. The Vice President in Council expresses himself satisfied with the preliminary arrangement, and also with the notice of the misconduct of Ehsan Hoosein Khan and Rajah Seodeen Sing, both of those officers having been dismissed from their situations, and mulcted in the penalties of 5,000 and 2,000 rupees respectively. The infliction of a befitting punishment on these offenders has been left to his majesty, who expresses his gratitude for the consideration shewn to him, and earnest desire in all cases, particularly the present one, to "consult the satisfaction" of the British Government. As a demonstration of his sincerity, his majesty observes, that the excuses urged by Ehsan Hoosein Khan "have not been listened to in the slightest degree," and that "a summary inquiry" solicited by him "has not even been allowed."

Ehsan Hoosein Khan's defence is curious. He denies the charge of having been instrumental in effecting the deliberate violation of the British line, and plunder of the subjects resident within it. The blame is laid upon the turbulent Jugmohun Sing, who had the audacity to style himself a Maharajah, and to have his name engraven on his cannon. His troops, he asserts, passed the borders before his arrival on the scene of action, he having been encamped in a quarter opposite to that towards which Jugmohun Sing fled. He asserts that, on his reaching the ground, he found the followers of Jugmohun Sing had taken up a strong position in a "fort:" this "fort" is the remnant of an old mud "Ghurree," such as thirty rainy seasons had left it. He denies that Rajah Seodeen promised quarter, and afterwards rushed in and slaughtered the rebels; far from it, they refused all terms proffered to them, and the rajah in question was struck by three balls, but "as his time was not come he did not die." The presence of Hurpal Sing on the occasion is similarly denied, and the possibility of his being a robber disproved by the fact that he was a few years ago a visitant at the court of Lucknow, and was honoured with a "*khelut*." The charge brought forward of plundering houses he denies most strenuously, because he was careful to make his army pass in review before the Honourable Company's four burkhundauzes, who must with their own eyes have seen that no plunder was carried off. This precious defence closes with an expression of grief, that the Oude government should have suffered an insult by the British executive officer having gone to Udearee to console Zalim Sing's wife. Several of the wounded were at that village, which induced the magistrate to pay it a visit, quite unconscious of the fact that she was then a resident there: and this is the construction put upon his proceedings.

Ehsan Hoosein Khan is the son of Soobhan Ally Khan, who holds such a conspicuous situation in the court intrigues of Lucknow. The latter was once a head native officer in this district, and was kicked out with all possible ignominy, for offences of extortion, corruption, &c. The best commentary to this transaction is the appointment of Soobhan Ally Khan's son-in-law, Khadim Hoosein Khan, to the situation vacated by Ehsan Hoosein Khan his son. The British Government, it is hoped, will not allow this palpable insult to pass unnoticed.—*Cawnpore Ex. Nov.* 15.

BHURTPOOR.

On the 15th October, the residency at this place was abolished, by order of the Supreme Government, and the office papers, &c. were sent to Ajmeer. On the 18th, Mr. G. T. Lushington, late resident, went to take leave of the rajah, who, according to custom, presented to Mr. L. an elephant, and two horses with silver harness and several trays of shawls and khiluts, Mr. L. declined the presents, agreeably to orders, but received the compliment of utr, pan, &c.—On the 20th Mr. Lushington left Bhurtpoor for Agra, Rajah Bulwunt Sing is now, therefore, his own master, and it is to be hoped, will rule with mercy and be a blessing to his subjects.

On the 19th October, the rajah had a durbar to receive the amils and other functionaries of his government, who all presented nuzurs, which were graciously accepted.—*Mofussil Ukhbar, Nov.* 1.

INDORE.

Having lately seen, and in some instances transferred from other papers to our columns, various articles descriptive of an unsettled state of affairs in Malwa, we have endeavoured to ascertain their correctness, and hear upon authority on which we can rely, that the statements we allude to, and which have been going the rounds of the newspapers, commencing at Meerut, are for the most part totally without foundation. The assertions, for instance, of a requisition having been made by the resident at Indore for a part of the Mhow force to be held in readiness to march to Indore—of a remonstrance having been made in the same quarter against the cavalry and artillery moving from Mhow to Joudpore—and of the Maharaja Hurree Row Holkar having directed certain "heads to be cut off," are altogether fabrications. With respect to the rencontre in the city of Indore, which has been decribed as a formidable contest in which "about 300 persons were said to be slain," the affair resolves itself into this. A small portion of the Maharaja's troops mutinously attempted to place the minister in *dhurna* for refusing to settle their arrears, the amount of which was the cause of dispute, and as they would neither desist from their intention nor lay down their arms, another body of troops attacked them by the Maharaja's order, on which occasion *five* men, and not *three hundred*, were killed, and twenty wounded. The expulsion of the mutinous troops was the sole consequence of this collision. We understand at the same time that there has not been a single execution, for any political or other offence, since Hurree Holkar's accession. The government of that ruler appears, indeed, to be fully established, and the province of Malwa to be generally tranquil.—*Bomb. Cour. Nov.* 8.

THE SHEKAWATEES.

We have just learnt that Brig. Gen. Stevenson, C. B. has received his final instructions from Calcutta, and the following regiments will compose the force to be employed against the Shekawatees: the 4th and 7th regiments of light cavalry and 3d local horse; the 3d, 22d, 32d, 36th, 51st, and 61st regiments of N. I., with 2 troops of horse artillery, 5 companies of foot ditto, and 5 companies of sappers and miners, six 10-inch and six 8-inch mortars, six 68-pounder howitzers, six 24-pounder, and six 18-pounder battering guns. The brigadiers appointed are

Colonels Kennedy, Parker, and Wyatt; the other infantry brigadier is not yet appointed.—*Mof. Ukhbar, Nov.* 8.

The army letters, dated the 9th instant, inform us of the arrival of the camp at Chuckoo. At this place the main body was joined by the 4th cavalry. This corps had suffered to such an extent from sickness, that 150 men only were fit for duty. Numbers had been left in the Nusserabad hospital, and several were absent whose term of leave had not expired. Among the *on-dits* current in the camp, is one, importing that all the principal Shekawatee chiefs had waited on the Ajmere resident, and had signified their wish to accede to any terms that might render hostilities on our part unnecessary. With the conviction that the destruction of their forts was a *sine quâ non* towards pacification, they voluntarily offered to dismantle themselves. To these overtures the resident replied by stating that their submission was tendered too late, and that they must abide the consequences of their protracted advances towards reconciliation. There prevails a great dearth of supplies, the difficulty of procuring which is a subject of much complaint among the sepoys.—*Ibid. Nov.* 15.

Extract of a letter from the camp at Sambre, Nov. 4th.—"A pretty spot has, indeed, been selected for the encampment of an army! At Sambre not a drop of rain fell last season, and the lake has receded in consequence about half a mile from its usual boundary, leaving intermediately a most villainous swamp, which promises to conduce highly to the *health* of the troops! The country may be called completely barren, the only vegetation being burgrass, which covers the sand-hills around the lake, a few trees at the town, a fakeer's tope close to the lake, and about six *khates* on the low ground.—Save the trees I have mentioned, none are visible from camp, and even from an eminence commanding an extensive view, my eye could not detect above five or six within many miles. Jungle there is none, consequently no fire-wood is procurable. As for the war, every one we meet says, 'where is it to be? Who is to be attacked?' We answer 'the Shekawatees.' The reply invariably is 'there is no one to attack in that country—your only duty there will be keeping thieves out of your tents and picking *khantas* from your legs.' We have seen enough of the forts of this country to believe that the reports of the natives are quite correct."

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Our chief magistrate and the French authorities at Chandernagore have been brought into some sort of collision, by a case of homicide which occurred about a fortnight ago on board the ship *Pompée*, Captain Fleury, in this port. Datas, the boatswain, while taking his meals, observed a scuffle between two sailors, Ferru and another. To put an end to the affray, he jumped up and gave a push to Ferru, having at the time a knife in his hand. This was answered with a blow, which was returned with another push or a blow, in which action Ferru received a stab, that caused his death shortly afterwards. Datas was in consequence arrested, and is detained in gaol to be tried for murder, and the captain was required to send four of his men, who had witnessed the affray, to have their depositions taken, and to give security for their attendance when the trial should come on. In the mean time, Capt. Fleury had reported the occurrence to the hon. M. Cordier, Governor of Chandernagore, representing also the inconvenience he would be put to if obliged to wait two months for the trial, as this would altogether derange the plan of his intended voyage to Bourbon. M. Cordier took up the matter as a national affair, and made a formal application to this Government for the prisoner as a French subject, in order to try him according to French law at Chandernagore. This unexpected demand induced a reference to the Advocate General, by whose advice an answer was given, stating the impossibility of acceding thereto, as the affair had occurred within the jurisdiction of a British court of justice. This did not satisfy the French governor, who naturally enough took a partial view of the case with reference to the laws of his own country; and the mate of the vessel, when a message was sent to him to deliver up the men, answered that he had orders not to do so unless compelled by superior force—that he had twenty good men in his ship, but of course they must yield to double that number. The captain was told by the chief magistrate, that any resistance to the officers of justice would make both himself and his crew liable to punishment, and in the end, after a good deal of explanation, the four witnesses were given up to a party of constables and burkandasses sent to bring them on shore.—*India Gaz. Nov.* 14.

JOUDPORE.

Raja Maun Singh has addressed a letter to the British agent at Ajmere, since the negociation closed, in a respectful and conciliatory tone, very unlike what he formerly used. His highness has directed the envoys, the Thakoor of Kuchawan and Luchmee Chund, Bundaree, to remain with the vakeel Siwae Ram in attendance on Major Alves, during the operations against Shekawatee. The raja, it seems, spontaneously offers to aid in putting down the thieves and marauders with a force of 400 horse and 200 foot. This looks very well, and things may be exactly as they seem. But, as stated in our last number, if our information be correct, government has left too much to the mere promises of a prince who has never yet merited confidence by his conduct. Yet we are disposed to rely on the sagacity of the agent who had to execute imperfect instructions, to guard against the wriggling lubricity with which Maun Singh will most probably attempt to escape from his disagreeable engagements. Four months are allowed him, it appears, to pay the money due for the expenses incurred in levying the army against Joudpore. We hope the greater part of it will be received before the troops now under General Stevenson are disbanded, otherwise the raja's inducements to discharge the debt will certainly be lessened.

Jota Ram, the premier of Jeypore, is also on his way to Ajmere, full of zeal to contribute to the establishment of social order in Shekawatee. But he has received an intimation, it is said, that though the agent will be happy to see him, he cannot avail himself of the minister's wisdom in counsel or valour in the field, against the refractory subjects of his master.—*Delhi Gaz. Nov.* 12.

SHAH SHOOJA—CABUL.

It appears from the reports of some of the attendants of Shah Shooja, who have arrived from the fort of Lash, and proceeded on to Loodiana, that the Shah's discomfiture by Dost Mahomud was owing to his ammunition being exhausted; that after his defeat the Shah proceeded towards Furreh, and when he arrived near the fort of Lash, Saloo Khan, Ishaq Zyee, came out to meet him, took him into the fort, and shewed him much respect and attention; that Shah Kamran had sent his son to the shah, and the shah was again making preparations of a warlike nature, and enlisting troops; that he had despatched confidential people to different parts to collect together the Dooranees, &c., and that Moolla Mahomud Hussun had proceeded towards Belochistan.

On the 20th September, a kasid of the soukars of Shikarpoor arrived from Cabul in eighteen days, and stated that a large army had assembled with Sirdar Dost Mahomud Khan, and that he had despatched his *peshkhema*, or advance-tents, on the road to Peshawur; that his brother Abdool Jubbel Khan had advanced one day's journey on the way between Cabul and Jullalabad, intending to attack Peshawur; and that a Sikh army, amounting to about 30,000 men, was assembled at Peshawur; that the people of Peshawur and the adjacent country were much disaffected towards the Sikhs on account of their oppressions, and were awaiting the arrival of Sirdar Dost Mahomud Khan to join his standard, and to fall upon the Sikhs and give them battle; that Sirdar Dost Mahomud Khan could not himself quit Cabul from the apprehension of an attack by Shah Shooja ool Moolk, and that he had sent several *syuds to the shah* to bring about a reconciliation, and to invite him to join *in the common cause* and give battle to the infidels, the Sikhs.

Sawun Mull, the Soobahdar of Mooltan, was making warlike preparations for the invasion of Shikarpoor.—*Delhi Gaz. Nov.* 12.

JOURNAL OF MR. TREBECK.

The *Calcutta Courier* of Nov. 21st contains a portion of the MS. journal of Mr. Trebeck, (one of the unfortunate companions of Mr. Moorcroft) presented to the Asiatic Society by his brother, Mr. Charles Trebeck, who had recently received it from Mr. William Fraser, of Delhi. The manuscripts before received were sent to Professor Wilson in England, for publication at his discretion; to whom also this will be forwarded. The editor of the *Courier* observes; "It is understood that a larger portion still remains in Mr. Fraser's hands; why, we cannot imagine. Indeed, it is to us quite inexplicable, that Mr. Fraser should have kept possession of such papers as these and the manuscripts of Mr. Trebeck's fellow-traveller, Mr Moorcroft, for a number of years—the latter, we believe, for four or five years, and the former nine or ten—without making any literary use of them, and apparently without any object whatever."

This part of the Journal relates to the journey between Cashmere and Cabul. We select the most material passages:—"*July* 31*st*. 1823. After considerable and vexatious delays and much anxiety, our business in Cashmeer was brought to a close, and we left our half-ruined residence in the city, in advance towards Bokhara. Our numbers had been much increased; for, independent of an addition of soldiers, making the whole number of the escort consist of thirty, we have, as a travelling companion, our respectable friend Khaja Shah Nesz, first seen and so useful to us in Ladakh, and a Persian gentleman of the name of Mirza Juwad. A few days ago, when busy in disciplining our small party of soldiers, Soorut Singh informed me that an European, or *Gora*, was without the gate, and I immediately requested him to invite him to come in. A few minutes after, the stranger entered; he was clothed in a dress of cotton cloth of the native Punjabee fashion, but wore a sort of forage-cap. He stated his name to be James Lyon; that he was a native of Derbyshire, and had belonged to the Bombay artillery; that he had served his full time out of England; and that having frequently and unsuccessfully applied for his discharge, he had left his regiment with the determination of encountering all the

difficulties of the road, and of making the best of his way to England. In this he had failed, after having traversed most of the countries along the Indus, and had had the misfortune to be robbed of his clothes and money no less than three times. When he came in, Mr. Moorcroft had gone to take leave of the dewan, Mootee Ram, and it was late before he was acquainted with what had happened. On the following day, Lyon declared his readiness to accompany us. He was engaged, and has hitherto conducted himself well. A part of his duty will be the management of two small brass cannon, which, though they were cast for a gentleman's pleasure-boat in Hindoostan, are no despicable addition to our strength. They are carried by a horse, and throw a cannister shot very correctly to the distance of 200 yards.

"We avail ourselves of water-carriage as far as Barrancoola, and our whole fleet consists of thirteen boats, with one for Mr. Moorcroft, who will leave us at the village of Patun, and make an excursion to a place called Gool Meergou, the south western side of the valley, celebrated for the number and variety of its botanical productions.

"A person who has travelled in Asia knows the difficulties of a first day's journey. The afternoon was far advanced before we were off. We passed along the Drogejun canal, and entered the Vehut opposite the north-east angle of Sher Gurh. As we passed, the fort had as imposing an appearance as possible given to it. The dewan and his court were in one of the most conspicuous rooms, and sentries were stationed at most of the windows. The bridges were also covered with spectators, and we were not a little troubled by parties of women coming to us in small skiffs to beg, and accompanying their application for alms with a song in full chorus, in a style infinitely more animated than musical. We were at Chuttabul, a few hundred yards without the town, shortly before sunset. Our cattle were tethered in line, and our whole party was together one of the oddest mixtures of nations and religions that has probably ever marched in company with Englishmen; Hindoostanees, Gorkahs, Tibutees, Afghans, Persians, Koords, and Toorkistanees.

"*Aug.* 1*st*. The village of Patun was fixed upon as the place where we were to stay at night. We had not advanced far beyond the position of Shalateing before our path passed the edge of and became surrounded by a swamp full of various kinds of weeds, and containing large quantities of the Florentine iris. The road was nothing better than a very narrow and low ridge of turf, which the least flood would destroy, and which was so little firm that it shook and trembled with the weight of our horses. Yet the marsh on either side seemed to have a sound clayey bottom, and a man might wade in the weed and water with little danger of sinking much above his middle. We also observed the water running so briskly through some gaps in the path, that its stagnation seemed little the fault of the line of surface on which it lay; indeed, a man along with us asserted that he recollected a portion of it being under rice cultivation.

"The situation of Patun appeared to be near us, but the quantity of water compelled us to proceed by a rather circuitous path. However, we arrived there in good time in the afternoon. We met with two ancient Hindoo buildings, the erection of which was attributed, as usual, to the superior vigour of the Pandous or giants. Little need be said of them, as in style of figure they bore a great resemblance to that of Muttun, though they appeared to be the work of more infant architecture. The center buildings were alone to be seen, and the ruins of the surrounding court-wall were either covered by earth, or had never existed, though custom favours the former speculation.

"A large extent of land, in low ridge and platform, stretches along the S. W. of the valley, and approaches close to Patun. We ascended it in the evening, and found a broad, easily sloping plain, broken in a few ravines, but not so much as to detract in any considerable degree from its value. Its soil was of dry hard clay, and its surface nearly bare, with the exception of a couple of small orchards; but art had formerly made amends for its natural deficiencies, by a series of canals conveying over it abundance of water. These were another example of the decay and ruin to which the country has been subject; for no other vestiges of them and their effects were to be seen than the lines of fields formerly in cultivation, edged by some half-filled channels to convey water for their irrigation.

"*Aug.* 2*d*. Mr. Moorcroft was to turn off towards Gool Murg as early as practicable. Whilst I was with him, a man was shewn us ninety-six years of age, who was in perfect health, and stronger than is usual at his period of life. He was a fukeer, and recollected when the *Kurewe*, or platform-land, to the left, bore crops of rice. The inside stages or resting-places of the Pandou buildings was then so high above the ground, that one man was obliged to stand on another's shoulders to enter them, though it may be done now by a long stride; and Patun must have fallen off indeed, if, as he said, there was a bazaar in it some hundred yards in length. It has now only two petty shopkeepers residing in it.

"The existence of a volcanic fire below some portion of the Valley of Cashmeer may be reasonably suspected. The reported

disappearance of the ancient city, in the situation now occupied by the Wulloor, the extreme frequency of earthquakes, the fact of pieces of land in this end of the valley becoming greatly heated at certain periods, and what seemed to be more than all, the occurrence of a loud explosion at particular times from a small hill on the edge of the lake, all tend to give strength to the supposition. In our excursion to Dohlab, the garden and zearut (or properly the zearut only) of Baba Shookuroodeen, were noticed. The low ridge, on which it stands, juts into the lake and bounds the district of Koohiama, and it was said that the sound alluded to issues from that place of reported sanctity. Superstition attributes to it the holy influence of the durweish, and the explosion is thought to be a certain forerunner of a change of governors or of government. This of course—but it would have been blameable to have passed it without some examination. I determined upon striking directly across the Wulloor to it. Mr. Guthrie accompanied me, and as soon as we could extricate our boats from the weed, we steered towards the middle of the lake. Our boatmen were much alarmed, and it was not without difficulty that they consented to take us across, alleging the chance of a violent wind, the custom of never making the attempt late in the day during the present season, &c. &c.; and indeed our vessels were little calculated to withstand the effects of a breeze. The depth of the water was generally three and a half fathoms; it was much clearer than when we first saw it, and looked like a little sea. Towards the middle we found a second bed of singhara and a strong current running to the S. Westward. At about half past three, we were at the foot of the Shookuroodeen hill, and immediately landed to ascend it. Its sides were steep, and though the wild pomegranate, barbary, indigo, sithburroon and rose, were growing on them, they were rather deficient in fertility. As we approached the top, two men, who were leading us, each contributed a small stone to a heap of pebbles by the side of the path; and when only within a few paces of the summit, stopped and repeated a short prayer. A broken doorway from the eastward led to a small level, twenty yards in diameter, on which were three badly-made buildings of wood, one of them recently erected by the Dewan Nundaram, and another attached to a wooden stage, intended either as a convenient seat or as a place for numaz. Some large jars sunk in the earth contained water brought from below. Ascending to the right by a few steps, we came to the zearut, a simple unsubstantial building, eleven yards square on the outside; but an open space, two yards broad, surrounding it, left nothing more than a confined chamber within. The windows, a railing encompassing the tomb, and the cover of the tomb itself, were entirely of wooden lattice-work, but indifferently put together. The second had a small pebble laid in each of its interstices, and the latter was covered with a piece of chintz, with the exception of one end, through which I could observe that all the top of the grave was sound. The floor or ground, the walls and the roof were likewise so, and the latter seemed to have stood for many years. Close without, to westward, were two hovels, one said to have been an ancient mosque, and the other covering a square chamber sunk to the depth of eight feet in the rock, and just long enough for a man to lie down in. The saint or durweish lived in this for no less a period than twelve years, a circumstance more creditable to his perseverance than to his good sense. Looking round, I could discover no appearance either of crater or chasm, or any spot where the contents of a volcano would be likely to find an exit, and can therefore do nothing more than repeat the probably exaggerated story of the people who were with me. They recollected only one great explosion, which happened in the time of Abdoolah Khan. It was in spring, and was not preceded by any thing remarkable in the weather, nor was it preceded or followed by any grumbling sound or smoke; in short, it was as sudden, though infinitely louder than a cannon, and not only stunned some men who were near the zearut, but frightened the people of the neighbourhood so much, that many of them left their houses. It issued from the tomb itself, burst open the door of the building, drove a window-frame into the lake, set fire to some of the wood within, and left a strong smell like that of sulphur. It is also stated, but uncertain, that the hill shook as if affected by an earthquake; but the lake seemed to be in no degree influenced by it. Some say there was another explosion, in the time of Azim Khan; but as others speak of it with doubt, the assertion is most likely false. Considering every thing, there seems to be little proof that it was occasioned by an internal fire, and I should think it may be ascribed to another cause equally likely. If I may trust my slight knowlege of minerals, the rock contains a large quantity of iron, and may have attracted to its crest a considerable body of electricity. The mischief spoken of may have been occasioned by lightning, and a violent clap of thunder, where thunder is seldom loud, may have alarmed quite as much as a volcanic detonation. It is extremely difficult to obtain a correct knowledge of what actually occurred, as the people who can give the information are determined to say nothing that may detract from the merit of the saint Shookuroodeen, whose walking-stick, (a sort of brass-

headed pike, a yard in length) *Koran*, and bead-roll of clay, taken from the plain of Kerbela, are still shewn to the people who visit the place of his interment; who not only press them to their lips with the ardour of superstition, but think it meritorious to besmear their faces with the sand adhering to a pair of old clogs formerly worn by the man of holy fame. '*Ullah il Ullah*' is still the cry of the Arabian Prophet's followers; but one sect at least of the ancient 'meritorious' bow to as many relics and saints as ever figured in the annals of the Greek or Roman churches.

"*September 24th, Therm., Morning*, 56°.—The road as before, and upon the platform, which has the common inconvenience of all the land of Cashmeer a little higher than the plain—that of having little water at command. But in better times this scarcely existed; for, as I have before observed, lines of canals nearly filled up are to be traced every where. The lower part, and indeed every portion save the platform-land, of the valley, is beautifully irrigated, though the arrangements for the purpose are falling into decay:—a circumstance not to be wondered at, considering the unfeeling oppression of the government and (under its protection I may say) the diabolical tyranny of a large body of useless pundits, than whom more unprincipled villains do not disgrace human nature. The crops are not to be cut without an order; the cultivator scarcely tastes the produce; and the people of the city (the entrepôt of the grain) have large quantities given to them forcibly at a high price, and must consume every particle of the old *shalee* before a *khurwar* of the new rice is permitted to appear in the market. A few years of such management must destroy the revenue, many thousand of the people, and all that the country possesses of value except what nature has given it; and I understand that five hundred people, forced from their homes by distress, will cross the Peer Punchal along with our party, and are emigrating, when Cashmeer under a good government would support an increased population of more than a million.

"In a conversation between the Meer and almost the principal officer of the Sikhs in Cashmeer, held before the march this morning, the latter, after speaking of the Singh's want of confidence in his servants and the mode of getting rid of the government-rice, said—'The country yields at present as much revenue as thirty-seven lacs of rupees per annum: this must ere long sink to twenty-four or twenty-five lacs, and in progression to a smaller sum. Its inhabitants will fly; but, depend upon it, as long as Runjeet Singh retains it, the price of *shalee* (or paddy) will never be reduced below three rupees the *khurwar*, though it is possible the tenant will frequently be charged four for it.' If so, quantities of it must rot in the storehouses, and the subject will be forced to consume what will be most unwholesome, when, by getting rid of it at an easy rate, not a particle would remain on hand, and the people would be rendered comparatively happy.

"*September 28th, Therm., Morning, in Tent*, 46°.—The path ascending much, and crooked and difficult near the beginning. The valley is very narrow and the mountains bordering it are steep and high. The Soomgooloo is at a great depth below to our left, and the hills across it are covered to their tops by a pine forest. We are nearly on a level with some recently fallen snow. The plain of Cashmeer may be seen, but I do not discover any object for a cross bearing. The situation of Heerpoor is at West 7° South. It was here that Mahumud Ulle Khan, the Mullik, was stationed with a party of soldiers, to intercept the Sikhs, but was induced by promises of reward to join and point out the best road to the enemy.

"The number of unfortunate wretches along with our party, flying from their homes, has not been exaggerated, and they are such examples of distress as perhaps few Europeans have before witnessed. Yet not half-naked poverty, flesh shrunk to the very bone from starvation, and in many instances combined with deformity, could excite pity in the minds of the villains in whose hands Providence has placed the power to protect them."

BENGAL CLUB.

There was a very thin attendance of members, at the meeting of the Bengal club, yesterday, and the only business of importance transacted had reference to the admission of honorary members. With the exception of the rule, which provides that all members of the Madras club are *ipso facto* honorary members of the Bengal club, and of rule No. 5, which prevents honorary members from making use of the private apartments, to the exclusion of permanent members, all the other rules affecting them were, we believe, rescinded, and a new one passed, to the effect that all persons not eligible as permanent members, that is, not residents of the Bengal or Agra presidencies, may be admitted as honorary members, upon the proposition of four permanent members, and the due observance of the usual forms of the ballot. Provided always, that the continuance on the list of such honorary members be limited to three months, after which they are eligible only as permanent members, on the usual terms.—*Hurk. Oct.* 28.

NATIVE EMPLOYMENT.

In the *Calcutta Gazette* appears the following advertisement, from the Bullooah deputy collector's office:—"Wanted, a treasurer in the office of the deputy collector of Bullooah. Salary per month fifty rupees. Unexceptionable security to the extent of one lac of rupees will be required." Here is a demand of unexceptionable security to the amount of £10,000 for a place yielding £60 a-year!

MISSIONS.

The *Missionary Register*, in the annual "Survey of Missionary Stations," contains, under the head of "India within the Ganges," statements, deduced from the various reports from abroad, of the prospects of missionary labours in India. "Satisfactory evidences are accumulating," it is observed, "of the continued decay of Hindooism. One striking indication of this, is an increasing persuasion among the Brahmins that the British must prevail, and the power of the Ganges come to an end. The Brahmins of Hurdwar appear fully to expect a speedy termination of all the sanctity of their idolized rivers. To this cause may be added the increasing power of the native press and the increasing attention to English among the natives. The pupils in the schools are not, as formerly, confined (Mr. W. H. Pearce writes) to the children of the poor; but the acquisition of English is anxiously desired by all, as the road to competence and respectability; government having determined to patronize those who make proficiency therein. This state of things indicates, however," it is added, "a crisis of great danger to the natives from infidelity. 'The claims and progress of Christianity,' Mr. Pearce writes, 'are become the topic of conversation in every social circle; and a spirit of inquiry is excited among all classes. Never was there so important a crisis for Calcutta. Here idolatry cannot long stand its ground. Christianity or infidelity must succeed it; and it depends on the piety and zeal of missionaries, and of the people of God, to determine how long the final triumph of the gospel shall be delayed.'"

We subjoin extracts, from the *Register*, respecting the operations of the different societies, &c.:—

British and Foreign Bible Society.—The issues of the twenty-third year of the Calcutta auxiliary were 17,113 copies. The work of translation is proceeding, in the Persian, Bengalee, Hinduwee, and Oordoo. The commercial distresses in Calcutta have seriously affected the auxiliary: the anxious inquiry on the subject of the truth every where manifest among the natives, the pressing calls for the Scriptures, and the reduced state of the funds, having been urged to the society as grounds for assistance, a grant of £500 has been made to enable the auxiliary to carry on its numerous and important labours. The issues of the Bombay auxiliary, last year, were 5,381 copies. Great pains are bestowed in promoting faithful revisions of the Mahratta and Goozerattee versions. The issues of the Madras auxiliary, last year, were 14,858 copies. Five sub-committees have been engaged in the translation of the Scriptures or the revision of translations.

Baptist Missionary Society.—At Calcutta, the gospel has been constantly proclaimed in the various bungalow chapels; a decidedly better spirit prevails among the hearers; it is now not uncommon for a missionary to address a large congregation for an hour together, without a word being said in reply, or the least disturbance made. The new translation of the Bengalee Testament, which has occupied the close and sedulous attention of Mr. Yates and Mr. Pearce for some years, and to the value and accuracy of which high testimony has been borne by competent native scholars, has been brought to a close. It has been extensively in demand. The Bible Society has been prevented from adopting it, for the reason which has led the committee to refrain for some years from aiding the Serampore versions—the obligation under which the Baptists consider themselves, of using such words as shall confine the sense of the original word "baptism" to immersion; and of not retaining, as the English version does, the original word untranslated.

A native preacher has been fixed at Luckyantipore, who enjoys the esteem of both Christians and Heathens. Several new families have renounced caste, making the number of professed Christians about eighty; some of whom possess small landed property, and are therefore free from the suspicion of having embraced Christianity from worldly motives.

Gospel Propagation Society.—Principal Mill, of Bishop's College, is engaged in completing the history of our Saviour in Sanscrit verse, and in revising Mr. Bowley's Hinduwee version of the Scriptures. The report of the society states that "The large addition to the number of the missionaries affords no unfavourable specimen of what the college may be enabled hereafter to perform for the propagation of the Gospel in Hindoostan; and, at the same time, shews the society's determination to extend its operations in India, and to direct a large portion of its funds to that most important field of enterprize. The bishop of Calcutta having pointed out the importance of training young persons at the Calcutta grammar school, with a view to their future admission at Bishop's College, and having intimated that the experiment might be fairly tried without the expenditure of a larger sum than £70

a-year, the society has resolved to place that sum at his lordship's disposal, to be employed for the above-mentioned purpose; in the hope that something may be done toward increasing the number of the students at the college."

The attempt made by Mr. Morton to open a mission at the Seychelles Islands, a dependency of Mauritius, did not succeed: great opposition was manifested on the part of the Roman Catholic priests. He has resumed his old station at Chinsurah, where he has six schools, containing between three hundred and four hundred Bengalee boys.

Church Missionary Society.—There are in attendance at the mission chapel, Mirzapore, between two hundred and three hundred native Christians, to whom the word of God is constantly preached and catechetical instruction given, and to a great part of whom the ordinance of the Lord's supper is regularly dispensed; one hundred and twenty-three individuals have been admitted into the Christian fold by baptism, in connexion with this mission, during the year: fifty-nine of these are adults, and, as far as it can be ascertained, are adorning the doctrines of the Gospel by a consistent conduct. The increase has been so great of late, that the neat little chapel at Mirzapore is too small to contain even the Christian community.

Beside the establishment at Mirzapore for the Hindoo converts, there is now in Calcutta a separate service and a school for the Mahomedan population, conducted by Mr. Thompson, and the Christian Molwee, Hyder Ally, under the direction of the Archdeacon. From forty to fifty, about half whom are converts, attend service on Sunday morning.

The English school on the mission premises contains 200 boys. "A great excitement among the natives, occasioned by the case of Brijonauth Ghose, reduced the number from 200 to 100; but, since the last public examination, which was conducted by the bishop, it has recovered its former number."

At Burdwan, Mr. Weitbrecht writes:—"inquirers continue to present themselves; but all do not come with sincere intentions; and, to many who appear so, the path to the kingdom of glory is too strait; they stumble at the cross, are offended, and withdraw again. Others, who are not decided enough, I advise to wait a little longer, that they may have time to give the important subject a more serious consideration; for I feel convinced, that, by a careful attention to the state of our inquirers, the cause of Christianity will ultimately gain more than by an indiscriminate admission of applicants." The corresponding committee state: "there is one circumstance of an important and gratifying nature; Mr. Weitbrecht has been appointed to give an hour's tuition daily to the young rajah of Burdwan; and he has been requested to explain the Christian religion to the guardian and immediate relatives of the rajah."

At Culna, it is stated, Hindooism is on the decline, but is as yet succeeded by nothing better than a specious and unintelligible profession of deistical sentiments. There have been several inquirers of late; but it is found needful, as at Burdwan, to use the utmost caution."

At Benares, Mr. W. Smith reports:—"I feel an increasing interest and pleasure in my visits to the city (Benares), because I feel that we are gaining ground in the minds and consciences of the people; they are convinced that ours is a holy religion, and feel, at least I think, in many cases, that in opposing it they are opposing God. The Mahomedans (of Jaunpore) exhibit a great spirit of inquiry, and numbers of them are searching the Scriptures with the greatest attention."

At Chunar, two adults have been baptized. Mr. Bowley considers Chunar at present in a most unpromising condition: "the door seems to be closed against the truth; the people are afraid to listen." He says: "I have also had a pleasant time in the Serai, at Juanpore, where I spent twelve days; and though I met with much opposition, yet it was encouraging to have direct missionary work, in exposing Mahomedanism, and unfolding the Gospel of salvation. The most encouraging missionary excursion which we had was to and from the annual Dudree fair, in the villages situated on both banks of the Ganges; in these villages we met with little enmity or opposition; but, on the contrary, people who heard us the year before, paid great respect and attention to the word, and gladly accepted of single Gospels and tracts in Hinduwee."

The *Calcutta committee*, in their summary, observe: "strictly speaking, nothing has been done commensurate either with the facilities which, as Christians, we possess, or the great work which remains to be effected. The field of missionary labour is wide; and as yet, notwithstanding all the labour which has been bestowed upon it, a very small part of it is under cultivation. We want more labourers, more faith, more prayer, more active exertions. It is impossible to convey to friends at a distance any thing like an adequate idea of the state of things at this presidency. There are numbers of intelligent, educated, well-informed young men among the natives, whom knowledge has taught to see the monstrous folly and absurdity of Hindooism, who, notwithstanding, have no less feeling of hostility to the Christian religion—too proud to be led by error, but not humble enough to search for and submit to truth. There are others, with a general conviction of the truth of Christianity on their minds, but who, from fear or interest, will not submit to its requirements; and there are others halting between two opinions, and waiting for some more favourable opportunity; while a few, a very few, are ready to renounce father and mother, sister and brother, houses and lands, for Christ's sake."

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London Missionary Society.—At Calcutta and out-stations, "the attendance at public worship more regular and numerous; in November 1833 the total number of baptized adults was seventy-seven, and there were then forty-four candidates for baptism."

At Chinsurah, Mr. Mundy writes: "my congregations are in general good; and, in some instances, I have been greatly pleased in witnessing deep attention. The Gospel has had a softening and subduing influence in the immediate neighbourhood; while the people in the distant villages are as rude and fierce as they were ten years ago."

At Benares, the Gospel is said to be gaining ground, and a favourable impression with respect to Christianity is manifest, and to a considerable extent around.

At Neyoor, in South Travancore, Mr. Mead states: "a native Society for assisting in the erection and repairs of places of worship was formed at Neyoor at the latter end of September 1833. The meeting was attended by about 700 persons, some of whom came from a distance. Animated addresses were made. Several gave ground for the erection of chapels; others attended as representatives of congregations, promising, besides the offerings then presented, to assist in the building, by giving timber, and affording every other aid in their power."

SHARK.

Some fishermen in drawing up their net, opposite the Burra Bazar ghaut, found, to their utter astonishment, a shark, about four cubits long and three-quarters broad, which they brought to the police-office, and exposed in the compound in the hope of being rewarded. A constable, on perceiving the shark's belly in a state of protuberance ripped it open, and a female infant was seen entire, with the exception of the eyes, nose, and mouth, which appeared to have been eaten.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TANJORE NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

The following is a copy of the petition addressed to the governor of Madras, by certain native christians of Tanjore. Some papers appear to have been omitted which refer to the circumstance of the petitioners being placed in confinement, apparently by direction of the British resident:

"The humble address of the undersigned, on behalf of themselves and all the Tamil Protestant population in Tanjore and its vicinity, consisting of more than 3,000 souls,

"Most humbly sheweth,

"We, your humble petitioners, most respectfully solicit your Excellency to spare a few minutes of your valuable time in order to peruse attentively the following few lines detailing the heavy grievances which oppress us.

"Since the establishment of the mission by the Rev. father Schwartz until very recently, a period of nearly sixty years, the distinction of caste, so far as regards rank, has never been objected to as being incompatible with the humility of the religion we profess, and though our relations, when we first adopted Christianity in preference to their religion, felt enmity towards us for a time, and spoke reproachfully of us, yet, on their becoming gradually acquainted with the purity of our motives, paid no more regard to the difference of our faith than our rank in society or the respectability of our characters. The princes gave us employment, and our relations allowed us to intermarry among them. Unfortunately, the recent missionaries had been attempting to abolish this privilege, and endeavouring to introduce rules contrary to our Hindoo laws and customs, in order to compel us to admit into our societies the lowest pariahs, and to treat them in every respect as we would our equals in rank; but not succeeding, they solicited the lord bishop of Calcutta to exert his authority; and his lordship, fully relying upon their report, was pleased to despatch a circular order on the subject, which order was read to us (the Tamil Protestant congregation) from the pulpit, whereupon we drew up an address to the lord bishop of Calcutta, representing our reasons for declining to obey the orders, and presented it to the missionaries for transmission to his lordship. They tore it into pieces, and trod it under their feet before the whole congregation. This insult to our feelings was followed up by an order, calling upon all native priests, deacons, catechists, &c. to abolish the distinctions of caste, under pain of being deprived of their offices; and on the 31st January 1834, all declining, they were accordingly dismissed, and in their places, Mussulmans and Brahmins were employed as schoolmasters and peons, and pariahs to discharge the duties of catechists in the Tamil Protestant service, who daily make it their aim to provoke us, as well in word as in deed.

"On the 4th inst., the widow of a catechist dying, two missionaries placed a pariah catechist between them, and ordered him

to read the funeral service over the body; thereupon we requested that one of the four missionaries present, or an European catechist, or even a Tamil priest or catechist, might perform the service, as we could not permit a pariah to do so over the body of a Tamil Christian. This request being rejected, Nellatamby catechist, one of the undersigned, and who read the hymn from the house of mourning to the churchyard, was desired by the relations and friends of the deceased, assembled round the grave, to read the funeral service; and for doing so, we, the undersigned, were on the 12th inst. placed in confinement in the Cutwal choultry.

* * * * *

"On the 7th inst. two of our female relations died, and the missionaries refusing to allow the doors of the burying ground to be opened, in order that the graves might be prepared, we represented the matter to Capt. Douglas, the resident. The church-yard is meant for the Christian public, and secured at the expense of government. Upon Capt. Baker's (commanding the resident's escort) remonstrating with the missionaries, the door was opened, the bodies were interred, and the service performed by a native priest. On the 13th, one Nyanaperagasam Pillay died; burying-ground being peremptorily refused, his body was carried away, and committed to earth with great difficulty, in a place where heathens burn their dead bodies.

* * * * *

"We solicit to bring to your Excellency's notice, that such violent acts are not a Christian doctrine, nor becoming the motives of orthodox fathers, and that, in consequence, we are now lost of our spiritual and temporal happiness. Several addresses were made to the resident on the 7th, 13th, 14th, and 15th inst., expressive of our grievances, and requiring redress, but the case is not inquired into, nor the undersigned set at liberty. The circar of his highness the Maharajah also refused to receive any address, thinking that, if we were not guilty of some offence, the resident would not have put some of us in confinement.

"Feeling confident that your Exc. will not consider the happiness of so many human beings as of little moment, we confidently hope that your Exc. will kindly consider the grievances we have, and our sufferings, and cause the case to be investigated (as his highness the Maharajah, under whose jurisdiction the church and many of us are, is not disposed to attend to matters connected with our religion), * * * by a magistrate or a criminal judge, or by a gentleman of mild temper, selected for the purpose, in order that justice may be done to us, prohibiting, at the same time, further intrusion of pariahs, that we may be enabled to enjoy the happiness and liberty of which we are at present deprived, and that the undersigned may be released from confinement, &c.

"To Lieut.-gen. the Right Hon. Sir F. Adam, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c., Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

"Tanjore, Feb. 17, 1834."

We are given to understand that one of the Tanjore Native Christians, and who is now under excommunication by the missionaries, holds the responsible office of district moonsiff, and that no small exertions have been put forth to get him dismissed from his situation. Now this same man is highly educated for a native Christian, of strict probity, and greatly esteemed by natives, both Christians and Hindoos. He has been publicly employed for the last thirty years, without a blemish on his character; and yet, notwithstanding, there are those who would disgrace him. There is an independence about him which the native Christians certainly do acquire, and which, no doubt, renders him less liable to approval than the obsequious Hindoo.—*Mad. Gaz. Oct.* 29.

KAMPTEE.

We learn from Kamptee, that the casualties amongst all the European non-commissioned rank and file for the years embracing from the 1st Nov. 1833 to the 1st Nov. 1834, have amounted to forty-three; being one and a half per cent. of the cases treated, and four and a half per cent. of the effective strength.—*Mad. Herald, Dec.* 6.

CATHOLIC COMMUNITY.

The memorial of the Roman Catholic community to parliament, praying for English pastors, was forwarded to England by the *Valleyfield*. Two Catholic peers are already commissioned by the British government to the courts of Rome and Portugal, on the subject of the long disputed spiritual jurisdiction in British India. This point must eventually set at rest the lamentable variance existing for a series of years between the diocesan of St. Thomé and the capuchins.—*Ibid.*

POLICE.

This morning's *Gazette* contains the new arrangements at the police office. They are as follows: E. F. Elliot, Esq. to be Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, without prejudice to his appointment of First Commissioner of the Court for the Recovery of Small debts. Francis Kelly, Esq. to be a Police Magistrate and Deputy Superintendent of Police, with a salary of 350 rupees *per mensem*. Vembaukum Ragavacharlar to be a Police Magistrate and Deputy Superintendent of Police, with a salary of Rs. 350 *per mensem*.

The two latter appointments are a gratifying sign of the existence of a liberal spirit; long experience has familiarized magisterial duties to the parties, and in the reward thus extended to two efficient and deserving servants of the state, we discover satisfactory evidence of the prejudices of ancient days having vanished away. Mr. Elliot has been admitted to be one of the most efficient police masters we have ever had; still the duties of that office have been considered to require the unremitted and undivided attention of the holder of the post of superintendent. Why, then, does this provision follow Mr. Elliot's appointment, "without prejudice to his appointment of First Commissioner of the Court for the Recovery of Small Debts." This latter, again, is a laborious office; and, if its duties are adequately performed, such a portion of time must be abstracted as to impair the efficient discharge of the duties of a superintendent of police by the same individual. But, then, we have now deputy superintendents of police to do the duties of the temporarily vacated place. Can aught be discovered here?—*Ibid. Nov.* 8.

COLONEL CONWAY.

The following is a copy of the charges preferred against this officer by Lieut.-Col. Smythe (the substance only of which was given in the official notification, last vol. p. 273), of which Col. Conway was "fully and honourably acquitted."

"I charge Lieut.-Col. Thomas Henry Somerset Conway, C. B., of the 6th regt. light cavalry, and adjutant-general of the army, with scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, as follows:—

"Charge.—For having deliberately and maliciously fabricated and put forth a falsehood in the following manner:—

"By having, in a conversation with Capt. George Huddleston Thomas, of the 7th regt. light cavalry, held at Bangalore, some time in the month of October 1832, and before Col. David Foulis returned to India in that year, said, 'I don't know what the officers of the 5th may chuse to say, but I know that Col. David Foulis was well acquainted with them after he had gone to the 5th (alluding to certain accusations against me, then about to be investigated by a court of inquiry), for I have had communications with him on the subject,' or words to that effect. And also by having, at Bangalore, some time in the month of September or October 1832, said, that he, Lieut.-Col. T. H. S. Conway, knew the charge (meaning the accusations above quoted) was well-founded for, 'that Col. David Foulis, several years ago, before he went home, told him (Lieut.-Col. Conway) he knew of my guilt, and also, that he then advised Col. Foulis not to bring the matter forward unless it could be proved,' or words to that effect.

"The whole of which assertions, as regards Col. Foulis' knowledge of my guilt, or of his communication with him, Lieut.-Col. Conway, to that effect, were utterly false, and were fabricated and put forth by him, Lieut.-Col. Conway, for the purpose of prejudicing my cause, and inducing my friends to withdraw their confidence and support from me, during the before-mentioned inquiry.

"The above being in breach of the Articles of War."

(Signed) "E. L. SMYTHE,"
"Lieut.-Col. 8th regt. L. C."

"Camp Jaulnah, March 31, 1834."

A very long publication has appeared at Calcutta, on the part of Col. Smythe, containing the correspondence relating to the accusations against him, and to his desire that they should be investigated. These documents were introduced by Lieut.-Col. Smythe in his address on the trial, but were expunged by the court as foreign to the question.

MILITARY FUND.

To the Editor of the *Male Asylum Herald.*

Sir: The rejection of Lieut. Col. Napier's proposal, seconded by Lieut. Col. Cadell, "that the Committee of Subscribers in England be empowered to employ a professional man of eminence, to make the requisite calculations, to give his opinions as to the state of the Fund generally, and to suggest any alterations which may appear to him advisable, particularly in regard to separating and classing the various descriptions of benefits derivable from the fund to widows and children, to subscribers during their lives, and to decide what amount of additional subscription a widower should pay to ensure the ultimate benefits of this fund, for his children alone,"—has thrown an awful gloom on the married subscribers of the fund.

It is reluctantly admitted, that the fund is in a precarious state, by the *minus* of of *nearly half a lac of rupees* in the last account-current furnished; and by calling for Mr. Farren's opinion on the subject, who (being admitted a man of eminence) states distinctly, that the fund cannot long exist on its present basis. Twice, the fund has been on the brink of perdition, and saved only by *doubling* the donations and subscriptions, and reducing its benefits to the higher grades; it is a third time in jeopardy from the great deficiency of the present rates, "which do not provide contributions, the present value of which is, the exact present value of the benefits to be derived at the subscriber's death," and

the absence of all information on the principles of the fund: which seems to be incomprehensible to all, from the period the institution was first established. Still inquiry is rejected, because, I presume, Mr. F. says, that it will be necessary to remove all the directors, who are too prejudiced in favour of their old opinions, although proved erroneous, it cannot I imagine be satisfactory to the subscribers at large, to have their own, as well as the interests of their widows and children, exposed to the slightest shadow of failure: although "the directors will adopt the best means in their power to ascertain the true state of the fund." If it is meant by "the best means in their power," their own individual knowledge of the principles of the fund, I must deprecate the attempt; for after twenty-five years of practical knowledge, it has repeatedly and completely failed. Mr. F. says clearly in his first letter (a better need not be required) what a fund ought to be, and that he cannot say much in favour of ours!

The fundamental laws of the institution have been frequently altered and infringed, and the benefits reduced, while the subscriptions are constantly on the increase. No person is certain what he, his family, or the poor orphans may be entitled to, the next year, if any thing. For these uncertainties and vacillations Mr. F. proposes a remedy; "That every member's rights be defined and recognized, and a remedy provided for the enforcement of those rights." One director asserts, that "the great support of the fund is the unmarried ranks." It was so in 1808, when the fund was first established, and when the army was three-fourths unmarried; but now it is widely different, as the army is three-fourths married, and each must support his own family, by his own means. On reference to the following statement, it will be perceived how much he is mistaken. It is admitted the "contributions of subscribers are not commensurate with the benefits at present derived from the fund."

An unmarried ensign proceeding to Europe on sick certificate, draws the undermentioned sums, as

Equipment allowance	200	0	0
Income ditto for three years, at £44. 3s. 9d. per annum,	1,159	14	9
Passage-money to India	962	8	0
	2,322	6	9

In this case the amount is equal to thirty-three years *Indian* rate of subscription, including donation, and he probably returns to England in five, or at the utmost, ten years after his arrival, and there are many who die, or retire.

An unmarried lieutenant draws..... 1,715 13 3

Thus the personal benefits derived are equal to fifteen years and a half Indian rate of subscription including "donation."

Again, if these individuals are married, the expense to the funds is *doubled*, thus—A married ensign draws

Equipment allowance for his family	500	0	0
Income for ditto.....	1,296	4	0
Which, added to the former account of	2,322	6	9
	4,108	10	9

which exceeds the whole of the contributions he makes for thirty-nine years, exclusive in both cases of interest.

A married lieutenant draws 3,495 8 3

which exceeds twenty years and a half contributions.

A case has just occurred, which still further strikingly illustrates the preceding statements—a married captain, on the staff for fifteen years draws

Passage money for himself,	1,512	0	0
Equipment allowance	400	0	0
Do. do. for his family	200	0	0
Do. do. for 5 children	500	0	0
Income for 3 years, at £15..	1,279	11	0
Passage-money to India ..	1,093	12	0
	4,985	7	0

being about 1,000 rupees more than he has altogether contributed to the fund, marriage donation included, though a subscriber since 1809; in the event of his death

The widow will be entitled to, per annum.....	1,197	10	6
And his 6 children.....	1,197	10	6
	2,395	5	0

to which must be added the widow's and childrens' passage money to England, should they happen to be in India, "for which it will be evident the fund will not have received any equivalent; though his death should not take place even for a further period of twenty-four years! Consequently, these are some of the grand errors of the present rates of donation, and subscription of these ranks; which should at least be *doubled* in both instances. I defy any fund to exist on these terms, and the number of these classes is increasing rapidly annually. "Out of 250 officers (exclusive of colonels) on furlough" and sick on the 31st December last (1832), 210 had received pecuniary aid from the fund!

The fund encourages extravagance, and offers a premium on matrimony; for if a subaltern has *unfortunately* amassed by strict economy 1,000 rupees, or captain, 1,500, it is immediately deducted from their benefits; and more than a half, if not three-fourths, of those captains and subalterns who have gone home sick, for (that is sick *when* they left their stations) some years past, return married, caring little how the fund fares, provided their expenses are paid.

It is true, and not more strange than true, that one director "derives the doctrine that subscribers shall only benefit in proportion to the subscriptions they may have paid, or that they should be called upon to pay in that proportion." Then how is this enormous expenditure to be met? Why thus:

The last account-current furnished states:— Disbursements in 1832,	4,92,266	2	8
Receipts in do., inclusive of donation	4,49,905	0	0
Excess of disbursements ..... which, in a progressive ratio, will, in a few years, consume the present capital of	42,361 23,81,058	2 0	8 0

and all our wives and children become beggars!

Again; in a minute of another director, dated 22d July 1833, it is proposed, "to increase the subscriptions of married subscribers, to two days' garrison-infantry pay, as the interest of a married subscriber is for the benefit of two persons, himself and wife. It would require some ingenuity to prove, in what instance a married subscriber, of the rank of a field officer, benefits personally by the fund in the remotest degree." And, in a minute of dissent, on Capt. L.'s proposition, "it is acknowledged by all, that the rates of subscription paid by the higher grades in the Military Fund, are *above* their just proportions." Still the interests of their widows are always sacrificed on every failure of the fund, by their benefits alone being reduced: (*vide* Art. 26, sec. vii.) The field officer has his family only to benefit, but the lower grades have a *twofold* interest, themselves and families, and should pay accordingly.

It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to separate the funds of those who have a *personal* benefit, from those who may become *annuitants*. A widower is made to pay equal to a married man, when the gross injustice is self-evident, and is compelled to pay a *second* donation as *bachelor*, should he marry.

A strange anomaly exists by the rejection of Capt. L.'s propositions, and produces the greatest inconsistency; for girls born prior to October 1822, and whose parents have not paid their donation 282 rupees; and those born since that period, and for whom the donation has been paid, benefit alike (*vide* Reg. Table E. No. 3); those born prior "to that period are entitled to the same privilege without payment of donation." The same injustice exists with regard to marriages, which have occurred prior and since that date; although one has paid *double* donation, and the other has not, still their benefits are equal!

A rupee is paid for each child in this country, for which no more than 1*s.* 9*d.* can be procured in the market; and in England, where a subscriber has not one-fourth of his Indian pay, the sum of 2-3 shillings is paid. On the same principle, one wise man of the East proposes, "those in England pay Indian rates," in opposition to a fundamental rule of the fund!

In 1830 or 1831, from the supposed flourishing state of the fund, it was proposed by the directors, to build bungalows at the Neilgherries, to the tune of half a lac of rupees, when, only the year after, there was a *minus* of nearly half a lac of rupees, in the receipts of that year. A lucky escape!

A colonel's maximum is fixed at 30,712½, to produce (I presume) an annuity to his widow of £235 18—whereas 23,600 (at 2*s.* the rupee) or thereabouts, will produce it; and a Lieut. Colonel's is fixed at 16,712½ for an annuity of £208 15, which will not produce it by 3,378 rupees. The same errors exist for all the lower grades. Subscribers pay only 875 rupees for £100, which is productive of great loss to the fund: when between £30,000 and £40,000 are annually paid in England. The *maximum* is seldom paid, and is not sufficient (except the colonels', which is *more*) to purchase the annuities, of the several ranks, and the *minimum* is a mere bubble, which will not purchase one-fourth of the annuities of the three lower grades; and it should purchase at least one-half, laying aside altogether those of the children. Half the annuity also of each child should be paid. The *minimum* even has not been paid by many, prior to October 1822.

A Lt. Col.'s minimum is	7,262½	to produce the half of	£208 15 0	per annum.
A Major's..... do....	5,687	do.	181 11 3	
A Captain's .. do....	3,500	do.	136 17 6	
A Lieutenant's do....	2,100	do.	102 3 9	
An Ensign's .. do....	1,662½	do.	31 15 0	

The fault appears to be, that on payment or a sum which is insufficient to purchase one-fourth of the annuity, they pay a full share of annuity; thus making the fund pay three-fourths, without having the means.

These, and many other errors and injustices exist from the present rules, and the present mode of voting, which precludes the possibility of carrying any proposition which militates in any degree against the present interests of the subscriber: although the destruction of the fund must inevitably follow, and the misery of their numerous families totally dependent on it for support. Otherwise the 2d and 11th propositions of the 28th June 1833 would have been carried.

I therefore submit, that the subscribers of each regiment immediately propose the adoption of Lieut. Col. Napier's proposition for *information*; and as some time will elapse ere Mr. F.'s suggestions can be received, that such rules be forthwith proposed on the basis of Mr. F.'s first letter, as the necessity of the case imperiously calls for.

A SUBSCRIBER, OR No.

EXECUTION OF PYKROW.

An anonymous correspondent of the

Madras Gazette gives an account of the execution of Pykrow, the rebel chief of Kimedy. He was marched from Cassim Cotiah by a detachment of the 10th N.I., on the 14th September, to Pycrow-pett. The police reported that no person could be procured to hang him, as no one would act as hangman to a *Rachwar*. The officer commanding the detachment ordered a bearer to act on the occasion. On the night previous to the execution, he was visited by his niece (a child), whom he gave in charge to the officer to send her home to his sister. He slept soundly. In the morning he expressed a wish to bathe, that he might die in peace with all men. He then walked firmly up to the officer commanding the detachment, and said he was ready, and that he hoped he would have compassion on his sister and her family. He was shown up the scaffold, and, according to his previous request, put the rope round his own neck, and bound his eyes by orders. When the scaffold was withdrawn, he fell to the ground. He arose, his hands bound, looked at the officer commanding, and walked to the dooley. The officer sent for a tent-rope, and Pycrow was suffering the suspense and agonies of death ten minutes. During the time the rope was stretched, the neck black and discoloured by the rope, he was lifted on the scaffold a second time, when a few minutes put an end to him. After the body had hung half an hour, it was cut down, and hung in a cage from the river's side.

ASSASSINATION AT ALIPEE.

A writer from Quilon, under the designation of "A Voice from Malabar," who has been convicted of many mis-statements, has communicated to the *Madras Gazette* an account of a strange and sanguinary affair at Alipee. He states that Asthoo Khan, a Patani, "an intelligent man," having been aggrieved by Dosun Sett, a Cutch merchant, and failing to obtain "justice and redress" in the courts of Travancore, "Dosun the rich having influence and friends amongst those who rule Travancore," sent his family to Dosun's house "to solicit mercy;" that Dosun turned a deaf ear to their solicitations, the prayers of Asthoo Khan's family being met with insult at Dosun's door; that, fired at this, Asthoo Khan and his family determined upon revenge; that the Khan found Dosun offering his evening prayers at the Alipee beach, mortally wounded him, and then delivered himself up, with the bloody dagger, to the cutwal; that the family of Asthoo Khan, armed, obtained admission to Dosun's house as suppliants, and wounded the mother, wife, and head-clerk of Dosun; whilst Dosun's son murdered the wife and daughte rof Asthoo Khan, and mangled their corpses!

TANJORE RESIDENCY.

It is understood that the removal of Capt. Douglas from the Tanjore Residency was promoted by his having written an intemperate letter to Gen. Dalrymple, the officer commanding the southern division, which was handed up to Government. Public authority must be supported; but there is not a single individual to the south that does not extremely regret the measure, and all think that censure would have answered every useful purpose. Capt. D. wrote, it is concluded, in his capacity of resident; for, as a military man, he would have been liable to trial by court martial.—*Mad. Gaz. Oct.* 29.

Dutch India.

Java papers to the 6th December contain several commercial regulations. The duty on manufactured tobacco, in foreign ships, is to be 20 florins per pecul. All productions of the Indian archipelago, which, if imported under the Netherlands flag, or others on the same footing with it, are free from duty, shall, if imported under the British flag, pay six per cent., except when a fixed duty is imposed on some articles. The exemption from duty, granted by the royal resolution of Dec. 23, 1832, to Danish, American, and other ships, in the importation of the produce of the manufactures of the Netherlands into the Indian possessions, which ceased with the circumstances that caused it, is expressly revoked.

Arabia.

The city of Mocha was carried at the point of the bayonet on the 20th of January, by the Egyptian forces under Achmet Pasha. The whole of Arabia now obeys the authority of Mehemet Alli.

From Alexandria, it is stated that, on the 14th of February, the English consul-general at Cairo received news of the arrival at Suez of an English steamer (the *Hugh Lindsay*) from Bombay, in thirty-one days. This vessel brought the intelligence of the capture of the towns of Hodeida and Mocha by the Egyptian troops. The isle of Socotra was occupied by English troops, and stores, containing everything necessary for the steam navigation between India and Suez, had been established there by the East-India Company.

China.

The documents connected with the late dispute between the British superintendent and the local authorities at Canton are so voluminous, and so full of reiterations, that to insert them in full would absorb many pages. We shall, therefore, record them in the form of an epitome, carefully made in chronological order.

The answer of Chung, the hoppo, to the address of Messrs. Whiteman and Co. and other British merchants, dated 7th September (referred to last vol., p. 203) contains the following characteristic passages:—

"Further, considering that, as it was the first time the said barbarian eye had come to the central, flowery nation, he was ignorant of the principles of dignity, the Governor again deputed high civil and military officers to go to the barbarian factories, to explain fully the regulations established at successive periods by memorial (to the emperor); thus opening the way and guiding him, again and a third time. Afterwards, the hong merchants, on account of the barbarian eye, Lord Napier, not obeying the orders enjoined, requested that a stop should be put to the said nation's trade. It would have been proper to have closed the ships' holds immediately. But it was considered that the said nation's king had hitherto been reverently obedient, and that the said barbarian merchants have come from far, passing over many seas, and sailing for several times ten thousand miles, in defiance of dangers, to come here, so that it would be inexpedient, because of one man, Lord Napier's, perverse disobedience, to overwhelm all the said merchants with grief. (The government) lowered itself to the barbarian dispositions. Most perfect and well arranged (was its conduct). Not as Lord Napier's—obstinate, unyielding, wilful, irregularly honouring and magnifying himself; both full of objections with respect to the mercantile guests, so as to be impracticable, and also, it may be apprehended, productive of consequences to the commercial affairs of the said barbarian merchants. At that time, the governor and fooyuen, with me, the hoppo, consulted, and resolved from the twelfth day of the seventh moon to issue a prohibition stopping the trade, as is on record. Now the said barbarian merchants have made a petition, requesting and earnestly soliciting the favour of continuing the trade as usual. It was because Lord Napier did not obey the laws and statutes of the celestial empire, but presumed to squat himself down in the barbarian factories; therefore a stop was put to the said nation's trade. It is commanded that the orders be immediately enjoined on Lord Napier, that on the same day he requests a passport and retire to dwell in the barbarian factory at Macao, if he wish to come to Canton to manage the trade of the barbarian merchants, let him according to old regulations, make a petition though the hong merchants to the governor and fooyuen, and to me, the hoppo, that we may here ground whereon to forward a conjoint memorial, requesting the mandate of the great emperor to be obeyed and acted on—report being at the same time made (that it has been obeyed)."

The following passages (besides those noticed in last vol. p. 203) occur in the reply of Governor Loo to Lord Napier's observations on his edict of Sept. 2d:—

"In the 10th year of Taou-kwang, the said hong merchants having reported that the English company would, after the 13th year of Taou-kwang, be dissolved and ended, that the merchants of the said nation would trade for themselves, and that they feared affairs would be under no general control, the then Governor, Le, commanded them to enjoin orders on the said nation's merchants to send a letter home, that, if the company was ended and dispersed, a chief (*taepan*) should still be appointed to come to Canton, to manage affairs. The books of records are still existing: there is no word of a superintendent. The said barbarian eye, Lord Napier, styles himself superintendent come to Canton. Whether a superintendent should be appointed over the said nation's barbarian merchants, or not, it is in itself needless to inquire about minutely; but we Chinese will still manage through the medium of merchants: there can be no alteration made for officers to manage. Besides, the business is one newly commencing; it is incumbent to present a memorial, requesting the mandate of the great emperor to be obeyed and acted on. The said barbarian eye, Lord Napier, brought not any written communication from the said nation's king. Suddenly he came; I, the governor, knew not what man he was; knew not what business he was to transact. I sent the said merchants to inquire and investigate, and to require him to inform them of the causes of his coming, and what was the nature of the business he was to perform, to afford grounds for a full memorial. In what was this not accordant with reason? Even though the said barbarian eye were indeed an officer, why should he communicate to the merchant of the central, flowery (nation) not a word! If unwilling to converse with the said merchants, still what should prevent him from commanding the said nation's private merchants to revolve the matter with them, and inform them fully? But on four successive occasions, when they enquired and investigated, he remained as though he heard not, determined in the wish to have official correspondence and letters to and fro with all the public offices of the inner land. The said nation and this inner

land have heretofore had no interchange of official communications and letters. Nor in the celestial empire is there this rule. How could I, the governor, in opposition to rule, permit it?

"The said barbarian eye has not learned to arouse from his previous errors, but has further called to him many persons, bringing in boats, military weapons, which have been moved into the barbarian factory; a great opposition towards the laws and prohibitions! Into the important territory of the provincial city how can outside barbarians presume to bring military weapons, causing alarm to the inhabitants! I, therefore, commanded the fort, named Lee-tih, that should any sampan boats proceed towards the city, they should be stopped and authoritatively informed that if the said barbarian vessels perversely opposed and disobeyed, the military would, of course, fire off the guns, which would be but what their offence brought on them. Yet several times, when barbarian merchants were stopped, they were at once sent back to the place whence they came, without being brought to investigation or punishment. Thus it may be seen, that I, the governor, have not tyrannically treated the outside barbarians. Even with regard to the said barbarian eye, when, instance upon instance, he has presumed on force and power, what difficulty would there be in my meeting him with military terrors! But I cannot bear forcibly to drive him out. The celestial empire cherishes those from afar virtuously. What it values is the subjection of men by reason: it esteems not awing them by force. The said barbarian eye has now again opposed the laws in commanding the ships of war to push forward into the inner river, and in allowing the barbarian forces to fire guns, attacking and wounding our soldiers, and alarming our resident people. This is still more out of the bounds of reason, and renders it still more unintelligible what it is he wishes to do."

On the 10th September, the Parsee merchants addressed Lord Napier on the subject of the extreme difficulties in which they were involved by the position of affairs between his lordship and the Chinese government. They say, "In common with all British subjects we hailed your lordship's arrival here with joy, and looked for the happiest result to the trade and well being of foreigners in China; we did not expect that the change in trade could be brought about without some difficulty; and were prepared to postpone our individual interests to the general good; we viewed the first order of the stoppage of the British trade as one of the customary measures of the Chinese government in such cases, and thought it would soon yield to your lordship's measures. We can, however, no longer conceal from ourselves, that the affair has assumed an an appearance which does not hold forth promise of early adjustment, and we therefore respectfully lay before your lordship this our memorial, and point to your lordship the dreadful consequences which must result to our constituents, whose interests we are not authorized to commit by any act of our own, and whose commercial existence may perhaps depend upon the consequences which must ensue to them if the present stoppage of the trade be not speedily removed. We are convinced your lordship is acting for the best; but we cannot sit down quietly and see certain ruin coming both to ourselves and to others who have entrusted their property to our care; we therefore beseech your lordship to devise some measures for relieving us from this most perilous situation, and avert the ruin, which we are sure it cannot be your lordship's wish nor his majesty's benevolent intention should be entailed on us."

They add, in another letter:—

"We consider it our duty to inform your lordship, that we met the hong merchants this day, at the Consoo-house, by their invitation; and were informed by Howqua, the senior hong merchant, that he had used every exertion in his power to bring about an amicable adjustment of the existing difficulties, but in vain. The viceroy has notified to him, that he is resolved to stop all commercial intercourse till your lordship has left Canton and the frigates been ordered away. The hong merchants represented the case as pregnant with danger to property and even to life, from causes over which they have no control; and recognizing us as peaceable merchants, have recommended our leaving Canton offering us chops."

Lord Napier's answer was as follows:—

"Gentlemen; I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and beg to acquaint you, that whatever you were told at the Consoo-house by Howqua and the other hong merchants—that the whole is false. I may say that I believe you are indebted to Howqua himself for the stoppage of the trade. When they presume to tell you that even your lives are in danger, they are only endeavouring to operate on your fears; you are British subjects, and entitled to the same protection as Englishmen themselves; if you take my advice, you will remain where you are, and if a few days do not put an end to this unnatural state of affairs, let the blame rest on the head of the guilty."

On the 11th October, Mr. Colledge, the surgeon to the superintendants, notified to Howqua and Mowqua, the hong merchants, the death of Lord Napier, requesting them to cause the sad event to be made known to the viceroy.

The following answer was received:—

"A respectful reply.—We have received your hon. letter, stating that the officer of your hon. nation expired,* in consequence of illness, on the 19th day of the 8th moon; and intrusting us to announce it to his Excellency the Governor. We have reported it on your behalf.

"For this purpose we reply, and present our compliments."

"WOO-SHAOU-YUNG (HOWQUA).
"LOO-WAN-KIN (MOWQUA)."

"To Mr. Colledge.

"9th moon, 18th day," (October 20).

The following edict was issued by the viceroy to the hong merchants, in consequence of the above communication, dated 19th October:

"In the trade of the English barbarians to Canton, the responsibility of transacting all public affairs has hitherto rested on the said nation's *taepan*. This year the company has been terminated and dispersed, and without any other appointment being made of a *taepan*, a barbarian eye (Lord Napier) came to Canton, saying that he came for the purpose of examining into the affairs of trade. I, the governor, commanded the merchants to inquire and investigate. The said barbarian eye did not obey the old regulations, but was throughout perversely obstinate. Now, the assistant Foo magistrate at Macao has reported that Lord Napier has, at Macao, expired in consequence of illness. For all affairs of trade it is requisite and necessary to choose a person as head and director, that there may be some one to sustain the responsibility. The merchants have already been before commanded to examine and deliberate, but have not yet made any report in answer. Uniting the circumstances, this order is issued. When the order reaches the said hong merchants, let them immediately obey, and act accordingly; and instantly make known to all the separate merchants of the said nation, that they are in a general body to examine and deliberate what person ought to be made the head for directing the said nation's trade, and forthwith to report in answer. Thereafter, the responsibility of conducting public affairs shall rest on the barbarian merchant who becomes head and director.

"At the same time, cause the said barbarian merchants immediately to send a letter home to their country, calling for another *taepan* to come to Canton, to direct and manage. In the celestial empire, responsibility in the management of commercial affairs, &c. is laid upon the hong merchants. It is requisite that the said nation should also select a commercial man acquainted with affairs to come hither. It is unnecessary again to appoint a barbarian eye or superintendent, thereby causing hindrances and impediments."

The subjoined is a reply from the governor to a report made by the hong merchants, dated October 20:

"On examination, it appears that, with regard to the trade of the English barbarians at Canton, in all public affairs, I, the governor, with the superintendent of customs at Canton, have always made the senior merchants responsible for enjoining orders on the taepan, for him to act. Now the company has terminated and is dissolved, and the said nation's barbarian merchants come hither to trade, each for himself. If some other taepan be not appointed, all affairs will become scattered, out of order, and without arrangement. Just as is the case with the barbarian ships now anchored in the offing of Motaou (Tungkoo), which neither come up to Whampoa to trade, nor yet get under weigh. And the said nation's sampan vessels presume of themselves to sail in and out, not submitting to examination; and, when ordered to inquire and investigate, the hong merchants make excuses of ignorance. What state of things is this?

"With respect to the barbarian merchants, whether they have or have not a directing head, is in itself a point that needs no great inquiry into. But we of the central flowery (or civilized) nation, in all matters of the outside barbarians that relate to public affairs, always make the said senior merchants alone responsible. If the said merchants have any matter of a public nature, on what person, then, shall they enjoin orders to act? Or shall they go to the extent of quietly leaving the matter disregarded?

"When I, the governor, commanded to decide respecting a person to be a directing head, it was with consideration for the said senior merchants' transaction of public affairs; it was not at all in regard to the barbarians buying and selling. What the said merchants have reported is wholly with respect to the bartering of goods. There is no regard shown as to public affairs. This is indeed a great misunderstanding. Let them again consult and deliberate with their whole minds, and report in answer, and at the same time let them act in obedience to the other order, and make known to the said nation's separate merchants that they are immediately with haste to send a letter home to their country, calling for the renewed appointment of a commercial man, acquainted with affairs, to come to Canton and sustain the duties of *taepan*, to direct buy-

* The Chinese express the decease of individuals by different terms, appropriate to their respective ranks. The word appropriate for speaking of the demise of a nobleman, which was used in the translation of Mr. Colledge's letter, is here exchanged for a term that denotes the death of any one, of the lowest degree of rank, or of no rank at all.

ing and selling, and to restrain and control all the merchants. Specially, do not again cause a barbarian eye to come hither to control affairs, thereby occasioning, as Lord Napier did, the creation of disturbances, in vain. All nations trading at Canton do so in consequence of the good favour of the celestial empire towards men from afar. It is altogether necessary that they should obey and act according to the old rules; then may there be mutual tranquillity."

The first act of official interference called for from the late Lord Napier, arose from an assault committed by Mr. James Innes upon Mr. John C. Whiteman, growing out of the affair between the former gentleman and Mr. Daniell, related in vol. xv.

In a notice circulated by his Lordship, drawn up in a sort of legal phraseology, but whimsically verbose, the following details of the assault are given:—

It would appear that Mr. Whiteman having refused to receive a letter from Mr. Matheson, the friend of Mr. Innes, with reference to a statement published in a Bombay paper, concerning the affair between Mr. Daniell and Mr. Innes, declared to be untrue, and injurious to his character, by Mr. Innes,—the latter, considering himself insulted thereby, required Mr. Whiteman to appoint a friend to arrange with Mr. Matheson a meeting between them. This being declined, Mr. Innes entered Mr. Whiteman's house, and struck him twice with a stick or rattan whilst he was sitting in his chair, in presence of five gentlemen, using violent language, at the same time threatening to repeat the same daily till Mr. W. met him. Lord Napier declares in the notice, that no part of Mr. Whiteman's conduct had afforded Mr. Innes just grounds for his violent measure; that the refusal of Mr. W. to receive Mr. I.'s letter was such as he might have expected; and his Lordship announces his readiness, notwithstanding the instructions for constituting the Criminal Court had not been received, to take upon himself the responsibility of carrying into effect all measures necessary for maintaining the public peace.

The *Register* states that, on the hong merchants applying for Lord Napier's chop for proceeding to Macao, they were compelled by the viceroy and his council to sign a bond that neither his Lordship, nor any of his Britannic Majesty's ships, shall again molest the Canton government.

Extract of a letter from Canton, dated Nov. 20, 1834:—"A Mr. G. is sent on here by the Bengal government to get tea-seeds, tea-plants, and Chinese to grow them. I have got him 120 very fine plants, pekoe, bohea, and hyson, to begin with. He went up the coast in a fast vessel, the *Fairy*, a little east of the port of Amoy, where a deep bay goes well into the bottom of the Ancoi hills. Embarked in a long boat, with Mr. Gutzlaff, a German missionary, an officer from the *Fairy*, and a Chinese guide, they landed, marched two days' journey inland, was (as long as his dollars lasted) carried in sedan chairs, got the seed of Ancoi tea, and saw the treatment of the plant; came back, most kindly used, and nearly made the fortune of his Chinese guide by allowing himself to be shown as a show for six cash each visitor."

The following is copy of a petition from the British merchants of Canton to the King:

"To the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

"The Petition of the undermentioned British Subjects at Canton:

"Humbly sheweth,

"That we are induced, by the extraordinary position in which we feel ourselves placed, in relation to the Chinese government, to petition your Majesty in Council, to take such measures as may be adapted alike to maintain the honour of our country, and the advantages which a safe and uninterrupted commerce with China is calculated to yield to the revenues of Great Britain, and to the important classes interested in its arts and sciences.

"We beg humbly to represent, that at the present moment the Commissioners, appointed by your Majesty to superintend the affairs of British subjects trading at Canton, are not acknowledged by the constituted authorities of this country, and that they are not permitted to reside within the limits to which their jurisdiction is by their commission strictly confined; while they are forbidden by their instructions to appeal to the imperial government at Pekin, and are perfectly powerless to resent the indignities offered to the late Chief Superintendent, or to compel reparation for the injuries done to your Majesty's subjects by the late unprovoked stoppage of their trade.

"Your petitioners are well persuaded, that the powers vested in your Majesty's Commissioners were thus restricted with the express object of avoiding, as far as possible, all occasion of collision with the Chinese authorities, while it was hoped that, by maintaining a direct intercourse with the principal officers of government, instead of indirectly communicating through the hong merchants, a sure way would be opened for the improvement of the present very objectionable footing on which foreign merchants stand in this country, and for security against the many wrongs and inconveniences which they have had to suffer in the pursuit of their commercial avocations.

"Your petitioners, however, beg leave most earnestly to submit to your Majesty in Council their thorough conviction, founded on the invariable tenor of the whole history of foreign intercourse with China, as well as of its policy on occasions of internal commotion down to the present moment, that the most unsafe of all courses that can be followed, in treating with the Chinese government, or any of its functionaries, is that of quiet submission to insult, or such unresisting endurance of contemptuous or wrongful treatment as may compromise the honour, or bring into question the power, of our country.—We cannot, therefore, but deeply deplore that such authority to negociate, and such force to protect from insult, as the occasion demands, were not entrusted to your Majesty's Commissioners, confident as we are, without a shadow of doubt, that had the requisite powers properly sustained by an armed force been possessed by your Majesty's late first Commissioner, the lamented Lord Napier, we should not now have to deplore the degraded and insecure position in which we are placed, in consequence of the representative of our Sovereign having been compelled to retire from Canton, without having authority to offer any remonstrance to the supreme government, or to make a demonstration of a resolution to obtain reparation at once for the insults wantonly heaped upon him by the local authorities.

"Your petitioners, therefore, humbly ay that your Majesty will be pleased to ant powers plenipotentiary to such per- n of suitable rank, discretion, and di- omatic experience, as your Majesty, in ur wisdom, may think fit and proper to entrusted with such authority; and ur petitioners would suggest, that he directed to proceed to a convenient ation on the east coast of China, as near the capital of the country as may be und most expedient, in one of your Ma- esty's ships of the line, attended by a suf- cient maritime force, which we are of pinion need not consist of more than two rigates, and three or four armed vessels f light craft, together with a steam ves- el, all fully manned; that he may, pre- viously to landing, require, in the first in- stance, in the name of your Majesty, repa- paration for the insults offered by the governor of Kwantung and Kwangse, in his edicts published on the occasion of Lord Napier's arrival at Canton, and the subsequent humiliating conduct pursued towards his lordship, to which the aggra- vation of his illness and death may be attributed; as well as for the arrogant and degrading language used towards your Majesty and the country, in edicts ema- nating from the local authorities, wherein your Majesty was represented as the 're- verently submissive' tributary of the emperor of China, and your Majesty's subjects as profligate barbarians; and that they be retracted, and never again employed by Chinese functionaries; that he may also demand reparation for the insult offered to your Majesty's flag, by firing on your Majesty's ships of war from the forts at the Bogue; and that remuneration shall be made to your Majesty for the losses they have sustained by the detention of their ships during the stoppage of their trade. After these preliminaries shall have been conceded (as your petitioners have no doubt they will be), and not till then, your petitioners humbly suggest, that it will be expedient for your Majesty's plenipotentiary to propose the appointment of commissioners on the part of the Chinese government, to adjust with him on shore such measures as may be deemed most effectual for the prevention of future occasion of complaint and misunderstanding, and for the promotion and extension of the trade generally, to the mutual advantage of both countries. Your petitioners believe that if these matters shall be fairly represented, so as to do away with all reasonable objection, and the favourable inclination of the Chinese commissioners be gained, there will be found little inclination on the part of the supreme government to withhold its assent, and every desirable object will thus have been attained.

"Your petitioners would humbly entreat your Majesty's favourable view of these suggestions, in the confidence that they may be acted upon, not only with every prospect of success, but without the slightest danger to the existing commercial intercourse, inasmuch as even, with a force not exceeding that which we have proposed should be placed at the disposal of your Majesty's plenipotentiary, there would be no difficulty, should proceedings of a compulsory nature be required, in putting a stop to the greater part of the external and internal commerce of the Chinese empire; in intercepting its revenues in their progress to the capital, and in taking possession of all the armed vessels of the country, such measures would not only be sufficient to evince both the power and spirit of Great Britain to resent insult, but would enable your Majesty's plenipotentiary to secure indemnity for any injury that might, in the first instance, be offered to the persons or property of your Majesty's subjects, and speedily induce the Chinese government to submit to just and reasonable terms. We are, at the same time, confident, that a resort even to such measures as these, so far from being likely to lead to more serious warfare, an issue which both our interests and inclinations prompt us to

deprecate, would, in fact, be the surest course for avoiding the danger of such collision.

"Your petitioners beg to submit, that the mere restoration of the liberty, once possessed, of trading to Amoy, Ningpo, and Chusan, would be followed by the most beneficial consequences, not merely in the more extended field thereby opened for commercial enterprize, but in the rivalry which would, as formerly, be excited in the officers of government at these several ports to attract the resort of foreign merchants, and thus extend their own opportunities of acquiring emoluments from the trade.

"With respect, however, to this point, or any other of commercial interest that it would be expedient to make the subject of negociation, your petitioners would humbly suggest that your Majesty's minister in China should be instructed to put himself in communication with the merchants of Canton, qualified as they must be in a certain degree by their experience and observation, to point out in what respect the benefits that might be reaped under a well-regulated system of commercial intercourse are curtailed or lost in consequence of the restrictions to which the trade is at present subjected, and the arbitrary and irregular exactions to which it is exposed, either directly or not less severely because indirectly, through the medium of the very limited number of merchants licensed to deal with foreigners. As an instance of the latter, your petitioners may state the fact, that the whole expense of the immense preparations lately made by the local government to oppose the expected advance towards Canton of your Majesty's frigates after they had passed the Bogue, has been extorted from the hong merchants, and as but a few of them are in a really solvent state, they have no other means of meeting this demand, but by combining to tax both the import and export trade.

"We would further humbly, but urgently submit, that, as we cannot but trace the disabilities and restrictions under which our commerce now labours to a long acquiescence in the arrogant assumption of superiority over the monarchs and people of other countries claimed by the emperor of China for himself and his subjects, we are forced to conclude, that no essentially beneficial result can be expected to arise out of negociations in which such pretensions are not decidedly repelled. We most seriously apprehend, indeed, that the least concession or wavering of this point, under present circumstances, could not fail to leave us as much as ever subject to a repetition of the injuries of which we have now to complain.

"We would, therefore, humbly beseech your Majesty not to be induced, by a paternal regard for your subjects trading to this remote empire, to leave it to the discretion of any future representative of your Majesty, as was permitted in the case of the embassy of Lord Amherst, to swerve in the smallest degree from a direct course of calm and dispassionate, but determined maintenance of the true rank of your Majesty's empire in the scale of nations, well assured as we feel that any descent from such just position would be attended with worse consequences than if past events were to remain unnoticed, and we were to be left for the future to conduct our concerns with the Chinese functionaries each as he best may.

"It would ill become your Majesty's petitioners to point to any individual as more competent than another to undertake the office of placing on a secure and advantageous footing our commercial relations with this country. We may, however, perhaps, be permitted to suggest the inexpediency of assigning such a task to any person previously known in China as connected with commerce conducted under the trammels and degradations to which it has been hitherto subjected, or to any one, in short, who has had the misfortune, either in a public or private capacity, to endure insult or injury from Chinese authorities.

"Equally inexpedient would it be, as appears to your petitioners, to treat with any functionary not specially nominated by the imperial cabinet, and not on any account with those of Canton, whose constant course of corrupt and oppressive conduct forms a prominent ground of complaint; or to permit any future commissioner to set his foot on the shores of China, until ample assurance is afforded of a reception and treatment suitable to the dignity of a minister of your Majesty, and to the honour of an empire that acknowledges no superior on earth.

"And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c. &c."

Signed by eighty-five.
(Dent and Co. did not sign.)

By letters from Mr. Gutzlaff, received at Berlin, it appears that a steam-boat was building in China for the purpose of undertaking an expedition into the interior of the empire, by ascending one of the great rivers, and also exploring the most considerable of its tributary streams.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Accounts have been received from New South Wales to the 17th of *October*. A very favourable statement had been published of the revenue. It appears, that in the quarter ending on the 30th of September last, there had been an increase in the receipts of the colony of upwards of £11,000 upon those of the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The total receipts of the quarter ending September 1834, were £54,971. 1s. 4d. The principal increase had been in the Customs department, which had risen from £28,100 to £34,917. In every branch of revenue excepting four, a rapid improvement in the colonial receipts is observable. The weather in the colony had been very wet, and it was feared would prove injurious to the flocks. The accounts received of the prospects of the whaling vessels were extremely satisfactory, most of the ships having had great fortune in catching the fish. The bush-rangers appeared to have again become rather active, having committed several robberies.

A letter from Sydney states: "I trust that when further importations of females take place (as the system seems still to be encouraged), they will be found of a very different character from those that have hitherto been thrust upon us. The colony, particularly Sydney, teems with abandoned prostitutes, sent out as if our society had not before been sufficient refined in villany from the unhanged refuse of English gaols. Like another Rome, we are deriving our origin from lawless bandits and promiscuous intercourse, though you have taken care, by your late exportations, that rape shall not be necessary to complete the contrast."

A meeting has been held at Sydney, on the subject of the appropriation of the money derived from the crown lands to pensions, as droits of the crown, at which some strong resolutions were passed, to the effect that the proceeds were part of the public revenue; that such appropriation is illegal and unjust, and that it was the duty of the colonists to resist it by all constitutional means.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, *Sept.* 24.

The lieut.-governor (Col. Arthur) read a minute with reference to the estimates laid upon the table, for the appropriation of the ways and means of the colony for 1835. He stated that he had not received his Majesty's commands respecting the votes of last session, for defraying the expense of the civil, judicial, and ecclesiastical establishments, and the suggestions made by the committee, upon the apportionment of the general expenditure. His excellency then stated the items of the estimates, with the reasons for the increase of several, observing that, "The expenditure next year will, it is anticipated, exceed the estimate voted for the present year by £10,470, and that for the last year by £2,010; and it may be observed that this augmentation is not so much to be referred to an increase of the civil establishment, except as respects the new departments, constituted under the acts passed last year, as to the introduction of a greater charge for stores—to the proposed erection of new schools—to the additional number of children received in the king's orphan establishment—to the high price of meat—and to the very considerable sum set apart to compensate witnesses, coroners, and medical men, for their attendance at the trials, and inquiries conducted in the respective courts. It is proper I should observe to the council before concluding, that the estimate has been considered by a committee, who have carefully deliberated upon the various items of which it is composed; and who have recommended a certain increase in the salaries of some of the officers of the government, which I should have gladly estimated for, but for the reasons I have stated at the outset of this minute."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Settlements by purchase.—Among the results of the present land regulations, and in particular the total cessation of grants of land, one has arisen which is likely to occasion no small difficulty to the authorities both here and at home. We allude to the recent settlements at Twofold Bay and Norfolk Bay, the former by settlers from Sydney, and the latter from this colony. The pasturage at both these places is said to be of the finest description, and indeed the daily arrivals of cattle and excellently well-cured beef from them at Hobart Town is a convincing proof of their fertility. The individuals who have fixed themselves in these parts, being understood to be beyond the limits of the territory of New South Wales, have, we learn, made certain purchases or entered into compacts with the aborigines, after the manner of the great Penn, for the quiet possession and enjoyment of their respective locations, and the question is whether their tenure will not be as secure as if purchased of the government. We know at least that the recent purchase by some individuals of the Society of Friends of a tract of land at Spencer's Gulf is disapproved of by many of that estimable body, who consider that the purchase ought in the first instance to have been made from the natives on the spot.—*Hobart Town Cour., Oct.* 17.

Major Lord.—Major Thos. Daunt Lord was put upon his trial in the Supreme Court for having, while commandant of Maria Island, "feloniously stolen, or

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caused to be stolen, and carried away from Maria Island," one iron crane, value 5*s.*; the crane having been a fixture at Government-house, consequently government property, and being removed to Major Lord's private residence at Oak Hampton. Witnesses on the part of the major proved that the iron of which the crane was made was his private property; the maker of the crane for Major Lord proved that it had not the broad arrow on when he made it, and that the broad arrow was an imitation of the government mark. Major Lord was acquitted of the charge, and also on a second indictment, charging him with feloniously stealing a lock, value 10*s.*, the property of the crown, from Maria Island.

New Zealand.

The advices from New Zealand are of an unfavourable character. The natives were continuing their depredations upon the Europeans in the boldest manner. At Cloudy Bay, they took every thing they fancied, and had threatened to murder the whole of the white population, and divide their property. Tabooca, one of the savage chiefs, had come with his people to Cloudy Bay, resolved to murder the inhabitants; but when they learnt that two ships of war were proceeding to New Zealand, to revenge the murder of the crew of the *Harriet*, the chief withdrew. Preparations were making for abandoning the place. The Europeans were well armed, and were resolved to offer the utmost resistance, should an attack be made before assistance arrived from New South Wales.

Sandwich Islands.

Advices from these islands, to the end of August, state that the murderers of Capt. Carter, who two years since had been destroyed by two Sandwich Islanders, part of the crew of the cutter, *William Little*, under his command, had at length been executed pursuant to their sentence. It appears that these men had been apprehended and tried soon after the commission of the crime, and that, although they had confessed themselves guilty of the murder and piracy, the government had not thought fit to execute the sentence. In consequence of this, his Majesty's government had directed the brig of war *Challenger* to proceed to the islands, and demand the infliction of the punishment, which had the desired effect, and they were hanged on the 29th of July. The accounts state that Capt. Dowesett, while on a voyage from the Sandwich Islands to one of the Southern islands of the Pacific, in the ship *Victoria*, had been cut off, at one of the Southern islands, and murdered, together with two white men and two Sandwich Islanders, by the sanguinary natives. Dr. Douglas, a scientific Englishman, while on an excursion in the mountains of Hawaii, had been killed by a wild bull.

Cape of Good Hope.

The Cape and Graham's Town papers contain further details of the Caffre irruption to the end of January. The governor had arrived at Graham's Town; and, the party under Major Cox (75th reg.) which had been directed to scour a part of the Caffre territory, had returned. This detachment, having crossed the colonial boundary, and attacked Eno's kraal, moved forward to the kraal of the chief Tyali, the most active and daring of the confederate chiefs. They found the place abandoned, and contented themselves, therefore, with firing the deserted huts, and then returned to Graham's Town. Previous to quitting this part of the country, some of the party were despatched to the Chumie Institution, belonging to the Glasgow Missionary Institution, for the purpose of suggesting to the missionaries resident there (the Rev. Messrs. Chalmers and Weir) the propriety of their withdrawing within the colonial boundary. The following extract of a letter from the Kat River Settlement affords some particulars on this subject. It is dated Fort Adelaide, 19th of January:—"Last night we were surprised by a visit from Messrs. Chalmers and Weir, who came to seek assistance to bring off their families. They were obliged to steal away in the dark, and from the state of things were uncertain whether the institution (the Chumie) might not be attacked last night. Capt. Armstrong gave them sixty mounted men, with whom they started about midnight, so as, if possible, to reach the station before day-break, in order to escape the observation of the Caffres. They will be obliged to abandon every thing, as it would be imprudent to delay for waggons, and thus risk their own safety." Messrs. Chalmers and Weir, with their families, succeeded in gaining the encampment in safety.

An attack was made on the premises of Lieut. Griffith, at Burnt Kraal, about four miles N.E. of Graham's Town. The place was defended by a party of burghers, under Field-commandant Van Rooyen; the enemy poured down in a manner so sudden and impetuous, that they succeeded in capturing the cattle, about 150 head, and in killing two of Mr. Griffiths's men (late emancipated slaves), and one Bechuana woman. Two Caffres were killed. A party of the Graham's Town

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mounted volunteers were ordered to this point immediately on the receipt of this intelligence, but the enemy had plunged into the thicket with their booty, and hitherto eluded pursuit.

The Caffres appear very evidently either to have retreated on their own territory, in consequence of the diversion made by Major Cox and his detachment, or to be concealed in the bush, silently awaiting the further movements of the British force. Still, although the larger bodies of the enemy have not been seen, numerous small parties have been met with in almost every direction, and all of them appear very assiduous in carrying on the work of destruction wherever it had not been effectually done by those who preceded them.

The missionaries Keyser, M'Dermott, Laing, and Bennie, of the London and Glasgow Societies, are safe. Matawa, brother of the chief Tyali, voluntarily accompanied them into the colony. The families of the Wesleyan missionaries in Hintza's territory had removed northward in safety into the Tambookie country. Hintza does not deny that the stolen cattle are among his people; he still outwardly declares friendship to the colony, and when he finds the invading force approaching him, he will no doubt cause them to be delivered up; he is evidently watching events to join the strongest party. The missionary at Mount Coke, and the families there, had removed to Wesleyville, but they were in peril, not from the tribe they were with, but from threats from the old chief Guno, whose kraal had been laid waste by our troops.

Information had been received that the Foulahs had obtained possession of Delagoa-bay, having surprised the governor and staff, with a considerable loss of life to the Portuguese.

Information had also been received of the existence of a large body of fresh water, two days' journey west of Matakoo. Several streams run into it, two of which exceed a quarter of a mile in width. The people who inhabit the borders of the lake are a Macoobah tribe of Caffres, who dress like the Bitchuaubas, and tattoo on the nose. They make boats, about eighteen feet long and five wide, for the purpose of navigating the lake, and these are constructed of boards fastened together with wooden pins. The passage across the lake takes from six to eight hours, and when in the middle they could not see land—not even the highest mountains in the vicinity. The current medium of exchange is bunches of beads, though it is not known from whence these are obtained. They are very affable to strangers, and no men are stolen in the country for slaves. The country contains a good deal of copper and iron, and produces millet, melons, and Bitchuauba beans; and elephants are likewise very numerous. A larger collection of water is said to be situated within a short distance.

Egypt.

The plague is committing dreadful ravages at Alexandria. The victims were so numerous, that it was impossible to ascertain the daily mortality. The sanitory cordon, having become useless, had been raised, and the infected persons who left the houses fell down dead in the streets, which were obstructed by the corpses. In the Semna, the Arab employed in arranging the cotton perished on the spot. The disease had penetrated into the quarter of the Franks; and two Egyptian ships of war were infected, as well as some of the merchant vessels among them two English, one French and several Greeks and Egyptians. Commercial affairs were at a stand.

Marshal Marmont has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Augsburg Gazette*, denying all that has been stated in that paper as to his projects in Egypt (*see Asiat Intell., last vol. p.* 194), and disavowing the injurious expressions relative to Mehemet Ali which had been attributed to him. The letter is dated Malta, 22d of February.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

JUST on the eve of publication, Calcutta papers to the 3d January are received; and Bombay papers to the end of December, 1834.

Their contents, which are not of importance, are given in a Supplement, following the Register.

Late advices from the Cape state that the Caffres had wholly retired from the frontier.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

OFFICERS VISITING THE PRESIDENCY ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Oct. 31, 1834.—The Major-General in command of the Forces has reason to believe, that officers occasionally obtain leave to visit the presidency on medical certificate, on the plea of consulting the medical practitioners of Calcutta, when their *ailments* are in reality of such a nature as might reasonably be expected to be removed by attention to the recommendations of regimental surgeons, or by a short trip on the river; and in this belief he is the more confirmed, from observing that officers, shortly after arriving at the presidency on medical certificate, are in the habit, apparently in good health, of attending public places, dinner parties, &c., and rendering themselves conspicuous on all occasions of public amusement and conviviality. The Commander of the Forces deems it necessary to endeavour to put a stop to conduct so unofficer-like, and so inconsistent with the decorum which ought to be a prominent feature in the character of every one honoured with a commission; and he is accordingly pleased to prohibit officers at the presidency on medical certificate, from appearing at public parties, and to state, that their presence abroad can only be permitted in the morning or evening, for the benefit of their health, when sanctioned by the medical officer under whose care they may have placed themselves.

The Major-General deems it likewise necessary to enjoin regimental surgeons to resist the importunities of applicants for medical certificates, to enable them to visit the presidency, and to withhold such certificates when they may be satisfied in their own minds that a cure might probably be effected at regimental head-quarters, or by a short trip on the river.

The Major General desires, that the prohibition to appearing at convivial parties, &c., may be considered to apply to all officers absent from their duty on the plea of sickness, and he is accordingly pleased to attract the attention of officers commanding divisions, districts, and stations, to the subject.

Officers residing at the presidency on account of ill-health, are required to forward to the adjutant general of the army, on the 1st of every month, a certificate from a presidency surgeon, countersigned by the visiting member of the Medical Board, shewing that a further stay in Calcutta is necessary to their recovery.

Officers, now at the presidency, to whom the above regulation applies, are ordered to send the required certificates, as notified in the last paragraph, to the adjutant-general's office without delay.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Nov. 15, 1834.—The right hon. the commander-in-chief having returned to this presidency, all reports of the army are to be addressed, as usual, for his lordship's information.

POLITICAL AUTHORITY.

Political Department, Nov. 20, 1834.—His Exc. the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council has been pleased to resolve, that the undermentioned officers holding political situations, shall correspond with, and be subject to the direct orders of, the government of India, *viz.*:—Envoy in *Persia*; political agent in Turkish Arabia; resident at Bushire; agent to the governor-general for the affairs of Sinde; resident at Travancore and Cochin; commissioner in Mysore; resident in Mysore and commissioner for the affairs of Coorg; residents at Hyderabad, Nagpore, Catmandhoo, Ava, Lucknow, Gwalior, and Indore; agent to the governor-general for the states of Rajpootana; political agent at Loodhiana (as regards the British relations beyond the Sutledge and Indus).

The officers above specified, however, are desired to furnish the local governments within or adjacent to whose jurisdictions they may be situated, with copies of all the communications of importance which they may have occasion to make to the Government of India.

All other officers who are employed in the political department will apply for instructions and receive their orders from the governments within the sphere of whose jurisdictions they may be respectively situated.

As regards the subordinate governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Agra, it is, however, hereby provided and declared, that it shall at all times be competent to the governor-general of India in council to enlarge, modify, or revoke altogether, the political powers with which those governments are invested by the above resolution, and that the distribution of political authority now promulgated must be considered as a special arrangement only.

H.M. 62D REGT.

Fort-William, Nov. 21, 1834.—His Majesty's 62d regiment of *Foot* is to be considered as attached to the Bengal presidency, from the date of its embarkation at Masulipatam for Moulmein.

ALLOWANCES TO KING'S OFFICERS.

Fort-William, Nov. 21, 1834.—In continuation of general orders by the governor-general in council, dated the 28th May 1810, it is hereby notified, that officers of His Majesty's army serving in India, who may be promoted by His Majesty to fill a vacancy on the Indian establishment occasioned by a casualty occurring in Europe, shall be entitled to draw the arrears of the Honorable Company's allowances retrospectively from the date of promotion, the same as an officer of the Company's service, provided such officer has bonâ fide been serving in India during such retrospect, and subject to the same rules as regulate the Company's service, so that the military auditors general are satisfied there can be no double charges on account of such allowances.

The present general order is issued in substitution of that published by the governor-general in council under date the 26th Aug. 1824, which is hereby superseded.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. COL. J. HUNTER.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Oct. 25, 1834.—At an European General Court-Martial, held at Meerut, on the 26th May 1834, Lieut. Col. John Hunter, 56th N.I., and late in command of the 71st N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

1*st Charge.*—Having, in Regimental Orders of about 5th April 1833, made various under and marginal lines and marks, as also comments, on the "Remarks of Major Gen. Sir Samford Whittingham, K.C.B. and K.C.H.," then commanding the Meerut division, on certain proceedings of a regimental court-martial; the book containing the said Regimental Orders being then in circulation in the 71st regt. Such conduct on the part of Lieut. Col. John Hunter, then in command of the 71st N.I., being highly insubordinate, and calculated to bring the judgment and authority of the said Maj. Gen. Sir S. Whittingham into question.

2*d Charge.*—For having, at various times and places, inflicted corporal punishment, with the rattan, on drummers and sepoys of the 71st N.I., without previous lawful trial, regardless of strict and positive orders against such practice, more particularly in the following instances, which occurred between April 1832 and June 1833, viz.—1st. About May or June 1832, on Madaree, drummer, 2d comp., for not having rattaned a sepoy with sufficient severity on parade, in front of the regiment.—2d. About the months aforesaid, on Emam Bux, sepoy and bugler lt. comp., who was thus flogged deliberately in front of the regt. formed into square.—3d. On Issuree Sookool, late sepoy 2d comp., about May or June.—4th. On Lall Khan, sepoy 5th comp., in front of the regt., about the time aforesaid.—5th. On a sepoy (name unknown) about the beginning of Dec. or end of Nov. 1832, in front of the parade.—6th. About April 1832, and in his own (Lieut. Col. H.'s) compound, on Meer Emam Buksh, drummer, 1st comp., he being at the same time a patient in hospital for fever.—7th. About May 1833, in his own (Lieut. Col. H.'s) compound, on Sheik Kullunder Ally, drummer, 4th comp.

3*d Charge.*—Having, in a letter to the address of Maj. Campbell, major of brigade at Meerut, under date 8th Sept. 1833, falsely reported, that "it has never been the practice in the 71st regt. to use the rattan on either drummers or sepoys," or words to the same effect.

4*th Charge.*—Having, on repeated occasions, between Oct. 1832 and Nov. 1833, cursed at, or spoken contemptuously and disrespectfully of, orders and regulations emanating from superior military authority, or acting in direct opposition thereto, particularly in the following instances, viz.—1st. In not having complied with the orders from the maj.-gen. commanding the division, directing the erasure of certain correspondence regarding Lieut. Rind, 71st N. I. from the regtl. records, for upwards of two months.—2d. Having, about Dec. 1832, when Lieut. Rind called upon him, Lieut. Col. H., to complain of the omission aforesaid, made use of the following expression: "I don't care a damn for Sir S. Whittingham; if you choose to blacken with public correspondence my letter-book, I will not erase it for Sir S. Whittingham, or any one else;" or words to the same effect: he, the said Sir S. Whittingham being then the major-general in command of the Meerut division.—3d. Having, about Nov. 1832, when Lieut. Barry, 71st N. I., had, upon two occasions, officially called upon Lieut. Col. H. regarding the supersession of a sepoy in the 4th Comp., he (Lieut. Col. H.) made use of (on one occasion) the following expression: "damn the standing orders," or words to the same effect, (on the other occasion) the following expression: "damn the regulations; I will introduce a new system of promotion. It is a damned hard thing a commanding officer cannot promote a man when he likes," or words to the foregoing effect.—4th. About the 11th of Dec. 1833, before a court of inquiry, of which Lieut. Col. Boileau was president, having deliberately made the following statement: "the major-general could say and do as he pleased, but if any other man not in power were to pass

insult upon me, I could easily make him account for it, but a major-general was quite safe," or words to that effect, "unless he choose to waive his rank and give leave for such a thing; it would be as easy then to account with him for an insult as with any other man." The major-general above alluded to being Major Gen. the Hon. J. Ramsay, then in command of the Meerut division, and the measure of the major-gen. adverted to in the foregoing remark, having been of a public nature, and the subject having been in the first place gratuitously introduced by Lieut. Col. H. —5th. Having issued, about 14th of Sept. 1833, regarding the appointment of pay havildars to companies, a regtl. order, and directing it to be considered a "Standing Order" in the regiment; the same being at variance with the 4th par. of section 12 of standing orders of the Bengal N. I. by the commander-in-chief and in direct opposition with cl. 10 par. 3 of forms and regulations by order of the governor-general in council.—6th. After the regtl. orders of 14th Sept. 1833, above stated, had been cancelled, by order of the major-gen. commanding the division, he (Lieut. Col. H.) having, notwithstanding, still persisted in interfering in the nomination of Lieut. Wintle's pay havildar, of the 3d comp. although the same had been already notified and confirmed in regtl. orders, agreeably to the standing regulations, by having written to the said Lieut. W. commanding 3d comp., a note calling upon him to make a declaration on honour on the subject, and conveying other expressions at variance with the above order of the major gen. commanding the division.

5th Charge.—Having, during the drill season of 1832-1833, sent two officers to evening-drill, because they had a day or two previously withdrawn their names from a subscription list for watering certain roads southward of the large Station Bridge, the management of which he (Lieut. Col. H) had taken upon himself, and for having, some time afterwards, caused to be published in the *Meerut Observer* a denial of the foregoing fact.

6th Charge.—Having endeavoured, by unjust and improper means, to influence the minds of the members of an invaliding committee, of which he (Lieut. Col. H) was president, and which sat about April, 1833, against Beharry Sing, jemadar, 71st N. I. that they might be induced thereby to invalid the said jemadar, more particularly in the following instances:—1st. Having, in the invalid roll of the 71st N. I which was laid before the invaliding committee aforesaid, under the head of "Remarks by the Commanding Officer," falsely described against the name of the said jemadar, "frequently ill."—2d. Having, before the said invaliding committee, used the following threat against Beharry Sing: "If you don't pass him, I will send in charges or representations against him, which will turn him out of the service in six months," or words to the same effect.

7th Charge.—Having, about Jan. 1833, twice employed threats against the aforesaid Jemadar Beharry Sing, 71st N. I.—1st. Before the whole regt. then formed in square, applying to him the following words: "there is one Sirdar who is discontented with me; he has attacked my character, but he shall see the consequences," or words to that effect.—2dly. At his quarters, shortly after the foregoing circumstance, he (Lieut. Col. H.) having said to Jemadar Beharry Sing, "you are the Sirdar I alluded to on the parade; if you will go to the invalids of your own accord, very good; if not I will turn you out of the corps," or words to the same effect.

8th Charge.—About Oct. 1833, having betrayed a degree of interest and partiality towards Serg. Maj. McKimm, 71st N. I., who stood accused of receiving bribes from certain men of the regt., the same being calculated to defeat the ends of justice, and incompatible with his authority as a commanding officer, more particularly in the following instances:—1st. Both publicly and privately speaking to the complainants in a violent and abusive manner, and trying, by private entreaty with one of them, (Chundee Sing, Lt. Comp. 71st N. I.) to induce them to withdraw or drop the complaint against the said Serg. Maj. McKimm.—2d. Ordering a regtl. court of inquiry, composed of officers selected by Lieut. Col. H. himself, without any reference to the roster, the president thereof being his most intimate friend, and living in a bungalow in his (Lieut. Col. H's.) own compound, and whose tour it was not to be put on such duty; the said regtl. court of inquiry having been quashed in the middle of their proceedings by order of the major gen. commanding the division.

9th Charge.—Endeavouring to foment discontent and a spirit of complaint amongst the native officers and men of the 71st regt. against the acts and measures of the late commander-in-chief, and of the major gen. commanding the Meerut division, particularly in the following instances:—1st. About the end of Sept. or beginning of Oct. 1833, having put various questions to the native officers of the 71st N. I. who had come up after exercise to pay their respects on the parade to Lieut. Col. H., as to whether a certain piece of ground given by the major gen., or other superior authority, to the mess of the 52d N. I. was not required by them, whether their tazeeahs were not usually made there under the shed, and whether it being given away to the mess of the 52d N. I. would not put them to inconvenience, or questions to the foregoing effect.—2d. Having, after the

above occurrence, written a letter to the address of the major of brigade, under date about the 29th Sept. 1833, reported for the information of the major gen. commanding the division, that the native officers of the 71st regt. had made a representation to him respecting the hut and piece of ground aforesaid, whereas there was at that time only one native officer in the regt. who had any interest, or who in the least took a part in the tazeeah ceremony, or who in the least cared about the said ground or hut, and even this one was ignorant of the ground having been given away by the major gen. as aforesaid.—3d. Having, about the months of April or May 1833, encouraged or suggested to Casseenuth, Subadar Major, 71st N. I., now of the invalid establishment, and to Adheen Sing, drill havildar, 71st N. I. to petition against a certain reprimand they had received by order of the late commander in-chief, although the aforesaid Subadar Major and drill havildar had come direct to Lieut. Col. H. without the concurrence or knowledge of the captain commanding their company.

10th Charge.—Having, during Oct. and Nov. 1833, adopted a system of oppression and persecution towards Bullie Sing, late havildar 71st N. I. but, particularly in the following instances:—1st. Having placed him, when not his tour for duty, on his own guard, and kept him under strict restraint within his own (Lieut. Col. H's) compound, and beyond the usual period for that duty, although he, the said Bullie Sing, was at that time required as a witness, or as a party concerned, before the Court of Inquiry, of which Lieut. Col. Reid was president.—2d. Having, after Bullie Sing's dismissal from the service, allowed him only a few hours' time to settle his affairs and quit the lines of the regiment, although he, at the time, was on station duty several miles distant; subsequently procuring, or applying for an order from the brigadier commanding the station, to turn the said Bullie Sing out of cantonments; and eventually, when the said Bullie Sing had taken refuge in the house of a friend, a burkundauze, in the civil employ, he (Lieut. Col. H.) went with two or three persons to the said burkundauze's, and demeaned himself by searching in person for the said Bullie Sing, at the same time threatening and abusing the burkundauze.—3d. Having, shortly previous to the discharge of the said Bullie Sing, and when the appointment of a colour havildarship in the regiment was vacant, declared to Bullie Sing and others, that he (Lieut. Col. H.) thought him a very smart good man, and deserving to be made a colour havildar, yet during that day or the next, he (Lieut. Col. H.) appointed a junior havildar to the said Bullie Sing to the aforesaid vacant appointment.

11th Charge.—Having placed unsafe and unprecedented power in the hands of Sergeant Major McKimm and Ramchund Baboo, late native writer in the adjutant's office of the 71st regiment, who, about October last, were each ordered by Lieut. Col. H. to forward a recommendation of a havildar qualified to be colour havildar, and moreover authorizing the said Sergeant Major McKimm to keep a separate and distinct register or roll book of sepoys and recruits.

12th Charge.—Having, in regimental orders of about 28th November 1833, summarily dismissed the service, Chine Sing, late sepoy 71st N. I., on the plea of his having applied for his discharge, and also for being a "ch'huttree, who is in fact but a brahmin," notwithstanding that the officer in charge of the 6th comp. had stated, both in writing and in person, to Lieut. Col. H., that it was against Chine Sing's wish to leave the service; moreover that the said Chine Sing was not either a "ch'huttree or a brahmin", as stated in reg. orders, but a cheer.—2d. Further, that after the foregoing reg. order had been cancelled by order of the maj. gen. commanding the division, he (Lieut. Col. H.) did, about December 1833, misrepresent to the major-gen. that the said Chine Sing had enlisted as a ch'huttree, while he was in fact a brahmin gwalla or low-caste man, and worshipper of Brahma.

13th Charge.—Having permitted Baychum Khan, Subadar, 71st regt. an improper frequency of intercourse with him, and at improper hours, so that the said Subadar Baychum Khan, presuming thereon, did arrogate to himself a dangerous power and influence in the regt.; holding, in direct violation of standing and strict regimental orders, nightly, and privately, meetings, wherein he did not hesitate to fling out threats against me.

14th Charge.—Having, during the year 1833, made up for the European non-commissioned staff, the native commissioned and non commissioned officers and men of the regt., various appointments and articles of dress contrary to the regulations of the service, and without having obtained due authority for the same, especially for the European non-commissioned staff, expensive blue surtouts, black leather waist-belts, and highly ornamented gilt breastplates, such as were worn by the officers of the regiment; for the native commissioned officers, expensive blue surtouts, black leather waist-belts, caps with a profusion of leather mountings and metal ornaments, undress caps; and for all ranks as aforesaid,

feathers for their caps. The stoppages for the foregoing articles furnished to the native officers not having been made through the officers commanding or in charge of their respective companies, as directed in government orders of 25th March 1825.

15th Charge.—Having, at different times, during Dec. 1833 and Jan. 1834, attempted, by illegal and highly unbecoming means, to alarm or to set against me the feelings of certain witnesses I had summoned before a Court of Inquiry, of which Lieut Col. Boileau was president, and before which his (Lieut. Col. H.'s) conduct was under investigation, but especially in the following instances; *viz.* —1st. On or about the morning of 11th Dec. 1833, having endeavoured to alarm Drum-Major Parsons, 71st regt. by having groundlessly accused him of going frequently to my quarters, and using the following threat to him: "mind, take care what you are about, or I will bring you to a court-martial," or words to the same effect; although he, Drum-Major Parsons, had only the day previous given a deposition regarding some floggings with the rattan, inflicted by order of Lieut. Col. H., and had still on that day to undergo further examination before the said court.—2d. On or about 22d Dec. 1833, having said to Ensigns Reid and Bristow, Jun., at his own quarters, "see what Marshall has been saying against the officers of the regt.," or words to that effect; then producing a portfolio, took a paper therefrom, and read out to the following purport: "that a man of Major Lloyd's high rank and military attainments could not be supposed to hold intercourse with the officers of the regt.," or words to the same effect, thereby leading to the inference that the foregoing expression was a passage out of some statement or address delivered by me to the aforesaid Court of Inquiry; whereas I made use of no expression of the kind, or any that could be construed into a reflection against the officers of the regt., therefore the above quoted expression and sentiment attributed by Lieut. Col. H. to me being a palpable perversion of my meaning.—3d. Having, on or about the 23d Dec. 1833, called upon Lieut Wintle, 71st regt., and, in like manner as before stated, perverted the meaning of an expression I had used in an address to the aforesaid Court of Inquiry, and thereby led the said Lieut. W. to believe that I had applied the term "contemptible attainments" to the officers of the 71st regt.

16th Charge.—On or about 30th Nov. 1833, at the house of Major Gen. Hon. J. Ramsay, he (Lieut. Col. H.) having made a certain declaration as to his (Lieut. Col. H.'s) not having any doubt of my having settled a claim made against me by one Mr. Debast, a merchant, and a few days subsequently, at a European Court of Requests having denied he had made such a declaration.

17th Charge.—Having, about Dec. 1832, behaved in a treacherous manner towards Lieut. Rind, 71st N. I., in certain references and representations he made to the brigadier commanding the station and other superior military authorities; and for an abuse of his (Lieut. Col. H.'s) authority as officer commanding 71st N. I. in having made various unwarrantable and unfounded remarks and repeated denials to many facts in the aforesaid reference and representation, but particularly in the following instances:—1st Leading Lieut. R. to believe that there would be no impropriety in making a respectful reference on the meaning of a certain Gl. O. regarding officers of a particular standing attending at all military courts, &c., and when Lieut. Rind had been thus induced to make such reference, he (Lieut. Col. H.) forwarded it with most severe strictures and animadversions from himself, although he, the said Lieut. R. had adopted, in his reference, nearly the very words suggested by Lieut. Col. H. himself.—2d. Having, in a marginal note to Lieut. R.'s second reference to the maj.-gen. commanding the division, stated, that he (Lieut. Col. H.), "strongly recommended him (Lieut. R.) not to make a reference on the present occasion," or words to that effect; whereas to a question put by Lieut. R. in presence of the officers of the 71st N. I., he (Lieut. Col. H.) did explicitly admit, that Lieut. R had made the first named reference with his (Lieut. Col. H.'s) concurrence; also to other questions put in like manner by Lieut. R, he (Lieut. Col. H.) did admit, that the several expressions employed in the said first reference, were those suggested by himself.—3d. Having also, in a marginal note as aforesaid, denied having used the term "disgraceful," whereas he (Lieut. Col. H.) did, in presence of the officers of the regt. apply such terms to Lieut. Rind.—4th. Having also, in a marginal note as aforesaid, denied or equivocated on the following expression ascribed to Lieut. Col. H. by Lieut. R., in this second reference: "were I in your disgraceful situation, I would put the knife to my throat," whereas this expression, especially the words "I would put the knife to my throat,' or words having precisely the same meaning, was actually applied by Lieut. Col. H. to Lieut. R. in presence of the officers of the regiment as aforesaid.

18th Charge.—Having, on various occasions, treated me in a most insulting and offensive manner, the same being calculated to lower my authority in the regt., particularly in the following instances:—1st. About Dec. 1832, having read a paper in front of the regiment, with the European officers assembled around him, which he stated was an extract from some magazine concerning Columbus, where, in the term of "rope's ending", or "hanging" was associated with the character of the boatswain, which said character of boatswain was meant by Lieut. Col. H. to apply to me.—2d. Some short time afterwards, and when I had been removed to do duty with a corps at Dinapore, he (Lieut. Col. H.) having sent a message by a sepoy of the 71st N. I. to the adjutant's native writer, to the following effect: "you are pretending to be ill, but if you don't take care, I will turn you out of the regt. as I did Capt. Marshall."—3d. Having said to Capt. E. Marshall, 71st N. I. about the beginning of the year 1833, "you had better take care of yourself, or I will serve you as I did your name-sake," or words to that effect.

19th Charge.—Having applied insulting and opprobrious epithets to Capt. E. Marshall, 71st N. I. who was then absent on duty in the hills, in the following instances:—1st. Having, about June 1833, when some of the officers had assembled, in obedience to regimental orders, for the periodical examination of the books of companies, he (Lieut. Col. H.) made a remark reflecting on the courage and honour of the said Capt. E. Marshall.—2d. Having, about Aug. or Sept. 1833, applied to Capt. E. M., 71st N. I. the epithet of "lying rascal."

20th Charge.—Having, on or about the 20th Nov. 1833, professed to report to the Brigadier commanding at Meerut, all the complaints that were made to him on an evening inspection about that time, in consequence of his, (Lieut.-Col. H.'s) directions to the regt. to that effect, whereas he (Lieut.-Col. H.) omitted to mention the only complaint of a serious nature which had been made to him that evening, *viz.* "the order for midnight roll-call," which order, till that evening, had been quite unknown to the greater part of the officers of the regiment, while at the same time, he (Lieut.-Col. H.) did report a number of trivial and immaterial complaints.

21st Charge.—Disobedience of orders, in having in various instances, during the years 1832-3, deviated from the orders and regulations of government, and by the commander-in-chief, regarding regl. appointments and promotions in the Native Army.

22d Charge.—Having, about Oct. 1833, sent for the late native writer in the adjutant's office, and by entreaties and threats endeavoured to induce him to disclose any thing he might know to the prejudice of certain officers in the regiment, he (Lieut.-Col. H.) thereby lowering his dignity as a commanding-officer, and subjecting himself to a rebuke from the aforesaid native writer.

23d Charge.—Having, on or about the 30th of Nov. 1833, and in presence of the maj. gen. commanding the division, on the occasion of a certain appeal I had made regarding Lieut.-Col. H.'s conduct to me on the subject of one Mr. De Bast's, merchant, claim against me, dissimulated a kind intention towards me, whereas a reference to one of his own (Lieut.-Col. H.'s) notes to the said Mr. De B., developed a contrary feeling towards me; moreover, on the same occasion, having neglected to mention to Maj Gen. Hon. J. Ramsay, commanding the Meerut division, that he had written a note to the said Mr. De B. five or six days anteriorly, on or about 24th of Nov. 1833, recommending to the said Mr. De B., after having described the necessary forms on such occasions, to sue me before the Station Court of Requests at Meerut, regarding a claim made by the said Mr. De B. against me, although this claim was then under the consideration and decision of the maj.-gen. commanding the division.

The whole of such conduct on the part of the said Lieut. Col. John H., late in command of 71st N. I. now of 56th N. I. adverted to on the foregoing charges, being highly subversive of military discipline and good order, and unbecoming the character of an officer.

(Signed) JOHN SAMUEL MARSHALL.
Capt. 71st N. I.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—On the first charge, that it is proved and also admitted, that marks, lines, and marginal notes were made by the prisoner on the Order Book then in circulation, but without the meaning or intention of questioning the judgment or authority of Maj. Gen. Sir S. Whittingham, commanding division, and it attaches no criminality whatever to the act.

On the 2d charge, that the 1st, 2d, 4th, and 7th counts are proved, but that the inflictions were not contrary to the then existing orders, produced in evidence, and further that the inflictions were slight, and, although unusual, were called for by the state of the 71st Regt. at that time. That the 3d and 5th counts are not proved.

On the 3d charge, that the prisoner is not guilty.

On the 4th charge, that the prisoner is not guilty of the 1st and 3d counts. That the 2d, 4th, 5th and 6th counts are proved, but no criminality attached.

On the 5th, 6th, and 7th charges, that the prisoner is not guilty.

On the 8th charge, that the prisoner is not guilty of the 1st count. With regard to the 2d count, that the prisoner did select the officer for the Regl. Court of Inquiry without reference to roster, but that in so doing he only used a proper discretion as commanding officer.

On the 9th, 10th, and 11th charges, that the prisoner is not guilty.

On the 12th charge, that the prisoner is not guilty of the 1st count. That the 2d count is proved, but no criminality attached as the prisoner acted under a misconception.

On the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th charges, that the prisoner is not guilty.

On the 17th charge, that the 1st and 2d counts are not proved. That the 3d count is proved, but no criminality attached. On the 4th count, that the prisoner is guilty.

On the 18th charge, that the prisoner is not guilty.

On the 19th charge, that the prisoner is not guilty of the 1st count. That the prisoner is guilty of the 2d count.

On the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d charges, that the prisoner is not guilty.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty of the 4th count of the 17th charge, and of the 2d count of the 19th charge, sentences him, Lieut.-Col. John Hunter, 56th N. I., to be reprimanded in such manner as his Exc. the commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct.

Disapproved.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Maj.-Gen.
In command of the Forces.

Remarks by the Court.

The Court having performed the painful duty of passing sentence, finds itself imperatively called upon to remark on the apparent motives which induced the prosecutor to bring forward a long string of charges against his commanding officer. These charges are deemed by the court to have been framed under the influence of long premeditated malice, and by a mind recklessly bent upon opposing his commanding officer. Most of the charges or counts spring from intentional animosity and determined insubordination The proof of this is clearly exhibited by the prosecutor's own evidence on oath, in which he does not scruple to denounce confidential conversations on public matters with the defendant, addressed to him whilst second in command, as forming the ground-work of his charges. Captain Marshall, the prosecutor, knew, or ought to have known, that such confidential intercourse was not of a nature to be divulged; on the contrary, it should have been held sacred, inviolate, and most indubitably not have been used as matter of accusation against his commanding officer.

The Court cannot too strongly animadvert upon the conduct of Capt. Marshall, in having suffered accusations to lay dormant and to accumulate, and afterwards, at so great a distance of time, producing them as matter of momentous charge against his lieutenant-colonel the first opportunity; and further, renewing on his return from Cawnpore (pledged to his Exc. the late commander-in-chief to reform) his former course of highly culpable and reprehensible conduct, instead of exerting the authority attached to his situation, in endeavouring to allay any dissentions which might have prevailed in the regiment, and to heal and conciliate party feeling.

The court cannot contemplate any line of conduct more calculated to destroy military discipline, and bring authority into contempt, than that which the prosecutor has so evidently pursued, by the support he has afforded to a portion of the Native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the regiment, in opposition not only to the lieut. colonel commanding, but to the verdicts of Courts-Martial and an Invaliding Committee, and making even young recruits parties in his litigious and insubordinate conduct towards the commanding officer of the regiment. On these grounds, the court considers it impossible that harmony or cordiality can be preserved in any regiment where an officer of the temper and disposition of the prosecutor, disregarding all rules of subordination and discipline, is present.

The Court considers the charges extremely frivolous, vexatious and malicious, and has failed to discover a single instance in manifestation of the prosecutor having been actuated by a desire to promote the good of the service; on the contrary, whilst always evincing a jealous regard for his own consequence and authority, the conduct of the prosecutor towards his immediate commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Hunter, has been marked by a dangerous system of litigious and vexatious opposition. The least unguarded expression in conversation, or inconsiderate friendly parlance, has been regularly treasured up and shaped into charges of apparent magnitude.

The court is moreover called upon to observe, the charges so gravely adduced have been unsupported by that force of evidence which it expected; and would beg particularly to point the attention of his Exc. the Commander in Chief to the evidence of Jemadar Beharry Sing, Havildar Rughonaut Sing, Sepoys Chundee Sing, Ganga Sing, and Pulwaun Sing, whose manner and mode of giving their testimony was considered extremely bold, disrespectful, and preconcerted.

The court observed with much regret, the very loose unguarded expressions in which Lieut. Col. Hunter appears habitually to indulge, which the court considers very reprehensible, and unbecoming the dignity of his rank and situation, however innocently they may be intended.

The court, in its bounden duty, has entered into these remarks, as it conceives that the future welfare and discipline of the army must be affected by the issue of the present trial.

The court is desirous previous to closing its proceedings, to enter the following remark in explanation of the reprimand given to Lieut. Col. Hunter:

Having passed so severe a censure on the defendant's conduct, the court cannot, in justice to Col. Hunter, refrain from recording on its proceedings, that this excitement and ebullition on his part proceeded from a supposed attack on the sacred person of his wife, by the prosecutor in his reply, page 194; and further, Col. Hunter, conscious of the impropriety of his conduct, expressed to the court his contrition, and offered any apology it might please to dictate for his want of control over his feelings, so unexpectedly and wantonly outraged.

At the same time, the court record, on behalf of the prosecutor, that he has tendered to it a letter of apology, disclaiming all intention to reflect upon its proceedings in the latter part of his reply or peroration.

The court adheres to its former minute.

Remarks by the Major General.

In the general disapproval of the proceedings of this court-martial, the major-general in command of the forces regrets that he is compelled particularly to notice the tone of justification expressed by the court.

On the second charge, the maj.-gen. is unable to understand the nature or grounds of the court's opinion; they find the facts five out of seven alleged rattanning, but justify them by finding that the inflictions were slight, and were called for by the state of the 71st regt.; while that part of the charge, "regardless of strict and positive orders against such practice," is rejected.

As the several inflictions of rattaning are assigned to the period between April 1832, and June 1833, and orders prohibiting such practice, dated as far back as Feb. 1803, were laid before the court, the major-gen. must conclude that the court acquit, because the order produced in evidence was deemed insufficient to establish the general prohibition.

This appears a very extraordinary judgment. That a court of officers, whose professional life is governed by the standing orders of the army, should deny themselves the benefit of their own personal knowledge and understanding, and apparently expect evidence to be brought before them of every promulgation of a law, ruling and guiding them and every individual in the army, of the mutual relations of officer and soldier, is beyond all precedent. If the court were of opinion, that the prohibition of rattaning required to be more fully exhibited, such opinion should have been intimated to the law officer of the court, whose duty it was to lay before them the further existing orders. The order produced in evidence was a bad selection; but though directed in particular to rattaning at drill, the words "or on any other occasion whatever" clearly embrace the acts of Lieut. Col. Hunter. Even if this erroneous finding of the court were admissible, the charge still remained, that such inflictions were without previous lawful trial; and it is in evidence, that Col. Hunter did, by his own authority, dispense with trial, offering in some cases to the alleged offender the option of rattaning. The infliction of corporal punishment on a patient in the hospital, and at Col. Hunter's own private dwelling, are also included in the court's justification. The position in this extraordinary judgment, that the 71st regt. was in a state to justify the dispensing power assumed by Col. Hunter, seems also to the major-general a gratuitous finding of the court; but it is no justification, unless the court, in addition to the propriety of the prohibited punishment, also found the necessity of its immediate instant execution. As it stands, it is to be inferred that the commanding officer of a corps, forming part of a large assembled force, is allowed to dispense with the authority of his superior officers on the very spot, as well as the standing orders of the service. On this finding, in every sense of it, the major-general records his disapproval

On the 3d charge, the court acquit. The fact, that Lieut. Col. Hunter reported that the practice of flogging did not exist in the 71st regt. is established by his own letter laid before the court; and what more abundant proof of the practice could the court require, than the five several instances of rattaning during Col. Hunter's command, which they have, by their own finding on the last charge, recorded?

On the 4th charge, 1st count, it is fully established, that the orders conveyed to Col. Hunter were clear and positive, 'the charges if entered in any of the regimental books to be expunged.' Evidently the spirit and letter of the orders were the obliteration of a record, distressing to the feelings of the officer, the subject of it; and the disobedience obtains its fullest illustration in the 2d count of the 4th charge, which exhibits a subaltern officer claiming from the commanding officer of his regiment the performance of an act, enjoined by the orders of their common superior, the major-general of the division;

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and the commanding officer replying in the words charged, which is declared by the court not to be culpable; thus contempt of *authority*, and denial of justice, and language discarding the courtesy and decorum usual and required in the intercourse of military duty, and especially *in* the exercise of command, are justified by the court. The 3d count exhibits the same indecorous, disrespectful, and insubordinate language, the justification of which, in the acquittal, the major-general in command of the forces disapproves.—On the 4th count of the same charge, the court absolve Lieut. Col. Hunter of offence, though they find the fact of the Lieut. Col. the commanding officer of a regiment, before a court of inquiry, an open and public assembly of officers, accusing the general officer commanding the division of insulting him; thus terming the just exercise of military authority and command an insult, and otherwise expressing himself towards the general officer, in language it is difficult to believe could have fallen from the lips of any officer, and especially *on such* an occasion, and at such a place. It is not possible to examine the language established against Col. Hunter, in the only sense of which it is susceptible, and to understand the grounds on which the court have pronounced its justification. The maj.-gen. must suppose it *an error*, which, if the exigencies of the service allowed a revision, the court would be anxious to rectify. But standing as it now does, the apparent judgment of a court-martial, the maj.-gen. in command of the forces affixes to it his strongest disapproval.

5th charge. It is difficult to conjecture the grounds of the acquittal of so signal an abuse of *authority*. Col. Hunter denies that the officers were sent to drill for such a cause, but he does not deny his own assertion that they were so.

On the 7th charge, there is not the semblance of a reason for putting aside the evidence on the prosecution on the 1st count, however the court may doubt that on the 2d.

10th charge, 1st count. Lieut. Col. Hunter avows the fact of this charge, and the major general is at a loss to find how the court can justify it.

15th charge, 1st count. The maj.-gen. disapproves the *finding*, conceiving that the threat of Lieut. Col. Hunter to the drum-*major* was not justifiable.

On the 17th charge the maj.-gen. disproves the finding, with the exception of Guilty on the 4th count.

18th charge. the 3d count, the maj.-gen. conceives to be *fully established* by the most satisfactory evidence; the expression to Capt. E. Marshall was equally reprehensible in its application to both officers of that name, while the immediate occasion of its utterance was an unjustifiable censure on the respectful application of Capt. E. Marshall. The *finding* is therefore disapproved.

The major-general in command of the forces confirms the finding of the court on 1st, 4th (5th and 6th counts), 6*th*, 8*th* (1st count), 10th (2d count), 12th, 18th (1st count), 20th and 23d charges.—He also approves and confirms the finding on the 8th (2d count), 9th, 10th (3d *count*), 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th (2d and 3d *counts*), 16th, 18th (2d count), 19th (1st count), 21st and 22d charges.

These proceedings have been swoln unnecessarily. They contain not only irrelevant matter admitted by the court as evidence, but the court have also received unauthenticated papers, and irregular examinations, and even what they rejected when offered for their *own* consideration, they have attached to their proceedings as a channel of communication to the confirming authority.

The long train of accusation involving such variety of subjects, to which the defendant had to reply, may have justified an introductory explanation of the evidence to each charge which he had to offer; but the court have deviated from the rule and practice of courts-martial in allowing his observations and comments at all stages of the defence, and on subjects foreign to the inquiry.

Among the subjects thus obtruded, without reason or connexion, is the conduct of Capt. E. Marshall, of the 71st regiment. The consideration of it, however, thus imposed on the maj.-gen., may render unnecessary the labours of another court-martial to pronounce whether the virulent abused poured on Capt. E. Marshall by Col. Hunter was essential to his defence, or admitting of any justification or excuse. The reparation to Capt. E. Marshall is now afforded by this expression of the maj.-gen.'s opinion of the indefensible reflexions on that officer at his trial, and of the maj.-gen.'s approbation of his conduct in the discharge of a clear imperative duty in his report to Col. Hunter, and in his protection of his havildar. To the justice formerly obtained by Capt. E. Marshall, in the orders of the Maj.-Gen. Sir S. Whittingham, and the late commander-in-chief, Sir E. Barnes, is *now* added the elicited judgment of the Maj.-Gen. in command of the forces, who, *in* the painful contemplation of the disorder and bad spirit exhibited in these proceedings, derives from the whole conduct of Capt. E. Marshall satisfaction and relief.

The reprehensible procedure of Capt. Roebuck, of the 71st regt., during the trial, reported to the maj.-gen. command*ing* the division, having been visited with his displeasure, Maj.-Gen. Ramsay's reproof to Capt. Roebuck is hereby approved.

It is distressing to the maj.-gen. to remark, that the Court appear to have been alike regardless of the respect due to themselves, and of the protection due to those persons whose acts were brought before the Court, in allowing abusive language to be uttered regarding them without notice, silently permitting the military authorities, whose character and office were in their keeping, to be assailed in a style disrespectful and insubordinate. Thus the orders of the maj.-gen. of the division are termed an insulting correspondence, his assistant adjutant-general is adverted to with offensive reflections, and the judge-advocate, unprotected by any record of the court's displeasure, is left to enter his own defence against the acrimonious license of the defendant.

The maj.-gen. abstains from any observation on the remarks of the court on the conduct of the prosecutor, Capt. J. S. Marshall. Lieut.-col. Hunter having been acquitted of so large a portion of Capt. Marshall's charges, it is equitable and necessary that the conduct and motives of that officer shall be subjected to judicial inquiry.

No such consideration opposes the declaration of the maj.-gen's marked dissent from the exculpatory remarks on what the court term "the loose unguarded expressions in which Lieut.-col. Hunter appears habitually to indulge;" expressions which have gone to the extent of designating one of his own officers by the most offensive and vulgar epithet, and of ascending in insult and menace to the general officer commanding the division, in resentment of the discharge of his immediate duty in the former, and the proper exercise of authority in the latter.

The maj.-gen. concurs with the court in their just appreciation of subordination; and he conceives that a commanding officer's great security for preserving it in his corps is, in addition to the power and authority reposed in him, his own personal demeanor to his officers, evincing respect for them and for himself.

The court have sentenced Lieut.-col. Hunter to be reprimanded; the maj-gen. declines enforcing it.

Lieut.-col. Hunter is to be released from arrest.

ON PRIVATES.

At a court-martial held at Cawnpore on the 12th September 1834, gunner Thomas Buckle, of the 2d troop 2d brigade horse artillery, was charged with "mutiny, in having at Cawnpore, on the morning of the 1st of August 1834, thrown a brickbat at and struck therewith Lieut. J. D. Shakespear, of the same troop and brigade, his superior officer, then in the execution of his office, as officer on brigade weekly duties, in enquiring into the particulars of the crime for which he, Gunner T. Buckle, was then a prisoner in the regimental quarter guard, at the same time replying to the said Lieut. J. D. Shakespear in disrespectful and disgusting language."

The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be shot to death by musketry, which sentence was approved by the major-general in command of the forces, but commuted by him to transportation as a *felon for life*.

At a court-martial re-assembled at Cawnpore on the 29th Sept. 1834, Gunner Edward Maher, of the 4th comp., 3d bat. of artillery, was charged with "*mutiny*, in having, at Cawnpore, on the morning of the 26th Aug. 1834, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, gone to the quarters of Lieut. Edward Pelham Master, in charge of the said company, and his the said Gunner Edward Maher's immediate commanding officer, and then and there offered to strike, with a stick or bamboo, the said Lieut. E. P. Master, he being then in the execution of his office; also with having, at the same time and place, used highly indecent and abusive language to the said Lieut. E. P. Master, and having then and there threatened to drive a ball through the body of the said Lieut. E. P. Master." The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to receive 1000 lashes in the usual manner.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

Nov. 20. Col. W. Casement, C.B., *to be* secretary to government of India in military department.

Maj. J. Stuart to be deputy to ditto.

Capt. W. Cubitt to be assistant to ditto.

Nov. 21. Mr. Macsween to be secretary to government of Agra in revenue and judicial department.

Reported their Returns.—Mr. Wm. Bell, from Europe.—Mr. E. M. Gordon, from furlough.

Furloughs.—Oct. 24. Mr. W. T. Taylor, to Europe, for health.—Nov. 20. Mr. W. L. M. Toone, to ditto, for health.—21. Mr. T. Pakenham, to ditto, in present season.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 7 *to* 17, 1834.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Ens. C. D. Bailey, 56th N.I., to act as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Richards, commanding Dinapore division; date 26th Oct.—Surg. O. Wray, Europ. Regt., to take medical charge of staff at Dinapore, from 27th Oct., in room of Surg. J. Johnstone, 64th N.I., proceeding with his corps towards Saugor.—Lieut. H. N. Worsley to act as adj. to left wing 74th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 26th Oct.—Ens. A. H. Corfield, acting adj. to right, to act as adj. to left wing 21st N.I.; date 27th Oct.—Lieut. E. A. Cumberlege to act as adj. to left wing 72d N.I. during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 30th Oct.—Assist. Surg. D. Gullan to return to Shahjehanpore, and resume medical charge of left wing 14th N.I.; Assist. Surg. J. Murray to rejoin 1st brig. horse artillery at Meerut; and the subordinate medical servants to resume places they occupied previous to march of H.M. 11th Lt. Drags. and 26th Foot; date of Meerut order 26th

Oct.—Assist. Surg. R. Christie, during duty with H.M. 3d Buffs, to proceed to Jaunpore and afford medical aid to left wings 6th and 73d regts. N.I.; date of orders 13th Oct. and 5th Nov.—Surg. O. Wray to assume charge of superintending surgeon's office at Dinapore; date 5th Nov.—Assist. Surg. W. A. Green to repair to Dacca, and do duty with detachment of Europ. regt. proceeding from that station to Dinapore, and Assist. Surg. H. Chapman, on being relieved by Assist. Surg. Green, to join 25th N.I., to which he stands posted; date 7th Nov.

Capt. P. L. Pew, artillery, to have temporary charge of Delhi magazine, during absence, on leave, of Capt. T. D'Oyly.

Superintending Surg. T. Smith permanently appointed to Cawnpore circle of medical superintendence; and Superintending Surg. T. Tweedie removed from Cawnpore and appointed to Allahabad ditto, v. Smith.

66th N.I. Lieut. J. H. Tilson to be adj., v. Davidson appointed aid-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor-general.

63d N.I. Lieut. W. F. Grant to be adj., v. Houghton *prom.*

Supernum. Cornet H. Brougham to do duty with 8th L.C. on arrival of that corps at Sultanpore (Benares) in course of the *relief.*

Fort William, Nov. 18, 1834.—Surg. John Turner to resume duties of general hospital.

Nov. 21.—53d *N.I.* Ens. James Hunter to be lieut., from 13th Nov. 1834, v. Lieut. G. W. A. Nares discharged from service by sentence of a general court-martial.

Lieut. C. H. White 8th L.C., to be capt. by brevet, from 14th Nov. 1834.

Capt. W. M. N. Sturt, 10th N.I., to officiate as fort adj. of Fort William, so long as his corps may form a part of troops furnishing garrison guards, or until further orders, v. Bird permitted, at his own request, to rejoin his regiment.

Nov. 25.—41st *N.I.* Lieut. and Brev. Capt. John Martin to be capt. of a comp., from 18th Nov. 1834, v. Capt. G. Watson retired on pension of his rank.—Supernum. Lieut. J. K. Phibbs brought on effective strength of regt.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 21.—53d *N.I.* Lieut. E. Talbot to be adj., v. Span proceeded on furlough.

Assist. Surg. F. C. Henderson, *M.D.*, of sappers and miners, to afford medical aid to engineer officers and establishments employed with force under Brig. Gen. R. Stevenson, C.B.

Assist. Surg. W. A. Green to await arrival of 53d N.I. at Dinapore, and assume medical charge of left wing on its separation from head-quarters of regt.

Nov. 24.—The following removals ordered: Col. H. Thompson (on furl.) from 6th to 1st L.C.; Col. S. Reid, from 1st to 6th do.; Lieut. Col. T. D. Steuart, from 10th to 1st do.; Lieut. Col. A. Warde (on furl.), from 1st to 10th do.

Effective Strength.—The undermentioned officers brought on effective strength of corps from dates expressed:—*Engineers* 2d-Lieut. L. *Hill*, 13th Aug. 1834, in suc. to 1st-Lieut. S. Mallock dec.—*Artillery.* 2d-Lieut. F. Turner, 13th Oct. 1834, in suc. to Capt. P. G. Mathison dec.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Nov. 21. Lieut. R. Beavan, 31st N.I.—Assist. Surg. A. Henderson.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 21. Col. Harry Thomson, 6th L.C., for health.—Lieut. Col. P. M. Hay, 24th N.I., for health.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—Nov. 14. Lieut. H. Stone, 49th N.I.—Capt. R. Newton, 44th N.I.—Lieut. A. Stewart, left wing European regt.—Capt. P. Brown, 29th N.I.—17. 1st-Lieut. H. Sanders, artillery.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 6. At Tavoy, the lady of Assist. Surg. A. Wight, of a daughter.

23. At Bhaugulpore, the lady of *J. Innes*, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

Nov. 7. At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. E. J. Watson, 59th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Loodiana, the lady of Capt. Cox, 69d N.I., of a daughter.

— Mrs. Paul Martinelly, *of a daughter.*

10. At Berhampore, Mrs. J. Concannon, of a daughter.

11. At Calcutta, the wife of the late Mr. *John* Agacy, *of a daughter.*

— In Fort-William, the lady *of the late* Capt. J. W. Rowe, acting *fort-adjutant*, of a daughter.

— At Chowringhee, Mrs. M. Kenyon, of a son.

12. At Kurnaul, the lady of Cornet and Adj. Cookson, *9th L.C.*, of a son.

— At *Midnapore*, the wife of Mr. *John* D. M. Simnes, of a son.

13. At Futtyghur, Mrs. Hendry, of a daughter (since dead).

— At Midnapore, the lady of Lieut. Hamilton, 34th N.I., *of a daughter.*

14. At Calcutta, the lady of W. *Boothby*, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Charles Oman, Esq., indigo-planter, of Maddenderry factory, Jessore, of a daughter.

18. At *Bandah*, the lady of H. B. Harrington, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

19. In Fort William, the lady of Lieut. Col. Swiney, of a son.

22. At Sultanpoor, Benares, the lady of Capt. J. L. Tottenham, 3d L.C., *of a son*, still-born.

23. Mrs. H. *Court*, of a daughter.

25. Mrs. Charles F. Byrn, of a son.

26. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. *Gavin Young*, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Henry Alexander, Esq., C.S., *of a daughter.*

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 14. At Calcutta, Mr. John C. G. *Knorpp*, to Miss Anne West.

18. At Benares, Lieut. George Ellis, regiment of artillery, to Anne Charlotte second daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Boyé, of the Bombay *establishment.*

— At Calcutta, Mr. Louis Peter Preyre, to Mrs. Isabella Ann Nois.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. Fred. H. Wigmore Hawkins, to Miss Elizabeth Smith.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. R. W. Walters, H.C. marine, to Miss *Eleanor Mary Margaret* Laine.

— At Calcutta, George Forbes, Esq., M.D., civil surgeon, Hidgellee, to Mary, daughter of the late James Coull, Esq., of Ashgrove, Elgin, North Briton.

DEATHS.

Nov. 2. At Patna, of cholera morbus, *Susan*, wife of Thomas Dashwood, Esq., civil service.

Nov. 7. Drowned in the Ganges, by falling overboard from the ship *Exmouth*, Andrew, only son of Mr. Northcroft, of Chancery-lane, *London*, in his 22d year.

— At Lucknow, Mrs. Wright, lady of H. Wright, Esq., tutor and aide-de-camp to H.M. the King of Oude.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. Mathew D'Silva, aged 77.

10. At Calcutta, Francisca Isabella, *relict of* the late Mr. J. S. Jebb, aged 34.

11. At Singitollah, Malde, Mr. Donald Andrew Taylor, aged 19.

14. At Berhampore, Mr. James Jones, *station* clerk, aged about 70.

16. At Berhampore, R. *Mainwaring*, Esq., fourth *son* of T. Mainwaring, Esq., of the civil service.

— At Calcutta, Miss Jane Barnes, aged 18.

17. At Dacca, James Thompson, Esq., third son of the late James Thompson, *Esq.*, of Greenyard's colliery near Stirling, North Britain.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Robert McCarthy, section writer in thn general department.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. R. W. McCarthy, *aged 46.*

— At Calcutta, Capt. James Troup, of the *Jessie*, aged 42.

19. At Serampore, Mrs. A. King, aged 38.

20. At Calcutta, Mr. W. Dawson, 3d-officer *of* the ship *Hashmy.*

21. At Calcutta, Mr. Peter Donnely, *of* the ship *James Pattison*, aged 65.

23. At Calcutta, Capt. Charles Dew, *of* the country service, aged 40.

25. At Kishnaghur, T. V. Newton, Esq., of the bowing concern.

— At Calcutta, Margaret, wife of the late Mr. [illegible] Bennett, aged 36.

— At Calcutta, Mr. James Bennoit, aged 36.

27. At Calcutta, Miss Delphine Marie Roussac, aged 16.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

HORSE ALLOWANCE.

Fort St. George, Nov. 25, 1834.—The following extract from a letter from the hon. the Court of Directors in the military department, dated 4th June 1834, is published for the information of the army.

5. "In the mean time we think proper to direct, that no staff officer shall be permitted to draw an allowance for more than two horses; and that allowance be drawn separately and distinct from his other allowances."

VETERINARY PUPILS.

Adjutant General's Office, Nov. 25, 1834.—Under instructions received from government, the Commander-in-chief directs that the establishment of veterinary pupils be fixed at two for each regiment of light cavalry, and those in excess of that number be retained as supernumeraries, and brought on the strength of corps as vacancies occur.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

PERSONAL GUARDS.

Bangalore, Oct. 9, 1834.—The attention of the right hon. the Governor General of India in Council having been attracted to the numerous guards furnished by the native troops, particularly in Bengal, his lordship has been pleased to sanction the following resolution on the subject of personal guards, now in force in the Madras army, to declare it applicable to all the presidencies, and to enjoin the strictest observance of it.

1. The personal guard of an officer commanding a division or field force shall not exceed the strength of one havildar, one naique, and twelve privates.

2. Officers commanding permanent stations or garrisons, not under the rank of field officer, are allowed a guard not exceeding one naique and six privates.

3. Officers commanding corps are permitted to have a nightly guard of one naique and four privates, to mount at retreat and dismount at reveille.

4. No guard shall be allowed to the office or quarter of any staff officer, military or medical, not having permanent charge of treasure, such as cannot be lodged in any of the station guards.

BRIDGES.—RAMASAWMY MOODELLIAR.

Political Department; Bangalore, Oct. 9, 1834.—His Exc. the right hon. the Governor General of India in council being desirous of testifying his sense of the public spirit manifested by Ramasawmy Moodelliar, in having at a great expense restored the ancient bridges across the Cauvery river at Sevasamoodram, has been pleased to resolve that that individual and his lineal descendants shall be permitted to affix to their name the title of "*Junoparaca Curta*" (signifying one who confers a benefit on the public), in commemoration of the useful undertaking which he has completed.

BRAVERY OF NATIVES.

Bangalore, Oct. 15, 1834.—The right hon. the Commander-in-chief having laid before the council of India the proceedings of a Court of Enquiry assembled at Ootacamund on the 27th ultimo, of which Lieut.-Col. King was president, to ascertain the claims of certain native soldiers of the Madras army, reported conspicuous for gallantry during the late operations in Coorg, and it appearing that Havildar Chookalingum, of the corps of sappers and miners, has satisfactorily established pretensions to eminent bravery in the advance of the column under the command of Colonel Foulis, the Governor General in Council, as a mark of the high sense he entertains of the distinguished conduct of that non-commissioned officer, is pleased to confer upon him an honorary medal and an increase for life of one-third of his present pay.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Adj. General's Office, Oct. 8 to 15, 1834.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. Shelly to conduct duties of qu. master's department 26th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Forbes on furl.; date 1st Aug.—Assist. Surg. Fuller to do duty with H.M. 13th L. Drags.; date 21st Aug.—Capt. McCurdy, 27th N.I., to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. of Mysore division, during absence of Capt. Derville on furl.; date 30th Sept.—Cornet F. J. Carruthers to act as qu. mast. to 2d L.C., during absence of Lieut. W. S. Ommaney on sick cert.; date 2d Oct. 1834.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 8. Mrs. M. De Rozario, of a daughter.

16. Mrs. William Foxon, of a son.

DEATHS.

Oct. 12. At Vypeen, the Rev. Antonio Hardegen, vicar of that parish, aged 36. He was much beloved by his numerous flock of Malabar Christians.

27. Mrs. Mary Pinard, aged 57, widow of the late Mr. John Pinard, of Pondicherry.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

REMOVAL OF TROOPS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 25, 1834.—The right hon. the Governor in Council is

pleased to direct, that the European Veteran Company be removed from Severndroog to Versovah, as soon as the barracks at the latter station can be prepared for them.

SERVICES OF MR. NORRIS.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 12, 1834.—The right hon. the Governor in Council having relieved Mr. Norris from the duties of secretary to government in the military department, feels it due to him to bear testimony to the distinguished zeal and ability with which, during upwards of five years, he has conducted the important business of that office, and takes this opportunity to thank him for his valuable services the whole of the period he has filled the situation.

DEPUTY PAYMASTER AT SHOLAPOOR.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 25, 1834.—The right hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish the appointment of deputy paymaster at Sholapoor, and to direct, that the troops at that station be paid on the same principles as those laid down in Articles 68 to 74, Sec. 49 of the General Military Code, regarding the payment of the troops stationed in Cutch.

COMMANDANT IN CUTCH.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 29, 1834.—The right hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract of a letter, under date the 22d June last, to the address of the government of India:—

Para. 16. "In compliance with your recommendation, we authorize the grant of an extra allowance of 120 rupees per month, to the commandant of the troops in Cutch."

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUTENANT PRIOR.

At a general court-martial, re-assembled in camp, near Deesa, on the 22d July 1834, of which Major H. B. Everest, H.M. 6th regt., was president, Lieut. G. N. Prior, of the 21st N.I., was tried on the following charge, preferred against him by the commanding officer at Deesa:—

"For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances, *viz.*

1st. "In having, on the 3d June 1834, entered the house of the Rev. E. P. Williams, chaplain of the station of Deesa, on the plea of paying a morning visit, and grossly insulting Mrs. Williams, his lady, her husband being at the time absent on sick leave at Aboo.

2d. "For having, on the same day, entered the house of Major W. C. Illingworth, of the 2d regt. L.C., on the plea of paying a morning visit, and grossly insulting Mrs. Illingworth, her husband being at the time absent."

The court found the prisoner, *Lieut.* G. N. *Prior*, guilty of the charge preferred against him, with the exception of the words 'highly' and 'grossly' inserted therein, and sentenced him to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances, for a period of six calendar months.

The sentence was approved by the Commander-in-chief.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

Nov. 7. Mr. W. Clerk to be *acting* assistant judge and session judge of Poona, for detached station of Sholapoor.

Dec. 3. Mr. W. Birdwood confirmed in situation of assistant judge of Tannah.

General Department.

Nov. 12. Charles Norris, Esq., chief secretary to government, to have charge of judicial, *in lieu of* military department.

W. H. Wathen, Esq., to be secretary to government in general and Persian departments.

A. N. Shaw, Esq., to be officiating deputy Persian secretary to government.

Lieut. Col. E. M. Wood to be secretary to government in military and naval departments.

27. W. H. Wathen, Esq., to conduct duties in secret and political department, and L. R. Reid, Esq. in judicial department, during absence of Charles Norris, Esq., on leave to Ceylon.

Territorial Department.—Revenue.

Oct. 25. Mr. W. S. Boyd's appointment, as acting collector of Tanna, cancelled, at his own request.

29. Mr. T. H. Baber to be principal collector and political agent in Southern Marhatta country.

Mr. R. Mills to be principal collector of Poona.

Nov. 15. Mr. H. A. Harrison to be collector of Ahmednuggur.

26. Mr. W. C. Andrews to be acting collector of Tanna.

Dec. 3. Mr. A. N. Shaw to be sub-collector of Bagulcottah.

Mr. R. C. Money to be acting sub-collector of Sholapoor.

Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft to be acting first assistant to principal collector of Dharwar.

Political Department.

Oct. 28. Surg. J. P. Riach, Bombay medical establishment, to be surgeon to mission at court of his Majesty the King of Persia. (Appointed by the Governor-general.)

Dec. 5. Lieut. Lang to assume charge of duties of political agent in Kattywar, during absence of Mr. J. P. Willoughby permitted to visit presidency for benefit of his health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Nov. 7. The Rev. James Jackson, M.A., to be chaplain at Surat, and to visit Broach once in the month, receiving regulated allowances for defraying expenses of his journies.

Furlough.—*Dec.* 8. The Rev. R. Y. Keays, A.M., to Europe.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that the Scotch Church be in future denominated "St. Andrew's Kirk."

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 28, 1834.—Capt. Irwin, Europ. independent vet. comp., to perform duties of paymaster of pensioners at Dapoolee, during absence of Lieut. Scriven.

Oct. 30.—The following temporary appointments confirmed;—Lieut. D. A. Malcolm, 3d *N.I.*, to act as adj. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Hallet, on leave to presidency.—Lieut. A. Hamerton, 15th N.I., to act as line adj. at Bhooj, during absence of Ens. Postans on sick leave.—Lieut. H. Gilbarne to act as adj. to Golundauze bat., during time that Lieut. Hutt shall remain in charge of battalion.—Lieut. and Qu. Mast. D. Davidson, 18th N.I., to act as adj.; Lieut. A. Meadows to act as qu. mast. and paymast.; and Capt. James to act as interp. to that regt., until further orders.

Capt. G. Macan, brigade major at Hursole, to act as assist. adj. gen. to southern division of army, consequent upon departure of Capt. Fawcett, on sick cert., to Cape of Good Hope.

Oct. 31.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. H. Wells, 26th N.I., to be deputy advocate-general southern division of army.

Nov. 6.—Lieut. J. N. Rooke, regt. of artillery, permitted to resign his commission in Hon. Company's service.

Nov. 7.—Lieut. Burrowes, 14th N.I., to act as assist. adj. gen. on departure of Capt. Fawcett; and Lieut. Ramsay, cantonment adj. at Belgaum, to act as third assist. com. gen.; date of div. order 20th Oct.

3d N.I. Lieut. W. A. Wroughton to be capt., and Ens. A. M. Hazlewood to be *lieut.*, in suc. to Candy resigned; date 29th Nov. 1834.

Unposted Ens. H. Richards to take rank from 27th Aug. 1834, and to be posted to 3d regt., v. Hazlewood prom.

Nov. 10.—Capt. C. Crawley, deputy assist. adj. gen. N.D. of army, to assume charge of deputy assist. qu. mast. general's office, during absence of Lieut. De l'Hoste on leave to presidency; date of order 4th Oct.

Nov. 10.—Assist. Surg. Bourchier to perform duties of civil surgeon of Bhooj residency, during absence of *Assist.* Surg. Deacon permitted to proceed to presidency on sick leave.

Nov. 13.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. F. Williams, 2d or Gr. N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Harris, on sick leave.—Ens. A. P. Mac Dougall, 13th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., until arrival of Lieut. Wenn.—Lieut. R. H. Goodenough, 26th N.I., to act as adj. to right wing of that regt., during its march to Malligaum.

Cadet of Infantry T. L. Jameson admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

The app. of Capt. T. Donnely, 1st or Gr. N.I., to act as deputy adj. gen. of army, cancelled, in obedience to *orders* from government of India, in consequence of more than prescribed number of officers of his regt. being absent *on staff employ.*

Nov. 15.—Major Pouget permitted to resign app. of inspecting engineer northern division of army, and to proceed to presidency.

Capt. J. Jopp to be inspecting engineer northern division of army.

Capt. T. B. Jervis to be executive engineer at Belgaum.

Capt. J. S. Grant to be executive engineer at Ahmednuggur.

2d-Lieut. Graham to superintend construction of road between Seroor and Ahmednuggur.

Nov. 18.—*Regt. of Artillery.* 2d-Lieut. C. Berthon to be 1st-lieut., v. Rooke resigned; date of rank 7th *Nov. 1834.*

Engineers. 2d-Lieut. T. Studdert to be 1st-lieut., v. Bishop dec.; date of rank 3d *Nov.* 1834.

20th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Bulkley to be capt., v. Siordet dec.; date 27th Oct. 1834.—Supernum. Lieut. *W. Jones* admitted on effective strength from above date, v. Bulkeley prom.

28th N.I. Ens. H. W. Preedy to be lieut., v. Cunningham dec.; date of rank 4th Nov. 1834.

Senior unposted Ens. C. Manger to rank from 4th Nov. 1834, and to be posted to 25th N.I., v. Preedy prom.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. S. Poole, 1st L.C., to act as adj. and *qu mast.* to left wing of that regt.—Ens. R. P. Hogg, 2d Gr. N.I., to act as adj. to left wing of that regt., from 31st Oct.—Capt. Stuart, 14th N.I., to act as 2d-assist. com. gen. to S. D. of army, until arrival of Lieut. Davidson.

Nov. 19.—Maj. R. Mansfield, 5th Madras L.C., commanding reformed horse under this presidency (at present on sick leave to Cape), in consequence of his promotion, placed at disposal of *government of Fort St. George.*

Lieut. D. E. Mills removed from situation of 2d assist. com. general, and appointed deputy paymaster at Deesa.

Nov. 20.—Lieut. C. H. Boye, regt. of artillery, at his own request, transf. to invalid establishment.

Lieut. Hartley, 3d assist. com. gen., transferred from Belgaum to Cutch, v. Bulkley prom.

Lieut. *H. Stockley, 7th N.I., to be 3d assist.* com. gen. in charge of military bazar at Belgaum.

Lieut. J. Ramsay, 9th N.I., to succeed G. C. Stockley in charge of detachment at Nandode.

Assist. Surg. W. B. C. Graham to be civil surgeon in Kattywar, v. Surg. Erskine.

Assist. Surg. J. F. Heddle to be storekeeper of European general hospital, and surgeon to coroner.

Assist. Surg. Ryan to be assist. garrison surgeon and deputy medical storekeeper, v. Heddle.

Nov. 21.—Ens. S. Macan, 17th N.I., to be commissariat agent at Hursole.

Nov. 25.—Assist. Surg. W. Jardine withdrawn *from duty in Indian Navy, and* placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief.

Nov. 27.—Surg. T. P. Weekes to act as superintending surgeon of southern division of Deccan, during absence of Superintending Surg. Moyle, on sick cert.

Regt. of Artillery. 2d-Lieut. A. F. Rowan to be 1st-lieut., v. Boyé transf. *to invalid estab.*; and Sen. 2d-Lieut. C. R. Dent to rank from 21st Nov. 1834, v. Rowan prom.

Lieut. R. H. Wardell, 5th N.I., to act as adj. *to right wing of that regt., from* 5th Nov., as a temp. arrangement.

Ens. J. L. Hendley, 21st N.I., to act as staff officer to right wing of that regt., *from date of its* march from Deesa, as a temp. arrangement.

25th N.I. Ens. J. D. Leckie to be adj., v. Long resigned the situation; date 25th Oct. 1834.

Capt. *Freeman*, 2d or Gr. N.I., to perform duties *of 3d assist. com. gen.* at Sholapoor, during absence, on sick leave, of Lieut. D. M. Scobie; date of brigade order 12th Nov.

Assist. Surg. Heddle placed at *disposal of Com.*-in-chief for purpose of *being employed* in province of Cutch.

Dec. 2.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. J. R. Hibbert to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 7th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Skipper on sick leave.—Lieut. *A. Robertson*, 10th N.I., to act as adj. to left wing of that regt., *from* 15th Nov.—Lieut. A. Hamerton, 15th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Mitchell on sick cert.—Capt. W. Cavaye, 21st N.I., to act as brigade major and 3d assist. com. gen. at Deesa, during absence of Lieut. Wilson.

Dec. 3.—Major *C. B. James* (having returned from leave to Cape of Good Hope) to resume charge of his duties as deputy com. general.—Capts. J. Reynolds and R. Payne to resume their duties as first and second assistants com. gen. at their respective stations.

Dec. 4.—Lieut. R. Wallace, *19th* N.I., app. to superintending charge of Guicowar contingent in Mahee Caunta, v. Capt. Fawcett.

Capt. R. Bulkley, 20th N.I., to *be acting* paymaster of Poona division of army.

Dec. 6.—Ens. E. C. *Cotgrave*, 8th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee language to H.M. 40th regt., until an officer of the regt. is duly qualified.

Dec. 8.—Major W. *Hamond*, 3d L.C., permitted to retire from Hon. Company's service, from 4th Dec.; and Capt. H. Fawcett, 1st L.C., permitted to resign his commission in same service, from same date.

Lieut. J. Kilner to be assistant to executive engineer at *Poona.*

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. E. H. Hart, 19th N.I., to act as interp. to horse brigade, from 19th Nov., until return of Lieut. Woosnam to head-quarters.—Ens. M. F. Gordon, *11th* N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that regt., from 1st Nov. until further orders.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Nov. 13. Capt. J. Clunes, 12th N.I.—Capt. R. Ord, 24th N.I.—Lieut. R. F. Bourchier, 4th N.I.—Surg. C. Kane.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 4. Lieut. Col. A. Manson, c.b., artillery.—13. Lieut. T. Tapp, European regt., for health.—Lieut. G. C. Stockley, 7th N.I.—18. Capt. W. Morley, artillery, for health.—Lieut. J. Tyndall, 22d N.I.—Assist. Surg. A. Mackell, artillery, for health.—20. Lieut. J. B. Gillanders, 26th N.I., for health.—Lieut. W. Eastwick, 12th N.I., for health.—27. Lieut. W. G. Duncan, 24th N.I., for health.—Dec. 4. Capt. H. Sandwith, 8th N.I., for health.—8. Major J. Campbell, 12th Bengal N.I., for health.—Maj. Thos. Leighton, 14th N.I., for health.

To Sea.—Nov. 4. Capt. C. W. Grant, of engineers, for six months, for health.—Dec. 8. Lieut. E. Wybard, for twelve months, for health (or to the Neilgherry Hills).

To Neilgherry Hills.—Nov. 15. Mr. G. C. Taylor (late capt.), pension estab., for health.

Extension.—Oct. 24. Capt. R. O. Merlton, at Cape of Good Hope, for a period of twelve months, for health.—Dec. 8. Assist. Surg. Murray at ditto, for ditto, with leave to proceed to New South Wales.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

CAPTAINS' CLERKS.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 27, 1834.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the number of rated captain's clerks in the Indian Navy be fixed at six, from the 11th of June last.

APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 30.—Lieut. Jameson to perform duties of assist. military auditor general in Indian Navy audit department, during absence of Commander Houghton, on sick leave.

Nov. 27.—Mr. J. C. Ibbs to be borne on strength of Indian Navy as a rated captain's clerk from 11th June, to complete estab., in consequence of app. of Mr. Sutherland to be examiner.

Furlough.—Oct. 30. Commander Houghton, of Indian Navy, to Neilgherry Hills, for two years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 8. H.C. sloop of war *Coote*, from Mocha and Macull'a.—9. *Elizabeth*, Blenkinsop, from Calcutta.—18. *Theodore Eugene*, Beck, from Bordeaux, &c.—24. *Duke of Roxburgh*, Petrie, from Calcutta.—29. *Cleveland*, Morley, from Calcutta; and *Marquis of Hastings*, Clarkson, from London and Cape.—Dec. 5. *Charlotte*, Melville, from China; and *John Adam*, Roche, from Bengal.—11. *Lady Gordon*, Harmer, from Liverpool.—13. H.M.S. *Melville* (bearing flag of Vice Admiral Sir John Gore), from sea; and *Triumph*, Green, from Calcutta.—24. *John Marsh*, Clues, from Liverpool; and *Palmira*, Loader, from Bengal.

Departures.

Nov. 7. *Arab*, Sparkes, for Calcutta.—10. *Lady Sorah*, Killridge, for Salem.—13. *Cestrian*, Kellock, for Calcutta.—17. *Elvira*, Blair, for Greenock.—24. *Corvo*, Gale, for Boston.—Dec. 6. *Annandale*, Hill, for the Clyde.—11. *Hero of Malown*, Smith, for London.—14. *Boyne*, Stockley, for London.—15. *Dauntless*, Pinder, for Liverpool.—16. *Gilmore*, Lindsay, for London.—31. *Elizabeth*, for Liverpool.—JAN. 3. *Malabar*, Tucker, for London.—4. *Duke of Roxburgh*, Petrie, for Calcutta.

To Sail for London.—Cleveland, 11th Jan.—Marquis of Hastings, 14th Jan.—Lady Raffles and Triumph, 25th Jan.—Palmira and John Marsh, 30th Jan.

Freight to London (Jan. 10).—£3. 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 5. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Major F. Hickes, 4th N.I., of a son.
28. At Belgaum, the lady of Lieut. D. J. Malcolm, of a daughter.
31. At Aurungabad, the lady of R. Reddell, Esq., of a daughter.
Nov. 7. At Sholapore, the lady of Lieut. F. Williams, 2d Gr. N.I., of a daughter.
15. At Kirkee, the lady of Capt. Heyman, paymaster H.M. 4th L. Drags., of a son.
21. At Bombay, the lady of Major Moore, 18th N.I., of a daughter.
25. At Bombay, the lady of Lieut. G. J. Jameson, assist. mil. auditor gen., of a daughter.
27. At Poona, the lady of Lieut. T. G. Fraser, European regt., of a daughter.
Dec. 3. At Poona, the lady of Lieut. Hogg, European regt., of a daughter.
5. At Poona, the lady of H. W. Brett, horse-brigade, of a daughter.
10. At Bycullah, the lady of Lieut. Col. Whitehill, of a son.
12. In the Fort, Mrs. J. Mullaly, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 21. At Poona, Mr. Joseph Hanson, of the Agent's Office, to Miss Catherine Dunn.
Nov. 1. At Bombay, Lieut. E. A. Farquharson, artillery, to Harriett Morgan, relict of the late Henry Morgan, Esq., barrister-at-law.
6. At Surat, Capt. A. N. Maclean, of the 8th regt., to Mary Lewis, second daughter of John Hinde Pelly, Esq., of the civil service.
22. At Bombay, Mr. N. T. Tucker, son of Capt. N. Tucker, Indian Navy, to Eliza, daughter of the late W. Brendel, Esq.
23. At Mazagon, C. Baptist de Rozario, Esq., to Mary Ann, daughter of Sir Roger de Faria.
25. At Bombay, Mr. W. E. Foot, late surgeon of the ship *Lady Raffles*, to Miss Sarah Mansfield.

DEATHS.

Oct. 6. At Goa, Mrs. Caldicott, aged 27.
12. At Ahmednuggur, Anne Barlow, wife of Major Frederick Hickes, 4th regt. N.I.
Nov. 3. At Ahmedabad, of fever, Lieut. John W. Cunningham, 25th regt. N.I., aged 25.
7. At Bombay, Amelia, wife of Capt. E. Willoughby, assist. qu. mast. gen. of the army.
8. At Byculla, aged 44, Mr. Charles Wilson, of the military audit department, and collector of the Education Society.
23. At Colaba, of fever, Brev. Capt. Wm. Williams, of H.M. 40th regt. of Foot; aged 34.
24. At Mahabaleshwur, Hannah Maria, wife of Lieut. T. Candy, aged 24.
Dec. 3. At Bombay, Lucy, wife of Major J. H. Dunsterville, aged 43.
Lately. At Jooria, in Kattywar, Capt. S. D. Siordet, of the 20th regt. N.I., aged 36.
— At Sattarah, Ensign Charles C. Cam, of the 23d regt. N.I., eldest son of T. C. Cam, Esq., of Bath.

Penang.

DEATH.

Oct. 4. Mrs. Galastaun, lady of C. Galastaun, Esq., of this island.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Dec. 2. *Orwell*, from Bengal; *Ann Robertson*, from Bombay and Singapore; and *Gerard*, from Manilla.

New South Wales.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Sydney.—Nov. 4. *Henry Tanner*, from London.—6. *Medora*, from Hobart Town.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Departures.—Dec. 26. *Lonach*, for Ceylon and Hobart Town.—29. *Samuel Brown*, for Madras.

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 6. At Port Louis, Capt. Henry Byron, of the bark *Premier*, to JaneAnne, daughter of Capt. Thos. Winter, of the brig *Mary and Jane*.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Jan. 7. H.M.S. Talbot, from Rio de Janeiro.—11. *Globe*, from Marseilles.—31. *Antelope*, from St. Helena.—Feb. 2. *Fenella*, from St. Helena; *Lochell*, from Leith.—4. *Sir Charles Mc Carthy*, from Deal.—5. *David Clarke*, from Portsmouth; and *Dublin Packet*, from London.

Departure.—Jan. 8. H.M.S. *Talbot*, for India.—8. *Sally Ann*, for Swan River.—9. *Lochiel*, for V.D. Land; and *David Clarke*, for Madras.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 17. At Simon's Town, Mrs. E. B. Kirton, of a daughter.
20. At Cape Town, Mrs. Abercrombie, of a daughter.

DEATH.

Feb. 2. Mrs. Eliza Murray, wife of Dr. Murray, deputy inspector-general of hospitals, aged 28.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADDRESS TO SIR C. METCALFE.

A public meeting, convened by the Sheriff, took place at the Town-hall, on the 2d December, to consider of an address to Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, expressive of the admiration felt by the community for his virtues; Sir Charles D'Oyley in the chair.

Mr. Turton rose to object to any address to Sir C. Metcalfe being passed as from a public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, though he did not object to any address from the friends of Sir Charles, for he did not know any person who deserved more at the hands of his friends. He objected to any address to him in his political character; it was on no personal ground, but as a general principle he objected to an address to any individual member of the government, because the people of India were ignorant of the acts of their governors—their deliberations were secret. The learned gentleman then inveighed against the species of government given to India, which had a worse constitution than any British colony. The liberality, the hospitality of Sir Charles were confined to the upper classes; this was no ground for the 6000 inhabitants of Calcutta to address him. To address him as governor of Agra was to anticipate the people of Agra, who would be the best judges of what he would do. He proposed—"That whilst Sir C. T. Metcalfe has every claim to the attentions and civilities of his personal friends, any address to him from a public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta is uncalled-for, either with reference to the political position of the Indian public, and their ignorance of the acts of any member of the government, or from the particular circumstances of Sir C. T. Metcalfe's present departure from Calcutta; and therefore that this meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta be now dissolved."

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Brightman.

Mr. Pattle observed that, if the individual opinions of the members of the government were secret, their acts were known and approved. He detailed the liberal measures of Lord William Bentinck, of which Sir C. Metcalfe had approved. The talents and the charitable actions of Sir Charles claimed their approbation.

Mr. Charles Prinsep expressed his surprise at the turn the discussion had taken. He admitted that the government given to India was less liberal than he could wish, and that this was not the time to address Sir C. Metcalfe on public matters; but they were met to do honour to the private virtues of a public character whom they were about to lose. What widow or orphan ever pleaded to him in vain?—what public work ever went without his support?—what public institution is there that has not experienced his munificence? These are not acts of the government, but of the individual. Such a man as Sir Charles Metcalfe had rarely been seen in their society, if they looked to his munificence and hospitality for the last seven years. The late unfortunate mercantile distresses nearly swept away all sociality, and during that time Sir Charles Metcalfe stood forward as a beacon round which they might rally. He should support the amendment of Mr. Pattle—"that an address to Sir C. Metcalfe be presented, expressive of our high approbation of his eminent virtues."

Mr. Dickens and Mr. Sutherland supported Mr. Turton's motion.

Mr. Turton adverted to some public questions, such as the abolition of suttees, the press regulations, steam navigation, on some of which were Sir Charles's sentiments known. He had not subscribed to the Rammohun Roy fund, and it was in his presidentship that the invidious distinction was made between the carriages of natives and Europeans.

On a division, there were 121 in favour of the address, and 97 in favour of Mr. Turton's motion against it; but the report was not without a qualification on both sides. On the part of the amendment it was stated that 20 out of the 97 on the other side were native boys, and on the part of the original motion it was stated that the counting of its supporters had been interrupted by Mr. Prinsep, who had objected to certain persons who came up stairs during the process of counting. Mr. Dickens, one of the tellers, refused to consider the question as decided, but his voice was drowned by the other side, who declared the amendment carried.

The *Courier* describes this meeting as a *stormy* one, and, referring to the fact, mentions that a parcel of school-boys had been brought up to vote against the address, observes: "Hearing this manœuvre imputed to Mr. Hare, we enquired of that gentleman if the allegation was correct. His explanation was, that a number of boys of his school (it was erroneously reported they were from the Hindoo college) asked his leave in the morning to go to the meeting, and that he had given them leave, without any view to their taking part in the proceedings. But Mr. Hare added (and much to our astonishment, this opinion found supporters in the legal profession) that, being present, they had as much right to vote as any body, for *they were sixteen years of age*, and therefore qualified in point of years in this country."

Sir C. Metcalfe, in the reply to the address, referred to the office he was about to enter upon as follows:

"I beg you to present to those gentlemen who have honoured me with this address my heart-felt thanks, and my ardent wishes for their welfare and happiness. I part from them with unmixed regret, which not even the nature of the office that I am about to undertake can suffice to diminish. I enter, however, on the duties of that office with the highest sense of their importance. I regard the government of India as a sacred trust, committed by the Almighty to the British nation, to be exercised for the benefit of the countless millions who have come under our rule in this distant land. It will be my earnest wish, and indefatigable endeavour, to uphold the honour of our country, by promoting, to the utmost extent of my ability, the prosperity and felicity of the people placed under my care; and I am sensible, that I shall make the best return in my power, for the overwhelming favour which has been poured upon me, on my separation from the society of Calcutta, if I can show, by a just and successful administration of the territories entrusted to my charge, that I am in any degree worthy of such unbounded kindness, and that those who have bestowed it will not have reason to be ashamed of the affectionate feelings which they have evinced."

An address has been presented to Sir Charles, from the East-Indian community.

The day before Sir Charles embarked for his new government, he was waited upon by a deputation of native gentlemen, with an address signed by 500 names, comprising the far greater portion of the natives of rank, property, and influence, residing in Calcutta and its vicinity, completely falsifying the insinuations thrown out at the meeting.

Col. Dennie.—The court-martial on Col. Dennie had commenced its proceedings on the 9th December, when an order arrived from head-quarters, directing the meeting of the court to be suspended, in consequence of the result of Lieut. Brownrigg's trial rendering it necessary to remodel the charges. Mr. Brownrigg is still to act as prosecutor.

The Sikhs in Cabul.—The *Mofussil Ukhbar* mentions a vague report, that a Sikh army under No Nuhal Singh had lost their commander and 3,000 men in an encounter with Dost Mohamed. No reliance is placed on the truth of the rumour.

A native paper states, that a most disastrous sickness and mortality have prevailed among the Sikh troops, in consequence of which they are said to be at the mercy of Dost Mahommed Khan, should he advance upon them at Kohat and Peshawur. That chief is represented as afraid of quitting his position at Candahar, lest Shah Shujah should fall on his rear. Runjeet Singh, it appears, was sending reinforcements, and intended to follow in person, to protect his acquisitions in Afghanistan.

At the requisition of 110 inhabitants of Calcutta, the sheriff called a public meeting at the Town-hall, on the 5th of January, "to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Governor-general in Council or the Legislative Council of India, to repeal the press regulation passed in 1824, and to remove the restraints upon public meetings, and also of petitioning the British Parliament upon the subject of the late act passed for renewing the Company's charter."

Major Blundell.—As Major Blundell, of the 11th light dragoons, was returning from the house of Capt. Cooper, at Landour, on the afternoon of the 14th Nov., the ghoont (pony) on which he rode shy'd at something in the road, lost its footing, and fell with its rider over a precipice, and were both killed. The body of the major was dreadfully shattered. Major B. had served at Seringapatam, Bhurtpore, and Java, and was highly esteemed in private.

Marriage of the King of Oude.—The *Cawnpore Examiner* contains a long account of the festival at Lucknow, on the occasion of the marriage of the King of Oude, which took place on the 15th Nov.; and of the measures taken by his Majesty to compel the Padsha Begum to quit the royal residence, where she is said to be undergoing a strict blockade, having been two days without food. The garrison, however, still refuses to surrender.

A later paper states, that the Resident has interposed in order to protect the lady from further annoyance.

The Tea-plant in Assam.—Capt. Jenkins and Lieut. Charlton have discovered the tea-plant growing wild in the province of Suddeya, the N.E. boundary of our territory in Assam, on the western face of the hills bounding the Chinese province of Qun-nan. The leaves have been reported by Dr. Wallich to yield an infusion similar to bohea, and the plant to be the genuine tea-tree of China.

The Insolvent Estates.—The Insolvent Court has adjourned the hearing "in the matter of Cullen and Browne," till 26th June 1835. Sir J. P. Grant directed the omission of that part of the order which required the insolvents' attendance from time to time.

"In the matter of Palmer and others," the Court directed the hearing to be adjourned till 20th March 1835. Sir John Grant called the attention of the assignees to the necessity of obtaining the opinions of the creditors on the subject of the sale of the debts due to the estate.

Operations against the Shekhawatees.—The troops from Nusseerabad having joined on the 18th November, Gen. Stevenson assumed the command, and the force moved forward from Sambre in three parallel columns, the artillery forming the centre. It reached Seekur on the 20th, where it halted for several days for orders. The chief of Seekur is the most powerful of the Shekawatees; he gave all his power into the hands of Major Alves. The town and citadel are not strong, but some of his hill-forts were stronger. Into most of them free ingress was allowed. In fact, the Shekhawatees seem never to have thought of resistance; the inhabitants of the towns and villages were extremely civil. Most of the chiefs were forward to give in, as soon as they saw our large train of artillery.

The plan pursued by Gen. Stevenson was to occupy the hill-forts with small detachments, waiting orders as to their demolition. It is not thought that any of the principal places will be destroyed. Major Alves finds himself obliged to act with great caution, as the proprietary of the country is complicated with Joudpore and Jeypore, as well as the Shekhawat chiefs.

The campaign has greatly disappointed many. It was discovered that the intelligence respecting the country, communicated to government, was false. The forts, with the exception of Deo Ghur, and one or two others, were not capable of resisting an European force. The appearance of the country is wretched,—little better than a desert. A private letter says:—"Some gentlemen went into one of the forts, and were much amused by the simplicity and curiosity of the natives, who examined their hats, swords, and gloves, as things that they had never before beheld, and they look on a watch with as much wonder as a South Sea Islander when first discovered. They appear so unsophisticated and so purely children of nature, that it appears a crime to disturb them, and destroy their places of refuge."

The station of Muttra is to be abolished, and the regiments of native infantry now stationed there will be directed to relieve the 70th and 73d, both of which will immediately proceed to Barrackpore, where henceforth there will be eight instead of six regiments, the latter number being found quite unequal to the duties required.

Prince Jamah od-deen.—Amongst the advertisements in the Calcutta papers, is one of the intended sale of the valuable property of Prince Jamah od-deen, at Rassapuglah, the prince being about to leave India to visit the King of England!

Madras.

Courts-Martial.—Captain Dickinson's has closed at Bangalore, and intimation of its result is daily expected.

That on Colonel Sir E. K. Williams has commenced at Vellore. We hear that the court sent back Colonel Purdon's opening statement for revision; and this has led to a reference to the Judge Advocate-General. It is likely to prove a troublesome affair.

Major Haleman, of the 15th, has been tried and sentenced to suspension from rank and pay for seven months, on the charge of entering into a disgraceful personal altercation and the exchange of blows with the captain of the *Ganges*, when on the passage to Penang.—*Mad. Herald*, *Dec.* 20.

Other courts'-martial are expected, besides those announced already.

Bombay.

At the marriage of Suwaee Madhow Rao to the daughter of the raja of Satara, the ceremony was conducted with more pomp and splendour than had ever been witnessed to the south of the Godavery. The followers of the different chiefs and jaghiredars in attendance amounted to 10,000, besides 2,000 horse and numerous elephants.

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Tigers have infested Salsette to such a degree that, in the course of November, fifteen persons were killed by them. A party of sepoys had been ordered to beat up their covers.

A tariff of duties on merchandize conveyed on the Indus has at length been established through the agency of Col. Pottinger, which will open new marts for British goods.

Ceylon.

A most violent storm occurred here on the latter end of November, which has done great damage on the coast as well as in the interior. The local government lost no time in despatching boats and provisions to succour the villagers who had been obliged to fly from the low grounds; and a public meeting was invited for the 8th Dec. at the rooms of the Legislative Council, for the purpose of raising a subscription; the chair was to be taken by the governor. The report of the government agent at Kandy states a fact of considerable interest, that by the cut which it was found necessary to make for the purpose of saving the town of Kandy, the lower lake in its neighbourhood has been entirely drained, which he considers a benefit to the city. One of the rivers is said to have risen forty-two or forty-three feet above low-water-mark.

SUPPLEMENT TO REGISTER.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Nov. 3. Mr. T. P. B. Biscoe to officiate as civil and session judge of Seharunpore.

Dec. 3. Mr. R. D. Mangles, to be secretary to Sudder Board of Revenue in Lower Provinces.

The Hon. Robert Forbes to officiate as collector as well as magistrate of Burdwan.

10. Capt. Louis Bird, 24th N.I., to be an assistant under Capt. T. Wilkinson, agent to governor-general, under provisions of Reg. 13, 1833.

20. Mr. T. Sandys, to be head assistant to magistrate and collector of Shahabad.

24. Mr. Thomas Hoseason, to be a magistrate of town of Calcutta.

Mr. R. Houstoun, to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 18th or Allypore division.

Law Department.

Dec. 8. William Hickey, Esq., to be sheriff of Calcutta during ensuing year.

Political Department.

Dec. 10. Mr. Blake, assistant to agent to governor general at Delhi, placed, temporarily, at disposal of Supreme Government.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF AGRA.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Nov. 27. Mr. G. A. Bushby, to be secretary to government of Agra, in political and general departments.

Dec. 3. Mr. J. S. Clarke to officiate as magistrate and collector of Shahjehanpore.

Mr. J. P. Gubbins, to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Etawah.

Mr. J. Lean, ditto ditto of Mynpooree.

Mr. A. U. C. Plowden, ditto ditto of Allyghur.

12. Mr. H. T. Owen to be magistrate and collector of Agra.

Mr. James Davidson to be magistrate and collector of Allighur.

General Department.

Dec. 19. Capt. J. M. Higginson to be military secretary and aid-de-camp to governor of Agra, from 14th Nov., and to officiate as private secretary from same date.

Lieut. J. H. Smyth, of artillery, to officiate as aid-de-camp from 14th Nov.

The Hon. T. B. Macaulay, Esq. has taken his seat as president of the General Committee of Public Instruction.

The following gentlemen, late of the Hon. Company's establishment at Canton, have been admitted to the civil service of the Bengal presidency; *viz.* Messrs. H. M. Clarke, F. J. Morris, R. H. Alexander, and C. P. Young.

The following gentlemen have reported their return:—Messrs. C. Tucker, R. Woodward, G. Lindsay, and A. Grote, from furlough.—The Hon. H. B. Devereux and Mr. M. Malcolm, from Europe.

Mr. R. B. W. Ramsay has reported his arrival as a writer on this establishment.

Furloughs.—Dec. 8. Messrs. Edward Currie and Wm. Ogilvy, in the present season.—19. Mr. G. T. Lushington, to Europe, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort-William, Dec. 2, 1834.—Capt. Alex. Watt, sub. assist., to be a deputy assist. com. general of 2d class, v. Capt. Oldfield dec.

Lieut. W. T. Briggs, 74th N.I., to be a sub.-assist. com.-general, to fill a vacancy in department.

Cadets of Infantry J. L. Walker, Gordon Mainwaring, and R. C. Lawrence admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Lieut. J. M. Higginson, presidency paymaster at Fort William, placed at disposal of Governor of Agra, from 16th Dec., for temporary employment in Agra presidency.

Capt. G. D. Stoddart, *8th L.C.*, second assist. adj. gen. of army, to officiate as paymaster at presidency and to King's troops, during temporary absence of Lieut. Higginson, or until further orders.

Dec. 10.—Capt. George Thomson, *40th N.I.*, to be a sub.-assist. com. general, to fill a vacancy in department.

Assist. Surg. C. W. Fuller app. to medical duties of civil station of Kishenaghur, v. Barker placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief.

54th N.I. Supernum. Lieut. D. Shaw brought on effective strength of *regt.*, in room of Lieut. A. Learmouth retired on Lord Clive's Fund.

Mr. T. C. Hunter admitted on estab. as an assistant surgeon.

The services of Lieut. W. M. Smyth, corps of engineers, placed at disposal of governor of Agra, for employment under that government.

Cadet of Infantry Edmund Sissmore admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Dec. 19.—Maj. Gen. J. W. *Sleigh*, C.B., of H. M. service, app. to staff of Bombay army, pending nomination of an officer from England, or intimation of His Majesty's pleasure on the subject, v. Maj. Gen. Sir J. S. Barns, K.C.B., who has obtained permission to return to Europe.

Maj. Gen. Sir Stamford Whittingham, K.C.B., &c., to be military secretary to Commander-in-chief, in suc. to Maj. Gen. Sleigh.

Brigadier H. Bowen, app. as a brigadier of 1st class, to command of Malwah Field Force.

Capt. Grant, 59th N.I., the last appointed major of brigade, to be placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief for regimental duty (the eastern frontier ceasing to be a brigadier's command from 1st Jan.).

Brigadier W. Burgh app. as a brigadier of 1st class to command of Rajpootanaa Field Force, and Brigadier J. Tombs removed as a brigadier of 2d class to Rohilkund.

Deputy Assist. Qu.-mast. Gen. Capt. John Paton, prom. from 2d to 1st class in Qu.-mast. general's department, from 19th Dec. 1833, v. Capt. Robb, proceeded to Europe.

Assist. Surg. W. A. Green app. to medical duties of civil station of Moradabad, in room of Assist. Surg. Brett, who has been placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Cadets of Infantry A. G. Reid and H. J. Piercy admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Maj. Edw. Jeffreys, 43d N.I., permitted, at his own request, to retire from service of Hon. Company on pension of his rank.

The services of an assistant surgeon being no longer required with Jungypore residency, Assist. Surg. G. J. Berwick, M.D., placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Regt. of Artillery. 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Henry Rutherford to be Capt., and 2d-Lieut. R. R. Kinleside to be 1st-Lieut., in suc. to Capt. S. Coulthard, struck off, with rank from 15th Oct. 1834, in suc. to Capt. P. G. Mathison, dec.

Infantry. Maj. T. S. Oliver to be Lieut.-Col. v. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Barron, retired, with rank from 29th July 1834, v. Lieut.-Col. Jeremiah Auber, dec.

21st N.I. Capt. W. W. Foord to be major, Lieut. Owen Lomer to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. A. H. Corfield to be lieut. from 29th July 1834, in suc. to Major T. S. Oliver, prom.

Capt. Barberie, 16th N.I., restored to his situation in stud department, and appointed to Central Stud.

Veterinary Surg. Hulse removed from Hauper Stud, and placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Dec. 24.—*43d N.I.* Capt. James Bourdieu to be major, Lieut. Alex. Webster to be capt. of a comp. and Ens. W. G. Don to be lieut. from 10th Dec. 1834, in suc. to Major E. Jeffreys retired on pension of his rank.

Cadet of Infantry S. H. Becher admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

The services of Assist. Surg. R. Laughton, attached to political agency at Umballa, at request of Commander-in-chief, placed at His Excellency's disposal.

Capt. Saurin app. to charge of Invalids, &c. of H. C. service proceeding to Europe on ship *Hibernia*.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 29, 1834.—Ens. R. G. George, 11th N.I., to act as interp. and qu.-mast. to that corps.

Dec. 3.—Capt. J. H. Mackinlay, assist. adj. gen., removed from Cawnpore to Meerut division; and Capt. L. N. Hull, deputy assist. adj. gen., from Meerut to Cawnpore division.

Supernum. Cornet E. W. C. Plowden, at his own request, to do duty with 10th L.C., at Muttra.

Dec. 4.—The following Ensigns (lately admitted) to do duty:—R. C. Lawrence with 11th N. I., at Goruckpore; J. L. Walker, 33d N.I., at Cuttack; Gordon Mainwaring, 4th N.I., at Berhampore.

Dec. 6.—Lieut.-Col. J. Tulloch removed from 70th to 60th N.I., at Cawnpore; and Lieut.-Col. R. Burney (Resident at Ava) from *60th to 70th* N.I.

Capt. E. S. Hawkins, 38th N.I., to command troops proceeding on escort duty with Hon. the Governor of Agra.

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Dec. 17.—Ens. E. Sissmore, at his own request, to do duty with 12th N.I., at Allahabad.

Dec. 18.—The following removals ordered:—Col. E. H. Simpson, from 23th to 24th N. I.; Col. (Brig.) J. W. Fast. from 24th to 40th do.; Col. T. Newton from 40th to 25th do.

Dec 19.—2d *L. C.* Cornet E. K. Money to be interp. and qu.-mast.

Surg. Andrew Simpson, M.D, (new prom.) posted to 46th N.I., at Neemuch.

Dec. 20.—Ensigns A. G. Reid and H. J. Piercy to do duty with 10th N.I., at Barrackpore.

Dec. 24.—Lieut.-Col. T. Dundas (on furlough) removed from 21st to 5th N.I.; and Lieut.-Col. T. S. Oliver (new prom). posted to 21st. do.

Assist. Surg. W. Dunbar, M.D., posted to Ramghur battalion, v. Harper, prom.

Dec. 26.—Surg. R. Laughton posted to Nusseree battalion, v. Gerard, removed.

Dec. 30.—Col. J. Tombs removed from 3d to 8th L. C.; and Col. F. J. T. Johnston, from *8th to* 3d do.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 2. Lieut.-Col. John Cheape, of Engineers, for health. — Lieut.-Col. W. W. Moore, 41st N.I., for health.—Ens. T. Goddard, 44th N.I., for health.—Maj. J. C. Hyde, artillery, on private affairs.—10. Capt. E. E. Ludlow, 20th N.I., on ditto.—24. Lieut.-Col. John Simpson, 69th N.I. for health.—Lieut. John Bott, 5th L. C., on private affairs.—Capt. Wm. Saurin, 31st N.I., on ditto.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—*Nov.* 29. Lieut. C. Griffin, 51st N.I.—*Dec.* 3. Lieut. H. Vetch, 54th N.I.—5. Major J. Home, 60th N.I.—Superintending Surg. T. Tweedie.—10. Capt. G. A. Vetch, 54th N.I.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

DEC. 4. *Bland*, Callan, from Liverpool, and Cape.—6. *Fairy Queen*, Snipe, from Liverpool and Mauritius.—7. *Duke of Northumberland*, Pope, from London and Madeira.—8. *Asia*, Biddle, from London; and *Golden Fleece*, Baker, from Liverpool.—9. *Albion*, McLeod, from Liverpool and Madeira; and *City of Edinburgh*, Fraser, from Madras and Marcanum.—15. *Arab*, Sparkes, from Bombay; and *William Gray*, Green, from Boston.—27. *Cestrian*, Kellock, from Bombay.—29. *Irma*, Bernard, from Havre; and *Magnet*, McMinn, from Rio de Janeiro.—JAN. 2. *Euphrates*, Hannay, from Liverpool.

Departures from Calcutta.

Nov. 29. *Juliana*, Tarbut, for London; and *Vesper*, Atwood, for Isle of France.—DEC. 3. *Hashmy*, Harfield, for London.—13. *Irt*, Hood-less, for Liverpool.—15. *James Pattinson*, Middleton, for London; *Neptune*, Broadhurst, for ditto; *Guiana*, Tait, for Liverpool; and *Lawrence*, Gill, for Mauritius.—18. *Colonel Newall*, Kail, for Madras and Bombay; and *Duke of Buccleugh*, Hannay, for Madras and London.—21. *St. Leonard*, Gurr, for Liverpool.

Sailed from Saugor.

DEC. 4. *Juliana.*—17. *Irt.*—20. *James Pattinson*, *Lawrence*, *Duke of Buccleugh*, and *Guiana.*—23. *Neptune.*—29. *St. Leonard.*

Freight to London (Dec. 29).—Dead weight £2. to £2. 10*s.*; light goods, £3. 2*s.* to £3. 3*s.*

DEATHS.

Nov. 12. At Landour, Major Blundell, of H. M. 11th Light Dragoons. His death was occasioned by a fall from a precipice with the poney on which he was riding.

17. On board the *Experiment Flat*, at Reveigange, Master Charles Oakes, of cholera, aged 16.

27. At Cawnpore, of pulmonary consumption, Sophia Rees, wife of H. T. Owen, Esq., H. C's civil service.

Dec. 2. At Mirzapore, William Haynes, Esq.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Alex. G. Lorimer.

8. At Almora, Olive, wife of Lieut. Glassford, of the engineers, aged 25.
9. On board the *Hashmy*, off Ballooghaut, Brev. Capt. J. C. Croke, of H.M. 49th regt.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Smith, of the ship *Macquarie*, aged 32.
10. At Serampore, Mrs. Sophia Gibson.
12. At Calcutta, Mr. D. Foster, aged 39.
13. At Calcutta, Mr. Peter Hypher, of the firm of Messrs. P. Hypher and Co., aged 76.
17. At Calcutta, Mr. John Brown, aged 36.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Anna Maria Joseph.
18. At Calcutta, Mr. James Grimsdick.
19. At the Sand Heads, J. J. McLachlan, Esq., of the firm of Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., aged 36.
20. At Calcutta, after an illness of only a few hours, Mrs Elizabeth Moore, relict of the late Capt. Wm. Moore, of the 4th Royal Veteran Bat.
24. At Calcutta, Mr. John Valiente, aged 41.
25. At Calcutta, Madame Marie Rigordie, relict of the late Augustin Rigordie, Esq., aged 75.
26. At Calcutta, Mr. John Nicholson, aged 90.
31. At Calcutta, Mr. John Silley, aged 75.
— In Intally, Mrs. H. C. Ellison, aged 23.

Madras.

DEATH.

Dec. 12. At Madras, after a short illness, George Moore, Esq., of the Madras civil service.

Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

Dec. 17. James Little, Esq., to be sheriff for the ensuing year.

Mr. G. Notion to be coroner of Bombay, in suc. to Mr. Macleod.

25. Mr. Wm. Richardson to be acting assistant judge and session judge of Surat, for detached station of Broach.

Mr. Edward Chamier to be acting assistant judge and session judge of Ahmedabad.

Territorial Department.—Revenue.

Dec. 17. Mr. John Macleod to be assistant to collector of sea customs.

24. The following appointments to have effect from date of Mr. R. G. Chambers' departure for England:—

Mr. R. C. Chambers to be first assistant to principal collector of Surat.

Mr. H. Liddle to be second assistant to ditto ditto of Surat.

Mr. J. S. Laws to be third assistant to ditto ditto of Surat.

Mr. J. Keays to be fourth assistant to ditto ditto of Surat.

The following appointments to have effect from date of Mr. Prescott's departure for England:

Mr. P. Bacon to be first assistant to collector of Kaira.

Mr. W. Escombe to be second assistant to principal collector of Poona.

Mr. G. Malcolm to be third assistant to ditto ditto of Poona.

Mr. H. P. Mallet to be fourth assistant to ditto ditto of Poona.

Mr. J. Williams to be sub-treasurer, general paymaster, and superintendent of stamps. (Mr. W. C. Bruce's appointment cancelled.)

Political Department.

Dec. 29. Mr. D. A. Blane permitted to resign his situation of resident in Persian Gulf, from 1st Jan. 1835.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle. Dec. 10, 1834.—R. Wallace, Esq., 3d Member of Medical Board, permitted to retire from service on pension laid down in code of military regulations.

Dec. 11.—Capt. W. Coghlan to be brigade major to regt. of artillery, in suc. to Lieut. Cotgrave proceeding to Europe.

1st L.C. Lieut. S. Poole to be capt., and Cornet C. L. J. Dupre to be lieut., in suc. to Fawcett resigned; date 5th Dec. 1834.

3d L.C. Lieut. H. Delamain to be capt., and Cornet J. S. Ravenscroft to be lieut., in suc. to Woodhouse dec.; date 12th Sept. 1834.—Capt. H. Jameson to be major, Lieut. E. Walter to be capt., and Cornet W. P. Hay to be lieut., in suc. to Hamond retired; date 5th Dec. 1834.

17th N.I. Lieut. T. Probyn to be capt., and Ens. S. Macan to be lieut., v. Kingston dec.; date 27th Nov. 1834.

Sen. Unposted Ens. C. F. Christie to rank from 27th Nov., and to be posted to 17th N.I., v. Macan prom.

21st N.I. Lieut. S. J. Stevenson admitted on effective strength from 30th Nov. 1832, v. Kennett prom.—Ens. F. Green to be lieut., v. Wyllie prom.; date 24th Dec. 1833.

Sen. Unposted Ens. H. Fenning to rank from 27th Nov. 1834, and to be posted to 21st N.I., v. Green prom.

Dec. 15.—Capt. W. Foquett, 20th N.I., to act as commissariat agent at Rajcote.

Cadet of Infantry H. M. Blake admitted on estab., prom. to Ens., and posted to 7th N.I.

Ens. F. H. Goggin, 25th N.I., to be commissariat agent with detachment proceeding to Socotra.

Dec. 17.—Capt. M. Stack to command Poonah auxiliary horse.

Dec. 23.—Senior Unposted Ens. A. Hall to rank from 8th Dec. 1834., and posted to 23d N.I., v. Cam dec.

Lieut. C. Lucas, qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee, of 4th N.I., and Lieut. A. M. Hazelwood, ditto of 3d N.I., permitted to exchange regiments and appointments.

Superintending Surg. J. G. Moyle to be 3d Member of Medical Board.

Senior Surg. T. P. Weekes to be a superintending surgeon on estab.

Senior Assist. Surg. James Burnes, M.D., to be surgeon, v. Wallace retired.

Dec. 24.—F. Trash, Esq., 2d Member of Medical Board, permitted to retire from service on pension laid down in code of military regulations.

Dec. 26.—12th N.I. Lieut. G. Clarkson to be adj., v. Eastwick proceeding to Europe.

7th N.I. Lieut. J. Cooper to be capt., and Ens. W. Topham to be lieut., in suc. to Lloyd dec.; date of rank 20th Dec. 1834.

Senior Unposted Ens. H. T. Vincent to take rank from above date, and to be posted to 7th N.I., v. Topham prom.

Dec. 27.—Capt. W. Henderson, military paymaster at presidency, to be agent for clothing the army, in suc. to Major Dunstervill; and Lieut. Jameson, 4th N.I., to act for Capt. Henderson until his return from Cape of Good Hope.

Capt. J. Swanson, acting military paymaster at presidency, confirmed in that appointment.

Dec. 29.—Lieut. R. M. Hughes, 12th N.I., a cadet of 1813, to be capt. by brevet, from 22d Dec. 1834.

Dec. 31.—26th N.I., Lieut. A. Goldie to be adj. v. Gillanders proceeded to Europe.

FURLOUGHS.

To *Europe.*— Dec. 11. Lieut. T. E. Cotgrave, artillery, for health.—15. Surg. W. Erskine.—26. Capt. R. Meldrum, 9th N.I., for health.—29. Lieut. W. E. Rawlinson, European regt., for health.

DEATHS.

Dec. 19. At Bombay, of fever, Capt. Graham Lloyd, of the 7th regt., N.I.
20. At Bombay, Lieut. Charles Laurie, of the 12th regt. N.I., aged 32.
Lately. Of fever, off Domus, on his passage from Guzerat to Bombay, W. M. S. Perry, Esq., Assist. Surg. 3d L. C.

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HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE, PRIVY COUNCIL,

February 3d.

Lall Dokul Sing (*son and successor of Bickremajeet Sing, dec.*), appellant; *Lall Roader Pertab Sing* (*son and successor of Lall Isruj Sing, dec.*), respondent. — This was an appeal from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, Bengal, in a suit respecting the right to the Deya talook, pergunnah of Khyragur, province of Allahabad, and also to two villages (Berola and Perurea); the annual value of the talook being 80 000 rupees.

Lall Bickremajeet, the plaintiff in the original cause, and Lall Isruj, the defendant, were descendants of the same family. On a division of the property, the talook of Deya fell to the share of the appellant's ancestors, and that of Munda to that of the respondent's. About 1776, a dispute having arisen between the respective talookdars, respecting the boundaries of their talooks, Lall Oodwunt Sing, grandfather of Lall Isruj Sing, talookdar of Munda, attacked Bickremajeet, and took from him the talook of Deya. On the other side it was alleged that Oodwunt Sing, in thus expelling Bickremajeet from Deya, had only acted in execution of orders by Government, he having plundered some merchants. The villages in question had been assigned to the rany Saheba, wife (or mother) of Bickremajeet, as her *nankar*, and were enjoyed by her till her death in 1797, when they also were seized by Lall Isruj Sing. All this while (the appellant alleged), Bickremajeet, through poverty, was unable to assert his rights.

In August 1803, Bickremajeet filed his plea in the Zillah Court of Allahabad against Lall Isruj, to recover his property, suing *in formâ pauperis*. Lall Isruj defended his possession on the ground of title, and pleaded that, according to the regulations, lapse of time barred the plaintiff's suit; Reg. II. of 1803, prohibiting the courts of adawlut from taking cognizance of suits where the cause of action had arisen twelve years antecedent to the suit; pleading also that, in 1803, the collector had investigated the plaintiff's claim, and fixed the defendant in the possession of the whole pergunnah. The zillah court, in January 1804, without inquiry into the merits of the case, held that the suit was barred by lapse of time. From this decree Bickremajeet appealed to the provincial court of Benares, which held, agreeably to Reg. II. 1805, passed during the proceedings of this suit (and which enacted that twelve years should not be a bar, if the party in possession had acquired the property by fraud or violence, or should not have held under an honest title for twelve years) that the plaintiff was entitled to have his case examined, but was bound to prove the fraudulent dispossession. In September 1806, the provincial court decreed possession of the Deya talook to Bickremajeet, as his hereditary zemindary, of which he had been forcibly dispossessed, and held the other party liable to all costs. From this decree Lall Isruj Sing appealed to the Sudder Dewanny Court, but died before proceedings began, as did Bickremajeet; and the appeal was conducted by the sons of the parties. The Sudder Dewanny Adawlut (Mr. J. H. Harington and Mr. Fombelle) pronounced, in September 1808, that the fact of possession for twenty years was established; that the claim of the now appellant was not cognizable under Reg. II. 1805; and that the decree of the Provincial Court should be reversed, and the lands in dispute made over to the now respondent. From this decree an appeal was presented to the King in Council.

Mr. *Justice Bosanquet* delivered their Lordships' judgment, that the decree of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut ought to be reversed. The questions were two; first, the construction and effect of the Regulations of limitation of 1803 and 1805. Their Lordships did not think it necessary to consider the general question, whether, when an act of limitation has been repealed pending a suit, it is or is not to affect the decision upon appeal; because they were of opinion that the case turned upon the particular words of Reg. II. 1805, which provided that the limitation of twelve years should not be applicable to cases where property shall have been acquired by unjust or dishonest means, or shall not have been held by an honest title for twelve years, "or if the suit be appealable, to the satisfaction of the proper court of appeal." Their lordships construed these words to mean that, if the suit had been instituted, and in course of appeal in the interval, the benefit of the Regulation should be given to the parties; and therefore that Regulation II. 1805, was to be taken cognizance of by the court of appeal.

The next question was, whether the original regulation, so corrected, applied to the present case. Of that there was no question, nor that the property, which is the subject of the suit, was taken possession of by force and violence: one side says, that it was illegal force and violence; the other, that it was by direction of the reigning government. But the pervenna, put in evidence to shew the legal possession of

Lall Oodwunt Sing, was a mere authority to collect the revenue; it shews that the party was in possession, but the party did not rely upon this perwanna, but put forward the order of the state, which he called the royal *shooka*, for the purpose of shewing how his possession commenced. This document conferred the Deya talook on Lall Oodwunt Sing, by a reward for expelling Bickremajeet, as a penalty for plundering a merchant's property. But this document turned out to be a palpable forgery. Under these circumstances, what reliance could be placed upon other testimony? Their Lordships, therefore, could entertain no doubt that this was an act of wrong, and being an act of wrong, the party in possession is not entitled to the benefit of the limitation, or to any favour.

Decree of the Sudder Dewanny reversed, and that of the Provincial Court affirmed.

February 6th.

Sumboochunder Chowdry, son of Samchunder Chowdry, and Rooderchunder Chowdry, appellants; *Naraini Dibeh and Ramkishor*, respondents.—This was an appeal from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut of Bengal, in a suit instituted in the zillah court of Mymunsing, to recover a fourth part of the revenues of the zemindary of pergunnas Mymunsing and Zuffershye.

Upon the death of Kishenkishor, in 1773, his first wife, Ruttun Mala, adopted a person named Nunkishor, who remained in possession of the property after the death of the widow, till his death, in 1786-7. Joogulkishor, father of Hirkishor, then commenced a suit against Naraini Dibeh, then in possession, in right of her adopted or supposed adopted son. During the progress of this suit, the present appellants were allowed to intervene as parties. The decree of the court, in 1795, was that one moiety of the property belonged to Ramkishor, one of the present respondents, and the other to the appellants. Naraini appealed to the provincial court, which reversed the decree of the zillah court, on the ground that the intervention of the appellants was illegal. Fresh suits were then instituted; the first by Hirkishor, son of the adopted son of the brother of the father of Ramkishor; the other by the present appellants, who were the sons of the brother of the half-blood. After these suits had proceeded a certain way, an order of the court staid the proceedings in the second suit, till Hirkishor's claim was decided, which claim was affirmed by the court, which rejected the claim of the appellants. On appeal to the provincial court of Dacca, that court reversed the decision of the zillah court, so far as it recognized the right of Hirkishor, and affirmed so much of it as rejected the appellants' suit. On appeal to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, that court decided the case upon the ground that it appeared clear that Naraini Dibeh, the widow, had adopted Ramkishor. The appellants appealed to the Privy Council, complaining that they had not been heard upon some questions of fact, and some questions of law.

Mr. *Baron Parke* delivered judgment. Their lordships had to decide a question of Hindu law, which had not been expressly decided by the court below, because the zillah court decided the case upon a ground which could not be sustained. Their lordships were of opinion that the proceedings of the court below were irregular in not affording the appellants an opportunity of litigating the questions of fact; those of law are within the province of the court alone, on the opinions of the pundits. The Provincial Court and the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut had decided, in the absence of the appellants, that Naraini had adopted Ramkishor, by direction of her deceased husband, which fact the appellants ought to have had an opportunity of contesting. But if their lordships saw that the decree accorded with the Hindu law, independent of this question, and that the appellants had no right to the property, judgment must be given against them, though the court below had put its judgment on a wrong ground.

It was admitted that Joogulkishor himself was an adopted son; and the question was, whether the appellants, that fact admitted, could succeed to the property. The law authorities were very strong in favour of the proposition that an adopted son could succeed, not only lineally but collaterally, to the relations of his father. Coupling these authorities with the opinions given by the pundits, their lordships adopted this proposition, and therefore the appellants were not in a condition to succeed, because they had admitted that an adopted son of the whole blood was in existence at the time their suit commenced. The authorities were uniform that the brother of the whole blood succeeds in preference to the half-blood.

Decree of the Court below affirmed, without costs.

February 13.

Homabaee, widow of Dosabhaee appellant; *Punjeabhaee Dosabhaee*, respondent.—The parties in this suit, which was appealed from the Sudder Adawlut, Bombay, are Parsees. The appellant is one of the two widows (the other having been separated from her husband) of Dosabhaee Moteebhaee, otherwise Dosabhaee Berman Khan, of Surat, who died in June 1820, without natural-born issue. It is one of the religious tenets of the Parsees, that it is essential to every man, in order that his spirit may cross the bridge leading to Paradise, that he should leave behind a son, either natural or adopted. Hence the custom of adoption is general amongst the Parsees, and is of two kinds, *paluk-beta*, or *dhurm-putr*. The paluk-beta, on the death of his adopting father, becomes heir-general to his whole property; the dhurm-putr is a person who, from charity or for some small gratuity, undertakes the spiritual duties of a son, and his rights depend wholly on the appointment of the father, or of the relatives, when the adoption is made, as it may be, after the father's death. By the law (Hindu and Parsee combined), property, real and personal, in default of lineal or adopted male descendants, devolves on the widow or the collateral relations, according to circumstances. The property in this case was both real and personal, and the bulk, if not the whole, ancestorial.

On the death of Dosabhaee, the appellant, as widow, took possession of the property, by virtue of a will, executed three weeks prior to his death, which made a trifling provision for the respondent as dhurm-putr, and giving the bulk of the property to the widow. The respondent, nephew of the deceased, and husband of his daughter, in November 1820 commenced a suit in the Zillah Court of Surat, to recover it, as paluk-beta, or adopted heir-general of Dosabhaee, (the adoption being alleged to have taken place the day before his death, and when he was *in extremis*) and asserting the will to be a fabrication. The appellant resisted this claim on the ground of the will in her favour, and because the defendant was no more than dhurm-putr. The questions, therefore, were, the nature of the adoption, the validity of the will, and the effect of a will against an adoption, wills being unknown to the original Parsee law.

In May 1822, the parties agreed to refer the matters in question to arbitrators (Parsees), who made an award in favour of the respondent, which was confirmed by the Zillah Court, in August 1822. The appellant appealed to the Sudder Adawlut, complaining of partiality in the arbitrators, of the award itself, and of the decree of the Zillah Court. The Sudder Adawlut, in August 1823, decided that the allegation of partiality was not satisfactorily proved, though there was ground for suspicion; but that the arbitration-bond being essentially defective (not limiting the period for the award), the award was informal, and accordingly reversed the judgment of the Zillah Court, and ordered the suit to be restored to the file. In July 1824, the Zillah Court (Mr. Anderson) decreed that the respondent had not established the adoption claimed upon, and that the will was a good and valid instrument, the evidence adduced against it being most improbable; and the court held that the appellant was entitled under the will to her husband's property. The respondent appealed to the Sudder Adawlut, and the second judge of that court (Mr. Jas. Sutherland) pronounced the will to be a forgery, and the respondent heir by adoption to the deceased. On re-consideration of the case before a full court, in May 1825, the chief judge (Mr. John Romer) pronounced a strong opinion that there was no ground for believing either the will forged or that the respondent had been adopted, and that therefore, the appellant was entitled to the estate. The third (Mr. Edward Ironside), however, concurring with the second judge, the decision of the Zillah Court was reversed, and the respondent was adjudged heir of the estate. From this decree the present appeal was brought.

Mr. *Justice Bosanquet* stated the opinion of their lordships, that the decree of the Sudder Adawlut must be affirmed. It did not appear to their lordships necessary to decide the points of law, whether a will made by a Parsee can defeat the right of the heirs, or whether such will would be revoked by an adoption, because the question could be decided on matters of fact.

The substantial questions of fact were, 1st, whether the adoption had been proved; 2d, whether the will was established. If the adoption at the time alleged, immediately previous to the death of the testator, were clearly made out, it would render the execution of a will by him, a short time prior to that, extremely improbable. Now the evidence in favour of the adoption was strong, and it was not denied that three days after the death of Dosabhaee, there was a meeting of the caste, at which the respondent appeared as the adopted son. Some of the witnesses said he was expressly declared by the deceased *paluk-beta*; others that nothing was said; but all agree that no mention was made of the adoption being *dhurm-putr*. Their lordships were of opinion that the Sudder Adawlut had done right in coming to a conclusion that there was a general adoption of the respondent.

The next question was, was there or not a will? Coupling the conduct of the widow, in not producing the will at first, with the contradictory evidence of the witnesses in support of the will and the decisive testimony of those against it, their lordships were of opinion that the will had not been established.

Judgment below affirmed, without costs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

On the 8th April a ballot was taken at the East-India House, for the election of six Directors in the room of John Cotton, Esq.; John Forbes, Esq.; John Loch, Esq.;

Charles Mills, Esq.; Henry Shank, Esq.; and Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.; who got out by rotation. At six o'clock the classes were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on Patrick Vans Agnew, Esq.; James Rivett Carnac, Esq.; James Law Lushington, Esq.; George Lyall, Esq.; John Petty Muspratt, Esq.; and William Wigram, Esq.

On the 9th April a Court of Directors was held, when the new directors took the oath and their seats. William Stanley Clarke, Esq. was appointed chairman, and James Rivett Carnac, Esq. deputy chairman, for the ensuing year.

APPOINTMENTS.

The King has been pleased to make the following appointments:

John Montagu, Esq., to be secretary and registrar of the records in Van Diemen's Land; date 28th March 1835.

William Wilde, Esq., to be chief justice of the island of St. Helena; date 30th March.

Sir Richard Plaskett, knight, commander of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, to be his Majesty's civil commissioner, to take possession of the island of St. Helena, on behalf of His Majesty, and to administer the civil affairs of the said island; date 2d April.

James Wilson, Esq., to be chief judge and president of the Court of Appeal in the island of Mauritius; date 7th April.—*Lond. Gaz.*

MR. W. H. C. PLOWDEN.

The silver vessel presented to W. H. C. Plowden, Esq., late chief of the Company's Factory at Canton, by the eleven hong merchants, on his quitting China, has been made by Messrs. Braithwaite and Jones, of Cockspur Street. It is an enriched Tazza Centre Piece, 26½ inches in height, composed of a triangular pannelled tripod base, three Chinese mandarins, in full costume, sitting under a stem, composed of a group of palm trees, with tea, cotton, and orange shrubs; tea-chest, swan-pan, jar, &c. &c., surmounted by a waved-edged lotus bowl, with richly chased wreath of flowers in high relief. It bears, as an inscription, the address presented by the hong merchants, inserted in our 15th Vol. p. 220. This is the first present ever made to any European by Chinese.

DANISH ASIATIC COMPANY.

Accounts from Holstein state, that the Asiatic Tea Company, established under the royal sanction in Copenhagen, is about to be dissolved, in consequence of the extent of its liabilities, for which no provision has been made.—*London Paper.*

NEW EASTERN BISHOPRIC.

It is said that His Majesty's government has decided that the Australian colonies of New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land, now forming an archdeaconry, subject to the See of Calcutta, shall be erected into a separate and independent bishopric, the seat of which will be fixed at Sydney. The appointment has been offered to Archdeacon Broughton, now in this country, who, it is expected, will be consecrated to the episcopal office previously to his return to Australia.—*Ibid.*

SALE OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSES.

On the 14th April a numerous meeting of the merchants and others, interested in the East-India and China trade, took place in the principal sale-room of the East-India House, a strong competition having been anticipated among capitalists and the East-India and other Dock companies to obtain possession of the Company's warehouses in Crutched-friars and Billiter-street, which had been declared for sale. The first put up were the warehouses in Crutched-friars. The upset price was announced to be £36,000. A strong competition took place between the agents of an extensive commercial firm and the East-India Dock Company, and the biddings ran up to £69,500, when a third bidder appeared. After some further competition, the property was knocked down for £70,500, the purchasers being the East-India Dock Company. The next property offered was the Company's private-trade warehouses in Billiter-street, occupying an area of 11,050 superficial feet. These warehouses were put up at £15,000, and were sold to the East-India Dock Company for £16,000.

IMPORTATION OF TEA TO THE CAPE.

So much of the 6th George IV., instituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions Abroad," and of the Orders in Council, dated Feb. 22, 1832, as prohibits the importation of tea into the Cape of Good Hope, except from the United Kingdom, or from some other British possessions in America, unless by the East India Company or with their license, is declared by Order in Council to be *rescinded* and *revoked*.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

4th L. Drags. (at Bombay). Lieut. D. Gordon to be adj. v. Harrison who resigns the adjtcy. only (1 Oct. 34).

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). R. Downie to be cornet by purch., v. Lindsay who retires.

13th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. G. A. Tytler to be lieut. by purch., v. Bolton who retires; and R. H. Yea to be ens. by purch., v. Tytler (13 March 35).—Capt. E. T. Tronson to be major by purch., v. Macpherson prom. in Ceylon regt.; Lieut. H. N. Macpherson prom. in Ceylon regt.; Lieut. H. N. Vigors to be capt. by purch., v. Tronson; Ens. R. G. Burslem to be lieut. by purch., v. Vigors; and D. Rattray to be ens. by purch., v. Burslem (all 27 do).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. C. J. Maclean, from h. p. 79th regt., to be lieut., v. H. S. Jones, whose app. has not taken place (27 Feb. 35).—Ens. J. S. Scott to be lieut., by purch., v. Edwards who retires.

40th Foot (at Bombay). Cadet A. A. Nelson to be ens. by purch., v. Edwards who retires.

44th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. W. G. White to be lieut., v. Donnithorne dec. (29 Aug. 34); Ens. Wm. Atherton, from h. p. of Royal Staff Corps, to be ens., v. White (10 April 35).—E. S. Cumberland to be ens. by purch., v. Atherton who retires (17 do).

54th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. R. T. R. Pattoun to be capt., v. Lawless dec.; Ens. A. Herbert to be lieut., v. Pattoun; and Lieut. Geo. Holt to be adj. v. Pattoun prom. (all 2 Sept. 34); Ens. John Fisher, from h. p. 84th Regt., to be Ens. v. Herbert (6 Feb. 35).—S. L. Horton to be ens. by Purch., v. Fisher who retires (13 Feb.)

55th Foot (at Madras). Assist. Surg. J. H. Sinclair, M.D., from 48th regt., to be assist. surg., v. Gaulter who exch. (6 Sept. 34).—Assist. Surg. A. Shanks, M.D., from 82d regt., to be surg., v. Campbell app. to 93d regt. (20 March 35).—Qu. Mast. Alex. Crosier, from 93d regt., to be qu. mast., v. Mackintosh who exch. (27 do.).

57th Foot (at Madras). Ens. W. B. Goodrick to be lieut. by purch., v. Wm. Lockyer who retires; E. Junor to be ens. by purch., v. Goodrick both regt., to be lieut., v. Spence app. to 89th regt. (13 March).—Ens. H.M. Smyth to be lieut. by purch., v. Baxter who retires; E. A. T. Lynch to be ens. by purch., v. Smyth (both 20 do).

61st Foot (in Ceylon). Capt. James Harris, from h. p. unattached, to be capt., v. Chas. Pearson, who exch.; Lieut. John Finlay from h. p. 43d regt., to be lieut., v. Harris prom. (both 6 Feb. 35).—Ens. C. F. H. Mayne to be lieut. by purch., v. Finlay who retires; P. C. Fenwick to be ens. by purch., v. Mayne (both 13 Feb.)

62d Foot (at Madras). Ens. R. A. Shearman to be lieut. by purch., v. D'Anvers, who retires; T. K. Scott to be ens. by purch., v. Shearman (both 13 March 35).—Ens. Alex. M'Leod to be lieut. by purch., v. Shearman whose prom. has not taken place (13 do).

63d Foot (at Madras). Ens. H. R. Seymour to be lieut. by purch., v. Macleod who retires; C. Hopton to be ens. by purch., v. Seymour (both 20 Feb. 35).

97th Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. Donald M'Intosh to be capt., v. Budden dec. (27 Sept. 34).—Serj. Maj. Isaac Moore to be adj. with rank of ens., v. M'Intosh prom. (20 Feb. 35).

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. Alex. Johnstone to be adj., v. Morris who resigns adjutancy only (13 Feb. 35).—Major Thos. Fletcher to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Macalester who retires; Capt. S. Braybrooke to be major by purch., v. Fletcher; Lieut. H. A. Atchison to be capt. by purch., v. Braybrooke; 2d Lieut. Wm. Dickson to be 1st Lieut. by purch., v. Atchison; and J. U. Vigors to be 2d Lieut. by purch., v. Dickson; all (27 Feb. 35).—Maj. James Macpherson, from 13th regt., to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Muller who retires (27 March).

Unattached.—Lieut. James Harris, from 61st regt., to be capt. (30 Jan 35).

Brevet.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Fane. G.C.B. to have local rank of general in the East-Indies (30 Jan. 35).

The undermentioned officers have been directed by the Commander-in-chief to proceed and join in India by the ships of the approaching season, viz.:

Capt. Carruthers, Lieuts. Jesse and Cuthbert, and Ens. Young, 2d F.; Captain Lockyer and Ensigns Cameron and Dorchill, 3d F.; Capt. Morden, Lieuts. Tighe, Schnell, and Home, and Ens. Barnes, 6th F.; Major Tronson, Lieut. Wilkinson, and Ensigns Christie, Oxley, Yea, and Rattray, 13th F.; Ensigns Hook and Lawson, 16th F.; Lieut. Stewart, and Ensigns Robertson and Gordon, 20th F.; Lieuts. Pierse, and Ensigns Cameron and Park, 26th F.; Lieut. Maclean and Ens. Mercer, 31st F.; Lieut. Stokes, 39th F.; Capt. Bulkeley, and Ensigns Bennett, Fyers, Seymour, and Nelson, 40th F.; Capts. May and Brown, Lieut. Hill, and Ensigns Diddep and Jones, 41st F.; Capts. Pigott and Montgomery, Lieuts. Dalgety and Tench, and Ensigns Bates, Graves, Crawley, and Erskine, 45th F.; Maj. Wilkinson, Lieuts Daniell and Grant; and Ensigns Shakspeare and M'Lean, 49th F.; Ens. Horton, 54th F.; Lieut. Hope, Ens. Daubeny, Qu. Mast. Crosier, and Surg. Shanks, 55th F.; Lieuts. Bate, Foot, Morgan, Turner, and Lynch, 57th F.; Lieut. Hoey, 61st F.; Capt. Short, Lieut Stopford, Ens. Gason, and T. Scott, 62d F.; Capts. Wentworth and Fry, Ensigns Cassan, Berdmore, and Hopton, 63d F.

The 48th Foot has returned home, after an absence of 18 years, having been stationed in New South Wales and India.

It is said that the 52d regt. is to proceed to Ceylon to replace the 61st, ordered to India.

The 97th regt. is ordered home from Ceylon, the period of service having expired.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

APRIL 2. *Henry Wellesley*, Johnstone, from Ceylon 16th Nov., and Cape 15th Jan.; off the Wight.—*Elora*, Blair, from Bombay 18th Nov.; in the Clyde.—3. *Hythe*, Drayner, from China 11th Dec.; off Margate.—*Alexander Baring*, St. Croix, from China 1st. Dec.; at Deal.—6. *Berwickshire*, Thomas, from China 25th Nov., and Cape 1st Feb.; *Exmouth*, Warren, from Bengal 18th Nov., and Cape 29th Jan.; and *Heroine*, M'Carthy, from Madras 8th Nov., Cannanore, 26th do., and Cochin 1st Dec.; all off Lymington.—*Prince George*, Shaw, from Bengal 8th Nov., Madras 23d do., and Cape 28th Jan.; off Portsmouth.—*Gilmore*, Lindsay, from Bombay 16th Dec., and Cape 31st Jan.; off Southampton.—7. *Helena*, Blom, from Batavia via 13th Dec.; at Deal.—*Calypso*, Allen, from Cape 6th Jan.; off Cork.—8. *Atlas*, Hurstwick, from Mauritius 30th Dec., and Cape 23d Jan.; off Dartmouth.—*Calcutta*, Grundy, from Bengal 17th Nov.; off Liverpool.—*Cervantes*, Hughes, from Mauritius 25th Dec., and Cape 26th Jan.; off Holyhead.—9. *Dauntless*, Pinder, from Bombay 15th Dec.; off Liverpool.—*Kirkman Finlay*, Russell, from Canton 30th Nov.; off Cork.—10. *Charles Grant*, Hyde, from China 16th Dec.; and *Boyne*, Stockley, from Bombay 14th Dec., and Cape 5th Feb.; both off the Wight.—*Tapley*, Tapley, from Bengal 1st Dec.; *Princess Charlotte*, Kirby, from Bombay 27th Nov.; and *Richard Bell*, Wardle, from Manilla 14th Nov., and Cape 19th Jan.; all at Liverpool.—*Annandale*, Hill, from Bombay 8th Dec.; in the Clyde.—*Westoe*, Pierce, from Mauritius 1st Jan.; at Bristol.—*Apprentice*, Cadenhead, from Mauritius 5th Jan.; at Falmouth.—*Tancred*, Williams, from Mauritius 26th Dec.; off Falmouth.—11. *Bengal*, Ritchie, from China 30th Nov.; and *Arabian*, Gildoway, from China 8th Jan.; both at Deal.—*Jean*, from Mauritius 8th Jan.; off Gynham, Warren, from Singapore 28th Nov.; off Portland.—*Hereford*, Freer, from Mauritius 6th Jan.; off Falmouth.—12. *Mennon*, Ekin, from Bengal (after being on shore near Holyhead); at Liverpool.—13. *Caroline*, Parker, from N.S. Wales 19th Oct., and Rio de Janeiro; off Portsmouth.—*Mary Young*, Mather, from Cape 5th Feb.; off Dover.—*Helen*, Raphael, from Mauritius 13th Dec.; at Liverpool.—14. *Hamilton*, Johnston, from Singapore 5th Nov., and Cape 30th Jan.; off Falmouth.—21. *Rowley*, Carr, from Singapore 10th Nov., and Cape 1st Feb.; at Cowes.—23. *Parmel*, Harris, from Mauritius 20th Dec.; off Dartmouth.—24. *Barrosa*, Reeves, from China 1st Dec.; off Plymouth.—25. *General Gascoyne*, Fisher, from China 2d Dec.; off Liverpool.—27. *Malabar*, Tucker, from Bombay 3d Jan., and Cape 21st Feb.; and *Theodosia*, Ryan, from Mauritius; both off Portsmouth.—*Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, from Bengal 7th Jan.; off Lymington.—*Minerva*, Robertson, from Singapore 4th Dec.; off the Wight.—28. *William Rodger*, Crawford, from China and Cape; at Bristol.

Departures.

MARCH 25. *Indus*, M'Farlane, for Bengal; from the Clyde.—26. *Hero*, Smallwood, for Batavia and China; from Cove of Cork.—27. *Marquis of Huntley*, Mollison, for N.S. Wales (convicts); *William Harris*, Terry, for ditto; and *James Harris*, Pearson, for ditto; all from Deal.—H. M. S. *Rattlesnake*, Hobson, for East-Indies from Plymouth.—*Oriental*, Allen, for V.D. Land and N.S. Wales; from Liverpool.—28. *Winscales*, Fisher, for Bengal

gal: from Falmouth.—*Frances*, Yurkus, for Bahia, V.D. Land, and N S. Wales; from Deal.—*Lintin*, Taylor, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—29. *Roxburgh Castle*, Francken, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Courier*, Palmer, for Cape and Algoa Bay; from Deal.—APRIL 2. *Splendid*, Rogers, for China; from Portsmouth.—*Jane Goudie*, Simpson, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—3. *Arab*, Lowe, for Batavia and Singapore; *Pyramus*, Weller, for Singapore; *Minerva*, M'Pherson, for Bombay; and *Esk*, Ponsonby, for Batavia and Singapore; all from Liverpool.—4. *Bussorah Merchant*, Moncrieff, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Sumatra*, Richards, for Singapore and Manilla; from Liverpool.—6. *Euphrates*, Buckham, for Mauritius and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—*Symmetry*, Riley, for Cape and Mauritius; from Deal.—10. *Persian*, Hopton, for N.S. Wales; from Deal.—11. *Enmore*, Swainson, for Madras and Bengal; from Liverpool.—12. *Fatima*, Fethers, for Bengal and China; from Liverpool.—14. *Ann*, Hodges, for Madras and China; from Deal.—*Imogene*, Riley, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—15. *Sesostris*, Yates, for Cape and Madras; from Portsmouth.—*Welcome*, Castles, for Bombay; from Greenock.—16. *Doncaster*, Pritchard, for Mauritius and Ceylon; from Portsmouth.—*Mary Ann*, Anderson, for Cape and Ceylon; and *Mary*, Ascough, for N.S. Wales (convicts); both from Deal.—*Robert*, Blythe, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—17. *Alfred*, Tapley, for Madras; from Deal.—19. *Edward Robinson*, Parsons, for Ascension and Mauritius; from Deal.—22. *William Barras*, Norrie, for Bengal; from Deal.—23. *John*, Dixon, for V.D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*Elora*, Blair, for Bombay; from Greenock.—*Rubicon*, Limmington, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; and *Augustus*, Carr, for Mauritius: both from Deal.—24. *Heroine*, Johns, for Rio and Bengal; from Liverpool.—25. *Matilda*, for Mauritius; from Deal.—27. *True Briton*, Foord, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Sterling, from Mauritius: Capt. Lane, H. M. 62d regt.; Lieut. O'Connell, 90th do.; Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell.

Per Fatima, from Bengal: Mr. Bates; Mr. and Mrs. Billingsley; Mr. and Miss Henderson.

Per Catherine Anne, from Cape: Lieut. Gardener, H.M. 22d regt.

Per Henry Wellesley, from Ceylon: Mrs. Moore; Mrs. Irving; Major Wolf; Lieut. Carmichael; 2 servants.

Per Exmouth, from Bengal: Hon. Mrs. Sinclair; Mrs. Orchard; Mrs. Millett and child; Mrs. Clarkson; Mrs. Rundle and child; Mrs. Watson; Mrs. Smith; Miss Corrie, Miss Belli; the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie; Capt. Rundle, H. M. 49th regt.; Capt. Watson, Bombay service; Lieut. Halliday, Bengal army; J. C. Whish, Esq.; J. Smith, Esq., assist. surgeon; A. Beattie, Esq., ditto; Mr. Pinto; Messrs. J. and C. Richardson; two Masters Tulloh.—From the Cape: Col. Munro and family.—(Mrs. Corrie, Miss Corrie, and Mrs. Ellerton were landed at the Cape). Mr. Millett died at sea.

Per Gilmore, from Bombay: Mrs. Drury; Mrs. Law; Mrs. Lacouter; Miss Leighton; Miss Watson; Major Drury, H.M. 6th regt.; Wm. Edmond, Esq., surgeon; Lieut. Duncan, 24th N.I.; Lieut. Gillanders, 25th N.I.; Dr. Erskine, medical establishment.

Per Hamilton, from Singapore: Mr. Price; Mr. Spingett.

Per Calcutta, from Bengal: Mr. Kellett.

Per Heroine, from Madras, &c.: Mrs. Willats; Mrs. Henderson and 4 children; Capts. Willats, Campbell, and Woodhouse, H. M. 48th regt.; Dr. Henderson, ditto; Paymaster O'Keefe, ditto; Lieuts. Tidy, Lys, Gibbs, and Bell, ditto; Dr Galter.

Per Atlas, from Mauritius: Capt. Surflen; Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon and 3 children; Lieut. Irvin, H. M. 87th regt.; Dr. Templar.

Per Dauntless, from Bombay: Mr. Macbeath, late capt. H. M. 48th regt; Mr. Mackell, assist. surgeon Bombay establishment.

Per Memnon, from Bengal: Mr. Gilmore; Mr. Denough; Mr. Spargo.

Per Elora, from Bombay: Lieut. Smyth, B.N.I.; Rev. D. Marshall.

Per Charles Grant, from China; the Right Hon. Lady Napier; Miss Napier; Miss Georgiana Napier; Mrs. Thornhill and two children; Mr. Reid; Mr. Elias; Mr. Hyde.

Per Kirkman Finday, from China: John Alexander, Esq.

Per Boyne, from Bombay; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Manson and two children; Mrs. Elliott and two children; Capt. and Mrs. Rybot and infant born at sea 7th Jan.; Capt. and Mrs. Sandwith, and two children; A. K. Corfield, Esq., C. S.; Lieut. Vernon, H. M. 4th Lt. Drags.; Lieut. Cotgrave, Bombay artillery; Lieut. Crofton, H.M. 6th regt., in charge of invalids; Lieut. Tyndall, 22d N. I.; Lieut. G. C. Stockley, 7th N. I.; Master Farrar; Staff Serj. Pike and son; 63 men, women, and children of H. M. 40th and 6th regts.—(Dr. and Mrs. Maxwell were landed at the Cape).

Per Tapley, from Bengal: Lieut. Campbell.

Per Princess Charlotte, from Bombay: Major Simcock, H. M. 40th regt.; James Geddes, marshal of the gaol.

Per Parmie, from Mauritius: Mrs. Blyth and two children; Dr. Allen.

Per General Gascoigne, from China: N. Crooke.

Per Morley, from Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Morris.

Per Duke of Bedford, from Bengal: Mrs. Ward; Mrs. Mainwaring; Mrs. Col Frith; Mrs. Erskine; Mrs. Col. Cheape; Mrs. Batten; Misses Frith, Erskine, Marshall, and Beaumont; J. P. Ward, Esq., C. S.; Lieut. Col. Frith, artillery; Lieut. Col. Hay, native infantry; Lieut. Col. Cheape, engineers; *Children*: 2 Misses Ward; 2 Misses Etison; 2 Misses Batten; 2 Masters Le Marchand; 2 Masters Sherman; Masters Batten Mainwaring, Ward, Frith, and Etison; 7 European and native servants.

Per Malabar, from Bombay: Mrs. Col. Morse; Mrs. Morley; Hon. William Newnham, Member of Council; Maj. Gen. Sir J. S. Barnes, K. C. B.; Col. Dunsterville; Dr. Wallace, member of medical board; Capt. Greville, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Eastwick; Lieut. Humffreys; seven children; six servant's; 50 invalids H. M. service.—The following were landed at the Cape; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Nesbett and two children; Capt. and Mrs. Fawcett and two children.

Erratum.—Per the *Turer*, inserted last month, p. 302, *for* Mr. and Mrs. Marsh and three children, *read* Lieut. J. D. Nash, Mrs. Nash, and three children.

Expected.

Per Lord Hungerford, from Bengal: Mrs. O'Halloran; Mrs. Steer and five children; Mrs. Twining and child; Mrs. Wooden and child; Mrs. Sandys and four children; Miss Watson; Miss Ross; Miss Elliot; Lieut. Stone; Masters Sherer, Bushby, and Lowis.—For the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Brown and three children.

Per Cornwall, from Bengal: Mesdames Simpson, Jackson, Wood, Brown, and Reynolds; Miss Imlach; Col. Simpson; Captains Houghton, Tomlinson, and Wood; Lieuts. Waddington, Sluish, and Bolt; Messrs. Brown and Glasgow; Dr. Turnbull; Misses Simpson, Brown, King, Wood, and De Brett; 3 Miss Turnbulls, 2 Miss Lows; 2 Master Jacksons; Masters Newmarch, Brooke, Bell, Simpson, and Brown; and 2 Master Turnbulls.

Per Hero of Malown, from Bombay: Mrs. Smith; Major and Mrs. Hunt; Capt. and Mrs. Denman; Capt. Rawlins; 2 children.

Per Bombay, from China: Sen. Antonio Pereira, lady, and family; F. Mendes, Esq., merchant.

Per Adelaide, from China: Lieut. John Innes, H. C. service; Dr. Kiernan.

Per Matthew Plummer, from Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Long.

Per Isabella, from China: Mr. Hunter.

Per Asia, from China: Mr. and Mrs. Davis and family.

Per Duke of Buccleugh, from Bengal: Lady Dalrymple; Mrs. Justice; Mrs. Winter; Mrs. French; Miss Dalrymple; Maj. Gen. Sir J. Dalrymple; Brig. Gen. Fowler; Col. Yates; Col. Napier; Major Clake; Capt. Clarke; Capt. Justice; Capt. Winter; Capt. Campbell; Lieut. Smith; Mr. Gardiner; Mr. Miller; Master Sewell; 4 children; 4 servants; 2 invalids.

Per Neptune, from Bengal: Lady Knox and child; Mrs. Hickey and 4 children; Mrs. Brae and five children; Mrs. Edmonds; T. B. Beale, Esq. C. S.; T. Brae, Esq.; Major Hyde, Bengal artillery; Lieuts. Bonham and Pratt, H. M. 16th Lancers; Masters M'Dermond and Cobb.

Per Hibernia, from Bengal: Mrs. Corrie; Mrs. Baker; Capt. Saunson; Mrs. Lovewell; Mr. Baker; Mr. Corrie.

Per Hashmy, from Bengal: Miss Goodeve; Lieut. Montgomery, H. M. 49th regt.; Lieut. J. Dewend, H. M. 44th do., &c.

Per Coromandel, from Bengal: Mrs. Moore; Mrs. Thomson and two children; Mrs. Taylor and three ditto; Mrs. Marsel and two ditto; Mrs Brown and four ditto; Mrs. Gray and two ditto; Miss Sievwright; Lieut. Col. Moore; Major Thomson; Captains H. P. Brown, and Gray; Mr. Lackersteen; Mr. De Mello; two Masters Richmond; two Masters Steel; Masters Davidson and Sievwright.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Euphrates, for Mauritius: Col. Ferris and daughter; Mr. Wicke.—For Bombay; Mrs. Richardson; Capt. Dunlop; Capt. Milne; Mr. Stuart; Mr. Wemyss.

Per Sesostris, for Cape and Madras: Mrs. Cumberlege and child; Mrs Conwell; Mrs. Phelps; Mrs. Robinson; two Misses Conwell; Miss O'Neill; Lieut. and Mrs. Farrant and daughter; Mr. Saundby; Mr. Hamilton; Mr. Ricardo; Mr. O'Neill; Mr. Jerraine; Mr. Macdonald; Mr. Dumergue; Mr. Thompson; Mr. Breton and sister for Madeira.

Per Alfred, for Madras: Mrs. Rooke; Miss Gordon; Miss Mitchell; Miss Rowlandson; Capt. Rooke, 12th N. I.; Capt. Sinclair, 24th N. I.; Lieut. Pitcairn, artillery; Mr. Gibbs; Mr. Roper.

Per William Barras, for Bengal: Mrs. Ginder; Dr. Webb; Capt. Powell; Mr. Llewellyn.

Per Mary Ann, for Cape: Lieut. Smith, royal artillery; Ens. Towzell, Cape corps; Ens. Cannon.—For Ceylon: Lieut. Caldwell, Ceylon regt.; Mr. Crabbe.

Per True Briton, for Bengal: Sir Henry Fane, new commander-in-chief of India; Miss Fane; Col. Beresford, lady, and party; Col. Seymour, 34th N. I.; the Hon. Mr. Melville, C. S.; Major M'Cann; Capt. Fane and lady; Capt. Roberts, 51st N. I., and lady; Capt. Anson, 19th do., and lady; Capt. Watts, Bengal artillery; Lieut. Colebrooke, 13th N. I.; Cornet Downie, M. M. service; Dr. Wood; Dr. Thompson; Mr. Gwatkins; Mr. Gobbett; three midshipmen.

Per Bussorah Merchant, for Madras and Bengal Mr. Colville; Mr. Homfrey; Mr. Hume; Mr Marsden; Mr. Rabinal; Mr. Scott.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 1. At Edinburgh, the lady of Colonel Turner, 1st Bombay L. C., of a son.

13. In Upper Berkely Street, the lady of Richard J. M. Sprye, Esq., Madras army, deputy judge-advocate general thereof, of a daughter.

15. At Suffolk Lawn, Cheltenham, the lady of James M'Dowell, Esq., Bengal Medical Board, of a daughter.

16. Mrs. Thornton, Upper Stamford Street, of a son.

23. At Oxford, the lady of Professor H. H. Wilson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 24. At Inverness, Charles Lyall, Esq., of Calcutta, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late John Matheson, Esq. of Attadale.

30. At Tiverton, Capt. W. T. Short, H. M. 62d regt., to Caroline Frances, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Perry Dicken, vicar of Witheridge, county of Devon.

31. At Dublin, A. C. Heyland, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, son of the late Colonel Heyland, His Britannic Majesty's consul at Ostend, to Anne Alexander, daughter of the late Rev. S. Montgomery, rector of Leck Patrick, country of Derry.

— At Datchat, the Rev. J. F. Alleyne, M. A., son of the late Hon. John Foster Alleyne, of the Island of Barbadoes, to Helen Maria, only child of the late Brig. Gen. Arthur Gore, and niece of Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, K.C.B., naval commander-in-chief in the East-Indies.

April 2. At Mitcham Church, Robert Ranking, Esq., of Hastings, to Isabella E. Hannah, daughter of the late Archibald Spiers, Esq., of the Madras medical establishment.

6. At St. Marylebone Church, John Clarke Chaplin, Esq. of Birmingham, to Matilda Adriana Ayrton, only daughter of the late Frederick Ayrton, Esq., of Bombay.

— At St. Mary's, Islington, Edward Watson, Esq., of Batavia, to Margaret, youngest daughter of John Barugh, Esq. of Ruswick, near Bedale, Yorkshire.

7. At Bath, the Hon. Francis A. Gordon, of the 1st Life Guards, and youngest son of the Earl of Aboyne, to Isabella, only child of Gen. Sir William Keir Grant, K.C.B.

— At Langside, near Peebles, J. C. Farquharson, Esq., manager of the northern and central Bank of England, St. Helens, to Angelica, daughter of David Erskine, Esq., of Langside, late of Bengal.

8. At Bathwick Church, Bath, Capt. T. Roberts, of the 51st regt. Bengal N. I., to Harriett, third daughter of the late Wm. Lowndes, Esq., of the Bury, Chesham, Bucks.

9. At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Capt. G. R. Johnston, of the 31st regt. Madras Light Infantry, to Clara Maria, youngest daughter of R. T. Blunt, Esq., of Dorset-place.

— At Clifton, Lieut. H. C. Morse, of the Bombay army, to Penelope Gabriel, youngest daughter of C. S. Despres, Esq., of York Crescent.

11. At Croydon, George A. Harrison, Esq., of the Madras army, to Sarah Elizabeth, second daughter of Geo. Maunsel Shield, Esq., of Strood.

— At Berlin, Theophile Wyrogother de Zakrzewski, Noble et Chavalier de la croix Militaire d'or de Pologne, to Ellen, second daughter of the late John Dickens, Esq. judge and magistrate of Prince of Wales's Island.

24. At St. John's Church, Robert Edward Smith, Esq., of the East-India Company's service, to Rose, daughter of T. B. Stanbridge, Esq., of Haberdashers' House, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

Jan. 29. On board the *Princess Charlotte*, on the voyage from Bombay, Mr. William Hannay, fourth son of the late John Hannay, Esq., of Kirkcudbright.

March 31. At his house, Woodlands, Tooting Common, and 58, Matthew Lumsden, Esq., LL.D., late professor of Persian and Arabic in the College of Fort William, Calcutta.

April 7. At Edinburgh, from an attack of measles, Laura, wife of Archibald Graham, Esq., surgeon on the Bombay establishment.

8. In Tavistock Square, Mrs. Gascoyne, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Gascoyne, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

— At Tegel, near Berlin, Baron William Von Humboldt, Prussian minister of state, aged 68. This distinguished personage was almost the only philologest who investigated the affinities of languages upon just principles. He has left behind a work on the Sanscrit and Polynesian tongues. His library and Oriental MSS. are bequeathed to the library at Berlin. His death was occasioned by inflammation of the lungs.

14. At Cosgrove Priory, Northamptonshire,

Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Moorsore, K.C.B., in his 75th year.

16. At his house, 37, Bryanston Square, John Elphinston, Esq., formerly member of council at Bombay, aged 64.

19. At Kempsey, Worcestershire, Elizabeth Warner, the last surviving daughter of the late Capt. Warner, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Lately. On board the *Exmouth*, on the passage to England, H. Millett, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

— At Duffrin, near Fishguard, aged 96, Capt. J. Morgen, R. N. This veteran was wounded at the battle of the Nile, while standing by the side of Nelson.

— At Botley, Capt. Kenneth Mackenzie, H. P. 14th Foot, aged 44. He served 26 years in the East-Indies.

— On his passage from Singapore to Sydney, N. S. Wales, in the 36th year of his age, Mr. Samuel Mounsey, formerly of Liverpool, but late of Singapore.

A List of the Directors OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY, FOR THE YEAR 1835.

	Years to serve.	Finance and Home.	Political and Military.	Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative.
Wm. Stanley Clarke, Esq. (Chairman), *Elm Bank, Leatherhead.*	2			
James Rivett Carnac, Esq. 21, *Upper Harley Street.*	4			
Wm. Astell, Esq. *Everton.*	1	FH		
Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq. 3, *Upper Wimpole Street.*	1		FM	
William Wigram, Esq. 56, *Upper Harley Street.*	4			RJL
Hon. Hugh Lindsay, 22, *Berkeley Square.*	3	FH		
John Morris, Esq. 21, *Baker Street.*	3			RJL
John Thornhill, Esq. 61, *Wimpole Street.*	3		FM	
George Raikes, Esq. 19, *Suffolk Place.*	2			RJL
Sir Robert Campbell, Bart. 5, *Argyll Place, Argyll Street.*	3	FH		
John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, Esq. 9, *Lower Berkeley Street.*	3			RJL
Josias Du Pré Alexander, Esq. 7, *Grosvenor Square.*	3	FH		
Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq. 49, *Portland Place.*	1	FH	FM	
John Masterman, Esq. *Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street.*	4	FH		
John Petty Muspratt, Esq. 9, *New Broad Street.*	2			
Henry Alexander, Esq. *Wickham Park.*	4		FM	
James L. Lushington, Esq. C. B. 13, *York Street, Portman Square.*	2	FH	FM	
Sir William Young, Bart. 24, *Upper Wimpole Street.*	2			
Robert Cutlar Fergusson, Esq. M. P. 38, *Portman Square.*	2			RJL
George Lyall, Esq. 17, *Park Crescent.*	4			RJL
Russell Ellice, Esq. 5, *Portman Square.*	1	FH		
Richard Jenkins, Esq. 19, *Upper Harley Street.*	1		FM	
William Butterworth Bayley, 39, *Upper Harley Street.*	1			RJL
Patrick Vans Agnew, Esq. C.B., 39, *Devonshire Street.*	4		FM	

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN ARE OUT BY ROTATION:

John Cotton, Esq. 26*a*, *Bryanstone Square.*

John Forbes, Esq. 15, *Harley Street.*

John Loch, Esq. 18, *Upper Bedford Place, Russell Square.*

Charles Mills, Esq. *Camelford House, Oxford Street.*

Henry Shank, Esq. 62, *Gloucester Place.*

Henry St. George Tucker, Esq, 3, *Upper Portland Place.*

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N.B. *The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.*—The Madras Candy *is equal to* 500 lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746⅔ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, January 1, 1835.

		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors	Sa.Rs. cwt.	13 8	@	19 8
Bottles	do.	10 12	—	11 8
Coals	B. md.	0 5	—	0 5½
Copper Sheathing, 16-32	F. md.	36 0	—	36 8
—— Brasiers'	do.	34 8	—	35 0
—— Thick sheets	do.	——		——
—— Old Gross	do.	33 4	—	33 8
—— Bolt	do.	36 4	—	36 8
—— Tile	do.	33 4	—	35 0
—— Nails, assort.	do.	60 0	—	75 0
—— Peru Slab	Ct.Rs. do.	29 0	—	30 0
—— Russia	Sa.Rs. do.	——		——
Copperas	do.	2 12	—	2 14
Cottons, chintz	pce.	——		——
—— Muslins, assort.	do.	1 3	—	13 0
—— Yarn 16 to 170	mor.	0 4½	—	6 8
Cutlery, fine		25A.	—	30A.
Glass		5A.	—	10A.
Hardware		30 D.	—	45D.
Hosiery, cotton		10 A.	—	25 A.
Ditto, silk		20 to 35A.&P.C.		

		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa.Rs. F. md.	4 6	@	4 8
—— —— flat	do.	4 7	—	4 9
—— English, sq.	do.	2 13	—	3 0
—— —— flat	do.	2 12	—	2 15
—— Bolt	do.	3 2	—	3 5
—— Sheet	do.	4 2	—	4 10
—— Nails	cwt.	10 4	—	14 0
—— Hoops	F. md.	3 10	—	3 14
—— Kentledge	cwt.	1 0	—	1 6
Lead, Pig	F. md.	6 5	—	6 7
—— unstamped	do.	6 2	—	6 3
Millinery		20D.	—	35D.
Shot, patent	bag	——		——
Spelter	Ct.Rs. F. md.	5 5	—	5 7
Stationery		5 to 10D. & P.C.		
Steel, English	Ct.Rs. F. md.	5 7	—	5 10
—— Swedish	do.	6 0	—	6 5
Tin Plates	Sa.Rs. box	17 12	—	18 4
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd.	3 8	—	3 0
—— coarse and middling		1 2	—	3 4
—— Flannel fine		1 6	—	1 14

MADRAS, December 3, 1834.

		Rs.		Rs.
Bottles	100	7	@	8
Copper, Sheathing	candy	315	—	330
—— Cakes	do.	280	—	290
—— Old	do.	240	—	250
—— Nails, assort.	do.	280	—	300
Cottons, Chintz		10 A.	—	15 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams		15A.	—	20 A.
—— Longcloth, fine		20A.	—	25 A.
Cutlery, fine		20A.		——
Glass and Earthenware		P.C.	—	N.D.
Hardware		15A.	—	20 A.
Hosiery		25A.	—	30 A.
Iron, Swedish,	candy	42	—	50
—— English sq.	do.	24	—	25
—— Flat and bolt	do.	24	—	25

		Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops	candy	25	@	28
—— Nails	do.	——		——
Lead, Pig	do.	42	—	45
—— Sheet	do.	35	—	40
Millinery		20A.		——
Shot, patent		12A.	—	20 A.
Spelter	candy	45	—	50
Stationery		10A.	—	15 A.
Steel, English	candy	45	—	50
—— Swedish	do.	65	—	70
Tin Plates	box	20	—	21
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine		15 D.	—	20D.
—— —— coarse		15 D.	—	20D.
—— Flannel, fine		P.C.	—	10 A.

BOMBAY, January 3, 1835.

		Rs.		Rs.
Anchors	cwt.	10	@	12
Bottles	doz.	1		——
Coals	chald.	8	—	12
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32	cwt.	54		——
—— Thick sheets	do.	56		——
—— Plate	do.	51.8		——
—— Tile	do.	52		——
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.		——		——
—— Longcloths		——		——
—— Muslins		——		——
—— Other goods		——		——
—— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60	lb.	0.8		0.14
Cutlery, table		P.C.		——
Glass and Earthenware		10 D.	—	20 D.
Hardware		P. C.		——
Hosiery, half hose		P. C.		——

		Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar	St. candy	51	@	——
—— English, do.	do.	25		26
—— Hoops	cwt.	6.4		——
—— Nails	do.	13		——
—— Sheet	do.	5.12		——
—— Rod for bolts	St. candy	30		——
—— do. for nails	do.	28		32
Lead, Pig	cwt.	10		——
—— Sheet	do.	9.12		——
Millinery		25 D.		——
Shot, patent	cwt.	10	—	12
Spelter	do.	7.12	—	8.4
Stationery		5 D.		——
Steel, Swedish	tub	10.8		——
Tin Plates	box	19	—	20
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd.	4	—	7
—— —— coarse		1.12	—	2.4
—— Flannel, fine		1		——

CANTON, December 9, 1834.

		Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece	1¼	@	3½
—— Longcloths	do.	3	—	11
—— Muslins, 20 yds.	do.	——		——
—— Cambrics, 40 yds	do.	3	—	4
—— Bandannoes	do.	1¼	—	1¾
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50	pecul	30	—	55
Iron, Bar	do.	1.75		2
—— Rod	do.	2½		——
Lead, Pig	do.	5		5½

		Drs.		Drs.
Smalts	pecul	30	@	60
Steel, Swedish	tub	4		——
Woollens, Broad cloth	yd.	0.90	—	1.40
—— do. ex super	yd.	2.75	—	3
—— Camlets	pce.	17	—	21
—— Do. Dutch	do.	28		30
—— Long Ells	do.	9	—	10½
Tin, Straits	pecul	14½		——
Tin Plates	box	9		——

SINGAPORE, December 4, 1834.

		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	8 @	9
Bottles	100	3½ —	3½
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	40 —	42
Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd. by 36in.	pcs.	1½ —	3
—— Imit. Irish 24 36	do.	1½ —	3
—— Longcloths 38 to 40 36	do.	3½ —	6½
—— ——— do. do. 40-44	do.	4½ —	7½
—— ——— do. do. 44-54	do.	5½ —	8½
—— ——— 50	do.	— —	—
—— ——— 54	do.	— —	—
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours*	do.	2½ —	3
—— ——— 9-8.	do.	3 —	3½
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in.	do.	1½ —	2½
—— Jaconet, 20 ..... 44 .. 46	do.	very ll-	
—— Lappets, 10 ..... 40 .. 44	do.	mit. D.	
—— Chintz, fancy colours	do.	4 —	5½
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble.	doz.	2½ @	4
—— do. do Pullicat	doz.	1¾ —	2
—— Twist, 24 to 40	pecul	44 —	46
Hardware, assort.	lim.	dem.	
Iron, Swedish	pecul	4½ —	5
—— English	do.	2½ —	3
—— Nail, rod	do.	3 —	3½
Lead, *Pig*	do.	4½ —	5
—— Sheet	do.	unsaleable	
Shot, patent	bag	—	—
Spelter	pecul	4 —	4½
Steel, Swedish	do.	5½	—
—— English	do.	—	—
Woollens, Long Ells	pcs.	10 —	11
—— Camblets	do.	20 —	24
—— Ladies' cloth	yd.	1½ —	2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Jan. 1, 1835. In Piece Goods there continues to be a good enquiry after Lappets, the stock of which is comparatively small: for other sorts there is not so much demand.—In coloured goods, Ginghams are wanted, the stock of these likewise being reduced.—In Mule Twist, the sales during the week have been considerable, without however any change in price.—The only sale of Woollens quoted is 48 pieces Flannels at 1-1 per yard.—Copper is quoted lower than last week, as are spelter and lead.—Iron is supported in price.

Bombay, Jan. 3, 1835. During the last three months sales of Europe Piece Goods have been more extensive than has for a long time been the case, and in a few descriptions prices have somewhat improved. Should imports during this year prove as moderate as during last one, there is every prospect of our market improving in this important branch of its trade.—There has *not* been much business done in Cotton Yarn for some time, *although the stock is considered light.* Woollens are more readily saleable than they were, but are not actively inquired after, though imports have for a long time past been on a most *moderate scale.* Metals continue very low in price—imports moderate.

Singapore, Dec. 4, 1834.—The Markets rather dull, and little doing this week in Europe consignments.

Canton, Nov. 18, 1834.—There has been some demand lately for Woollens, and *prices are* expected to advance if the demand continues, the Chinese being now satisfied that the importation of the season does not exceed that of the Company in former years.—*Dec.* 9. There has been a further advance in the price of lead. In *other* articles we have little alteration to notice.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Nov. 18, 1834.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As. Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 22 12 Remittable, No. 1 to 887. 23 4 Prem.
1 8 Old Non-ditto, } Class. 1 4
0 10 .... Ditto.... 2 do. 0 4
Par. .... Ditto.... 3 do. —
none .... Ditto.... 4 do. —
0 4 { New 5 per Cent. from } 3 0
{ No. 1151 to end .. }
2 0 3d 5 per Cent. 1829-30.. 2 8
Disc. 2 12 4 p. Cent. Loan, 1832 33. 2 4 Disc.

12,000 Bank of Bengal Shares (10,000)—12,300.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills ..... 8 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 6 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit ..... 6 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London and Liverpool, six months' sight, and *12 months'* date—to buy, 2s. to 2s. 1d.; to sell, 2s. 2d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, Nov. 25, 1834.

Government Securities.

Bengal Unremittable Debt.

Five per cent. Loan of 31st March 1823.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... Par.
At the Rate *prevailing* among Merchants and Brokers *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Disc.

Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½
Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Bonds, No. 1 to 1,000 ..... Par.
Ditto, above No. 1,000 ..... *from ¼ to ½* Prem.

Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½
Madras Rs. *per 100* Sa. Rs. ..... 1¼ Prem.

Four per cent. Loan of 7th June 1831.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½
Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 1 Disc.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months, 1s. 10½d. per Mad. R.

Bombay, Jan. 3, 1835.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. to 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 107.8 to 107.12 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 to 101.8 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 129.8 to 131 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rupees.
5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23, according to the period of discharge, 107.12 to 108.12 per ditto.
Ditto of 1825-26, 107.8 to 110.12 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 110 to 110.4 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 106 to 106.4 per ditto.

Singapore, Nov. 20, 1834.

Exchanges.

On London, 3 to 4 mo. sight, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per dollar.
On Bengal, 210½ Sa. Rs. per 100 dollars.

Canton, Dec. 9, 1834.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sigh., 4s. 9d per Sp. Dol. nominal.
Finance Committee for advances on consignments, 4s. 7d.
On Bengal.—*Private Bills*, 210 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Company's ditto, 30 days, 208 Sa. Rs.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 216 to 218 per ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 4¼ per cent. prem.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to *INDIA* and *Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.*

Destination.	*Appointed to sail.*	*Ships' Names.*	*Tons burthen.*	*Owners or Consignees.*	*Captains.*	*Where loading.*	*Reference for Freight or Passage.*
	1835.						
Madras	*May* 5	*Royal William*	451	Arbuthnot & Latham	George Ireland	W. I. Docks	Arbuthnot & Latham; & Alves, Steel, & Harrison.
	15	Troops *Hercules*	599	Gledstanes & Co.	R. McCarthy	W. I. Docks	Thos. Haviside & Co., Leadenhall-street.
	June 4	*Sterling*	360	*Reid, Irving, & Co.*	John Burnett	W. I. Docks	Gardner and Urquhart, Austin Friars.
Bengal	*Immediately*	*Bengal*	670	Reid, Irving, & Co.	D. Ritchie	St. Kt. Docks	Reid, Irving, & Co., Br.-st.-buildings.; Thos. Haviside & Co.
Bengal and China	*June* 1	*Georgiana*	422	Thomas Thoms	Thomas Thoms	W. I. Docks	Denny, Clarke, & Co.; N. T. Smith & Co., Lime-st.-sq.
Mauritius and Bengal	*July* 20	*Lord Hungerford*	724	Charles Farquharson	C. Farquharson	Expected	Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.; Thos. Haviside & Co.
	5	*London*	620	Money Wigram	John Wimble	Expected	John Pirie & Co., Freeman's-court.
Bengal	25	*Windsor*	700	Richard Green	Alexander Henning	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	—	*Duke of Bedford*	720	Sir C. Cockerell, Bart.	Wm. A. Bowen	Expected	Sir Chas. Cockerell, Bart. & Co., Austin-friars.
	—	*Bolton*	600	Thomas B. Oldfield	William Compton	W. I. Docks	Tomlin, Man, & Co. & William Abercrombie.
Madras and Bengal	*May* 1	*Duke of Sussex*	1400	Stewart Marjoribanks	John D. Horsman	E. I. Docks	Dallas & Coles, Austin Friars.
Madras, Penang Singapore & China	— 6	Troops *Protector*	550	Thomas Heath	Thos. Buttershaw	W. I. Docks	Lyall, Willie, & Co.; Thomas Haviside & Co.
Madras and Bengal	— 7	Troops *Vansittart*	1311	Scott, Fairlie & Co.	—	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
Madras and China	— 25	*La Belle Alliance*	724	Thomas Farncomb	Charles Arkcoll	Expected	Edmund Read, White-lion-court.
	June 1	*Eliza*	639	Palmers, Mackillop, & Co	John Campbell	E. I. Docks	Walkinshaw & Co. & John Pirie & Co.
	July 15	*Neptune*	656	J. Thacker, & Mangles	A. Broadhurst	Expected	John Thacker; F. & C. E. Mangles; Elm Read.
Madras and Bengal	*June* 28	Troops *Hereefordshire*	1335	J. Thacker, & Mangles	H. St. H. Isaacson	E. I. Docks	F. & C. E. Mangles; John Thacker; James Barber.
	1	Troops *Mt. St. Elphinstone*	611	Jos. L. Heathorn	W. S. Heathorn	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchin-lane.
	— 6	Troops *Cornwall*	972	Palmers, Mackillop, & Co	William Bell	Expected	Thomas Haviside & Co.
	— —	*Exmouth*	700	Inglis, Forbes, & Co.	Daniel Warren	W. I. Docks	Tomlin & Man.
Cape, *Madras and Bengal*	— 15	Ports. *Robert Small*	700	Thomas & W. Smith	Wm. Fulcher	W. I. Docks	William Abercrombie; Tomlin & Man.
	— —	*Broxbornebury*	750	Alfred Chapman	Alfred Chapman	Expected	John Chapman & Co., Leadenhall-street.
Madras and Bengal	— 26	*Duke of Buccleugh*	650	Richard Green	H. F. Martin	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	July 30	*D. Northumberland*	650	William L. Pope	William L. Pope	Expected	Gledstanes & Co.; & Thos. Haviside and Co.
Cape and Bombay	*May* 15	*Lady Feversham*	450	Robert Barry	George Webster	W. I. Docks	Thomas Haviside & James Barber.
	June 1	Graves. *Boyne*	500	John Thacker	Thomas Shaw	W. I. Docks	John Thacker & Co.; F. G. Francis, George-yd.
	— 15	Troops *Prince George*	545	P. C. Francis & Co.	Francis Shaw	Expected	Tomlin, Man & Co.; F. G. Francis, George-yd.
	— 25	Ports. *Malabar*	650	Richard Green	William Tucker	Expected	Robert Green, Birchin-lane.
Bombay	*May* 30	*Triumph*	600	Jos. & Thos. Green	Thomas Green	Expected	Robert Green, Birchin-lane.
	— —	*Mermaid*	650	Richard Chapman	—	Expected	John Chapman & Co., Leadenhall-st.
	— 15	*Cornwallis*	1488	Thomas Allen Shuter	John Brodie	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	— —	*Earl of Balcarres*	600	John Cryder	John Hine	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.; Dallas & Coles.
Batavia and China	*Apr.* 30	Graves. *Eliza Scott*	350	M. B. Walker	Robert Miller	St. Kt. Docks	Phillipps & Tiplady.
China	*May* 1	*Vixen*	361	John Irvine	John C. Warren	Lon. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, & Edmund Read.
Batavia and Singapore	12	*Jessy Graham*	300	M. B. Walker	M. B. Walker	St. Kt. Docks	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, & Edmund Read.
Singapore	21	*Minerva*	1000	Henry Templer	James L. Templer	Expected	John Pirie & Co.
	— —	*Alex. Baring*	500	Baring, Brothers & Co.	Nich. de St. Croix	Lon. Docks	Baring, Brothers & Co., Bishopsgate-st. within; R. T.
China	— 30	*Bombay*	1300	Henry Templer	James Kellaway	Expected	John Pirie & Co.	[Wade, London-st.
	June 1	*Colombo*	450	Walkinshaw & Co.	D. Mackellar	W. I. Docks	Walkinshaw & Co., Holborn-bridge; John Pirie & Co.
Mauritius and Ceylon	*May* 10	Troops *New South Wales*	304	Robert Brooks	Henry Richards	St. Kt. Docks	Robert Brooks, Old Broad-st.; Buckles & Co.
Launceston & New South Wales	12	*Frances Charlotte*	304	Daniel Bragg	Daniel Bragg	Lon. Docks	John Masson.
Hobart Town & Launceston	— 25	*Protector*	370	Henry Barrick	John Summerson	St. Kt. Docks	Godwin & Lee, Bishopsgate-st. within.
	— 3	*Lotus*	500	Stephenson Eberty	John Whyte	St. Kt. Docks	Brothers & Co.; Godwin & Lee.
New South Wales	— 3	*John*	465	Captain & Co.	Thomas Clark	St. Kt. Docks	Godwin & Lee.
	— 3	*William*					

THE LONDON MARKETS, April 24.

Sugar.—There has been a decided fall in prices, but though the market is now languid, no further reduction to any extent is anticipated. The stock of both West India and Mauritius Sugars is greater than last year's. The sales of Mauritius have been large. There is little alteration in East-India Sugars.

Coffee.—The market is dull, reports from the continental markets are unfavourable. A memorial was presented to the Treasury, signed by sixty-five Coffee-dealers in London, praying that the duty on Coffee might be reduced one-third, suggesting that such reduction would benefit the revenue by increasing the consumption. The answer of the Treasury was that the representation should be attended to, but their lordships "must decline expressing any opinion on the expediency of reducing the duty on Coffee."

Silk.—The market for this article is dull. The arrivals from Bengal and China have not affected prices.

Tea.—The large sales advertised, 50,000 chests containing about three millions of lbs., about a half of a usual East-India house sale, have caused a cessation of business in the market, and the trade of course, as well as the importers, must anticipate lower rates. The large sale of the cargoes of the *Hythe* and *Berwickshire* are to precede the Company's sale a few days, and the Tea trade no doubt will supply themselves from that sale rather than wait for the Company's, when (the Teas being taxed at higher rates than the merchants will take) they cannot buy so well. The Company's Teas are almost unsaleable, being so much dearer than others.

Cotton.—The purchases of Cotton by private contract this week are all at the extreme prices of the market?

Indigo.—The following is Messrs. Patry and Pastour's report of the result of the April public sales of Indigo, which commenced on the 7th and closed on the 13th April:—

The quantity declared for sale was 4,060 chests, of which 1,973 chests were under the management of the *East-India Company*, and 2,087 chests under that of various brokers; of these 1,290 chests were bought in at previous public sales. Before the opening, and during the sale, the proprietors withdrew 305 chests, leaving for sale 3,755 chests. From the beginning of the sale it was evident that the buyers were very reluctant to come forward, and that orders for export were much smaller than the moderate quantity put up for sale, and the very reduced state of stocks abroad, had led to expect; nearly one-third of the first 1,200 chests were brought in by the proprietors, who supported their marks up to the full previous market prices, which since the public sales on the 20th February, might be considered 3d to 4d lower than the average of the January sale. A decided intention to realize on the part of the importers whose Indigoes followed, caused a further decline, and about 1,800 chests were sold at an average discount of 6d on the prices of January. At these rates the biddings were more animated, the proprietors gave more support to their marks, and the Sale closed at a decline of 4d to 6d on the good and fine qualities, and of 3d on the lower sorts, as compared with the January Sale's prices. The Madras, of which there was a very small proportion, were all bought in at about 3d advance on the last Sale's prices. The quantity bought in is about 1,000 chests. Since the sales, there has been a better feeling respecting this article, and more business is doing. The deliveries are unusually large, both for home trade and export, and are expected to exceed 2,000 chests this month; the present week will be 1,000 chests alone.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from March 26 to April 25*, 1835.

Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	Shut	Shut	91⅛91⅜	Shut	99½99⅝	Shut	Shut	—	22p	37 39p
27	—	—	91⅜91⅝	—	99⅝99⅞	—	—	—	20 21p	37 38p
30	—	—	91⅜91⅝	—	99½99¾	—	—	—	22p	37 39p
31	—	—	91⅜91⅝	—	99½99¾	—	—	—	—	37 39p
Apr.										
1					99½99⅝	—	—	—	19 20p	37 39p
2	—	—	91⅜92⅛	—	99½99⅞	—	—	—	19 21p	38 40p
3	—	—	91⅞92	—	99⅝99⅞	—	—	—	20 21p	40 41p
4	—	—	91⅜91⅞	—	99⅝99⅞	—	—	—	20p	40 41p
6	215½216½	91⅛	91⅞92	98½98⅝	99⅞100	—	—	—	19 21p	39 41p
7	216½217	91 91⅞	91⅞92	98½98⅝	99⅞100⅛	—	—	—	—	40 41p
8	216½217	90⅞91⅛	91⅞92	98½98⅝	99⅝100	16⅞	—	—	19p	40 41p
9	—	91 91⅛	91⅞92	98⅝98⅞	99⅝99⅞	16⅞	—	—	19 21p	40 41p
10	216½	91⅛91⅜	92 92⅛	98⅝98⅞	99⅝99⅞	16⅞	—	—	19 21p	40 42p
11	—	91⅛91⅜	92⅛92⅜	98⅝98⅞	100 0⅛	16⅞ 17⅛	—	—	19 20p	40 41p
13	216½217	91⅛91⅜	92⅛92⅜	98⅝98⅞	100	16⅞ 16⅝	258	—	—	38 40p
14	216½217	91⅛91⅜	92 92⅛	98⅝98⅞	99⅞100	16⅞ 16⅝	258½	—	18 20p	37 39p
15	216½217	91⅛91⅜	92 92⅛	98⅝98⅞	99⅞100	16⅞ 16⅝	257½	—	18 20p	36 39p
16	216 216½	91 91⅛	92 92⅛	98⅝98⅞	99⅞100	16⅞ 16⅝	258½	—	18p	35 37p
18	216 216½	91⅛91⅜	92 92⅛	98⅝99⅛	99½100	16⅞ 16⅝	258	—	16 18p	34 37p
20	216½	91⅜91½	92⅛92⅝	98⅝98⅞	99⅞ 0⅛	16⅞ 16⅝	—	—	17 19p	35 37p
21	216½	91⅜91½	92⅛92⅝	98⅝98⅞	100 0⅛	16⅞ 16⅝	—	—	20p	36 38p
22	216½	91⅜91½	92⅛92⅝	98⅝98⅞	100⅛0⅛	16⅞	258	—	18 20p	36 37p
23	216½	91⅛91⅜	92⅛92½	98⅛99	100⅛0⅛	16⅞ 16⅝	258	—	18 20p	36 37p
24	217½217⅝	91⅛92	92⅛92⅝	98⅝99⅛	100⅛0⅜	16⅞ 16⅝	—	—	18 20p	36 37p
25	—	91⅜92	92⅛92⅝	98⅝99⅛	100⅛0⅜	16⅝ 17	—	—	18 20p	36 37p
					100½0⅜	16⅝ 17	260	—	18 20p	36 37p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *December* 15.

The King, on the prosecution of Woodyechund Dutt, v. Isserchunder Dutt, Sumboochunder Dutt and Ramnarain Mitter.—This was an indictment for a conspiracy. Mr. Turton stated the particulars of the case, which are the following:—About six years ago, a suit in equity was instituted by the present defendants, Isserchunder Dutt, Sumboochunder Dutt, and Ramnarain Mitter, against the present plaintiff, Woodyechund Dutt, for the partition of their ancestorial property, the parties being related to one another; this suit was dismissed, with costs, from the circumstance of its having been instituted out of due time; the suit being illegal, the party instituting it had evidently conspired against the opposite party to deprive him of his rights.

The trial lasted three days, when the jury found the defendants *guilty*.

When the indictment was read, it appeared that a large hole had been eaten in it by vermin, which occasioned the abandonment of the first count.

In a report of a forgery case, in the *Hurkaru*, it is stated: "On the oaths being administered to the jury respectively, one of them, Baboo Russick Krishna Mullick, editor of the *Gyananneshun*, objected to all forms of swearing, saying, he understood none, and was of no religion."

The baboo, in a letter to the *Hurkaru*, observes: "As I conceive the foregoing to be not only not a faithful report of what fell from me in the Supreme Court, but also calculated to cast a stigma upon my character, I beg to observe that I did not say I was of *no religion*; on the contrary, I distinctly stated to his lordship my firm conviction that I act in this world under a *sacred responsibility to God*, and I may here add, that I yield to none in the sincerity of my belief in one Supreme Being. As to my objecting to all forms of swearing, I have merely to remark, that as *two* only were proposed to me, I could not object to *all* of them. I however said that I did not understand the pundit; the reason of this is obvious: he repeated something in Sanscrit, of which language I know little or nothing. I have thought it necessary to say this much, in vindication of my character, because I consider that the observation above quoted might create an erroneous impression on the minds of the public with regard to my religious belief."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, *November* 7.

In the Matter of Alexander and Co.—An order was obtained a few weeks ago (see last vol., p. 221) to restrain the sale of certain factories belonging to this estate, and to bring up Mr. Alexander and others for examination relative to certain allegations then made. The case commenced this day by the reading of an immense heap of documents. The following witnesses were then examined.

Nathaniel Alexander sworn.—I was a partner in the late firm of Alexander and Co., and I am acquainted with the Moisurah indigo concern. The concern is divided into three divisions, Moisurah, Gungadurpore, and Neeschunderpore; and Neeschunderpore is again divided into two parts, namely, Neeschunderpore and Autpara. The entire property belonged to our house. The three different divisions were under three different managements. Neeschunderpore and Autpara were under Mr. Saupin. When Mr. Saupin became a leaseholder in this concern, in October 1830, he brought money with him into the house. At the time of the failure, he was on the books as a debtor, and is so entered on the schedule; but when the account of the sale of his indigo, which had been sent home, arrived, he was a creditor to the amount of Rs. 2,800. A general application was made by the Bank of Bengal to the Insolvent Court to sell all the indigo concerns. I am secretary to the assignees, and, as such, act entirely under their direction. The assignees opposed the sale of the greater number of these concerns. Some of them, for which they considered an adequate price had been offered, they agreed to sell, and they opposed the sale of others on the ground that the prices offered for them were inadequate. There was a general communication at the period that Mr. Udny intimated the intention of the Bank of Bengal to go into court. There was one in writing, relative to the whole of the Moisurah concern. I never saw Mr. Greig till two months ago. I know Mr. Donaldson by sight. I know nothing about his connection with Mr. Greig. I have heard that Mr. Donaldson is gone to England. I saw him once, at the office of the assignees. I know Mr. William Storm. [Letters were put into the witness's hand.] These letters were written by me, in my character of secretary to the assignees, on the business of the estate. I remember Neeschunderpore and Autpara being sold. The other two divisions of the Moisurah concern are not sold. The manner of the sale was this: Mr. Saupin came down to Calcutta to impress on the

assignees the necessity of their giving a large advance for the renewal of the izara, or lease of the cultivation, of the Neeschunderpore factory, which he had previously written about. The 25th of August last must have been the day. He was in the management of Neeschunderpore and Autpara up to that time, on account of the lessees of the concern, Messrs. Alexander and Co., Mr. Terraneau, Mr. Albert, and Mr. Saupin. Alexander and Co. were the proprietors, and had taken those gentlemen as joint proprietors, in order to manage the concern. They were joint lessees with ourselves, the proprietorship being in Messrs. Alexander and Co. Mr. Hurry was ill and unable to attend office at the time that Mr. Saupin came down, and the transaction of the sale took place between Messrs. Burkinyoung and Saupin, in the absence of Mr. Hurry. The manner in which the sale took place was this: Mr. Saupin had offered Rs. 15,000 for the Neeschunderpore division, in September 1833, which the assignees accepted. [A letter to Mr. Storm, stating that Mr. Saupin was empowered to sell the whole of the Neeschunderpore division, put into his hand.] I wrote that by the direction of Mr. Burkinyoung. [A letter to the same person, stating that it was Mr. Saupin that had sold the whole division, and that he had done so under the express authority of the assignees, put into his hand.] I wrote that letter also. There were two transactions on the 25th of August. The first was in consequence of Mr. Burkinyoung and me assuring Mr. Saupin we were satisfied that the court would never allow the assignees to make so large an advance for so small a concern, when he renewed his offer of Rs. 15,000, which he had made the year before. Previous to Mr. Saupin's leaving the office, he asked Mr. Burkinyoung whether it would make any difference to the assignees if two parties purchased the division instead of one, that is, if he made a division of the division, the two parties giving the Rs. 15,000 together; when Mr. Burkinyoung replied that the object of the assignees was to sell, and that it was of no moment, if the price was given, whether there were one or two purchases. Mr. Saupin then said that the purchasers were Mr. Rogers and Mr. Bell, and I considered them so. I considered the sale then as made. When Mr. Saupin declared that two parties were to purchase, and Mr. Burkinyoung gave him authority to sell it them, I considered it an authority to him to treat for the sale. When Mr. Saupin said that they would divide the Rs. 15,000 between them, and Mr. Burkinyoung said "very well," I considered it a sale. I considered it an authority from the assignees to Mr. Saupin to sell the property to those two persons. Letter C was not written by the direction of the assignees. The part that has reference to our personal difference of opinion was not; the other was. By direction of Mr. Burkinyoung, not of Mr. Hurry, who was ill, I made the communication referred to in that letter [*i.e.* "Had not Mr. Saupin received the authority of the assignees to make the sale, I should not have referred you to him, hoping that you might be in time to bid for the Autpara factory"] on the 25th of August, after Mr. Saupin had received the authority to sell it if he could get Rs. 15,000 for it. I considered that if Mr. Saupin had seen Mr. Bell and settled it, it was a compact; but when I found another ready to give Rs. 500 more, I made reference to Mr. Saupin, hoping that he had not closed with the offer, wishing to get as much as I could for the estate. Mr. Saupin was not the purchaser, but he was authorized to sell if he got that price. That passage [*i.e.* "The assignees desire me to state, that they were ignorant that either you or Mr. Rogers were in the market for the concern"] was written by the direction of Mr. Burkinyoung. That was at the time that Mr. Burkinyoung authorized Mr. Saupin to get the Rs. 15,000. Mr. Storm's application was made on the evening of the same day—the day on which Mr. Saupin was authorized to sell. That passage had not reference to that day. In the letter to which this is an answer, Mr. Storm said that the assignees must know that he and Mr. Rogers wanted last year to buy one of these factories, and it is of this that they express their ignorance. I was perfectly ignorant that Messrs. Storm and Rogers were still desirous of purchasing these concerns, because many persons had applied for factories the year before, and afterwards dropped their intentions. Messrs. Storm and Rogers were, I believe, anxious to purchase the year before, but we lost sight of them, and heard no more of them till this transaction. I am speaking of these factories. The Bank of Bengal communicated some of the offers of purchasers, and I have reason to suppose some of them they did not. I have no recollection of any communication about Mr. Storm's desire to purchase. The assignees had constantly advertized, from time to time, for two years, up to the time of the commencement of the season, the beginning of October 1833. Some of the offers were closed with, and others not, because they were too low. Then the Bank of Bengal gave notice that they would apply to the court for a general sale, and after that all communication about sales ceased on their side. I cannot tell why the Moisurah concern was not sold when these offers were made last year. I believe, because it was expected the court would have made an order for the general sale, and we left it in the hands of the court. The offer was

made, I believe, when the Bank said they would apply to the court for an order for a general sale. I think it was on the 1st of January the Bank moved the court, and about that time the offer was made. It appears there had been offers before, which we never heard of. In January last, Rs. 70,000 was offered for the Moisurah concern, for the whole of the three divisions. The offer was made just at the time that the Bank went into court to get the general order, and the assignees thought that it was useless for them to negociate with parties when the court would have the whole question before them. The Neeschunderpore division was reckoned at Rs. 15,000 by the assignees. I do not know how much it was reckoned at in that offer of Rs. 70,000. I have lately heard that the Bank refused Rs. 15,000. The assignees wrote to the Bank, telling them that they were willing to receive the Rs. 15,000, but never received any answer. The Bank were mortgagees, and their consent was necessary. The assignees gave their consent, and left it to the Bank to accept or reject the offer. Afterwards the property was redeemed, and came again into the hands of the assignees. What I mean is, that Mr. Saupin applied to the assignees for an advance of Rs. 10,000, to be paid as a fine to the zemindar, in the beginning of January last. A considerable portion of that was required by way of *salammee*, and the rest was for the payment of rent in advance. The money applied for was to be lent to the zemindar, and to be deducted from the future rents. I think the lands and the lease itself is the security. I do not know whether interest was to be calculated in this instance. It is registered in court to make it a valid document. When application was first made for this advance, Mr. Saupin received an answer, in writing. The assignees were at that time just going before the court, brought there by the Bank of Bengal, and therefore did not take into consideration at all whether they would make the advance or not. The general order of the court was made, I believe, in March. After that order, the question of redemption immediately arose, which was over in the end of July. I then brought the question of the advance to Mr. Burkinyoung's notice. Mr. Burkinyoung and I had several conversations on the subject, in which I pressed the necessity of something being done with reference to the advance, to prevent the factory from going to ruin. The conclusion which I think Mr. Burkinyoung came to was, that it was better to sell the factory at once than to go to the court to ask for liberty to make this large advance, which I had no idea the court would give. There was not more than twenty or twenty-two days from the time that I brought it forward to the time of the sale by Mr. Saupin. Twenty days is enough time for a man to write a letter if he has nothing else to think of. There was a general order for the assignees to sell the whole of the factories whenever fair prices could be got. The order for general sale was superseded by giving the power to the assignees to redeem the whole by fixed valuation, but I conceive the order to sell for fair and reasonable prices still in force. I believe it was generally known to all who wanted to purchase the factories and property generally of the estate. It was my opinion, and Mr. Burkinyoung agreed with me, that the necessity for renewing the izara was a sufficient reason to wish to dispose of the concern, because we believed the court never would have allowed the assignees to make the advance. From the time when Mr. Saupin communicated the necessity of renewing the izara, in January last, up to the 25th of August, the assignees made no effort or attempt to sell the concern. They could not, so long as the question before the court remained unsettled. When the order was known, there was no advertisement, nor did they make any private offer or inquiry. The usual season for this kind of transactions is in the cold weather, when planters are generally in Calcutta, and there are, of course, more bidders in the market. If this izara is made, it would be taken into consideration in the price of the factory in selling it. It is over and above the price to be paid for the factory. Thus, if this had been given, the purchaser would have had to pay Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 10,000; and I understand that the purchaser, Mr. Rogers, did take it into consideration. I forget whether the assignees gave notice of the intention to sell to the other lessees, but when the arrangement of the 25th of August was entered into, I was told to write to them, and ask their consent. I now know that Mr. Rogers bought the factory for Mr. Saupin, as I have heard so from Mr. Rogers within the last few days. I do not know when this advance was made. Mr. Saupin told me that he had advanced Rs. 9,000, and that he had been obliged to increase his rent in consequence of opposition from another party. He mentioned in that letter, of January, that there was a party who would get the izara if he could not, and thus destroy the value of the factory. The impression on my mind is, that Mr. Greig was the party mentioned by him. It would have ruined Neeschunderpore. I have no recollection that Mr. Greig made any application to purchase the concern, nor can I find any record of it. I have a faint recollection of Mr. Donaldson coming into the office, and of my telling him that the Bank of Bengal were the mortgagees, and of referring him to them if he wished to make any offers.

I do not recollect that Mr. Saupin told *me* that the Bank of Bengal had refused his *offer* of Rs. 15,000 because they had been offered more. The deeds of sale to Mr. Rogers and Mr. Bell have not yet been signed, but half the money has been paid. Mr. Rogers paid Rs. 5,000, and Mr. Bell Rs. 2,500. I have since understood, I think from Mr. Burkinyoung, that Mr. Rogers paid his part for Mr. Saupin. Mr. Storm offered Rs. 500 more for Autpara. We sold the two factories for Rs. 15,000, and divided them into ten fives; but he never offered for the others, and the assignees' object was to get rid of the whole Neeschunderpore concern. The sworn appraiser valued the whole of the *Moisurah concern* at Rs. 60,000, but it was afterwards valued at Rs. 70,000. The assignees did not refuse Rs. 70,000 to my knowledge. We divided the valuation of Rs. 70,000 thus: we valued Moisurah at Rs. 35,000, Gungadurpore at Rs. 20,000, and Neeschunderpore at Rs. 15,000. We redeemed the whole from the Bank at Rs. 70,000, but that was the division of value that the assignees made in their own minds. Gungadurpore is a factory that has given us 270 maunds of indigo; but I do not know the number of beegahs it consists of. I suppose the average of Gungadurpore, on an outlay of from 20,000 to 25,000, ought to give from 200 to 250 maunds of indigo a-year. The average of Neeschunderpore is about 160 maunds, but the cultivation in all factories has been greatly reduced, and if the outlay is reduced, there must be a corresponding reduction in the produce. Neeschunderpore has never made so much indigo as Gungadurpore, which is one of the most productive factories in Bengal. Mr. Albert is the manager of Gungadurpore.

Cross-examined by Mr. Turton, for the assignees.—The factories were valued after the failure, by two sworn appraisers, who were appointed by the court. The assignees were assisted by Mr. Ballard in making the estimate that valued the Moisurah concern at Rs. 70,000, and myself, Mr. Burkinyoung, and Mr. Hurry, were all present and assisting. Mr. Ballard was the partner who had the management of the indigo factories of our concern before the failure. He was perfectly acquainted with indigo concerns, and was an old planter. I have had also fourteen years' experience in indigo concerns as an agent, but never as a planter. Mr. Hurry has also had experience, but Mr. Burkinyoung's experience is not so great. At the time the sale was made to Mr. Saupin, neither myself nor the assignees had the least reason to suppose that we could have obtained better prices. Mr. Hurry had no concern in the purchase of these two factories that I am aware of. Mr. Bell told me he was not a partner of Mr. Hurry; but I know nothing of the matter. With my knowledge of these factories, I strongly recommended Mr. Burkinyoung to sell them for Rs. 15,000 when he got the offer, and I considered it a fair price. It was in consequence of the advance of Rs. 10,000 being required that I thought it better to sell them at once. That division has not been a profitable concern. It has just kept itself square, calculating the interest of the money laid out. In the two years it has just paid its outlay, without clearing a profit. I was satisfied that a renewal of the lease could not be obtained without the advance to the zemindar. I doubt whether Rs. 25,000 could have been got for the concern if we had advanced the Rs. 10,000. There were two other persons connected with us in the concern. I believe the pottahs were taken in the names of the three lessees. When I say that many people wanted to purchase these factories the year before, I speak generally of all the factories, and not of these particular ones. From January 1832 to October 1833, the expenses of advertisements were considerable. The discussion on the subject of the order for the sale of the factories lasted some time. The arrangement for the redemption was a public order. Mr. Bell has tendered his remaining half, and we should have received the whole of the purchase-money before this if it had not been for this application. At the time this sale took place, Mr. Hurry was confined by a very serious illness. He had nothing to do with the negociation for the sale. The assignees have always been ready to give any information to the creditors of the estate, but if they were to supply written information to all the creditors who applied, we should never be able to carry on the business with the same establishment. They have never refused information to any creditors coming to the office.

Re-examined. — When Mr. Burkinyoung stated to Mr. Saupin that he would sell the division for Rs. 15,000, I wrote to the other lessees for their consent. When Mr. Storm made his proposal, I considered the bargain completed. It was completed before I got the answer from the other lessees, so far as it could be completed by the assignees. It could not have been if they had held out. The lessees asked time to consider of it, and afterwards agreed. I suppose they would have had no objection to any other person who had offered more, why should they? It was a matter of no concern to them whether the concern was sold for five or fifty. The assignees had been advancing funds to these co-lessees. They advanced the whole. If the assignees had intimated to these co-lessees that they would stop the funds, it would of course have been a pretty ready process to bring them round. When the co-lessees said they would think of it, the assignees said that they would require them to find their own funds if they did not agree to fair and reasonable terms, and they gave their consent, but whether it was in consequence of that or not I cannot say. They relinquished their lease then, and, having relinquished it, it could have been no concern to them to whom it was given. In saying to Mr. Turton that I did not particularly allude to these factories when speaking of the offers that had been made, I did not mean to exclude them neither. Mr. Burkinyoung tried to communicate with Mr. Hurry on the subject of the sale of these factories, but he was so ill, that his physicians ordered him not to be spoken to.

In reply to the Court.—I think the Neeschunderpore division has produced as much as 200 maunds of indigo, I believe on an outlay of about Rs. 20,000; but the average I should say is not more than 160 or 180 maunds. I only know the particulars I have stated about these factories from what I have been told by the persons in charge. When the assignees agreed with Mr. Saupin to sell the division for Rs. 15,000, I wrote to the co-lessees to give up the remainder of their lease of that division; and having agreed to give up their lease, it was immaterial to them to whom it was sold, or for what.

Richard Howe Cockerell, a member of the firm of Cockerell and Co., sworn.—I know Messrs. Donaldson and Greig. Our house had transactions with them in January last. We were prepared to make them advances at that time, but the extent would depend on the object. We would have advanced them Rs. 20,000 for the purchase of this factory. I was apprised of their intention to purchase. We were prepared to make such an advance in the end of August last. When we were applied to, we sanctioned the same arrangement we had offered before. I was a director of the Bank of Bengal last year. I know there was an offer made to the Bank of Bengal for this concern by Messrs. Donaldson and Greig, I believe in December or January last. I believe they offered Rs. 70,000, but I cannot be positive. I think there was a separate offer for the Neeschunderpore division, but that was before the offer for the whole. I believe the offer was Rs. 20,000. The offer was made to the Bank as mortgagees. I think it was considered by the Bank that it would not be advantageous to sell a part, and then an offer was made for the whole. A communication was ordered to be made to the assignees, but I cannot say whether it was made or not.

Cross-examined.—I am no further a party to this proceeding than by having signed a letter calling on the assignees to give an explanation on the subject of certain reports that were in circulation. I always met with ready attention from the assignees. I did not instruct the solicitor in this action, nor am I answerable to the court.

George Collier, a solicitor of the court, having been sworn, demurred to giving answers to the questions put to him, on the ground that he knew nothing of the circumstances otherwise than in his professional capacity. It having, however, been ascertained that he had gained his knowledge as the solicitor of Mr. Greig, and Mr. Greig having consented to his answering, the following evidence was given.—I had no communication with Mr. Rogers about the purchase of these factories, but I believe my partner had.

Cross-examined.—I was employed by Mr. Greig to apply to the court to cancel the sale of these factories; but I refused to do so, because, by the statements laid before me, I thought he had not good grounds for the application. I recommended him not to make the application, or to take the advice of the Advocate-general. I did see Mr. Burkinyoung on the subject. Having heard Mr. Greig's statement, I proposed sending for Mr. Burkinyoung, who came and entered into an explanation, and, as it appeared to me, to Mr. Greig's satisfaction.

Alexander Rogers sworn.—I received an application relative to the Neeschunderpore factory. I never received an offer for it. I do not call that [a letter which was shewn the witness] an offer. I did not understand it as an offer, and if I had, the parties were not prepared to pay me the money. I certainly did not buy Neeschunderpore for myself; I bought it as an agent for François Saupin, by his desire.

Frederick Handel Burkinyoung, one of the assignees, sworn.—I remember a valuation put upon these factories, both upon the whole, and upon the three divisions. Rs. 15,000 was put on Neeschunderpore, and Rs. 70,000 on the whole. I have heard that there was an offer made to the Bank of Bengal in January last. There was an offer through a letter from the Bank of Bengal for the whole, connected with other offers; in one letter, Rs. 70,000 was offered for the whole. I did not consider it at the time as a distinct offer. They stated that they had received an offer, and requested our concurrence; but I did not consider it an offer that called to be acted on immediately. The letter contained an intimation of their intention to apply to the court for an order for the sale of the factories, and therefore we thought our concurrence unnecessary. The Bank did not bring this factory to the notice of the court among the others. They requested us to assent to the prices mentioned. The offers were for four factories; I think they were the Sonapara, the Moisgunge, the Rajapore,

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and the Moisurah concerns. We gave no answer, for the reasons mentioned, I think. I think we did refuse the offers for the three other factories, which had been made on a previous occasion, but we did not refuse the offer for this factory. We did not answer the letter. We refused the previous offer for the three factories on a former occasion, not on the occasion of this letter. The offer was not repeated, nor did we ever refuse the Rs. 70,000 to my knowledge. *Qu.* "Did you ever make any attempt to sell the Moisurah concern between the 1st of January last and the time it was sold to Mr. Saupin?" *Ans.* "We are not in the habit of making inquiries for purchasers." There was no advertisement in the papers about the sale of this Moisurah concern, or any of its divisions, between the times mentioned; but it was well known, people were always talking and inquiring about it. Parties came in occasionally inquiring about its capabilities. I was present when the order was made in court for the general sale. It was the 1st of February. There were a great many persons present, I believe. When the first application was made for us to sell, there were many indigo-planters in court. The close of the indigo season was stated to be the proper time for selling. I remember an offer of Mr. Saupin, I think in January last. We accepted the offer as far as we could. We informed him we would send his offer to the Bank of Bengal. It was sent, but it was not accepted. I know this by not having received any communication from the Bank. Mr. Saupin and his agent, Mr. Rogers, endeavoured to compel us to complete the sale, which it was not in our power to do. Mr. Saupin, not being very well acquainted with the English language, misunderstood me, and thought that I had sold it to him, not that I had referred him to the Bank. Mr. Saupin was frequently at the Bank on the subject. He never communicated to me that any other offer had been made to the Bank. The first official notice that we had of the necessity of renewing the izara was by a letter from Mr. Saupin, the manager and lessee, I think dated in January last. I think it must have been after his offer in January. We were next applied to on the subject of the izara on the 25th of August last, by Mr. Saupin in person. He came into our office, and I asked him what he had come about; he said he had come about the renewal of the izara. I told him that it was impossible to think of advancing that sum of money, Rs. 10,000, and that I would rather sell the factory. We had made up our minds in the interval, that it would be improper to advance money on factories like that. We never made inquiries about the offer of Rs. 70,000 after we knew of the necessity of the advance for the izara. We considered the offer as abandoned by the parties who had made it. Had I been aware of the offer, I should have thought it my duty to have applied, and should have been glad to accept it, but I did not think it existing then. We would have accepted it before, had it not been for the letter of the Bank of Bengal, saying they would themselves bring it before the court. I think in one or two instances we have accepted offers made through the Bank, and we have refused others. The substance of Mr. Saupin's communication was, that he had come down to endeavour to persuade us to advance him the money. He was informed that we would not, and that we considered it more beneficial to the estate to sell the factories than to advance the money. He said, that if the izara was not renewed, it would be taken by Mr. Greig, and that the estate would be injured by its being thereby lessened in value. The old izara I think expired in March last. I was not aware in January last, that the izara would expire in March. When I told him that we would rather sell the factory than make the advance, I think I proposed to him to renew his former offer of Rs. 15,000. I think the offer, or the suggestion at least, came from me, but I cannot be certain. I had not any specific conversation with Mr. Hurry on the subject, but I knew that he would not consent to make such an advance, and I acted on that knowledge of his sentiments. Mr. Saupin told me that he would take the concern for Rs. 15,000, stating that Mr. Rogers would give Rs. 10,000 for Neeschunderpore, and that Mr. Bell would give Rs. 5,000 for Autpara. He was to get that sum for the assignees. So far I was perfectly aware that he was purchasing Neeschunderpore for himself through Mr. Roger's agency and assistance. I authorized as much of these letters as relates to the sale, but not those parts that speak of Mr. Storm. I authorized that part which speaks of giving authority to Mr. Saupin to sell. I think it was when Mr. Saupin made his first offer of Rs. 15,000 that I was aware that Mr. Rogers was in the market as the agent of Mr. Saupin. I know that Mr. Rogers never wished to purchase it for himself. I did not know that Mr. Storm was in the market till the evening of the 25th of August. He called at the office on that evening, and made an offer for Autpara. He first made an offer of Rs. 5,000, and then increased it to Rs. 5,500. I requested him to call in the morning, when he would see Mr. Saupin, giving him to understand that it was out of my hands; because I had concluded with Mr. Saupin. I had a communication from Mr. Rogers the same day, before Mr. Storm came, on the subject of the Neeschunderpore factory only. I had settled with Messrs. Saupin and Rogers before I

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saw Mr. Storm,—with Mr. Rogers for the Neeschunderpore concern for Rs. 10,000, and with Mr. Saupin that he might sell Autpara to Mr. Bell, or any body else, for Rs. 5,000. No money was given on that day. Some few days afterwards, some money was given. I did not attempt to communicate with Mr. Saupin that we had had a better offer for the Autpara. I did not know where to find him. I did communicate it to him next morning. He told me he had sold it to Mr. Bell: Mr. Bell was then in Calcutta. I considered Mr. Storm as after the sale. The season had then closed, but what work there was doing was on account of the assignees and the lessees. The lessees made no advances for the cultivation or the izara. We never made any attempt to renew the rent without the advance of izara, because we considered it useless. The sale is completed, but the conveyance is not made, nor the purchase-money all paid. I do not think that there was ever more than one communication from the Bank of Bengal to the assignees about the offer for Moisurah. The whole transaction with Mr. Saupin occurred in the course of two or three hours, on the morning of the 25th of August. I know nothing of Mr. Bell. He never made any offer before to my knowledge. On the following morning, I saw Mr. Rogers at his shop, when he told me, I think, that he had written to Mr. Storm to tell him that the Autpara factory was in the market; not knowing, I suppose, that Mr. Saupin had made a bargain for both.

Cross-examined.—All letters are laid on the assignees' pedestal, and I do not think that any thing is ever done without their orders. I believe Mr. Storm only intended to purchase that one factory (Autpara). We would not have sold it for Rs. 5,500 without the other going with it.

William Storm examined.—Autpara adjoins a factory belonging to me. I did apply to the Bank of Bengal. I wrote a letter to Mr. Alexander, the secretary to the assignees, offering Rs. 5,500 for it, on the 25th of August last, at about five in the afternoon. I had seen Mr. Alexander previously to making the offer. I expressed my desire to him to purchase it, saying that I had made an offer the year before, and that I was desirous of doing so again. I did not want any other factory, and wanted that because it adjoins mine, and in some degree interferes with it. I told him, that if it were not sold, I was desirous of making a tender for it. He told me that it was not sold, and that it was still open to any offer from me. I said, if he would give me a slip of paper, I would write out a tender for it at once; upon which he said, that there was no occasion to do so then, and that it would be time enough next morning. Some further conversation took place, in the course of which I asked whether Mr. Saupin was here, to which he replied, "yes, he has but just left me." I understood from Mr. Alexander, that there had been some conversation between him and Mr. Saupin about the sale of the factories, but that no sum had been fixed. I asked him where Mr. Saupin was to be found, being desirous of seeing him to know what the conversation was, and he called the servants, and asked them where Mr. Saupin put up; to which they replied, that as he had only arrived that morning, he was probably in his boat. I left Mr. Alexander, and then called on Mr. Rogers, to whom I communicated what had passed between me and Mr. Alexander. Mr. Rogers recommended me to send in the tender that night, notwithstanding what I had been told by Mr. Alexander; and I wrote a tender then on his desk. I offered in my tender Rs. 5,500, and carried it myself; but not finding Mr. Alexander, after ascertaining where he was to be found, I waited on Mr. Burkinyoung. I sent up my tender, accompanied by my card, and Mr. Burkinyoung came down. It was then about half-past five o'clock. I explained the cause of my visit, and he asked what was the amount of my tender, which, being directed to Mr. Alexander, I believe he had not opened. I told him Rs. 5,500, and he told me I should have a reply in the morning. I asked him, in case any body made a larger offer, to afford me an opportunity of amending mine, which he readily consented to do. He never said a word to me that evening about the factory having been sold, or the bargain completed, or any thing to that effect. I knew it was for sale from Mr. Rogers, who wrote me a note, saying that he was on the eve of closing for Neeschunderpore, and that Autpara was in the market also, if I wished to purchase it. I got a reply next day, stating that the factory had been sold the day before.

Cross-examined.—I did not make the application in consequence of hearing that Autpara was sold. I had not heard then that Neeschunderpore was sold. I do not think that I have Mr. Roger's letter by me, not having thought it necessary to keep it, because it only conveyed mere information. I saw Mr. Saupin on the same day that I saw Mr. Alexander, after I had written the tender for the factory, I think, and before I saw Mr. Burkinyoung. Mr. Saupin did tell me that the factories were sold, and he also told me the price, Rs. 15,000. He also told me who were the purchasers. I did not mention a word of this to Mr. Burkinyoung. I did not ask him whether it was true, having been told by Mr. Alexander that the offer was open. I did not consider Mr. Saupin's information correct, as it was his interest, he being an interested party, to prevent

other purchasers from coming forward. I did not learn from Mr. Rogers that Autpara was sold; but I learned from him in the evening, that he had bought Neeschunderpore for Mr. Saupin. It was not Mr. Alexander that referred me to Mr. Saupin; but I asked where he could be seen. I knew Mr. Saupin a little, and as he had had a conversation with the assignees, I was desirous to know what it was, and it was then that he told me that they had authorized him to sell them, and that he had sold them to Mr. Rogers and Mr. Bell. To Mr. Bell for Rs. 5,000. The 500 was not added after that, but at the writing of the tender. I was not aware then that Mr. Saupin was a bidder for Autpara. My object was solely for Autpara. I would not have given Rs. 15,000 for the two. I did not want the other. I do not know the capabilities of the lands, and therefore could not give an answer as to the value of the whole. Mr. Burkinyoung did not tell me, that if I came in the morning I should have an answer from Mr. Saupin. I do not recollect that he mentioned Mr. Saupin's name at all. I did not ask him whether it was true, as stated by Mr. Saupin, that he had purchased the division. The reason that induced me to make the offer was the inconvenience that would result to me from the factory being in the possession of another. I have heard people say that Autpara is worth more than Rs. 5,500. I had bid Rs. 5,000 the year before.

Re-examined.—Autpara adjoins Mr. Bell's factory as well as mine. They did not, in consequence of this nearness, give me notice to induce competition.

In reply to Mr. Turton, through the court.—I knew that all the factories belonging to the insolvent estates were for sale, but there were obstacles in the way of selling some of them, and I did not know that in this instance the obstacles had been removed. I had often spoken to Mr. Hurry on the subject of the sale of this very factory.

Mr. Saupin was then called, and by his desire examined through the interpreter, though he appeared to speak English well enough.—I have the superintendence of Neeschunderpore, and had before August last. I had myself a share in the concern. The factory was then only rented, and I had a share in the lease of it. Messrs. Alexander and Co. furnished the advances. I have made an offer for the factory. The first offer I made was in 1833, but I forget the month. I did not repeat the bid in January last, but I did lately, on the 25th of August last. The offer of last year was refused by the Bank. Mr. Greig has a factory in my neighbourhood, and I believe Mr. Donaldson is interested in it, but he does not reside there. I never had any personal communication with Mr. Greig about being employed by him. [A letter put into his hand.] That is my hand-writing. I wrote it because I thought Mr. Greig would give more for the factory than myself, and that it would be better to be employed under him than not to be employed at all. I had reason to suppose he would have been glad to get me out of the factory, because he was always my enemy. When I wanted to be employed by him, I was not aware of this. I think he would have given a greater price to get rid of me. I think I wrote to the assignees, in the month of January last, on the subject of the renewal of the izara. The old izara expired in March last. The annual rent was Rs. 3,500. The rent since the renewal of the izara is Rs. 3,364, including the village. There is about Rs. 150 difference between the old and the new izara. The former was larger. There is also a piece of ground belonging to the Company, that was and is rented distinct from the izara. I only made one communication to the assignees on the subject of the renewal of the izara before the 25th of August. Before March last, the rent had been paid annually. I came down on the 25th of August expressly to tell the assignees that it was absolutely necessary to renew the izara, because it had expired, and because I had heard that Mr. Greig was about to take it. Advances had been required of me after the expiration of the izara, and also before. The first time that advances were demanded was in June last, but they had previously demanded an arrangement. No advance was demanded before June. The demand was made by the zemindar, through his people. I received intimation in April or June, that if I did not come to an arrangement I should not be allowed to plough my lands. They asked for Rs. 8,000 in advance for the renewal of the izara, besides Rs. 800 in presents to the zemindar's sircars. I believe this was in June or July. It is customary with zemindars to demand advances in this way; and it was not done before, because the zemindar was the ward of the collector; and besides, an advance had been made ten years before, when Mr. Gibson built the factory. The Rs. 800 was not given to the sircars to get the rent reduced, but as a *salammie*, which is customary in such transactions. The difference of the old and new izara is a clear gain to the factory. I came down to Calcutta alone, as far as Culna, where I fell in with Mr. Shepherd. I went immediately on my arrival to the assignees, and it was then that the transaction of the purchase took place. I told them of the necessity of renewing the izara, and that I would rather quit the factory, and abandon my interest in the concern, than remain if it were not renewed. Mr. Burkinyoung and Mr. Alexander then said, that they would rather sell the factory

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than make such advances, and recommended me to endeavour to obtain the same price that Mr. Rogers had offered the preceding year. I then called on Mr. Rogers, and related this conversation to him, and Mr. Rogers sent me back to the assignees, to tell them that if they would make him an offer he would accept it, at Rs. 10,000. I told the assignees that I should take the Neeschunderpore factory for myself, at Rs. 10,000, and the Autpara for Mr. Bell, at Rs. 5,000. I made this offer on behalf of Mr. Bell, because, five or six months previously, we had agreed to take both factories together. I had seen him that morning. I had not seen him that morning. I forget whether I had or no. I saw him after having purchased the concern, when I told him that I had purchased Autpara for him. I will not swear that I did not see him in the morning, because I do not remember; but I may have seen him. I am quite certain I did not breakfast with him. I may have seen him at his own factory, ten or fifteen days before. I did not tell the assignees that Rs. 10,000 were required for the renewal, but I did tell them (Messrs. Burkinyoung and Alexander) that it had at first been demanded, and that I had subsequently arranged for Rs. 8,000 for the renewal, and Rs. 800 for *salammies*. I did not tell them the rent was to be reduced. I had not heard before the 25th of August that anybody but myself was bidding for the factory. Not this year; I heard that there were last year. Mr. Greig told me that he himself had made an offer for the whole. I think this was about November or December last. I did not know of any other bidders. I think Mr. Storm was a bidder for Autpara last year, but I do not know that he was this. The indigo season begins on the 1st of October. Mr. Greig was at my house, at tiffin, two days before I left home for Calcutta. I told Mr. Hutchins and Mr. Raison, in his presence, that I was coming down. The zemindar gave me a receipt for the money and the pottah, but no security, and allows interest at five per cent.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Greig came to my house uninvited. He came in as we were at tiffin, and I of course asked him to stay. I know Mr. Storm. He came to me at about half-past four in the afternoon of the 25th of August, and questioned me about these two factories, telling me that Mr. Alexander had referred him to me to treat about the concern. I told him that I had purchased Neeschunderpore on my own account, and Autpara on account of Mr. Bell.

Re examined.—When I saw Mr. Storm, I had not seen Mr. Bell. I did not see him (Mr. Bell) before that.

William Cobb Hurry sworn.—I am a merchant and one of the assignees of Alexander and Co. I am concerned in indigo factories. I am not concerned in the factory of Moisdee. Not now. I am in Tangra and Chowdangra. No others. I have been concerned in them five or six years. I am in partnership with Mr. Piddington. I have no other partner. Mr. Bell is not a partner of mine, but he was in Moisdee. I gave up my interest in Moisdee in October 1833. I was concerned in several factories with a house in London, Lucas and Newgy; but, in consequence of disputes with them, I have given up Moisdee to their agents here. The assignment was made on the 5th of July last. My answer in equity is dated 18th November last, and I then stated that I held one-third share in Moisdee. Mr. Richard Clark Bell and Mr. Charles Bell were my partners in that concern. Mr. R. C. Bell is the person to whom the Autpara factory has been sold. He had made several offers for it before. He instructed me, before the failure of Alexander and Co., to apply to the house to know if they would sell it, and Mr. Ballard refused. Last cold season, when he was here, he came several times to the office about it. Mr. Burkinyoung knew of it. Mr. Burkinyoung perfectly knew of the connexion between me and Mr. Bell, because I gave that as a reason to Mr. Bell for refusing to treat with him. I refused it to Mr. Bell in December or January last. I think he offered Rs. 4,000 for it, but I am not certain. I was informed of this sale after it had taken place. I did not remonstrate with Mr. Burkinyoung about it. The first I heard of it was from Mr. Terraneau, one of the lessees, who came to complain to me of it when I was ill in bed. The offer made to the Bank of Bengal was sent to us: it was Rs. 70,000, one-third down, and two-thirds on long credit. That is a common way of making indigo purchases. The bank has made similar sales with our consent.

Cross-examined.—On the 25th of August last, I had no connexion with Mr. Bell. I was away from office, on account of illness, six weeks. If it had not been for these proceedings the whole of the money would have been paid before this. When the bank gave long credits, they took the responsibility on themselves, and gave credit to the estate as an entire payment. I have had considerable dealings in indigo. I have no doubt that the offer of Rs. 15,000 was a fair offer. This Neeschunderpore division has been a losing concern for the last two years. We heard that there were other parties trying to get possession of the izara. If that lease had been obtained by other parties, the concern would have been greatly injured. We were not willing to advance the sum required for the izara.

Re-examined.—I have no doubt the

bank would have given the estate credit for the Rs. 70,000 offered by Mr. Greig, if it had been accepted in the same manner that they did with other long credits. I never heard of more than Rs. 15,000 being offered for the Neeschunderpore concern. I have no right to say that it has been mismanaged, and cannot account for Mr. Saupin's anxiety to purchase a losing concern, unless he expected to make a good season next year.

The Court adjourned.

December 20.

In the matter of James Cullen and Robert Browne.—Mr. *Turton* reminded the court that an application was made some time age to adjourn the hearing of this case to a future day, and the court directed that the application should stand over until the grounds were laid before the court. In the first place, the year was not expired for which an order had been obtained to carry on the factories; and, secondly, supposing that a dividend of the whole funds of the estate could be declared *instanter*, it would be necessary to wait for the expiration of the twelve months after advertising in the *London Gazette*. These, he believed, were sufficient reasons to render an adjournment necessary; and he would take this opportunity of assuring the court that it was the assignee's object to sell the property as soon as a fair price could be obtained for it, but he was convinced that it ought not to be sacrificed.

Sir *J. P. Grant* was quite aware that the course was the usual one, and he would not have ventured, without some grounds, to deviate from it. These orders for adjournment were applied for so frequently, that he was desirous of seeing the grounds of them, and as in this case it appeared necessary he would make the order. He wished to know what time was required.

The hearing was then adjourned for six months.

Mr. *Turton said he* was not employed by the assignee, but with his concurrence, and at the request of the insolvents personally, he directed the attention of the court to that part of the order which required the attendance of the insolvents from time to time, as the hearings were adjourned. The order was similar to one made in the matter of Palmer and Co., but the cases were different, as the members of that firm had not been adjudged entitled to the benefit of the Act. In this case the parties had been so adjudged, and he did not see the necessity of their personal attendance from time to time, as there was a subsequent clause in the Act, which put them completely in the power of the court whenever their attendance was required.

Sir *J. P. Grant* said it was quite clear that if the insolvents had not been adjudged entitled to the benefit of the Act, there was a necessity for their attendance, but after they had been so adjudged, and there was an application to adjourn the hearing, it did not appear to him that the attendance of the insolvents was necessary.

And so the order was made out, omitting that part which required the attendance of the insolvents from time to time.

In the matter of John Palmer and others.—Mr. *Turton* said, in this case the order for adjournment stood over to shew the grounds, as in the last case. A much longer time had elapsed since the insolvency, and the greater part of the assets had been realized, but there was still a large amount due from debtors to the estate. He wished it to be understood, that the parties who had the management of the estate were paid by a per-centage; it was their interest, therefore, to collect the amounts due as quickly as possible, because they paid the charges of the establishment. Another ground for adjournment was, that the insolvents had not been declared entitled to the benefit of the Act, for what reason he knew not, but such was the case. He believed an application to this court had been made by Mr. Prinsep, for such adjudication, and perhaps that gentleman would state the reason of its refusal. The average monthly amount of the debts recovered by the assignee was about Sa. Rs. 15,000 for the last twelve months, but there still remained due to the estate from civil and military servants, in the service of his Majesty and the Company, about Rs. 44,00,000, besides Rs. 16,00,000 from other persons, exclusive of commercial debts. The Rs. 15,000 monthly was, with very few exceptions, payable by instalments, and the assignees could not entertain a hope that the whole amount would be paid off for a long time. As to selling the debts at auction, he thought there were few who were not of opinion that such a course would be ruinous.

Sir *J. P. Grant* thought that it must be done.

Mr. *Turton* explained that the great majority of the debtors had no estate whatever, and were paying the instalments out of their salaries as they received them.

Sir *J. P. Grant* said that they might be considered as annuities for life.

Mr. *Turton* could assure the court that annuities for life were considered unprofitable property in this country. If the debts were put up at auction, when the parties purchasing took into consideration that they might have to bring actions against military men, at stations 1,500 miles distant, and other inconveniences, he was quite sure that nothing like the value would be offered for them. Here was Rs. 80,00,000 due from different persons, whose monthly instalments amounted to Rs. 15,000; he would venture to say, if the claims were sold at auction, they would not produce one year's purchase.

Sir *J. P. Grant* thought the interests of the creditors would be best consulted by making a final dividend. It was contrary to the bankrupt laws to prolong the winding up of the estate. The English Insolvent Act provided that the property should be brought to immediate sale, and all interests and contingencies were to be sold by auction, if the sale were approved by the creditors. Now, it appeared to *him*, that the best course would be to have the opinion of the creditors, as to the course to be adopted with regard to the outstanding debts, for it did seem to be a preposterous thing that the estate should not be wound up for thirty years, hanging over the heads of the insolvents, merely because the assignees were receiving a small sum monthly, for it only merited to be called a small sum when compared with the large amount of which it was a portion.

Mr. *Turton* said, if the debts were put up at auction, the only purchasers would be the debtors themselves.

Sir *J. P. Grant*.—Very likely.

Mr. *Turton* assured the court that the assignees had no possible interest in keeping the estate open. He might mention that the opinion of the creditors was almost unanimous on the subject.

Sir *J. P. Grant*.—Where does that appear? There is nothing from which the court may infer that such is the opinion of the creditors.

Mr. *Turton* said there could be no possible objection to call a meeting for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the creditors.

Mr. *Prinsep*, with reference to what had fallen from Mr. Turton, on the subject of his application on a former occasion, that the members of the firm of Palmer and Co. be adjudged entitled to the benefit of the Act, stated, that it was his own application, made about one year after the failure of that firm. As far as he could recollect, Mr. Justice Grey and Mr. Justice Ryan, before whom the application was made, it being the first case of a commercial character that had come before the court, seemed to doubt whether declaring the insolvents entitled to the benefit of the Act, would not be giving them a full discharge. He endeavoured to persuade them that it would not, but the application was refused, and had not since been renewed.

Sir *J. P. Grant* directed that an order should be made to adjourn the hearing for three months, and called the attention of the assignees to the necessity of obtaining the opinion of the creditors on the subject of the sale of the debts due to the estate. He believed it would be the best for the creditors, as well as for the insolvents, that as much as possible should be recovered, and a division of it ought to take place immediately.

In the matter of James Young and others.—The case for the assignees now came on, upon the facts and depositions before the court on the 7th November. After several affidavits were put in and read,

Mr. *Turton* addressed the court on behalf of the assignees. The order, he said, is, that the assignees should shew cause why they should not cancel the sale of Neeschunderpore and Autpara factories, alleged to have been sold to Mr. Saupin and to Mr. Bell, and why they should not be restrained from executing the conveyances, and why the factories should not be exposed for public sale at the upset prices of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000. This was what the assignees had to shew cause against, if it could be said it was their duty to do so; and with regard to their duty, he begged to say, on behalf of his clients, that whatever order the court may make, the assignees would do their best to comply with it. His clients had acted with the full knowledge of their responsibility, and, supposing that they had not acted for the benefit of the estate, he was sure it was their intention to do so, and to act perfectly *bonâ fide* in all their transactions. Personal motives had been imputed to the assignees in these proceedings. It was said that Mr. Bell and Mr. Hurry were partners, and that the fact of their being so ought to make the court go into this inquiry. Had there been such a partnership, the sale could not have been sanctioned by the court, for it would not have been valid in law. But when it was found that Mr. Greig's belief had no foundation, or rested merely on the fact that Messrs. Bell and Hurry had been concerned on a former occasion, then the objection rested on Mr. Hurry being a party to the sale; but when it turned out that he was ill and compelled to quit Calcutta, and no more aware of the sale than the court, all grounds of complaint as to personal motives were removed, and Mr. Greig was compelled to resort to something else. It was insinuated that some secret influence was at work in effecting the purchase of these factories for other parties: he could grapple with no arguments of which he was ignorant, but it was sufficient for him to say, that the insinuations were as ill-founded as the assertion that Mr. Hurry was the purchaser of the factories, when it is distinctly denied that he had anything to do with the purchase or with the sale. As to calling on the assignees to cancel the sale, that part of the order could not be literally complied with. It must be done, if cancelled at all, either by the intervention of the law, or with the consent of Mr. Bell and Mr. Saupin. The assignees had

no power to cancel; and with regard to the power of the court, if the court possessed the power he had not the slightest objection to their exercising it. He did not wish to uphold the sale, but he thought the court would not make any order which might involve the estate in litigation. Here were two modes of selling in cases of bankruptcy;—one, on the responsibility of the assignee, and with which Lord Eldon refused to interfere; the other, sale before a commissioner, was like that which takes place before a master in equity. He would not dispute that there were cases in which the chancellor had set aside sales made before the commissioner; but he knew of no case wherein it had been exercised, and he would produce an authority wherein it was stated that the chancellor had no such power. The learned counsel then cited Sugden's *Law of Vendors and Purchasers*, in which it is stated, that where estates are sold before the master, under a decree of a court of equity, the court considers itself to have a greater power over the contract than if it were made between party and party; and, as the chief aim of the court is to obtain as great a price for the estate as can possibly be got, it is in the habit of opening the bidding after the estate is sold. This, however, never has been done, nor is there any reason to apprehend that so mischievous an extension of the rule will ever take place. In a sale before the master, if a person came in before the sale was confirmed by the court, the sale might be set aside; but in a private sale there was no such rule; a party might make his bargain, and there was no occasion to confirm the sale in any court whatever. Again, was there any thing before the court to say that this person who wished to open the biddings would deposit in court the sum he said he was willing to give for the factories? Was there anything to shew that the Rs. 20,000 was inclusive or exclusive of the sum paid for the izara? The offer was altogether ambiguous, and if he meant Rs. 20,000, including the izara, it was about Rs. 5,000 less than for what the factory was already sold. He confessed when he heard of the offer of thus saving Rs. 5,000, he gave Mr. Greig credit for a feeling for his own interest, which was not destroyed until he heard that he had become responsible for the costs of these proceedings. If, however, the amount offered was Rs. 20,000, exclusive of the sum paid for the izara, he entreated the court to direct that the money should be brought into court, and when that was done, if it had the power to cancel the sale to exercise it.

Mr. *Advocate-general*.—We are willing to do so.

Mr. *Turton* would not wish to do anything which might involve his client in a lawsuit, and it would be his duty to shew that such might be the consequences. Still he was willing that the sale should be cancelled, provided the court thought it would not involve his clients in litigation.

Mr. *Advocate-general* said, to cut the matter short, he was willing to offer Rs. 20,000 for all the interest the assignees had to sell.

Sir *J. P. Grant* said that the court was placed in a very different situation than it would have been if there were no others concerned besides the parties before the court. As it was, he doubted if the court could authorize a private sale.

Mr. *Advocate-general* was willing that the factories should be put up at auction, and sold to his client, if he were the highest bidder.

Mr. *Turton* begged to observe that the izara had expired, and that not the assignees but other parties were in possession.

Sir *J. P. Grant* reminded Mr. Turton that he had to shew the court that the sale to Mr. Saupin was a valid one.

Mr. *Turton* proceeded to argue that there was no general authority to sell given by Mr. Burkinyoung to Mr. Saupin, and that from the evidence of the former it appeared he was perfectly aware that Mr. Saupin was purchasing for himself, through Mr. Rogers' agency and assistance.

Sir *J. P. Grant* here intimated that, before the sale could be considered a valid one, it must be shewn that Mr. Saupin was not an agent for the sale.

Mr. *Advocate-general* referred also to Mr. Storm's letter to Mr. Alexander, and Mr. Burkinyoung's reply to it, in which it was stated, that 'Mr. Saupin had authority to sell, and has sold,' and to a letter from Mr. Alexander, which contained a sentence to the same effect. Now, said the learned counsel, it must be shewn that Mr. Saupin was not constituted an agent, for if that was not done, he would have no difficulty in setting aside the sale.

Mr. *Turton* argued that there was no evidence that Mr. Saupin had a general power of sale,—that the assignee was perfectly aware he was buying the factories for himself, and that he was only a special agent to sell to himself.

Sir *J. P. Grant* said, that might be an argument on behalf of Mr. Saupin, but it was not one for the assignees.

Mr. *Turton* said that it was also an argument for the assignees, as the expenses of any suit Mr. Saupin might institute would have to be paid out of the estate.

Sir *J. P. Grant*.—Perhaps not.

Mr. *Turton* then proceeded to shew the litigation that may ensue if the contract to Mr. Saupin is not completed. With regard to Mr. Saupin, in the first place, he is in possession of the factory; and, in the second place, he is a foreigner, over whom this court has no more jurisdiction than it has over the emperor of Morocco. Again, there were two other persons, M. Terreneau and M. Albert, whose consent must also be obtained before the assignees have the power to order a new sale. They were both Frenchmen and co-lessees, and had an undoubted right to the property for one year. As this court had no jurisdiction over foreigners—

Sir *J. P. Grant* said it was not to be supposed, because they were not subject to the jurisdiction of this court, that the parties could not have recourse to competent courts in the Mofussil.

Mr. *Turton* said, perhaps a Mofussil court might not take the same view of the matter as this court. With reference to what the court had said regarding the parties on whom the expenses of a lawsuit might fall, it was calculated to make the assignees extremely cautious how they consented to the cancelling of a sale, which, if put on their oaths, they must admit they completed to Mr. Saupin. He wished it to be understood that his clients did not shrink from any responsibility, for they had done nothing but what he was sure he could satisfy the court they had done with the best intentions. Mr. Hurry, indeed, had nothing whatever to do with the sale; and he had not the slightest apprehensions but that he could prove Mr. Burkinyoung had been actuated by nothing but the most honest desire not to lay out the sum required for the izara, and to obtain what he considered the best price for the factory at the time. If the court directed the assignees not to complete the sale, it must involve them in a suit from which they could not escape without considerable loss; for both Mr. Bell and Mr. Saupin had given notice that they would not pay interest for the remainder of the purchase-money. Thus, as they could not make Mr. Saupin subject to the jurisdiction, he would submit that the best way would be to let the sale remain without completing the conveyance, and give the purchasers an opportunity to come into court for their remedy. All the parties, except the assignees, were in enviable situations. Mr. Saupin had paid one-half and got the whole, and, being a foreigner, might say, "when you want the rest, you may come to the Mofussil for it." As to Mr. Lingham, be the decision of the court what it may, he was quite comfortable. He had Mr. Greig's assistance to involve the assignees in litigation, which, after what had fallen from the court, they would do well to avoid. The learned counsel contended that the proceedings were instituted by Mr. Greig, through malignant motives; that there was nothing to shew that he was ready to pay the money he offered for the factories, or that Mr. Saupin had acted with any other than good faith through the whole transaction.

Sir *J. P. Grant* mentioned that it was in evidence that Mr. Saupin had paid Rs. 8,000, and a compliment of Rs. 800 for the renewal of the izara, whereas he had stated to the assignees that Rs. 10,000 would be required; also that Mr. Saupin, though he knew Mr. Greig was anxious to become a purchaser, had never mentioned that circumstance to the assignees.

Mr. *Turton* replied that, as to the first circumstance, Mr. Saupin knew how much was demanded, but it was not possible to say how little would be required; and as to the second, that the zemindar was urgent for the money, and there was no time for further delay.

Sir *J. P. Grant* wished to know why the assignees had not inquired if there were others willing to purchase?

Mr. *Turton* replied that they had the best authority as to the value of the factory, and their instructions were to sell whenever a fair price offered.

The *Advocate-general*, in reply, said that this case might be considered in three different views, and if any one of them was made out, his client would be entitled to something like what he asked. If it should appear that the assignees might have sold the factories for more but for their own negligence or improper conduct, they were answerable for the loss;—if Mr. Saupin was the agent for the purposes of the sale, it was as clear as light that he was not entitled to become the purchaser himself;—or, if Mr. Saupin had been guilty of any of those practices which the law considers fraudulent, it was quite sufficient to vitiate the sale. He apprehended the case stood thus: the assignees had received part of the purchase-money, but had not made over the property by any conveyance or any other legal process; and the other party, if they had the inclination, might file a bill for the due performance of the contract, when they would have their remedy, if they had an honest cause to offer. The question was, whether the court had the power of preventing or setting aside a sale made by an agent to himself; and as he had been a little surprised at some of the doctrines brought forward this day on that subject, he would refer to a text from which he had derived his own opinions. The learned counsel then referred to Sugden's *Law of Vendors and Purchasers*, in which it is stated, that it may be laid down as a general proposition, that trustees, unless they are nominally so, as trustees to preserve contingent remainders, agents, commissioners of bankrupts, assignees of bankrupts, solicitors to the commission, auctioneers, creditors who have been consulted as to the mode of sale, or any person, who, by their connexion with any other person, or by being employed or concerned in his affairs, have acquired a knowledge of his property, are incapable of purchasing such

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property themselves. For, if persons having a confidential character were permitted to avail themselves of any knowledge acquired in that capacity, they might be induced to conceal their information, and not to exercise it for the benefit of persons relying on their integrity. He presumed that it would not be disputed that, whether agent to sell for himself or sell to others, Mr. Saupin had been many years manager of the factory said to have been purchased by himself. The learned counsel also referred to *ex-parte* Hughes 6, Vesey 617, wherein a new sale was directed, the assignee under a commission of bankruptcy having sold by auction to one of the creditors previously consulted as to the mode of sale. It appeared that the creditor was not an agent for the sale, but had only been in the room where the parties had agreed to sell. But the Chancellor said it was impossible to permit him to hold his purchase. The learned counsel here proceeded to comment on the correspondence of Mr. Alexander, and Mr. Burkinyoung with Mr. Storm, and on the evidence of the latter gentleman, who deposed that when he went to the assignees' office, after seeing Mr. Rogers, Mr. Alexander had informed him that the factories were not sold. Now, said the learned counsel, Mr. Alexander was present at the time when the authority was given to Mr. Saupin; "I asked," Mr. Storm swore, "Mr. Alexander to give me a slip of paper, and I would write out a tender for it at once; upon which he said there was no occasion to do so, as it would be time enough in the next morning." From this evidence, and what followed it, this conclusion must be drawn — that he (Storm) had learned from Mr. Saupin, that he (Saupin) had authority to sell to Mr. Rogers, and that the sale was not completed, but that he (Saupin) had authority to make it so. He (Storm) again went on the same evening to the office of the assignees, and saw Mr. Burkinyoung, who agreed to allow him to advance the price if any other person should bid higher than he had done for the factory; therefore, it was quite clear, if Mr. Storm was not perjured, that Mr. Burkinyoung had some impression on his mind that he had only authorized the sale of the factory. The learned counsel continued to comment at great length on the documents regarding the sale, and contended that, from the letters and evidence, it was quite clear that the factories were not sold at the time of Mr. Storm's application,—that Mr. Saupin was authorized to sell if he could get Rs. 5,000 for the factory,—that he did get it—and sold it to himself. Mr. Turton had said he would go into it, as he thought the assignees were not patterns for assigneeships, and that Mr. Saupin had concealed some facts, and stated others which were untrue. The learned counsel then cited Deacon's *Law of Bankruptcy*, in which it was stated that the commissioner was to appoint a sale of the property between the hours of ten and twelve, but he was authorized to open the biddings, should a purchaser offer at a later hour. Such appeared to be the law and general practice of the courts in England, and he saw no reason why those laws and practices should not extend to this country; yet here was Mr. Storm arriving a few hours after the alleged sale and deriving no advantage from it. In the evidence of Mr. Alexander there appeared repeated instances of gross negligence on the part of the assignees. When Mr. Turton stated that Mr. Hurry had fully exonerated himself from the charges brought against him, he (the Advocate-general) made no remark. If he thought Mr. Hurry had exonerated himself, he would have admitted it without delay. He did admit it now as far as the partnership with Mr. Bell was concerned, but not that he had exonerated himself from the general charge of negligence during the time he had been enormously paid for his services. He thought he was equally amenable with Mr. Burkinyoung for bringing the factories into a condition wherein they had been sold so ill. Mr. Alexander had deposed, that, from January to July, no attempts were made to sell the factories. There were no advertisements informing purchasers that the property was on sale. Would any rational man have acted in this manner with reference to this property, or would these gentlemen have done so if the property had been their own? It may be said they obtained the price at which this factory was valued; but if, instead of Rs. 5,000, they obtained Rs. 5,000 more than it was worth, it was still immaterial. They had grossly neglected their duty in not offering it for sale. But he would come to Mr. Burkinyoung's evidence. That gentleman did recollect something about an offer of Rs. 70,000 from the Bank, but he had not condescended to return an answer. "I neither refused nor acquiesced, I was not in the habit of looking for purchasers:" and this was the way men acted who were paid so enormously! He did not hesitate to declare that in these particulars the assignees had betrayed their trust. The learned counsel then referred to the affidavit of Mr. Burkinyoung, which, he said, was interlined, in order to make it agree with what Mr. Burkinyoung had said in the witness box. It appeared that the affidavit was written on whole sheets of foolscap paper, each sheet having the mark of Mr. Caw, the judge's clerk, upon it, except the part which contained the interlinear writing, which was upon half a sheet of paper, and without the signature of Mr. Caw. He hoped Mr. Burkinyoung would give some explanation of this circumstance, for, without making any accusation, they were of an extremely suspicious character. Again, why had not the assignees accepted the first offer of Mr. Saupin? The reason was clear; they had doubts of the value of the factory. His learned friend, Mr. Turton, had spoken of the malicious motives of Mr. Greig: he saw no reason why the assignees should not have taken advantage of those motives for the benefit of the estate. If the factories had been their own, they would have done so. While there was competition for the factories, they, of course, ought to have advertised them for sale. The learned counsel concluded by urging that Mr. Saupin had been guilty of legal fraud in not communicating to his principal that there were other parties desirous of purchasing the factories, and in the statement he had made with reference to the price of the renewal of the izara.

Sir *J. P. Grant* intimated that he would give his decision on a future day.

January 2d.

The same.—The court was unusually crowded this morning, it having been intimated that Sir J. P. Grant would give judgment on the petition of Mr. Alfred Lingham. When the learned judge took his seat on the bench, he inquired whether there was any person present, authorized by Mr. Greig, who would answer for his (Mr. Greig's) purchasing the factories at the price he had formerly offered for them.

Mr. *Prinsep* replied that, since the offer had been made, there had been a considerable alteration in the indigo-market, and he suggested the propriety of setting up the factories at auction at the prices at which they were alleged to be sold.

Mr. *Turton*, with reference to the remarks which fell from the Advocate-general on the last court day, regarding certain interlineations in the affidavit of Mr. Burkinyoung, requested permission to put in explanatory affidavits.

Mr. *Prinsep*, in the absence of the Advocate-general, said, that he did not think his learned leader laid any weight on that score. All that had been said was, that the matter wanted explanation.

Mr. *Turton*.—I grant that not much was said, but there was a good deal insinuated.

Sir *J. P. Grant*.— The interlineations required explanation; the affidavit was full of them.

[The affidavit was then read. It set forth, that the interlineations were in the affidavit at the time it was sworn;—and that from the moment it was sworn it had remained in the custody of Mr. A. Wight.]

Sir *J. P. Grant*.—This case is one of importance from its being the first arising here, and though I thought it not right to interrupt counsel in their statement, I did not hesitate from any doubt in my mind as to its principle; but I thought it right to have the whole case stated, and in particular on behalf of the assignees, with reference to other considerations arising out of these proceedings.

The first objection to making the order absolute is, that this court has not power to set aside the sale. The power of this court is under the 49th section of the Act, and the powers which the court has are these:—First, to delay or postpone the sale; secondly, to make such order regulating the sale as to the court shall seem meet. It is not necessary to consider whether the power to annul and make void a sale completed is here included, for the sale is not completed; the whole price has not been paid; the deeds, which are equal to livery of seisin, have not been executed and delivered. The court has clearly the power to delay or postpone a sale not completed, or to make other orders, regulating such sale, "as to the court shall seem meet," that is for the advantage of the estate and not inconsistent with justice and equity. Secondly, one main question is, whether it is not altogether an invalid transaction and no sale. The first question alone might lead to opening the biddings; the second, to prohibiting any further proceedings in these transactions and directing a resale. The order *nisi* is not correctly drawn, in seeking to cause the assignees to cancel the sale. It ought to be to prohibit them from proceeding with the sale to these persons. The resistance to this order, on the part of the assignees, is in effect, desiring the court to sanction the sales and to order their completion. There is nothing to annul, but something to complete.

The petition on which this proceeding is founded, states, first, that certain factories were contracted to be sold by the assignees for inadequate prices — smaller sums than could have been obtained if they had been duly advertized for sale by public auction. Secondly, that no public notice was given of the intention to sell, previous to the alleged sale, later than October 1833. Thirdly, no valuation was made except by Saupin the principal purchaser. Fourthly, that biddings at public sales, had before commissioners of bankruptcy, which have been closed, have been re-opened by directions of the Lord Chancellor, when it appeared a better price could be obtained. Fifthly, that if the assignees had made due inquiries, they would have found there were many parties desirous of purchasing the same. Sixthly, that, if it should appear that Saupin was the manager and one of the lessees of one of the factories sold, and was so when the sale was made; that the lessees authorized Saupin to sell the two factories sold to the

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best advantage on their account, and that he had purchased the first-mentioned factory on his own account, and that no advertisements or valuation had been made—that then Saupin was disqualified from becoming a purchaser, unless the factory had been first duly advertized for a sale by public auction; Saupin being, as the petitioner considers, a trustee for the creditors, and that this is so held upon grounds of public policy. Seventhly, that if Bell, the purchaser of the other factory, is or was a partner of Hurry, one of the assignees, although the sale was without the knowledge of the latter, such private sale to Bell ought to be set aside, and the factory set up to auction. Eighthly, that if these things should not appear in reference to Saupin and Bell, but that the sale, to whomsoever, was *bonâ fide*, but that a larger price could have been obtained if the factories had been duly advertized and sold by public auction, then the assignees ought to be declared liable to pay such further sum as might have been obtained had the factories been duly advertized and sold by public auction. The petitioner then prays the court to order,—First, that the assignees and their secretary attend the court to be examined. Secondly, for a rule to shew cause why the assignees should not cancel the sales alleged to have been made to Saupin and Bell, and be restrained from executing conveyances of the factories; why Neeschunderpore should not be exposed to public sale at Rs. 10,000, and Autpara at Rs. 5,000, and why the assignees should not pay the costs of this application. Or, in case the sales cannot be cancelled, to refer to the examiner whether the factories could have been sold to any, and to what advantage, had they been duly advertized and sold by public auction; and to grant such other order as the case requires.

The first question is, whether the assignees ought to be restrained from completing the sales to Mr. Saupin and to Mr. Bell; if they ought, then, whether the factories should be put up for sale at the prices mentioned, or at what prices and in what way. If they cannot or ought not to be restrained from completing the sales, then, whether those are grounds for the reference claimed to the examiner; and what further order should be made.

The first thing which claims notice is the letter of the several creditors who addressed the assignees. It contains statements grounded upon current report, no doubt, but such report as might well alarm the creditors, and such statements as demanded either an explicit denial *in toto*, or, if any part were true, a justification of it. Concise it might be, but sufficient it ought to have been, with reference merely to the proofs of it, if they thought that convenient, but with a distinct reference to such proofs and resting upon them. The statements in that letter are very distinct. First, that the assignees had refused Rs. 70,000 for the whole indigo concerns, mortgaged to the bank of Bengal, which the bank was ready to accept as the fair value; and that the assignees knew Greig and Donaldson were ready to buy at that price. Secondly, that the assignees accepted an offer of Saupin, the manager of the concern, for the two factories now in question, which the bank refused as not the fair valuation, or equal to the offer of Greig and Donaldson. Thirdly, that Rogers, Bell, W. Storm, and Terreneau, were desirous of purchasing parts of the concern. Fourthly, that Saupin came and represented that a large advance was necessary to renew the izara which the assignees refused to make, but gave him power to sell that division;—that he, though aware that Greig and W. Storm were in the market, arranged with Rogers to buy one for him (Saupin) at Rs. 10,000, and sold the other to Bell for Rs. 5,000, Bell being stated to be a partner of Mr. Hurry's, one of the assignees; — that no opportunity was offered to proprietors of neighbouring factories to come forward, the sale being effected by Saupin in a few hours. Fifthly, that previously to this sale by Saupin, W. Storm offered Rs. 5,500 to Mr. Burkinyoung, one of the assignees, and to Mr. Alexander their secretary, for what Saupin sold for Rs. 5,000, and said he would give Rs. 500 more than any other party if necessary. Sixthly, that Greig was willing to give Rs. 20,000 for what was sold for Rs. 15,000, and actually offered Saupin and Bell Rs. 22,000 for their purchase.

Each of these statements admitted and demanded a direct denial or admission, with a short intimation of the reasons of their conduct, on the instant, by the assignees, in writing, which might have been comprised in fewer words than the answer which the assignees addressed to the creditors through their attorney. In this answer, they avoid any admission or denial of any one statement in the creditors' letter, on pretexts which I must consider frivolous. First, they affect to treat the statements as "picked up from common report." Common report may be a very bad ground whereon to found an accusation, but it is very good ground for inquiry; and if he whose conduct is implicated refuses to satisfy the inquiries of one interested and entitled to make them, he will make it a good ground of accusation. Secondly, they affect to treat this inquiry as if it were the same as a right of each individual creditor to call for a copy of voluminous correspondence, and an explanation in writing of each particular transaction, upon any current report, and upon charges arising from the most frivolous pretences. They say, very truly, that if

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they were to be so called upon, their time and establishment would be occupied to the neglect of the interests of the estate. But neither was this an inquiry by an individual creditor, but on the part of many creditors, the number of creditors represented by those who signed the letter, whose powers are registered with the assignees, being sixty-seven, and in value no less than Rs. 12,26,380, or above £122,600 sterling. Nor, if the correspondence was voluminous to copy, was this any reason for refusing to make an admission or denial of plain statements, a short explanation of the reasons of their conduct, and reference to the correspondence and evidence by which it would be found to be justified. Nor was the transaction of an ordinary nature; nor the statement arising out of frivolous pretences. Assignees of insolvent estates ought to be aware that, though their time ought not to be broken in upon with frivolous inquiries regarding every ordinary detail, it is a part of their duty to answer the reasonable inquiries of creditors upon transactions of importance and out of the common routine. In general, it were better, more prudent, and in some cases it is necessary, if the assignees would secure themselves from blame and liability, that transactions of moment should not be entered upon without such publicity as may make them known to all the creditors who are giving attention to their affairs. Thirdly, they state that Mr. Collier, acting as the attorney for Mr. Greig, was satisfied that Mr. Greig had no grounds to proceed on in the Insolvent Court. Now Mr. Greig was no creditor, but a disappointed purchaser; and it might be easy to satisfy Mr. Collier that he had no right to complain to the Insolvent Court, though the assignees had given the estate away, unless there had been a sale, at which Mr. Greig had been a bidder, and which had been unfairly conducted; or unless he could be permitted to advance upon the price and open the biddings, which Mr. Collier might think difficult. What had Mr. Collier's being satisfied to do with the just demand of these creditors to be informed whether their affairs had been so grossly misconducted in the matter in question as was stated? In like manner, Mr. Plowden being satisfied, though more to the purpose, since he was acting for a creditor, was no reason why they should refuse to satisfy these other creditors, and it would seem rather less troublesome to do so, if what they had stated to Mr. Plowden, was what they themselves thought sufficient to satisfy a creditor watchful of their conduct. I wish, however, to say that enough has come out in the course of this investigation to show that Mr. Plowden was of too unsuspicious a temper to be very difficult to satisfy, at least upon the point of fairness of intention on the part of the assignees; and being satisfied of this, to be inclined to push the investigation further, and that a person of a less suspicious temper would probably not have been so easily satisfied. Fourthly, they seem very unwarrantably to insist upon considering the whole matter as Greig's affair, although the letter they were answering was signed by creditors and representatives of creditors, in number and value entitled to a very respectful consideration, and the person they were addressing was the attorney for those creditors. They say, with great coolness, that having satisfied Mr. Greig's attorney, Mr. Collier, who is also, they say, attorney for Cockerell and Co., though not, so far as appears in this matter, employed by that firm or any other creditor, and having been apparently unable to satisfy Cockerell and Co. by their former explanation—but what that explanation may have been no where appears—they feel it would be loss of time to go over the same grounds again, as they are hopeless of saving the estate the expense of taking the matter into the Insolvent Court, and shutting the door against further inquiry or demand of information, by these persons, who form a part of the body of whom these assignees are the paid and trusted agents. They conclude by desiring the attorney to give them notice if he is instructed to move for a rule *nisi*, that they may endeavour to protect the estate from any charge of costs, in case it is not eventually granted.

Now, in the question of costs, this letter of the assignees is very material. They ought to have known that by law no costs can be given in this court against any individual, except in the single case of the opposition of a creditor to an insolvent's discharge being frivolous and vexatious; —that assignees are, therefore, bound to do all in their power to prevent the estate being exposed to costs, and to grudge no pains or trouble if, by any possibility, with due attention to the interests of the estate, it can be avoided. And let them be aware that, if such costs are incurred by their neglect of such pains and trouble, and they receive a remuneration for their pains and trouble (in the present case they receive no less than Rs. 800 per mensem each, for their services), they will be left to pay them out of their own pockets in all cases whatever, at least so far as depends upon any share I may have in administering the law of this court.

The consequence was, what the assignees seem to have expected, and I must say courted—the moving, on the part of one of the creditors who subscribed the letter addressed to them, for an order *nisi* in this court, to set aside the transaction of the sale referred to.

I put aside the question of cancelling

the sale for reasons already stated. Then what is desired by this order is, first, to restrain the assignees from completing the sales by executing conveyances. Secondly, to order Neeschunderpore to be set up to public sale at 10,000, and Autpara at Rs. 5,000. Thirdly, that if the sales must be completed, to refer to the examiner to inquire whether the factories could have been sold to any, and to what, greater advantage by public sale, and to make further order. And, fourthly, that the assignees pay the costs of this application.

As to the first question:—there are two sales, one of Neeschunderpore to Saupin, and one of Autpara to Bell. Sales in such circumstances may be invalid, either in respect to the relation the purchaser stands in to the seller, without any consideration of fraud; that is, with or without fraud; or, independently of any such relationship, upon the ground of fraud. I will first consider the sale to Saupin of Neeschunderpore with reference to this relation; and secondly, that to Bell of Autpara, or to Saupin for Bell. I will examine it upon the affidavits put in on the part of the petitioner; on the affidavits, which are next in order, put in on the part of the assignees, and on the *viva voce* evidence adduced before me, taken subsequently to these affidavits, and explanatory and corrective of them, where the depositions are by the same deponents who have made the affidavits.

The affidavit of Greig swears to two facts, viz. 1st, that Neeschunderpore and Autpara have been for a considerable length of time under the management of Saupin; and 2dly, that Greig was and is ready to give one-third as much again as the factories have been sold for. The affidavit, the first put in by the assignees, that of Hurry and Burkinyoung and others, states that these two factories, composing the Neeschunderpore division, were under the charge of Saupin; that the united Moisura and Noesara concern sometime in or about 1830 was sold to John Freeman, Francis Saupin, Francis Albert, and Alexander and Co., who were partners. Freeman had 5-16ths, Saupin 3-16ths, Albert 3-16ths, and Alexander and Co. 5-16ths, at the rent of Rs. 12,000 per annum; that Alexander and Co. were proprietors of these factories, of which Neeschunderpore and Autpara were parts; that Freeman afterwards sold his 5-16ths to J. A. Terranesu; that in September 1833 the assignees accepted from Saupin an offer of Rs. 15,000 for the two factories under his management, considering it the full value, without having received any other offer, and without exposing or proposing to expose them to public sale; that the Bank of Bengal, who were mortgagees of all the factories, did not give their consent to this sale, and the two factories in question continued, therefore, unsold, and to be carried on under the superintendence of Saupin; that, at the close of the indigo season, they repeatedly advertised them for sale, and then discontinued it on account of the expense. The affidavit then states that Mr. Hurry was taken ill, and was incapable of attending to business from the 15th August till the beginning of October; and Mr. Burkinyoung, and Mr. Alexander, the secretary, proceed to depose, that Saupin waited upon the former, and urged upon him the necessity of obtaining an immediate renewal of the izara or lease of some lands attached to one of the divisions of the factories, which he had formerly urged, and for which he had proposed making an advance, by way of loan, to the zameendar under whom it was held, of Rs. 10,000, which advance the assignees had refused to make. The affidavit, as originally drawn, does not state that at this interview any thing was said by Saupin about the advance, or of course what was said: the words, "and making an advance of 8000 or 9000 rs. for the same" are interlined, but are not certified by the commissioner's initials, or those of the deponents, to have been written previous to the oath made. This omission, however, is now supplied by the affidavits just put in, without which it would be impossible to tell whether the interlineation was sworn to or not. But this I must say, it is very careless to produce a deposition resting in so material a matter upon an unauthenticated interlineation, to which, I am persuaded, the commissioner who took it could not swear. There are several other material interlineations in this affidavit subject to the same observation. Saupin represented that Greig, the proprietor of a neighbouring factory, would inevitably obtain this lease, if the assignees did not make the advance, and would thereby ruin their factory. The deponents discussed the matter with Saupin, and expressed to him their conviction that the court would not authorize this advance, and that it would be better the division should be sold. Then Mr. Burkinyoung does that which it appears was agreeable to Saupin, if not that which he most desired Burkinyoung to do. He offers the purchase to Saupin himself, and agrees at once without more ado, to take the price he had offered the year before, and which the mortgagees had refused to accept, but which he again offered. Here, then, according to the account here given, was a sale of a factory by an assignee of an insolvent estate to the agent and manager of that factory, by private contract, without competition, without any recent advertisement of the factory being still for sale, or notice given to any person of the assignees being then ready to treat for the sale

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of it by itself; the resolution so to sell it appearing upon this affidavit to have arisen upon the instant, upon the representation urged upon him by that same agent in that same conversation, and founded in his knowledge acquired of the concern as such agent—the sale being concluded at once before he left the room. If the case rested here, I have no notion how it could be supposed that the sale to Saupin could stand.

After referring to the case "Wren v. Kirton," 8 Vesey 502, the learned judge continued: The reason of the rule which governs the case of all confidential and managing agents, as well as of agents for sale and trustees, is clearly intimated, viz. That it is the duty of the managing agent, who has peculiar means of knowing the advantages and disadvantages attending the property under his charge, to communicate all he knows that may enhance the price to the proprietor, the vendor, and to intending purchasers; whereas his interest as an offerer is in such direct, and, with ordinary men, irresistible conflict with this duty, that the law will not permit him to stand in both relations; and the rather, that the very fact of his standing in both relations renders his detection, if he violates his duty, nearly impossible. This is the rule laid down in equity above thirty years ago, in the case of managing agents buying covertly at a public sale by auction; and the rule did not take its rise then. Yet it is now proposed that this court should confirm a sale made covertly to a managing agent by private contract, by an assignee of an insolvent estate, unsanctioned by any creditor or by any of the insolvents; for Mr. N. Alexander does not say that he knew of this sale.

But the case does not stop here. The affidavit of Mr. Burkinyoung goes on to state that Mr. Saupin, on the 25th August, having come to him and offered Rs. 15,000 for the two factories, and he having signified his readiness to accept that sum, Mr. Saupin asked if it made any difference if himself and another divided the purchase; to which Burkinyoung replied, that if they got Rs. 5,000, he did not care how Saupin divided the purchase. On this Saupin said, he intended to retain the Neeschunderpore division; that Rogers would assist him with the funds; and that he intended to sell the Autpara factory to one Mr. Bell for Rs. 5000. Mr. Burkinyoung then, by Saupin's desire, addressed a letter to Mr. Rogers, informing him of the terms on which he was ready to sell; and the same day received a letter from Rogers in these terms: "I agree to purchase the Neeschunderpore indigo concern at the price you offer, Rs. 10,000," &c. &c. Burkinyoung says he then considered the sale of that factory as made to Rogers, as the agent and for the benefit of Saupin. The following morning Saupin came, and Burkinyoung confirmed the sale of the Autpara factory to Mr. Bell at Rs. 5000, and agreed to make the conveyance thereof direct to Bell instead of Saupin.

Upon this statement it appears, first, that in truth the whole concern (the two factories) were sold to Saupin, with an understanding that he was to sell one—or make over his purchase of that one—to one Bell, who does not appear to have been known to the assignees. Secondly, that though this was what was *done*, what was to *appear* was a different thing, viz. that Rogers should appear the purchaser of a factory truly to be held for Saupin, and Bell should appear directly the purchaser from the assignees of a factory truly bought by Saupin, under an agreement between him and Bell, on Bell's account, and that Saupin should not appear in the transaction.

The affidavit goes on to state that Mr. Burkinyoung and Mr. Alexander, the secretary to the assignees, considering it necessary to have the sanction of Terranesu and Albert, the co-lessees of these factories, to the said sale of them, wrote a letter to them, on the 25th August 1834, which is annexed to the affidavit. This letter, which is addressed to Mr. Terranesu, bears, that the assignees, adverting to the precarious result of the concern, and the additional outlay of Rs. 10,000, which Mr. Saupin personally has asked for, to enable him to secure an izara, but which the assignees will not disburse, have, at his suggestion, offered his division of the concern for sale. "I am directed to add, that, should suitable offers be made, the assignees will dispose of your and Mr. Albert's divisions likewise, &c. &c. I am directed therefore to request your concurrence in the sale, in case an opportunity for disposing of the concern offers." What was done, therefore, was this:—the assignees actually concluded a sale with Saupin for both factories, on the 25th of August, agreeing that Rogers' name should appear as the purchaser of the largest, and that the other should be truly bought for Bell. They do this under the impression, created in them by Saupin, that an advance was necessary, not exceeding Rs. 8,000, or 9,000 (if the interlineation in the affidavit is to be credited), and, on the same day, after the bargain is made, they write to the partners of the insolvents, without whose concurrence they knew they could not fulfil their bargain, not what they have done, but, on the contrary, what they ought to have done; viz. that they had offered them for sale to any who should offer to buy, and had determined, should suitable offers to purchase be made after the time they were writing, they would dispose of all the factories; and desired the concurrence of those they addressed in the sale in case an opportunity offered. They say not a word of Saupin in the transac-

tion, (though he was the other partner of the insolvents, and those they were addressing, and their agent and manager in the part of the concern to be sold), except that he asked for a large advance, and had suggested the offering that division for sale—not that he had offered to buy, much less that he had bought it;—and in stating the advance he asked for, they misrepresented and exaggerated the amount, if what they now affirm in the interlineation be true, as to what he said,—they stating it in their letter to the other partners to be, Rs.10,000, instead of Rs. 8,000 or Rs. 9,000. Is this consistent with the statement in the affidavit, that a bargain for sale of the whole of this division of the concern was completed with Saupin on the 25th of August? Is it consistent with the averment in the interlined sentence, that all the advance required by Saupin was Rs. 8,000 or Rs. 9,000?

To this letter the partners in the lease return an answer, on the 29th August, agreeing to sanction a sale of the divisions offered for sale by Saupin's suggestion. In this acquiescence there was necessarily an implied reservation;—if they should deem the price, or if the price should truly be, as good a price as could be got for the property, no price having as yet been named. On the 29th of August, therefore, these partners did not know of any final bargain being made for the sale of these two factories; nor could the sale be validly made before that day. There are two other letters between them that the assignees produced, but they relate to the remaining factories, not those the subject of the present petition. It is said in the affidavit, that the consent of the co-lessees to the sale of the factories in question was not given until the 7th September; but this is a mistake.

The affidavit then details interviews and correspondence with Mr. Greig, a disappointed purchaser, but not a creditor, and Mr. Plowden, acting for a creditor, the object of which is to shew that Mr. Collier (Greig's attorney) and Mr. Plowden expressed themselves quite satisfied with the explanations given by the assignees of these matters; with all of which we have nothing to do here.

But one letter from the assignees to Saupin, of 15th September, is remarkable. First, it desires him to furnish them with such explanations as will enable them to prove that the advance for securing the izara was necessary; not such as might justify the statement he had made, and prove he had not deceived them. Had they taken it for granted, upon his statement, without proof or examination, and had they nothing to shew in verification of his statement, in making which he had so direct an interest? Secondly, they state, on the 15th September, the advance proposed, was Rs. 10,000; not Rs. 8,000, or Rs. 9,000. Thirdly, they desire him, in his confidential capacity of acting partner, to give them a true and faithful account of the position of the concern, which account was to decide whether a sale made to himself and his friend was a fair sale, and at a sufficient price. It is clear these explanations are no evidence, nor worth the reading, unless they prove something against the writer. But it is also clear the assignees knew Saupin to be in a confidential capacity, and as such to have peculiar means of knowing the position of the concern, and yet considered him a person with whom the assignees of bankrupts could safely and lawfully conclude a secret sale of property, of which he had, at the time, and had had long before, the confidential management.

There is another letter, of 30th October, from the attorney of the assignees to the attorney of the complaining creditors, offering, on the part of the former, every personal information and access to every document the latter might require. It is much to be regretted that the same tone was not adopted earlier. If it had not altogether prevented the necessity of an application to this Court, which possibly it might not, it might have lessened its expense.

The affidavit of Saupin states, that, before going to Calcutta, he had agreed with Bell to let him have the Autpara factory for Rs. 5,000, if he should purchase the division for Rs. 15,000. He confirms Burkinyoung's affidavit, that the sale was made to him, and completed on the 25th August through Rogers:—that he (Saupin) intended to sell Autpara to Bell,—and that on the 26th, Burkinyoung confirmed the sale made by Saupin, and agreed to make the conveyance direct to Bell instead of Saupin. There is a good deal follows, denying any misrepresentation or deception offered by him (the deponent) to the assignees, and relating to the importance of obtaining the izara, and some documentary evidence offered to this latter purport. In my view of the case, these are matters into which I cannot go.

The affidavit of Mr. Bell states, that Mr. Hurry's interest in the partnership with the deponent ceased on the 30th Sept. 1833. Mr. Bell confirms the fact of his having agreed with Saupin for the Autpara factory for Rs. 5,000, before Saupin made his offer to Burkinyoung. The affidavit of Mr. Rogers confirms the statement that the sale was made to Saupin. But he says that Mr. Burkinyoung's letter to him said, that he had agreed to sell the Neeschunderpore factory to Saupin. The letter is not produced, but from Rogers's answer it seems certain that Saupin's name was not mentioned in the letter. This affidavit and the letters produced prove that Rs. 22,000, were offered for the two factories on the 20th September 1834, to Rogers, on the supposition that he was the purchaser.

He states that he thought this above their value;—but he also states that Saupin did not wish to sell; so that, at least, he had not got a bad bargain.

I come now to the *vivâ voce* evidence before me; and this I am bound to take as the correct account of the transaction where it may differ from the accounts given in the affidavits of the same parties. The result of this evidence is as I shall now state.

Saupin is stated by Mr. Alexander to have been the manager of Neeschunderpore and Autpara, being himself one of the co-lessees, and that he was so on 25th August 1834. Alexander considers the transaction of the 25th August, an authority to Saupin to sell to Rogers and Bell; Saupin declared they were to be the purchasers. Alexander repeats several times it was an authority to Saupin to sell. He says, "The manner in which the sale took place was this;—Saupin had offered 15,000 for Neeschunderpore, in September 1833, which the assignees accepted at the time. I wrote letter A. I was so directed by the assignee, Mr. Burkinyoung, Mr. Hurry being ill. I wrote B. in August, about the 27th. There were two transactions took place on the 25th August. First, on Mr. Burkinyoung and I assuring Saupin that we were certain the court would not authorize so large an advance. He then renewed his former offer which had been accepted before. Previous to his leaving the office, he asked if it made any difference if two parties became purchasers instead of one, paying Rs. 15,000 together. Mr. Burkinyoung said, it was of no moment. Saupin then declared the purchasers were Mr. Rogers and Mr. Bell. I considered the sale then as made. B. was written partly by directions of the assignees, partly not. I cannot say whether it was read by the assignees, but if not the substance was communicated to them; for I never wrote any thing regarding sales without communicating it to them. I took their orders generally. Letters might be written, but the orders were theirs. When Saupin declared Rogers and Bell were the purchasers, and Mr. Burkinyoung said 'very well,' I considered it a sale. I considered it an authority to Saupin to sell to these parties. Letter C. is dated 1st September. It was not written by direction of the assignees—that is, not the part which has reference to the present communication with Mr. Storm. It was written by the authority of Mr. Burkinyoung. The communication referred to was made on the 25th of August, after Saupin had received authority to sell to Bell and Rogers. When I found there was a person who would give Rs. 500 more, I referred him to Saupin, hoping he had not closed with Bell. This was written by order of Burkinyoung.—'Dear Sir,—The assignees desire me to say they were ignorant you were in the market.' Storm called the evening of the day, after the directions to sell. I now know Mr. Rogers bought for Saupin. I have heard so from Mr. Rogers." Indeed, Alexander does not seem ever to have supposed Saupin was dealing for himself until he was told so afterwards.

Upon this evidence Saupin was the agent employed to sell. He could not buy for himself. This is an established rule of equity on considerations of public policy, independent of any imputation of fraud. The assignees could not employ him as an agent to sell, and at the same time have an understanding with him that he might buy, through a trustee, for himself; for they, acting as trustees for others, could not dispense with the established rule of equity. Nor could Saupin, representing himself as communicating the offers of others, and as acting in the character of agent merely to sell to others, buy for himself. Rogers swears he bought as agent for Saupin, while Saupin was representing himself, according to Mr. Alexander's evidence, as the agent to sell for the assignees to Rogers as a principal. Burkinyoung says, Saupin said he would get Rs. 15,000 for the assignees—Rogers would pay Rs. 10,000—Bell, Rs. 5000. He says he was aware Saupin was buying for himself, through Rogers as his agent. Yet he goes on to deal with him as agent to sell for the assignees to Rogers,—to represent him as such to intending purchasers. On the 25th August, at five o'clock, P. M. Alexander tells W. Storm Autpara was not sold, but was open to an offer from him. On the 26th August, Burkinyoung authorizes a letter describing Saupin as agent to sell. He had previously authorized the secretary's referring purchasers to him as such agent. Burkinyoung actually concludes, according to his own story, with Saupin for the sale of one part to Saupin, at Rs. 10,000, provided Saupin can sell the other for Rs. 5,000, and this provisional sale was not communicated to the secretary of the assignees; and he instructs Saupin at the same time, as agent, to sell this other part at Rs.5,000, Saupin's own purchase being dependent on getting Rs. 5,000, and a purchaser (W. Storm) being then in the market at Rs. 5,500; and some time passed, and the agreement with Saupin was not considered complete; and yet there was no acceptance of the Rs. 5,500, or any further communication with Storm, or any setting up the factories to auction. Storm asked and obtained leave to amend his offer, while Burkinyoung, as is now affirmed, had already sold to Saupin the agent, Storm, the intending purchaser, being permitted to consider Saupin as acting for the assignees in the sale, and the assignee knowing Saupin had been in the market for the purchase. Saupin says, he thought Greig capable of giving a greater

price than himself, and believed he was inclined to purchase; he believed Greig would have given a greater price, to get him (Saupin) out of it; that is, it was worth Greig's while to give a higher price than any other person, in order to get that factory into his own hands. Saupin says, he knew Greig was disposed to purchase a renewal of the izara. There was no difficulty, therefore, in finding a purchaser who would purchase a renewal of the izara also. Not a word of all this appears to have been communicated to the assignees; but Saupin presses upon them the necessity of advancing the money to renew the izara, or else of selling without delay, while he knew of a purchaser who would give more than he would, and to whom settling for the izara would have been no obstacle. Saupin now states that the commission he received from Burkinyoung, at the first interview, on the 25th of August, was to endeavour to obtain the price that had been offered the preceding year by Mr. Rogers; —that he then went to Rogers, who sent him back to the assignees, to tell them, if they would make him an offer, he would accept it at Rs. 10,000;—he also states that he had entered into an agreement with Bell, five or six months before, that they should take the factories together, Bell at Rs. 5,000 for Autpara, and Saupin at Rs. 10,000 for Neeschunderpore. Saupin knew Greig had made an offer the year before. His account of the interview between himself and the assignees differs from those given by Alexander and Burkinyoung. He did not make a fair representation of the terms for the renewal of the izara. The izara was to cost Rs. 8,000, and Rs. 800, as a present to the circar. This was to be advanced at five per cent. interest on Rs. 8,000, with a deduction of Rs. 150 per annum of the rent; that is, for an advance of Rs. 8,800 they were to get Rs. 550 per annum, or 6¼ per cent. and a renewal of the lease. He never mentioned the reduction of rent, so that in fact he represented that they were to get five per cent. on Rs. 8,000 out of Rs. 8,800 which they were to advance, whereas they were to get 6¼ per cent. on the whole Rs. 8,800. This is according to the statement now made by Saupin, and the interlined affidavit of Mr. Burkinyoung, of the advance required having been stated, on the 25th of August, at Rs. 8,800; yet we have seen that, on the same 25th August, the assignee represents the advance demanded to be Rs. 10,000; and upon his own *vivâ voce* examination, Mr. Burkinyoung distinctly swears that the advance desired by Saupin, on the 25th of August, as well as in January previous, was Rs. 10,000. How this is to be reconciled with the interlineation in the affidavit of the 8th November, the same day on which the deposition *vivâ voce* was made, I do not know; but the subsequent *vivâ voce* deposition is that to which I must give credit, more especially confirmed as it is by the written representations made at the time.

It thus appears, First, that Saupin was the confidential managing agent of the insolvents and their partners in the conduct of the concern which it was proposed to sell. Secondly, that he was consulted as to the sale. Thirdly, that he was employed to effect a sale, by private contract, at a price which was fixed by the then sole acting assignee, upon discussion with Saupin the agent himself, and with the secretary of the assignees, who was one of the insolvents, no other person being present. Fourthly, that Saupin returned with an offer of the price fixed for the whole concern—for two-thirds in the name of Rogers, who, in truth, bought in trust for Saupin the agent—and for the remaining one-third in the name of Bell, with whom Saupin had before entered into an agreement, still subsisting, that they should purchase the whole between them at these prices. Fifthly, that thereupon, without soliciting, or giving time for, competition, Saupin, the agent, received authority to conclude these sales, which he did, and which the assignee immediately confirmed. Sixthly, that a sum of one-tenth more might have been obtained for Autpara, and one-third more for both factories together, if the sale had not been thus rapidly and privately concluded.

It does not seem to me necessary to go further into the case. It does not seem to me, upon a careful consideration, that it is possible these sales should stand. I have not been able to figure to myself a ground in a court of equity on which they can be supported.

The learned Judge here cited several cases, *viz.*—"Exparte James," 8 Ves. 345; 6 Ves. 622; 10 Ves. 393; and "Whichcote *v.* Lawrence," 3 Ves. 750—to show the rule, and the grounds of it, which excludes trustees of every description, and persons confidentially employed or consulted, from becoming purchasers of property under their management; which rule, he observed, extended most emphatically to assignees of bankrupts' estates, and to agents employed by them, and to every person confidentially consulted by them regarding the sale of the bankrupt's property. He concluded as follows:—

"There are other matters in the case, which, if they stood alone, would be worthy of remark. But I do not enter into them, because I wish it to rest on the plain and broad principle I have stated; otherwise I should observe upon the long intermission of advertisements for sale, and the sudden conclusion of a private bargain, without renewing them; the non-acceptance of the offer for the purchase of the whole of these factories, which the

Bank had signified its readiness to accede to—an offer which ought to have been accepted, if, on trial by public sale, it was found to be, as it probably was, the most that could be obtained.

There is one thing, however, which I thing it right to observe: There is no clause in the Act prescribing a sale by auction; but great caution is necessary in the adopting any other mode of sale, if assignees who do so would escape liability and question. There is nothing in the statutes in bankruptcy in England to prevent sales by private contract. But it requires in most cases the consent of the creditors to render it unobjectionable. Neither is there any thing in the Insolvent Act for England which requires any other than the real estate to be sold by public auction. But it is laid down, in practice, as generally adviseable to adopt that mode in all descriptions of property; and it is said not to be generally departed from, except with the advice of an auctioneer.

As to the costs of this proceeding, I have no power to order them to be paid by any party, but I have a power to protect the estate, and I think it my duty to order that they shall not be paid out of the estate of the insolvents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRESS.—THE CHARTER.

On the 5th January, a general meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta was convened by the sheriff, in the Town Hall, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Governor General *in Council*, or the Legislative Council of India, to repeal the Press Regulation passed in 1824, and to remove the restraints upon public meetings, and also of petitioning the British Parliament upon the subject of the late act passed for renewing the Company's Charter. The Meeting was unusually large. The *Calcutta Courier* states: "There were a considerable number of natives present; but, excepting Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore and a few more, they seemed to be all very young men and youths under age: considering the popular objects of the meeting, we were a good deal surprised at the absence of nearly all the rich and influential portion of the native community." The chair was filled by the sheriff.

Mr. Turton proposed the following resolution:

"That, whilst this meeting acknowledges with gratitude the practical liberty which the press of Calcutta has enjoyed under the administration of the present Governor General, yet it is highly expedient that laws so repugnant to those of England as the regulations passed against the press by the Bengal Government in the year 1823, which may be so readily applied to evil purposes in the hands of an arbitrary Governor General, and under which so many individuals have already suffered, should be repealed."

Mr. Turton traced back the origin of the Indian press laws, reminded the meeting that there were *two* regulations—that registered in the Supreme Court of Calcutta, on the 4th of April 1823—and a second, passed in Council the next day, for general application to all persons subject to the Mofussil Courts. After alluding to the cases of Mr. Buckingham, Mr. Arnot, and Mr. Fair, he observed that the Company had paid a compensation to the second; and now the British Parliament was about to order a large indemnity to Mr. Buckingham, who had been ruined for a copy of foolish verses. The last exercise of the restrictive power given by the regulation of 1823, was in 1828, under the vice-presidentship of Lord Combermere, when both Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Adam were sufferers by its application, and the *Bengal Chronicle* was licensed with a special interdict to the employment of one of those gentlemen as its editor. Since that time they had enjoyed every practicable liberty of the press under Lord William Bentinck (applause.) As to the regulation restricting publications and the circulation of books in any language, without licence, among the natives of Hindostan, so unheard-of a regulation ought no longer to disgrace the legislature of India. In asking for the repeal of both these regulations, he would not point out what the government ought to do; he would not say that no restriction of any kind was necessary; but he would ask that whatever might be the law, it should not extend either to previous censorship or to the licensing system. Some persons drew a distinction between Europeans and the natives of India. This he entirely disapproved of; he would make common cause with the natives; he knew of no principle that should make them dangerous, which would not make Englishmen dangerous. If the government be a liberal and enlightened one, and the power were given freely to represent their grievances, they would all support the British supremacy ("*hear*," from Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore); and as to any publication being likely to bring the government into contempt, he knew of none half so well calculated to do so as the words of the restrictions imposed. The restrictions upon the press had ruined *many* persons, and what good had they effected? Since the press had been practically free, what injury had resulted therefrom? The British government was more honoured by the natives now than ever it was under those who had introduced these restrictions.

Mr. Evelyn Gordon seconded *the resolution*. He declared himself always an uncompromising advocate of a free press—

and chiefly for its most important benefit, the diffusion of knowledge. As a civil servant of the Company, he claimed for himself and the members of that service an unrestricted right of thought and speech. It had been said that it was "the duty of servants to be humble." If that meant a modest and respectful demeanour, he subscribed to the doctrine; if servile obedience, he protested against it. He insisted that the natives of this country were as capable of receiving instruction as Europeans. In their aptitude and love of knowledge, the youth of this country can fairly compete with the youth of any part of the world. Even were this a despotism, it would be the duty and interest of the rulers to promote the instruction of the people governed.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The following resolution was then moved by Mr. Dickens, seconded by Baboo Rusiclole Mullick, and agreed to:

"That the new act for the government of India is essentially defective in its provisions for attaining one of its professional objects, *viz.* the better government of his majesty's Indian territories; while, by the arrangement effected with the East-India Company, a burthen of insupportable magnitude is laid upon the people of India for the sole benefit of the proprietors of East-India stock; and that, therefore, it is expedient to petition the Parliament of the United Kingdom to obtain an amendment and revision of the act."

Addresses and petitions to the Governor General and the two houses of Parliament were then read and agreed to.

The petition to the Governor General in Council, for a repeal of the press law, sets forth various regulations which have been issued respecting the press, and adds:

"Your petitioners humbly conceive that these laws, made to restrain the free expression of the thoughts of men, are unnecessary to the support of power in any country which is subject to the crown of England, and ruled in any degree by the maxims which ought to guide the conduct of Englishmen; that they are contrary to sound policy and to true wisdom; that they are not calculated to preserve the power of that government, which has condescended to make use of them, but to impair it; that they are, in brief, not merely useless, but mischievous, and are degrading alike to those who impose and those who have to obey them.

"It has never, to the knowledge of your petitioners, been pretended even, that any danger to the existence of the English power and natural supremacy could arise from the use of the English language in periodical publications, unless the preamble of the registered regulation of the 4th April, 1823, be taken to have such meaning. That your petitioners, on the contrary, allege, that the number of natives of India conversant with the language of England is still deplorably small; that such knowledge has scarcely began to exist beyond the limits of Calcutta; that periodical literature is one of the readiest means of increasing the knowledge of the English language among those who already possess some, and of inspiring a more extensive taste and desire for its acquisition among the great body of natives; while, in the present state of native education and knowledge in this presidency, it is obvious, that it never can for a very long period of time become generally enough understood to afford even a pretence for apprehending danger to the supremacy of England from its use in the periodical publications of India, even if danger can with reason be apprehended from such a source.

"With whatever greater shew of reason, danger to the supremacy of England may be considered likely to arise from publications, periodical or otherwise, in the vernacular languages of this presidency, your petitioners cannot admit that such dangers justify a prohibition of all printing or publishing in such languages without licence.

"One of the dangers prominently brought forward by some of the ablest advocates of such restrictions, *viz.* the danger to be apprehended by the dissemination of libels and false intelligence among the native soldiery, is likely to be diminished instead of increased by the liberty of unlicenced printing, inasmuch as the nature of the act implies that it must be done clandestinely; that it could be done as effectually if not more so by written than by printed libels or falsehoods; that its chief danger lies in the ignorance and consequent credulity of the parties addressed; that such dangers would decrease with the increase of knowledge among the native community whose better knowledge would tend to correct false impressions, and to diminish credulity; that, finally, the danger, if it exist, can never by any contrivance, be fully guarded against; that the prohibition of printing without previous licence in no degree guards against it, for it is chimerical to suppose that in cases where a strong motive exists, unlicensed and secret presses could not be procured, or that seditious and mischievous falsehood could not be clandestinely printed even at a licensed press, so as to elude detection."

The petition states that the existing rules and regulations in restraint of periodical publication within Calcutta, and of all printing and publication whatsoever in the native languages, out of Calcutta and within the limits of the presidencies of Bengal and Agra, are useless, pernicious, and ought to be abolished; and prays the repeal of the regulation of 14th March, 1823, the regulation III, passed 5th April, 1823, respecting the press, and on the 9th April 1807, regarding public meetings.

The Governor-general received the deputation appointed to present the petition on the 27th of Jan., and expressed himself favourable to its objects.

The petition to Parliament, relating to the Charter, contains an elaborate review of the terms of the arrangement with the Company, and of the enactments of the late charter act, which is stigmatized as conferring benefit upon the East-India Company at the expense of the inhabitants of India of every class, no secure provision being made for their better government.

The petition is extremely long, but we will endeavour to find room for an abridgment of it next month.

CASHMEER.

Under the auspicious rule of Mohun Sing, peace and plenty have again visited the happy valley. The emigrants have all returned, and others from the surrounding countries have flocked in to fill up the vacuum occasioned by the famine of last year. A charitable society which the compassionate Nazim had formed has given five thousand blankets to the most indigent of the inhabitants, and rations of flour are likewise distributed daily among them. To effect the improvement of the agricultural classes, the good old custom of advance, called "tukawee" by Indian political economists, has been resorted to. Under all this judicious management, the regeneration of Cashmeer cannot be far distant.—*Mofussil Ukbar.*

JURISDICTION.

The Frenchman Datas was tried on the 11th December, on a charge of manslaughter, committed on board the French ship *Pompée*, (see p. 10.) The wound inflicted by Datas upon his brother seaman, which caused the death of the latter, is supposed to have been given by accident, and the jury consequently found a verdict of *not guilty*. When called upon to plead, the prisoner put in a protest against the jurisdiction of our courts, alleging that, as he was a Frenchman, and the act was committed upon a Frenchman in a French ship, such act was cognizable only by the French courts. Sir John Grant, however, thought the jurisdiction clear. M. Richy, Judge of Chandernagore, was present.

THE BHEELS.

Letters from Nagpore, dated 29th December, inform us, that the Bheels near the Adjuntal Ghaut are on the alert, and collecting strength to begin the year with freebooting *éclat*. A detachment had marched against them, and it was expected there would be a brush. The detachment consisted of four companies of the 3d Reg. Nizam's infantry, one squadron of the Nizam's 5th lancers, and a brigade of 6-pounders, under the command of Capt. J. Young of the 5th cavalry.—*Englishman, Jan.* 10.

THE "FRIEND OF INDIA."

A new weekly paper, entitled *The Friend of India*, is puplished at the Serampore press every Thursday morning, under the joint editorship of the Reverend Messrs. Marshman, Mack and Leechman, in supersession of *The Philanthropist*. The editors, in a leading article under their joint signatures, declare their purpose to be "the diffusion of correct information and just views" respecting the interests of India, and that they will have little to do "with state politics and the general news of the day."

THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE.

The days of Persian, as the language of public business and of our courts, are numbered; and the advocates for the use of it, as a medium of communication, and of administering justice to a people wholly ignorant of it, may already prepare their requiem over the fall of this venerable absurdity. We refer to a circular which is ere now, we have reason to believe, making its course among the civilians in the Dooab, and which we confidently anticipate will receive numerous signatures of the service throughout the country. All the members of the service, who concur in the conclusions of the circular, will of course sign it whenever they have the opportunity. Fortified by such an appeal for the abolition of Persian, from those most competent to form a judgment of the pernicious effects which the use of that language has caused, the Government will surely no longer hesitate to adopt a measure to which, we believe, the majority of our council are favourable. The circular does not propose the immediate substitution of English for Persian, but merely calls for the use of the popular language of India, the Hindusthani, instead of that of a foreign tongue. Let the service numerously sign, and the triumph of common sense over prejudice and error will, as respects the objects of it, be secured.—*Hurk. Dec.* 19.

MAHOMEDAN ENDOWMENTS.

The *Hurkaru* has published a report of three cases lately adjudged in the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, the progress of which has been watched with great interest by the native community.

On the 9th Bysack, 1213, more than twenty-eight years ago, Hajee Mohammud Mooshein, a Sheah Musulman, zumeendar of Kirtmut Syedpore, in Jessore, exe-

cuted a deed of endowment, whereby for the service of God he assigned that estate and other property for various objects of religion and benevolence. The endower died on the 16th Agrahun, 1219. The next year, Shakur Allee set up an instrument, purporting to be a will, bearing the seal of, and executed by, the Hajee, nine days before his death, whereby he virtually set aside the previous endowments, and constituted Shakur Allee his representative and successor. Shakur Allee, on this, procured his own name to be recorded as zumeendar. This will was clearly proved before the magistrate of Hooghly to be a forgery. The property was immediately litigated, and has continued in the various courts from that time to the present. The three causes came on finally for hearing on the 29th of November last, before Mr. C. W. Smith, one of the judges of the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, who concurred with the decision passed by Messrs. Barwell and Robertson. By the result of this decision, nearly ten lacs of rupees will be available for public purposes. The application will rest with Government, who, it is hoped, will apply these large funds to the promotion of native education.—*Sum. Durpun, Dec.* 27.

NATIVE MILITARY PENSIONERS.

The late Government Order, directing that the native military pensioners of the state are to be subjected to the examination of committees, at the direction of the pension paymasters, is a most ill-judged and most impolitic ukase, and shews at once the danger of autocrat delegated authority. The native soldiers of the Bengal army are now about to be taught that their invalid pension, hitherto considered as a certain provision, is a mere temporary advantage, subject to be withdrawn should a committee consider that their state of bodily health admits of further service. We warn the government not to tamper with the pension regulations of the Bengal army, as this is the chief bond which secures the allegiance and attachment of the native soldier. Lord William Bentinck may, without dread of consequences, curtail the allowance of the European officer; Charles Grant may, assisted by Tucker, with equal philosophy, compel them to receive as a boon their 2*s.* 6*d.* at 1*s.* 11½*d.*; but if the pittance of the native invalid pensioner is touched, or an order having *retrospective* effect to remand to their corps those whom former governments have publicly registered as pensioners, the *opinion*, which lead the military castes of British India to enrol their sons in the Company's army, will soon cease to exist. The Invalid rules originally admitted of two distinct classes,—those who were *fit*, and those who were *unfit* for garrison. The latter only were out-pensioners; the former were embodied into invalid battalions. There was a third class of jageerdars, composed of commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

The rules of 1788 directed that committees of *medical* officers should examine the men proposed to be invalided; and subsequently, in 1802, general special committees were assembled at Allahabad and Monghyr, composed of field and medical officers, to re-examine the men past by station committees. As there were two distinct classes of invalids, only superannuated and disabled men were pensioned; all the others were sent to join the invalid battalion at Chunar. This system continued in force until March 1827, when the organization of local committees underwent a great change: instead of only medical officers, the president and two members of all station committees for the final examination of invalids, were directed to be composed of a field officer and two captains; the other two members were to be medical officers. When this order was promulgated to the army, Lord Combermere called on those committees to remove from the effective strength of regiments all those men who in any manner were incapacitated from the active duties of a military life, thereby proving that, in the opinion of one of the best cavalry generals in the royal army, medical committees had not sufficiently attended to this. Now, as an infantry soldier of Bengal in heavy marching order carries exactly, including his cloth jacket and overalls, forty-seven avoirdupois pounds, and is required to march occasionally when the thermometer is 110 in the shade, we consider the Combermere rule expedient, and imperatively called for; and, as such, obtrude it on the notice of our button-hole military martinets, who burthen with knapsacks the native infantry of India. The great boon benefaction military order of 1830, by abolishing invalid battalions, deprived the native soldier of full invalid pay, except in special cases; and "the good old rule" of 1788 has again been enforced, of composing invalid committees, wholly of medical officers, while the ukase, dated Ootacamund, subjects the Bengal native pensioners to invidious, impolitic, and most cruel re-examination, at the discretion of pension paymasters, a rule which the Ootacamund military amalgamators have adopted from that in force at Bombay.—*Meerut, Obs. Dec.* 11.

MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

At a meeting of the Committee of Management held on the 17th Dec., Mr. Surgeon F. Corbyn in the chair, the following resolutions were passed unanimously, *viz.*

"That the *fund* has been established from the 1st of January, 1833.

"That with reference to the paragraphs of a military letter, No. 19, dated 11th July, 1834, from the Hon. the Court of Directors, to the Right Hon. the Governor general of India, the terms therein sanctioned by the Court of the institution of the fund are thankfully accepted by the committee on the part of the subscribers at large.

"That measures be adopted to give immediate effect to the fund.

"That three annuities be offered to the three senior subscribers, commencing from the 1st May 1835, provided that they conform in all respects to the regulations of the fund."

We acknowledge our surprise both at the tenor of these *resolutions*, and at the manner in which they have been passed. We are too imperfectly informed to hazard the imputation of blame on the committee; but we deem it our duty in this public manner to seek for information which shall justify the proceedings of the committee in the estimation of the general body of subscribers to the fund. First, then, we find that the committee have accepted the terms offered by the Court of Directors, although those terms are materially different from what were proposed, sought, and expected by the subscribers; and the acceptance is unaccompanied by any explanation of the reasons which have led the committee to submit to so many important deviations from the original scheme, and to anticipate that the desired advantages to the medical service, will be realized in a degree and with a certainty sufficient to compensate for the sacrifice made to obtain them. Is the total absence of explanation likely to secure the confidence of subscribers in the committee? Secondly: we find that the terms of the Court are *accepted by the committee* "on the part of the subscribers at large." Have the subscribers at large given the committee authority to act on their behalf to this extent? They will probably think that so important a question can be determined only by themselves; and the assumption of such an authority will have the effect rather of making enemies than friends to the fund. Thirdly: these important resolutions in words at least establishing the fund, accepting the terms of the Court, calling upon subscribers for arrears of subscriptions, offering annuities, and fixing the secretary's salary, are passed at a meeting of which no public intimation was given, and the consequence is, that there are subscribers to the fund now in Calcutta who knew of the resolutions only by seeing them in the newspaper. Why this hole-and-corner proceeding?

Let us suppose that the three senior subscribers, to whom three *annuities are offered*, shall accept them, and shall in consequence resign the Company's service; and let us suppose further, that a majority of the remaining subscribers, disgusted at these proceedings of the Calcutta committee, shall decline all further connection with a fund so materially altered in its constitution; what security will the committee give to the said seniors that their annuities will be regularly paid?—*Hurkaru.*

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—RATES OF COMMISSION.

The Chamber of Commerce has circulated the following revised "Table of Rates of Commission and Mercantile Agency."

	Per Cent.
1. On sale or purchase of ships, factories, houses, lands, and all property of the like description	2½
2. On the sale, purchase, or shipment of:— Bullion, gold dust, coin (formerly ½ per cent.), jewellery, pearls, and precious stones	1
Indigo, silk, opium, cochineal, coral, and copper	2½
All other goods and articles of merchandize	5
3. On goods and treasure consigned, and all other property of any description referred to agency for sale, which shall be afterwards withdrawn, or sent to auction; and on goods consigned for conditional delivery to others, and so delivered; on invoice amount at the exchange of 2*s.* per rupee	half com.
4. On granting or procuring loans of money for commercial purposes, when the aggregate commission does not exceed five per cent.	2½
5. On ordering goods, or superintending the fulfilment of contracts, where no other commission except that of account is derived	2½
6. On guaranteeing bills, bonds, or other engagements, and on becoming security for administration of estates, for contracts, agreements, &c., and to government for the disbursements of public money, where the funds of the individuals are insufficient to cover the risk	2½
7. On del credere, or guaranteeing the due realisation of sales	2½
8. On executorship, or administration to estates of deceased persons	5
9. On the management of estates for executors or administrators	2½
10. On chartering ships, or engaging tonnage	2½
11. On advertising as agents of owners or commanders of ships for passengers; on amount of passage-money, whether the same shall pass through the agents' hands or not	2½
12. On procuring freight, or advertising as agent of owners or commanders; commission to be calculated on gross amount of entire freight	5
13. On effecting insurance, or writing orders for the same, whether on lives or property	½
14. On settling insurance losses and averages, and on procuring returns of premium	2
15. On purchasing, selling, or negociating bills of exchange	1
16. On debts (formerly, when a process of law or arbitration is incurred in claiming them) or other claims, and on recovering dividends from insolvent estates	2½
On debts recovered by process at law or by arbitration	5 / 1
17. On returned bills of exchange	2½
18. On collecting house-rent	2½
19. On ships' disbursements	1
20. On negociating loans on respondentia	1
21. On granting letters of credit	1
22. On sale or purchase of Government Securities and Bank shares, and on every exchange or transfer, not by purchase, from one class to another	½
23. On delivering up Government Securities and Bank shares, or depositing them in the Treasury	½
24. On all advances not punctually liquidated, a second commission may be charged, as on a new advance, provided it do not recur within the same year.	
25. At the option of the agent, on the amount debited or credited within the year less the balance brought forward, and excepting interest and all items on which a commission of five per cent. has been charged	1

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The *Calcutta Courier*, adverting to this revised table, observes, that "from its date, 6th December, it would seem to have some connexion with a late trial in the Supreme Court, where a charge of commission for merely advertising an indigo factory for sale (the sale being effected by the owner some months afterwards) was disallowed; and we observe accordingly, that, in the revised table, the third item has been so modified as to authorize the charge of half commission in such a case. Comparing the table with that which has been in operation since the first of January 1827, we look in vain for modifications favourable to the constituent. His interest appears not to have been thought of; for, if it had been so, we could not suppose it would have been thus sacrificed to a grasping avidity to gather in commissions of the largest possible amount from every possible source. What man of any feeling or liberality would expect to find the merchants of Calcutta combining to screw a new rate of commission out of the dividends from insolvent estates? see No. 16 'on recovering Dividends from Insolvent Estates 2½ per cent.!' which charge is in addition to the right reserved of charging one per cent. in account upon the same, and also one per cent. more if the amount be remitted to the constituent in a bill of exchange, or 2½ or five per cent. if in goods. One would have imagined that, in this particular branch of an agent's duty, arising out of misfortunes which perhaps have lifted that agent to his present prosperity—a duty moreover very simple, and seldom very troublesome in its nature—there would be a generous disposition to make the most of these miserable dividends, and to spare the parties concerned as much as possible from the infliction of agency charges, instead of adding two and a-half per cent. to what the old rates allowed."

SELF-IMMOLATION.

A few days ago a man went to the shrine of Kaly at Kalighat, and having for some time continued absorbed in contemplation before the image, suddenly took out a sharp knife from under his clothes, and cut his throat so deeply that he instantly fell dead before the image of the bloody goddess, a self-immolated sacrifice!—*Reformer*.

THE TEA-PLANT IN ASSAM.

A very interesting discovery of the tea-plant in Assam has been officially reported to government, and specimens of the leaves have been reported upon by Dr. Wallich, who pronounces the flavour of an infusion made with them to resemble that of bohea, and the plant itself to be the genuine tea-tree of China. It is known that all the varieties of teas in that country are produced from one plant, the quality of the tea depending upon the age of the plant and leaves, and upon the art of the dealer in preparing the leaves. This valuable plant has been lately discovered by Lieut. Charlton in the province of Suddeya, the north-eastern boundary of our territory in Assam, on the western face of the range of hills that bounds the Chinese province of Yunan, which is the district most celebrated for the cultivation of the tea-plant. A description of these regions was given some time ago in the journals of Captains Neufville and Wilcox, published in the *Gleanings of Science*. These gentlemen, however, being engaged almost wholly in geographical inquiries, did not fall upon the happy discovery, when they proceeded from Suddeya across the hills dividing the sources of the Burhampootur and Irawaddy. The report now made to government states that the plant is cultivated by a class of people in the hilly tracts almost in the neighbourhood of the snows, and the leaves are prepared in a rude fashion as a beverage, but similar to the practice in Europe.—*Cal. Cour. Dec.* 17.

It has now been proved beyond the possibility of doubt, that the tea-shrub grows wild as an indigenous plant, not many hundred miles from Calcutta, within the Company's dominions on our north-eastern frontier in Upper Assam, from Suddya and Beesa, through an extent of territories of one month's march to the Chinese province of Yunnan, where the same shrub is extensively cultivated for its leaf. The committee appointed by the government for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the tea-plant of China could be successfully introduced in Hindostan for cultivation as a commercial object, had long been prepared in some degree for this important discovery; for, so far back as 1826, the late Mr. David Scott sent specimens of leaves from Munipore, belonging to a plant which he described as being the tea-plant. At length the fruit of the Assam plant has been received from Lieut. Charlton, and all doubt as to its identity with the real tea of China has been completely removed.

It is now well understood that all varieties and shades of tea in commerce are derived from one single species; and as the leaves and fruits of the Assam shrub resemble that species in all the exterior characters, it is highly probable that it is that very species. A committee is in active operation to ascertain whether or not the Chinese plant admits of being cultivated in this country for commercial purposes. Small experimental nurseries are preparing on the upper mountains between the heads of the Ganges and Jumna, and Mr. Gordon is actively engaged in China (see p. 26) to obtain not only seeds and plants of the best sorts of teas in cultivation there, but also native Chinese cultivators to send round to this country. The interesting fact lately brought to light in upper Assam, gives a new turn to the scheme, amounting almost to certainty of success; and although the Chinese province of Yunnan is not far from that part of the Company's dominions, still in the first instance the cultivators, who may soon be expected in Bengal from China, will be of very essential assistance in the outset.—*Hurk. Dec.* 16.

RAJISSORE DUTT.

A correspondent of the *Penang Gazette* strongly protests against the justice and propriety of permitting a convict, Rajkissore Dutt, not unknown to fame in Bengal, to enact the gentleman in his carriage, and the merchant in his dealings, without let or hindrance. It is is asserted that he writes to his friends in Calcutta, congratulating himself on the comfort and liberty he enjoys. The subject attracted the attention of Sir C. Grey when chief justice, and of the Penang authorities, which led to the production of a certificate of ill health, declaring that he could not endure confinement. Would a certificate of ill-health gain unrestricted liberty for a *poor* convict? Transportation to Penang is a farce, if there is no system of penal discipline to which the convict, whether rich or poor, must be subjected.—*Hurk. Dec.* 1.

STEAM-NAVIGATION.

There was a meeting of the Calcutta Steam-Navigation Committee on the 10th inst., to take into consideration a requisition from Captain Adam Young, of the *Fergusson*, that the remaining amount of the original sum subscribed as a bonus to the first steam-vessel performing a voyage from England in seventy-five days, might not be diverted from the purpose to which it was originally voted, it being his intention to return to England to try the experiment; or at least, that the funds should be retained until the result of such experiment were ascertained. The committee, after some discussion, determined to retain the funds until the first day of July 1836, unless in the meantime a steam-vessel should perform a voyage round the Cape from England to Calcutta in seventy-five days, in which case it was resolved to make over the whole of the funds to the owners of such vessel; which resolution was communicated to Capt. Young.

The state of the old fund is as follows:

The committee remitted to the house of Messrs. Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co., London, £8,257; Messrs. R. M. and Co. advanced Mr. Waghorn £417. Since the failure of that firm, these advances have been admitted as a debit against their account. On the 30th June 1833, Messrs. Rickards and Co. exhibited a balance of £2,960 in favour of the committee. They have made two remittances of £921.—*Cal. Cour. Dec.* 17.

NAVIGATION OF THE INDUS.

The following proclamation, dated 23d Dec., has been issued by Government:

"The negociations with the native powers concerned relative to the Indus having been brought to satisfactory issue, it is hereby notified that the navigation of that river has been re-opened. Under the arrangements which have been concluded, the interference of the British Government with the navigation will be confined to that portion of the Indus which is below its junction with the Sutledge, and to the Sutledge from such junction to the Hills.

"Merchant boats following the above line of navigation, whatever be their size or the nature of their cargo, will be liable to a toll of 570 rupees between the Indian ocean and the Himalaya mountains. On boats proceeding up the stream, 240 rupees of the above-mentioned sum will be leviable at the mouth of the Indus where the British agent is stationed, and the remainder at the grand junction of the rivers at Mithenket; and on boats proceeding down the stream 330 rupees will be leviable at Hurreekee, where the Sutledge unites with the Beya, and the remainder at the mouth of the Indus where the British agent is stationed.

"Boats will not be liable to any charges besides the above on the line of navigation above mentioned; but goods passing by land, or on the Indus above the junction, or on the rivers of the Punjab, except the Sutledge, will be subject to the usual local duties payable to the native states through whose territories they may happen to be passing."

DANISH SETTLEMENTS.

Mr. Rehling, an old Danish resident in India, has been appointed governor of Serampore, and Mr. Boeck is appointed second in council, and judge of that place. Mr. Hanson is appointed the first member of council and chief judge of Tranquebar. The governor of Tranquebar is generally liked, but the trade of the settlement is said to be in a very depressed condition. Houses and landed property are rapidly falling in value, and the population is also decreasing. Tranquebar, as well as Serampore, has dwindled into insignificance, and is an annual loss to Denmark. If the English government will not give a good price for these settlements, it may be worth the while of the Danish government to consider whether it would not be advantageous to put them up to public auction, and sell them to the United States, or

Russia, or to the highest bidder. If the president of the States would not offer high enough, or would not make any offer at all, the autocrat of the Russias would be glad, no doubt, to seize the opportunity of gaining a footing in India, and of becoming a near neighbour of such good friends and allies as we are. The English government would welcome such an interloper to help them to keep the country in order.—*Hurkaru.*

TRIBUTE TO SIR C. T. METCALFE.

The following is copy of the address of the native community of Calcutta, presented to Sir C. T. Metcalfe, at his house at Alipore, on the 15th December. The address was signed by upwards of five hundred native gentlemen, comprising the far greater portion of the natives of rank, property, and influence, residing in Calcutta or the vicinity; and was read by Maha Rajah Rajnarain Roy. The rajah was accompanied by Baboo Callypersaud Mitter, Hajee Mirza Mehedy Ispehanny, and several other native gentlemen. Among the signatures were those of four of the Mysore princes, of Nuwaub Jaffur Jung Buhadoor, the Nuwaub of Chitpore, Maha Rajah Rajnarain Roy Buhadoor, Rajah Kaleekissen Buhadoor, Rajah Oppoorbokissen Buhadoor, Baboos Juggutset Govindchund, Ashotas Day, Promothonauth Day, Rooploll Mullick, Cossinauth Mullick, Looknauth Mullick, Bustomdoss Mullick, Oodychund Dutt, Hajee Mirza Mehedy Ispehanny, &c. &c.:—

"To the Hon. Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart.
Governor of Agra, &c.

"Honourable Sir—We, the undersigned members of the native community of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, presume upon your well-known affability towards all who approach you, to add our humble tribute of respect to those numerous tokens of attachment which have been poured out on the occasion of your expected departure. Our opportunities of estimating the private qualities that have earned you the love of your countrymen, have necessarily been few. But it would be a reproach to our hearts and understandings, if we did not come forward to proclaim our sense of the inflexible regard for equal justice, and utter contempt for abuse, corruption, and chicanery, which have uniformly marked your official career. On this we dwell as the leading feature of your public life; for our great Teacher tells us, that in a ruler, love of justice is the first of virtues. But it is not this alone that calls for our parting testimony. Your ear has always been accessible to our petitions and representations—your hand has ever been open to the distresses of our countrymen—our institutions, both of charity and of education, have ever found in your bounty a ready resource. Without flattering our vanity, or indulging our caprice, you have ever studied, both in your public and your private conduct, to avoid offence to our habits and prejudices. Though all these considerations make us look upon your departure as the loss, to this part of India, of the firmest friend to the native interests, yet is it a consolation to know that you will not be entirely lost to Hindoostan; and that your exertions for the public good are only transferred to another quarter, where they are at least as well known and as highly valued.

"That success may attend your acts, and happiness cheer your heart, whithersoever fortune may bear you, is the sincere wish and earnest prayer of, &c."

Sir Charles, in his reply, observes:—

"I greatly lament that a difference in religion and customs should operate, as it does, in a great degree, to prevent the benefits of social intercourse between the native and European communities in India; and consequently to preclude that personal intimacy, and that knowledge of private character, which are the chief cements of mutual attachment. You can neither share in our convivial enjoyments, nor take an interest in our amusements; and it is much to be regretted that nothing has yet been devised, which, being suited to the habits and tastes of both parties, might lead naturally to that frequency of intercourse, which is so much to be desired, as tending to unite all in the bonds of affection. I trust that time will effect this desirable result, and remove the obstacles which retard it. Notwithstanding this deficiency of personal intimacy, you have, with marked liberality, presented me with this testimony of your esteem on public grounds, such as cannot fail to make it highly gratifying. I hope that you may never see reason to alter the favourable opinions which you express. The first wish of my heart is that I may be instrumental, in the office to which I have been appointed, towards the welfare of the native community of India. Such is my own anxious desire—such is my positive duty—such is the object of the incessant injunctions of the supreme Government of India, and of the Authorities in England who have charged me with my present important trust;—and that the happiness of India may be the fruit of British rule, is the ardent prayer of every British heart."

The following is copy of the East Indians' address:—

"To Sir T. Metcalfe, Bart.

"Hon. Sir—It is with feelings of the highest gratification that we approach you with our congratulations on your elevation to the government of the new presidency of Agra. In your elevation to one of the

first offices in the British Indian Government, we see it exemplified that "the path of rectitude is the path of honour;" and in the bestowal of this honourable distinction upon *yourself*, we recognize the appreciation of the ability and integrity which have characterized your public career.

"On this occasion, we deem it incumbent upon us to express to you our humble but sincere acknowledgments for the services which you have rendered to the East Indian community, although circumstances have unfortunately concurred to make us a separate class; and we only state this to allude to the fact, that, as a person in office and authority, you have had to deal with us as a separate class, and that your proceedings towards us have been marked by the highest degree of liberality and kindness. The public record of your favourable sentiments, which have been the more prized by us because they were so rare, lays us under the deepest obligations to you. The advocacy on your part of a liberal policy, in reference to our interests, is viewed by us as an act for which we can make no adequate return. To every undertaking that has had in view the well-being of the East Indian class, you have not failed to afford your warmest encouragement and support; our schools and societies have been cherished by your munificence; and we have looked to you as a never-failing resource in every emergency. These, Sir, are the claims which you have upon our regard and affection. These are the circumstances which lead us to consider you our friend and benefactor.

"We desire to express our most ardent wishes for the success of your new government, and our fondest hopes for your uninterrupted health and happiness."

In his reply, Sir Charles bore the following high testimony to the character of the East Indians:—

"That you should be considered, or consider yourselves, as a separate class, is greatly to be lamented. Not less is it so, that there should be any distinctions or separations of any kind in this empire. It must be the anxious wish of every man connected with India, that all classes, native East Indian and European, should be united in one bond of brotherly love. If any feelings, too natural to be wondered at, caused by the dominion of foreigners, or difference of religious customs, manners, and education, render this union at present difficult or unattainable, with respect to our native brethren, we can only hope that such difficulties may in time be surmounted by good government and the enjoyment of equal rights. But there is no reason why East Indians and Europeans, if equal justice be dealt to both, should not be joined in the most cordial union, or why any distinction between them should ever exist. But if your community, Gentlemen, were to be regarded as separate, it is one of which you have much reason to be proud. Judging from what has come under my own observation, I am not aware of any community in which there is more respectability of character, or less apparently of crime or unworthy conduct. In official ability and efficiency you yield to none; and in all pursuits and professions, in arts and in arms, you have representatives of whom every community might justly boast. You have an extensive share in the public business connected with the administration of the government of this country; and the acknowledgment of the value of your co-operation has long been established, is daily increasing, and cannot fail eventually to produce for you important and beneficial results."

On the 4th December, a grand fancy-ball was given, in honour of Sir Charles, at the Town hall, which was a splendid affair. The staircase and ball-room were profusely decorated with garlands, and festoons, and other devices, in very excellent taste. The *dais*, at the upper end of the room, exhibited the arms of Sir Charles, set off with crimson and white muslin drapery. At the opposite end, a starred crimson curtain for a time concealed the place used as a stage for the reunions, and many persons regretted the loss of so much space for the company as the crowd increased; but, shortly after the Governor of Agra entered the room, the curtain was drawn and opened to view a very pretty scene, representing the *Taj*, as seen across the river, with a mural crown and the charter, and the usual paraphernalia of authority, thrown together in the foreground. After a while, the curtain fell, and the dancing was resumed; but before supper, another signal called attention to the rising curtain, which again displayed the same view of Agra, with the addition of a fleet of boats arriving; and presently appeared a steam-boat, with its funnel smoking away (real smoke), and a salute from the ramparts, contrived with gunpowder made for the purpose, without sulphur, announced the landing of the new governor. At the same time, tiny rockets were ascending their twenty feet into the air, and little flowerpot fire-works were adding to the illumination on either side, and in the garden of the Taj a diminutive fountain was playing, which we fear but few people were aware of. It was altogether a very pretty exhibition, and there was a considerable press among the ladies to get a near view of it. The dresses of these, we must not omit to say, did ample honour to the occasion. The suggestion of the stewards, that the colours of Sir Charles Metcalfe should be worn, was adopted by all.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

We are sorry to learn that Lord William Bentinck, on consideration of health, will probably be obliged to quit India rather earlier than was expected.

Lord William Bentinck's horses, carriages, wines, and property of every description, are advertised for sale by Messrs. Tulloh and Co. on the 14th of February next.—*Sumachar Durpun, Jan.* 17.

SUMMARY VENGEANCE.

The Begum Gomanee, a woman of quality at Delhi, was lately the successful defendant in an action brought against her by one of the town's people. The plaintiff was greatly dissatisfied with the judge's decision, and, accordingly, at the hour of night, presented himself, attended by a band of his retainers, at the house of the lady, whom he murdered with the greatest despatch, together with her son-in-law.—*Ibid., Jan.* 10.

DUEL.

A duel has taken place between Messrs. Prinsep and Osborne, terminated by the accidental discharge of Mr. Prinsep's pistol, which wounded him seriously in the leg. The cause of the difference is not stated.

SCHISM AMONG THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

As a novelty in our local occurrences, we may notice the schism which has arisen in the Roman Catholic community, in consequence of the arrival in Calcutta of Dr. St. Leger, as Vicar Apostolic, with several other Roman Catholic Clergymen, who, as Irishmen or Englishmen, are capable of discharging their ministry, as far as their church will allow, in the English language. Dr. St. Leger claims, in virtue of the pope's brief, to exercise authority over all the Roman Catholic clergy in this presidency; the old incumbents, the Portuguese priests, refuse to summit to him; and now he calls them schismatics, and they call him the same. The quarrel is a matter in which we can take but little interest. The introduction of English Roman Catholic clergymen into India is of more importance.—*Friend of India.*

NATIVE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

We have noticed of late with much regret the gradual decay of the native newspaper press. It is not long since papers in the native languages were rapidly multiplied, and were conducted with considerable spirit. At one time we were able to reckon up nearly a dozen papers, and there was every reason to hope that the native community would continue to support them with feelings of liberality; but we are sorry to see that the number of papers published exclusively in the Bengalee language is now reduced to four, and that they are too often barren of all original disquisition, or intelligence. Some of them in fact are but a literal transcript of others; and we have sometimes noticed, week after week, an entire paper filled with extracts from its contemporaries. Even the editor of *the Chundrika*, the organ of orthodox Hindooism, has almost ceased to write; and unless he rouses himself to renewed exertion, his paper will soon possess as little vitality as the once celebrated Dhurma Subha, of the continued existence of which some seem to entertain doubts. Indeed, the same lethargy and stagnation seem to pervade all the orthodox papers.—*Ibid.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

The bank of Bengal has published another half-yearly abstract of their balance-sheet, which shews the state of the concern at the close of the last year.

The business of the last half-year has not been quite so productive as that of the preceding six months; the profit brought to account being Rs. 2,33,424 against Rs. 3,04,804 on the 30th June last (which included Rs. 50,000 part of the accumulated amount of old notes unclaimed.) The amount of bank-notes outstanding is reduced about 25 lacs. The present balance-sheet shews no deficit whatever. That portion of the "private bills discounted" account, which consisted of claims on the insolvent firms, has been reduced from Rs. 21,60,816 to Rs. 8,23,782, which is covered by the joint responsibilities of four of the insolvent estates, besides collateral securities. The advances on indigo account, Rs. 5,72,049 have been extinguished by the return of all the money advanced by the bank. The arrangement with the assignees of Alexander and Co. for the redemption of the factories of that estate, which were pledged to the bank, having been sanctioned by the Insolvent Court, the entire amount of the head of account which now embraces them is absolutely good, whatever the factories may fetch in the market. The doubtful debt account has been reduced from Rs. 7,96,382 to Rs. 3,49,613.

UNION BANK.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the Union Bank, it appearing that there was a profit of 7½ per cent. per annum, on the capital stock of the bank for the last half-year, a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum was declared, reserving the 1½ per cent. towards securing a similar or better result at the next half yearly meeting.

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THE PUNJAB, CABUL, AND SINDE.

Lahore.—The latest intelligence from this quarter describes fever and cholera as very prevalent and very virulent. The approach of Dost Mahomed with 25,000 Doranee horsemen on Peshawur was announced to the maharaj, and he was also informed that the force under Now Nihul Singh was in a state of great disorganization, and utterly unfit to oppose the Afghan. The defection of the Barekzee clan, and some influential chiefs, some of whom had gone over to the opposite party, was likewise stated; and the maharaja was entreated to repair himself to the camp and put things in train for giving battle to Dost Mahomed. To this request the raja promptly acceded, and immediately ordered preparations to be made for his march to the seat of war. His highness then consulted with his courtiers, and with them concerted a plan of operations for the approaching campaign.—*Sum. Durpun.*

Cabul.—Sooja Ool Moolk has emerged from the solitude into which he had retired on his defeat by Dost Moohumud, and has commenced his march to Loodeannah, where he hoped to share the protection and charity of the Company. Finding, however, that numbers flocked around him during his march, he has again flung abroad his banner, and proceeded as far as the fort of Ras, which opened its gates to receive him. The last accounts left him at this place.—*Mof. Ukhbar, Jan.* 3.

Candahar.—Dost Moohumud, ever since his victory over Sooja Ool Moolk, has been making the most legitimate use of his power, and has been exvicerating all the forts and towns in the country, by which process he has contrived to net three or four lacs of rupees. These proceedings extorted a letter from the Candahar chiefs, deprecating the further resentment of Dost Moohumud, who, finding he could obtain no further resources from the country, allowed the latter to mollify him. This intercourse subsequently assumed an amicable form, and a kind of treaty has been effected between them, which invests Dost Moohumud with the feudal superiority of the country. The chiefs, elated with having thus so easily appeased their conqueror, have opened a communication with Sooja Ool Moolk, in which they upbraid him as the cause of their misfortunes, and scoffingly demand a recompence, in the shape of a sum of money, for the losses they have sustained.—*Ibid.*

Sinde.—The consentient opinions of the Sinde chiefs have called the son of the late Nuwab Moorad Allee to rule over them. His cousins, conceiving that his election proceeded from his relationship with their uncle Moorad, considered themselves possessed of an equally legitimate right to the chiefship of Sinde, and accordingly prepared themselves for an appeal to the god of battles in support of their right. These preparations intimidated the son of Moorad, who proposed a partition of the country, which accordingly took place, he himself however retaining the lion's share, which, considering that he was chosen by the majority, was at least his due. The chiefs of Khurhurpoor, one of the sub-divisions of Sinde, have addressed a communication to the resident at Cutch, professing and soliciting friendship and alliance with the British government. Levies of troops for the service of the Sikh raja are being made in this country, the superabundant population of which, exceeding the means of subsistence, become conveniently consumed in the warlike amusements of Sooja Ool Moolk and his opponents.—*Ibid.*

THE SEKHAWUTEES.

The destruction of the forts continues, but the latest intelligence states that Major Alves had gone to have an interview with the Bickaneer rajah, and that the force was expected to break up and disperse to cantonments by the end of the present month at the latest. The last *Meerut Observer* states, that orders for the disruption of the force employed in Sekhawutee, have been actually issued; and a recent letter from Nusserabad says, that all the officers who were proceeding to join the army had been stopped.

Cornet Lushington of the 7th Light Cavalry, under arrest for trial by a court *martial, for drunkenness*, is thus referred to in division orders by Brigadier Kennedy commanding:—"In consequence of the outrageous conduct of Cornet Lushington, 7th Light Cavalry, at the mess tent of the 36th regiment N. I. last evening, that officer's arrest is restricted to the limits of the camp of his own regiment: he is prohibited dining at any mess or private party, or mingling in any society whatever."

A private letter states that the whole district of Sambhur, including the Salt-lake, is to be transferred to the British government, to pay the expenses of the expedition.

MILITARY RETIRING FUND.

The following is an abstract of a plan for an efficient Military Retiring Fund, devised, and ready for submission to the consideration of the officers of the Indian army, by Mr. J. Curnin:—

"With the view of giving immediate celerity to promotion, it is proposed to allow officers who, on the first institution

of the fund, have served their time, to retire without any let, fee, or hindrance whatever,—

If a Capt. on a pension of 400 guineas per annum;
If a Major ..... 500 ditto;
If a Lieut. Col. ..... 600 ditto;

including the pension of their rank, and all other officers as shall have completed their time, the pension of 400 guineas, increased by a pension of one guinea per annum, for every 100 rupees which they may have paid in the shape of donation, till these together shall have amounted to 500 guineas.

"As this measure would involve a greater outlay for retiring pensions than the Hon. Court could be expected to allow, it is proposed to solicit it to assign to the army of each presidency an annuity which shall include the off-reckoning money; beyond which, if the amount of pension of each presidency should extend, the officers having the benefit of this excess of retirement, will have to contribute to pay the full amount of the excess. It is calculated that this measure will accelerate the promotion of third captains of corps by about twelve years, and of their juniors by a greater interval. To make good the pensions of those who will have conferred this celerity of promotion, and any excess of outlay which the Hon. Court by this measure may incur, beyond the sum which it may be pleasing to it to allow, it is proposed to demand the thirtieth part of the whole income of all the officers on the establishment, till the equivalents of the pensions, and of the excess, shall have been accumulated.

"All officers who may continue, or come, on the establishment, will be required to pay monthly, in order to provide for their own pensions, and thus to render them independent of their successors,

Within the first 5 years, Rs. 5.
—— second do. ..... 10.
—— third do. ..... 15.
—— fourth do. ..... 20.
—— fifth do. 25;

and for the rest of the time during which they may continue on the establishment, they will be required to subscribe thirty rupees per month, and to relinquish for one year, as their donation to the fund, the difference of pay and allowances to which they will have become entitled on promotion, till they shall have become lieutenant-colonels.

"Officers who are now on the establishment, in addition to the subscription towards the pensions of the retired officers, and towards the purchase of their own pensions, will have to make good large sums of money as the equivalents of the sums which they would have paid, had the fund been in operation when they came on the establishment; but as the payment of these sums immediately would be inconvenient, if not impossible, it is proposed to withhold from all such officers, who may be promoted, through the agency of the fund, the difference of pay to which they will have become entitled in consequence of such promotion, till the amount of their donations shall have been made good, or till the time shall have arrived when, without the agency of the fund, they might have fairly expected to have been promoted.

"For these donations and subscriptions, in addition to the pension I have assumed that the Hon. Company would allow to all officers for twenty-five years' service, without any reference to the condition that the officer shall retire or stay, it is proposed to allow—

After 25 years' service, a pension of Rs. 5,250.
— 26 ..... 5,750.
— 27 ..... 6,375.
— 28 ..... 7,075.
— 29 ..... 7,850.
— 30 ..... 8,700.
— 31 ..... 9,700.
— 32 ..... 10,800.
— 33 ..... 12,000.
— 34 ..... 13,500.
— 35 ..... 15,000:

and to render these payable in England at the rate of 2*s.* the rupee of 180 grains troy, and of 1-12th part of alloy.

Government have appointed as a committee to consider Mr. Curnin's plan, the following gentlemen: Lieut.-Cols. Swiney, Galloway, and Kennedy; Capts. G. Young, Henderson, Forbes, and Thomson; Lieut. Macgregor and Capt. Johnson of Bombay. The *Courier* of Jan. 24, states that the Committee have unanimously approved of the plan.

BENGAL MILITARY BANK.

At the general annual meeting of depositors in the Military Bank, Jan. 16th, the accounts, of which the following is an abstract, were laid upon the table. The assets of the bank now consist of mortgages amounting with arrears of interest thereon, to Rs. 582,275; a claim upon Alexander and Co. for about Rs. 11,000, and cash and Company's papers to the amount of Rs. 23,483; while, *per contra*, the amount of the depositors' claims is about Rs. 6,26,000, without interest. According to Mr. Sheriff's estimate, the present value of the property under mortgages, is only Rs. 2,39,792, to which, adding the purchase-money to be paid by Aga Korboli Mahomed, Rs68,970, the total is Rs. 3,08,762, which, with the funds in hand, would be sufficient to pay the depositors *in full* without interest; namely, twelve annas *in the rupee* to such of them (representing about two lacs) as have only received four annas, and eight annas to the rest.

From what fell from the directors, it appeared that the present state of the funds of the institution had arisen, first, from advances made, previous to the last five years, on landed property, which, in every instance, where the Bank was a mortgagee, had fallen considerably in value, much below the amount advanced; and secondly, from the alleged inability of the mortgagers to pay the interest of the sums advanced. Several instances were brought forward, but the conversation chiefly turned upon those of two functionaries of Government, *one filling* a lucrative office in the Supreme Court, and the other receiving Rs. 1,200 per month, in a subordinate department. The amount of principal of the bond of the former was Sa. Rs. 95,000, on which one year's interest only was due; and the amount of principal of the latter Sa. Rs. 46,522, on which, with the exception of an amount of Rs. 458, no interest whatever had been received since the date of the bond, 10th December 1824. As to the former, it was stated, that a compromise had been offered; *viz.* Rs. 80,000; that is, the directors had received Rs. 20 000 in cash, and an acceptance, considered as good as cash, for Rs. 60,000, on condition that the depositors agreed to the arrangement; but with regard to the bond for 46,522 no offers of an arrangement had been made. The property mortgaged to the Bank for Rs. 95,000, has been recently valued at Rs. 70,000; but, in the opinion of one of the directors, it would not bring near that sum if now exposed for sale, and on the property mortgaged for Rs. 46,522, according to the same authority, the Bank would be subject to a still greater loss. The question as to the compromise of Rs. 95,000 with one year's interest, being about Rs. 1,01,882, for cash in hand, Rs. 20,000, and an acceptance as good as cash for Rs. 60,000, *total* Rs. 80,000, came first before the meeting.

Much conversation ensued, but nothing was decided on with respect to this offer.

Captain Rawlins drew attention to the formation of the institution. He had clearly understood that it was established with the sanction of government, or rather, that it was a government establishment, and so he thought would any one so consider it who was aware that it was promulgated in government general orders, and recommended to captains commanding companies by the then major general commanding the forces; and if any thing was wanting to strengthen this opinion, it was the fact that government appointed three of the directors. If the other depositors would consent, he would have no objection to join in a suit against government for the amount of the deficiency.

The secretary said that the opinion of two leading barristers had been taken on the subject, and both were decidedly against the instituting of any proceedings against government. The secretary also mentioned that a petition had been presented to government from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 38th regiment, who were depositors to the amount of Rs. 10,000, and they were in daily expectation of a reply.

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Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BISHOP.

The bishop of Calcutta has left the presidency for Tanjore, accompanied by the archdeacon; and will return in Feb. next, to be in time to proceed to Calcutta by the 12th of March.—*Herald, Dec.* 31.

MAD ELEPHANT.

One of the nabob's servants met a most shocking and horrible death yesterday. An elephant, belonging to the Chepauk palace, became suddenly attacked with a paroxysm of furious madness, broke loose, seized the first person that came in his way by his trunk, twirled him round over his head with tremendous violence, dashed him to the ground, and kept striking the lifeless body to the earth, till, having exhausted his fury, he abandoned the corpse. He then chased such others as dared to approach him, who were fortunate enough to keep out of his reach. The animal afterwards fairly knocked down two other elephants sent to overcome him. The gates of the palace compound were immediately shut, and the keepers endeavoured to coax him. He walked gently off from them, till they were emboldened to walk up to him, when he suddenly turned round and pelted after them at the top of his speed. He did this several times, and a trooper went off express to the nabob to know what was to be done. Upon his arrival, the guards turned out, and were ordered to fire upon the elephant. The animal was eventually taken, but not till he had received twenty balls. He is now in safe custody.—*Mad. Gaz. Dec.* 17.

A HORRIBLE ATROCITY.

A letter from Cuddalore acquaints us that the station is rapidly increasing in population; several new houses have been erected, and they talk of building a chapel of ease to the old town church; but it unfortunately represents the adjoining district as needing the vigilance of more efficacious laws, and a better regulated or wider extended police. No fewer than five executions for murder are stated to have occurred within the last two months, and a female, now under sentence of death, is expected to be executed next week, for a murder of a more atrocious nature than any that has ever come to our knowledge, and which carries us back to the times

and banquets of Thyestes and Harpagus. The husband of the woman in question had given his wife some mutton to curry for his supper, and the woman's paramour chancing to come in during the time of the preparation, asked for and obtained the curry, which, being very hungry, he completely devoured: the woman, fearing her husband's anger, and having no means of replacing the mutton, actually killed her own child, curried it, and served it up to her husband, who finding the bones smaller and more tender than those of mutton, taxed her with presenting him with kid; but suddenly, as if suspecting the horrible catastrophe, he enquired for his child, when, dreadful to relate, the mother confessed the murder, and the infernal fact of having made the flesh of her infant into curry for its father. Our readers may feel inclined to doubt the reality of so diabolical a transaction; but we are sorry to say that we have no reason to do so.—*Mad. Times, Dec.* 24.

EX-RAJAH OF COORG.

The ex-*rajah* of Coorg and his family are to be removed, under orders from the supreme government, from the fort at Vellore to Benares. Arrangements will be made for the conveyance of as many of the fallen rajah's followers as may desire to accompany him to the place of his destination; and to those who may not, means will be afforded for their return to Coorg.—*Mad. Cour. Feb.* 2.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, naval commander-in-chief, having brought to the notice of government certain facts indicative of the deterioration of the Bombay Harbour, and suggested measures to arrest the progress of the evil detailed in the accompanying extract of letters, dated 20th December, 1833, and 17th January, 1834, the governor in council appointed a committee, * for the purpose of reporting to government on the facts adverted to by his excellency, and on the measures suggested to arrest the progress of the evil.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, dated the 20th December, 1833:—

"Para 2nd. My first visit to Bombay was in H. M. S. *Crown*, in November 1789, and I wished to anchor the *Melville* in the same place she lay when we arrived here, 13th December 1832. The pilot made no objection; but where the *Crown*, a 64 of the largest class, and drawing more water than the *Melville* does, lay easily afloat, the *Melville* grounded at the last quarter of the ebb, and lay in the mud until the corresponding state of the flood tide, when she was moved below the 'Middle-ground Shoal,' and that only one foot more water than she draws.

"My second visit to Bombay was in April 1791, as Lieutenant of the *Perseverance*, then one of the largest and finest frigates in the navy. She was docked, and new coppered. In attempting to get her out of dock, she grounded, and was, by great exertion and difficulty, hove back into the dock, and thereby saved to his Majesty's service. The next day, by artificial *means*, she was floated out.

"This narrow escape caused great sensation at the moment, and many consultations were held upon the blasting of the rock which stands before the dock, and which causes the impediment, and occasions the rapid accumulation of mud in the old Bunder and the docks, notwithstanding all the labour and expense bestowed on its removal daily. But the systems of coffer-dams and diving-bells were not known in those days so well as now, or it would have been effected under the zeal and ability which then existed on the subject.

"My next visit was in December of the same year, as a Lieutenant of the *Crown*, which ship moored in her former position *entirely afloat*.

"When the *Melville* returned to this harbour, in April 1833, the Pilot anchored her outside the Oyster Rock, thinking the season was too far advanced for her to lay in her previous place, where she had *only one foot* more water than she drew at low-water spring-tides We took up the same anchorage on the 28th of November this year, that we did on the 14th of December last year; but finding that the ship *had not one foot* of water under her at low-water spring-tides, she was yesterday moored further out, and has now two feet only to spare.

"But the circumstance that has more immediately influenced me in thus addressing your lordship, is the case of H. M. ship *Imogene*; which ship, a few days back, in being attempted to be docked, stuck fast in the mud on the second day of the spring tides, and was, by *very great exertion*, got afloat again, otherwise she would, in all probability, have been lost to the king's navy. It was necessary to keep her in dock until the last day of the declining spring-tide, when there was not sufficient water to float her over the mud bank *outside the dock*, and she is now detained in the dock until the next spring-tide. Thus one of the smallest class of

* Consisting of Commanders R. Cogan and E. W. Harris, of the Indian Navy; Capt. F. M'Gillevray; W. Roberts, Esq.; Capt. T. H. Johnstone; and Capt. Thomas M'Carthy.

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frigates is lost to the service for the moment by want of water; where the *Calcutta*, a two-decked ship of the largest class, was launched and floated out about four years ago. I am not aware what artificial means may have been used to float the *Calcutta*.

"Most of the merchant ships which frequent Bombay, draw as much, and some more water, than the *Imogene*; and if they require any temporary repair that can be effected in *twenty-four* or forty-eight hours, they are obliged to incur the enormous charge for the use of the dock for fourteen days; and such is the *rapid* accumulation of mud and diminution in the depth of water all over the harbour, that in very few years the dock will be useless for ships, and the whole establishment must, of necessity, be removed to Butcher's Island, at an expense, loss of time, and general inconvenience, that quite staggers one to contemplate.

"Having thus detailed a few facts relative to the growing evil, which have occurred within my own knowledge, I hope to avoid giving offence in stating, what appears to me a means of remedying the *effects* of *that* evil.

"I believe it is notorious to all who have seen the spot, that the present old Bunder is as great a nuisance as ever existed, and by its occasioning an indraft, and eddy tide, becomes a ready deposit for all the mud from the harbour and Mazagon Flat; the ebb tide being *lost in it*, while at the same time its current is impeded by the New Apollo Bunder. Through these combined causes, the accumulation of mud is more rapid than can be removed; and while it obstructs the entrance to the dock, it prevents the boats laden with the cargoes of the ships in the harbour, coming to the wharf to deliver after half-ebb, or those already loaded at the wharf to go off until half-flood; hence a serious *delay* and *exposure* to *plunder* and to damage.

"My idea is to form the present *cul-de-sac* formed between the Flag Staff Bastion and the south end of the Dock-yard, into a basin, to include all the docks and dock-yard; capable of holding all the trade to Bombay afloat, where ships may land and receive their cargoes, go into or out of dock every tide; and where the time, the expense, the damage, and the plunder, in putting their cargoes into and out of boats to be landed and shipped, will occasion considerable saving of all; and the flood and ebb-tide, being deprived of this place to deposit the mud they stir up by the eddies, will flow with so much more steadiness and rapidity along the straight, or slightly curved line of the basin wall; that the ebb particularly will carry the mud so low as the Oyster Rock, and if it will make a deposit at that, its first obstruction, after being deprived of the inlet at the Old Bunder, the deposit there will be beneficial.

"Into all the details of constructing the outward wall of this basin, I shall not enter, but leave it to those whose local knowledge, habits and pursuits render them more competent; but of the efficiency and practicability of such an undertaking, I have not the slightest question. The materials are at hand. Deepening the basin will not only do away the present existing *evil* (the rock in front of the docks), but it will supply *materials* for filling the coffer-dam on the spot.

"I can see no difficulty in constructing such a work as I propose, at no great expense of *time* or *money*; and when I give ear to the information, that the surrounding country is covered with the finest timber applicable to the purposes, and I see the granite rocks at the finger-ends of the thousands of *unemployed* natives who are starving, and to whom it will be charity to find work, I cannot anticipate any real objection to the completion of my plan, which is:—

"To construct a basin from the Flag Staff Bastion of Bombay, to the southernmost extremity of the Dock-yard wall.

"To let there be two gates, one to the north, the other to the south, for exit and entrance at the same tide. If one gate in the centre is thought sufficient, time and expense will be saved. The inner gate to be a caisson, the outer flood-gates, and the distance between them sufficient to hold the largest ship, so that it may serve for a *tide-dock* for a ship requiring to be looked at, either going into or out of the basin. The outer wall of the basin to be a straight line, the inner one to be slightly curved; the centre may be three or four times broader than the ends.

"The present Old Bunder to be done away *in toto*, and the area of the proposed basin excavated to the depth of *eighteen feet at least*. The sea-line battery, with its *100 guns*, will then become useless, and the materials of it will nearly build the walls of the basin; and if a sea-battery is required, a much more *formidable* one, and one that will be irresistible, can easily be formed in the wall of the basin. The ground on which this rampart stands, I propose, should become the site of warehouses and merchants' counting-houses, wherein the ships may deposit their cargoes with expedition and safety, and re-load with another, and haul out of the basin in as short a time as they do in London and Liverpool, and be docked for *one* tide, if necessary, instead of *fourteen days* as now. The docks, opening into the basin, as I propose, will have *deeper* water outside their gates, than *much less*, as at present; and they will

be accessible to ships at all tides, instead of only four days in each moon, and that even curtailing yearly.

"These docks, containing a large body of water, may be made a back-water, to clear the channel of entrance to the basin, by being filled and emptied every tide if found requisite. But I feel confident that, after very few essays, such a rush of water will issue through the sluice to be constructed from the docks under the entrance of the basin, that no accumulation of mud can take place; and the present unavailing labour and expense may be beneficially applied to other objects; and should it ever occur that the basin be left without a ship, then, by opening the gates at the last quarter-ebb, such a stream of water will issue from it, that will not only deepen its own channel, but the harbour, nearly, if not quite, to the extent of the middle ground.

"Besides the sea-face battery, I would take down the present old dilapidated inconvenient Custom House, and place it at the angle of the north end of the basin, opening a communication with the harbour by a Bunder and flight of steps for the ready communication with the ships. Another communication should open to the docks, and one to the town. Thus the four sides of the Custom House will be open for air and light, and the officers of that establishment see the sources of their work.

"A line of convenient warehouses should be built facing the basin, leaving a sufficient space on the wharf for landing the ships' cargoes and the necessary traffic, and openings from it to the town between each quadrangular building; and beyond these a line of buildings for merchants' counting-houses, from the new Custom House to the dock-yard, which may be made very ornamental, as well as convenient to the merchants; and, being open to the sea-breeze, will be cool.

"There must be a flight of steps and a slip at the south-end of the basin wall to communicate with the dock yard from the harbour, independent of the basin and town.

"When I see the prodigious and yearly increasing trade to Bombay, and contemplate that opening of the navigation of the Indus, and the consequent extension of the China trade, both of which must augment the number of ships in this magnificent, but yearly deteriorating harbour, I see that something is required to be speedily effected to arrest the growing evil, and to afford that facility to the trade which will be loudly called for to reach its growing importance.

"Ignorant as I am of details, and all the arcana of such undertaking, as also the data for making any calculation of the expense, yet I feel confident, that the revenue, which will be derived from the rent of the warehouses and counting-houses, the entrance and occupation of the basin, the very increased use of the dock by those who now shun Bombay from the high charges, but who will then resort there for the security and facility, will be very great. I say, all these considerations embolden me to think that such a magnificent undertaking cannot fail to be as productive to, as it will be worthy of, the Hon. East India Company's government

"The money may be raised in many ways, and the readiness with which large sums have been subscribed to a steam-fund, leaves me without a doubt that any sum may be obtained upon a subject, where so solid a foundation exists for ample remuneration.

"At Bombay, no improvement has been made within my memory, although its importance, as a place of commerce, and the enrichment of so many natives, has increased fifteen-fold at least; and is likely to increase in as great a ratio, while the facilities afforded to the natives by sea will bring all the wealthy merchants to visit Bombay from the ancient Moghul empire.

"A range of buildings from the proposed new Custom House, corresponding with those beautiful specimens of architecture, the Mint and the Town-hall, cannot fail to excite admiration and respect.

"To elucidate the foregoing proposals, I send your lordship a chart of the port of Bombay harbour alluded to, copied from the survey made by Mr. Horsburgh in the year 1803 and 1804 (supplied to H. M. ships by the Board of Admiralty), and that of Captain Cogan, of the East India Company's Marine service, with the depths of water at each survey; the one in red, the other in black ink, also a sketch of my proposed basin-wall.

"But a more critical survey and admeasurement is within your lordship's reach, by the respective officers of engineers and marine of this presidency, which will explain and correct any discrepancy or errors, my want of better information may have left open; and by an increase of the science and intelligence that prevails in your lordship's government, the whole subject may readily be reduced to a certainty, by mathematical and pecuniary calculation."

Extract of a letter from his Excellency, Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, dated 17th January, 1834.

"While a causeway to Colaba was contemplated as a means of accommodation only to the public and individuals residing there, there might be reasons in negativing a great outlay of money to effect it; but the question no longer rests on that point of view. The question now is, how

and by what means can the harbour of Bombay be saved and prevented filling up? as it now does I may safely say daily.

"Your manuscript has drawn my attention (as above stated) to the set and state of the tides, and from my position here I can see (what I was not aware of) that, while the *Melville* is riding to the flood-tide, with a fresh sea-breeze and overland wind, the tide *ebbs* over the rocks between Bombay and Colaba in a sort of *fall*, which must occasion a great waste and loss of water to the harbour, as also diminish the effect of the receding tide in the harbour. Nothing can be more obvious than that, if this outlet was closed, and the full body of water was admitted and retained in the harbour, the force of the ebb would be stronger, and probably of longer duration; and I venture to propose that not only the causeway, such as was formerly contemplated, should immediately be made, but that it should be carried nearly to the Apollo Bunder, in order that the washing of the constant tide, and the swell in the S. W. monsoon may not encroach behind the end of the causeway—a danger, which I perceive did not escape the notice of the engineers in the former proposition and arguments upon this subject. From this continuation I contemplate a most important benefit, not only to the trade, but to the community at large, by its being made a wharf whereon to land the hundred thousand bags of cotton, which are now yearly landed on the Apollo Bunder, to the extreme inconvenience amounting almost to the total destruction of all communication with the ships in the harbour. A small duty may be laid on each bag of cotton so landed, for the use of the cranes and other facilities that would be afforded by this wharf, instead of the manual labour now exercised by hundreds of coolies, who now work in each other's way, to the great expense of money and time. Such a straight line of wall, or embankment, or mound, as may be technically given to it, cannot fail to retain a prodigious body of water in the harbour, but must occasion a regularity in the tides and a steady strong stream of water in the ebb-tide, that will be an effectual benefit to the whole extent of Bombay. And I will go further by stating, that if a similar line of wharfage was carried from the point of Fort George (or I believe Bombay Castle) to the end of Mazagon, it would not only guide the ebb-tide with more regularity, but serve as a commodious landing-place for the cargoes of the innumerable native vessels, which are now brought on shore by coolies on the mud flat. This might also be made a source of revenue, commensurate with outlay, which does not require to be very great, as the materials are at hand, and need not be of an expensive kind. I should say that a coffer-dam, made of the cheapest timber, driven at low-water-mark or at ¾ ebb, and filled in with every description of rubble and rubbish, and the excavations of the mud from the docks (which is now thrown upon the rocks between Bombay and Colaba, and is brought back into the harbour by the flood-tide—this is a positive evil that claims immediate attention, for it occurs daily); this mud, like that all over Bombay harbour, partakes of an adhesiveness resembling bird-lime, and when thrown in quantities into rubble and rubbish must give them stability. These two straight lines for the tide to run upon the face of the harbour, must obviously produce a good effect, and act as a sort of back-water; first, by swelling the flood-tide, and secondly, by increasing the current of the ebb, instead of its being checked and weakened by all the interstices and sinuosities in the shore of the harbour, from Mazagon Point to the opening between Bombay and Colaba, each of which indentures is a deposit for mud to accumulate, to be dispersed up the harbour by the next flood-tide.

"You most justly observe, that the opening between Bombay and Colaba must admit of a swell at high-water in the S. W. monsoon, particularly at the full and change of the moon, when I understand you have very generally a *gale of wind*; this, from the nature of the shoal water and muddy bottom all round Bombay harbour, to a great extent to seaward, occasions a vast quantity of mud to be deposited in the harbour, which, having lost its former natural back-water, has not ebb-tide of sufficient strength to cause a re-action. The question is most important.

"How is this to be obtained? I am too entirely unacquainted with the *locale* of the country to say what resources there may be for increasing the current of neighbouring rivers which empty themselves into the harbour; but it is unequivocally obvious to me, that, by stopping the irregular outlets of water from the harbour through the opening of Colaba, an immediate and effectual benefit must arise.

"The state of Bombay harbour is not a question of choice, but of necessity, and its importance as the grand emporium of trade between England and China is likely to be established, and certainly should be encouraged; and as the extent of trade is likely to be increased by opening the navigation of the river Indus, I presume to suppose that no consideration of expense can be commensurate with the certain benefit, more particularly upon a calculation of the probable revenue that will accrue.

"The effect the causeway may or may

not have upon the defences of Bombay, I view lightly. I have read the opinions of many very scientific and experienced officers, that *it will not*. And I presume, upon a slight knowledge and limited experience, to say it cannot take from, but that it may add to, the defences of Bombay, by a judicious advantage being taken of the existing Apollo Bunder, and the new ground that may be acquired to the esplanade by a measure which will follow these observations.

"Even suppose the defences should be partially deteriorated, can they be of any importance? There can be no native power in India to assail Bombay; and even should the so-much-talked-of march of a Russian army into India reach Bombay; they cannot take it by a *coup de main*; and their resources of every denomination must be so exhausted, that, with all the aid they may obtain from Persia, or Runjeet Sing, they cannot make any impression on Bombay before a squadron of British ships of war would arrive from England and annihilate them. The only enemy to be looked to seriously would be France; she might slip out a squadron, with 4,000 or 5,000 soldiers, and attempt a *coup de main* on Bombay. I have been told that Buonaparte did contemplate such a Quixotic plan; but I would ask, first, Where are the troops to land? Next, With the whole country in our possession, how are these troops to be supplied? And, thirdly, admitting that they effected a landing on the esplanade (which is not very practicable, although a little more so than at Colaba), a *coup de main* is out of the question; and before they could effect a lodgment by approaches, an English squadron, even from England, would, I trust, render the Governor of Bombay a very satisfactory return of his foes. Under these views, all the objections that I have heard and read against the causeway vanish; and I presume to recommend its immediate completion, as a work of imperative necessity for the *preservation* of this fine and important harbour, and the possessions which the East-India Company already hold within it.

"My other suggestions have arisen from my observations during a residence on this commanding situation last year; and this, which I will briefly state, is to embank Back Bay, from the spit of sand inside of this house (which has greatly accumulated during the last year) to the N.E. end of Colaba. This would effectually secure the new native town and the esplanade from all encroachments of the sea; it would give a regular course to the tides; and the quantity of mud that would so be made *terra firma*, would bear a value past all estimation, and greatly increase the salubrity, comforts, convenience, and *defences* of Bombay, and could not cost much money: indeed, it might be effected by individuals under the direction of proper engineers, upon a grant of any number of years' lease that may be estimated as equivalent; and a facility would be left for the formation of a harbour under Malabar Point, between it and the reef of rocks towards the light-house, which are dry at ¾ ebb. The only hesitation I have on this point, is the risk of such harbour filling. But even if it did so, it would strengthen the embankment; and until it did fill up, it would be a rendezvous for the innumerable boats which now resort to Back Bay, and run into the mud to land their cargoes in the new town to the foot of Malabar Hill."

Report of the Committee.

"The primary consideration submitted for our opinion is, Whether or not this harbour is in a state of deterioration; and if so, from local or general causes. And in remarking on the subject, we cannot but confess ourselves in some measure embarrassed, when we contrast the data upon which his Excellency has drawn his conclusions, with regard to the depth of water in the harbour, and the reduced capabilities of the docks, with the result of our actual observations.

"With a view to illustrate the subject, we have constructed a skeleton plan of that part of the harbour particularly brought under review by his Excellency; and have exhibited the depth of water in feet, as taken by the late Captain Keys, in the year 1813, when master attendant; also those taken by our committee. And as those soundings so identically agree with each other, as well as with the soundings in Lieut. Cogan's chart of 1829, together with the recorded depths taken at the different buoys for the last twenty years; we have been, in consequence, compelled to come to the conclusion, that there has been no perceptible diminution in the depths of water in the essential part of Bombay Harbour for a considerable period. We have, however, endeavoured to carry our research as far back as possible, and have been successful in obtaining a survey by Mr. Nicholson, a master in the royal navy, who was an officer of acknowledged science and distinction in the nautical world. This chart was published in 1794, and probably constructed about the time of Sir John Gore's second visit to Bombay: and although the soundings are not reduced to feet, but noted in fathoms (which was the usual course at that period), it bears the appearance of a most careful survey about the anchorage; and, if correct, will fully establish, that no appreciable deterioration has taken place for the last forty years, but on the contrary, Mr. Nicholson's observations in his notes of explanation on the chart distinctly state, that the large ships of His Majesty, *when laden*, were obliged to lay about a mile to the eastward of the middle ground, there not being sufficient water for them to lay inside of it: 'Whereas His Majesty's 84 gun ships *Bombay* and *Calcutta*, drawing twenty-five feet water, have, within the last five years, lain within the middle ground, at the south buoy, at the commencement of the S.W. monsoon.' And we imagine that these ships are as large, if not larger, and drew as much water, as any ships in His Majesty's navy, at the period of Mr. Nicholson's survey; certainly the largest that have ever been in this harbour. And although we are not prepared to express an opinion that any improvement has taken place in the depth of water, yet we trust the circumstance just noted will justify the opinion which we have before given.

"The circumstance of the *Melville's* grounding on the 13th December, 1832, in the position noted on the annexed plan, is to us inexplicable; and we are disposed to think that some mistake must have arisen in supposing her to be aground, by her being, from some unknown cause, prevented from swinging to the tide: for, at her position, the least water (spring tides) is twenty-three feet. And if she was actually aground on the 13th December, 1832, which was a day before the moon quartered, and at a time when there must have been at least seven feet more water than there would have been at spring tides, it would show, that at her position, *on the springs*, there could only have been fifteen feet. But as ships from fifteen to nineteen draft lay considerably inside and all around the *Melville*, without grounding, or the least apprehension of doing so, *on the springs*, the committee, therefore, with every deference, have reason to express their belief, that some mistakes must have been made, in supposing the *Melville* to be aground at her anchorage on that day; as there ought to have been from twenty-eight to thirty feet water, *low tide*, at the position in which she was anchored: and we have particularly noted the least water we find near where the *Melville* anchored at various times since 1832 in this harbour.

"Adverting to his Excellency's suggestions for constructing a wall of direction from Mazagon to Colaba, with other propositions for the improvement of the harbour, and convenient intercourse with the port—more particularly a wet dock, or basin for unloading ships—we have no doubt that such works would be of the greatest use to the public: and although we are not disposed to attach any weight to the circumstance of the *Imogene's* grounding, under the particular circumstances of that fact; nor can we come to the conclusion that there is any deterioration in the capabilities of the Bombay docks, from circumstances which we shall hereafter notice; yet we believe there is great room for improvement, and, if the trade of the port be increased to the extent anticipated, that it will be incumbent on government to adopt some measure to facilitate the transit of merchandize to and from the shore. And while we feel that it is not within the province of our present duties, nor are we competent, to give even a remote estimate of the pecuniary outlay of the works suggested by his Excellency, we have endeavoured to sketch on the plan the extent to which the basin-wall must be extended into the harbour, in order to enable it at all times to be accessible to vessels drawing twenty feet; an extent which, probably, his Excellency did not contemplate, but which would form an undertaking of very great magnitude.

"After minute inquiry, we find, that in the sinuosity of the coast from Mazagon to Bombay, there is little or no current; and, although unaccountable, there is no deposit except in the dock-basin, which, from its position, naturally collects a considerable quantity of mud that is obliged to be removed by very inefficient means; which circumstance, so far from leading us to apprehend that there is danger of the docks being injured from the accumulation of the mud in this place, we can only infer that there is some natural though unknown agency to prevent it. But we at the same time take the liberty to suggest, both in regard to convenience and economy, that a small dredge-boat, with a steam-engine, be applied to the removal of this deposit; which, on cases of emergency, might be found highly detrimental to the speedy docking of a large ship. And that no actual deterioration has taken place in the capabilities of the Bombay docks, is best substantiated by the fact of the *Asia*, of 84 guns, having been floated out, drawing 16 ft. 10 in., in 1824; which was the greatest draught of water of any ship that ever floated in them: and we have ascertained by the records in the master attendant's office, that a ship drawing even seventeen feet water, might without difficulty, during the last month, have been floated out of the docks. The cause of His Majesty's ship *Imogene* having grounded, when attempting to go into dock, was from an anxiety to effect her repairs, and take her out the same springs. It was therefore attempted to haul her in during the second day the springs lifted, instead of waiting another day; which prevented the *Imogene* coming into dock till the ensuing evening, when she had two feet water to spare. But had that frigate's repairs been effected

within four days, she might have gone out of dock on the same springs.

"Having submitted our opinion on the most important points under consideration, we shall proceed to tender a few remarks on the harbour generally; and in doing so, we most fully concur in his Excellency's opinion, regarding the advantages that would accrue to the harbour, if a vallard were built from Bombay to Colaba. But as the benefits derivable therefrom have been so ably stated by his Excellency, and so forcibly brought to the notice of government, twenty years back, by Mr. Newnham, it only remains for us to express our conviction, that the effect of a vallard across the Colaba Ferry would be, not only to increase the rapidity, but to cause a fair and useful direction to the tide on the western side of the harbour, which is so essential to ships working out on the S.W. monsoon; it would entirely stop the cross current, or eddy, which is seriously felt in the harbour at high water, in creating a considerable swell among the shipping; and it might possibly, in our opinion, increase the rise of tides at the dock-gates several inches, independent of its having, probably, the ultimate effect of regaining a great part of the esplanade, which has been encroached upon by the sea, in consequence of its having no barrier to check its force in the monsoon, but which cross-current, on the contrary, is encouraged by a free indraft between the islands, which would then be prevented.

"In directing our attention to the harbour generally, we feel called on to notice the effect of the Sion vallard—a work of comparatively modern structure—which has, in our opinion, been detrimental to the northern part of it, and may, in the course of time, prove highly injurious; as it appears, since the construction of this vallard, that the mud-banks have been very materially increased, from the entrance of Mahim river east to the Green Island, and south to the Mazagon dock, which we attribute to the S.W. monsoon forcing a deposit through the small passage or gate left in the causeway, as passage for small boats, without there being a sufficient means of reaction to return it; it is, therefore, deposited on each side of the narrow channel, to and from the aperture in the causeway. And we have in consequence to express our opinion, that this passage should be entirely blocked up; which could be done, even as an experiment, at a very trifling expense. We think the effect of this measure would ultimately be, that the present low marshy ground between the island of Bombay and Salsette, would soon dry up and join this Island; and that it would put an entire stop to that cross-current that now exists in the northern part of the harbour, and be generally beneficient by giving a direct course to the tide from the S.W. prong to the island of Salsette."

Bombay, 25th March, 1834.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, to the Earl of Clare.

"*Melville*, in Port Louis, Mauritius, 23d July, 1834.

"In acknowledging your Lordship's letter in council of the 16th April, with its accompanying charts, I feel called upon to remark some facts, without the slightest intention of entering into any controversy with the Committee, to whom your Lordship was pleased to refer my communication of the 20th Dec. 1833, relating to the deterioration of Bombay harbour.

"In the first place, the Committee have passed over the chart of survey which I sent to them of Mr. Horsburgh's in 1803, together with the subsequent survey by Lieut. Cogan, in 1828, and gone back to Mr. Nicholson's chart in 1794.

"All the information Mr. Nicholson possessed has long since been surpassed by the more scientific and practical knowledge of Mr. Horsburgh, who, being alive and hydrographer of the Hon. the Court of Directors, might have been referred to; added to which, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have adopted the survey of Mr. Horsburgh, and supply H.M's ships with his chart, for the guidance of their officers.

"Lieut. Cogan's chart, compared with Mr. Horsburgh's previous survey, indicates a direct diminution of six and eight feet water all over the harbour, between 1828 and 1803. But when I look to the chart of Mr. Nicholson's survey (the date of which is not known), I perceive the depth of water very far exceed that given at present; and in the chart of the Committee which is sent for my observation and information, within a triangle embracing a space of nearly three-fourths of a mile each side, no depth is marked, as if no soundings had been taken. In this space the *Melville's* position is marked thrice, and on comparing it with a corresponding space on Mr. Nicholson's chart, which has been sent to me with the Committee's report, I observe, that where there is now only twenty-seven feet, Mr. Nicholson places six fathoms (or thirty-six feet), at low water spring tides, and seven *fathoms* (forty-two feet), and eight fathoms (forty-eight feet), at high water spring tides.—How is this contradiction by the Committee's own data to be reconciled?

"Facts supersede arguments, and I take leave to relate one:—From the residence your Lordship so obligingly and hospitably lent to me, at Malabar point, in December 1833, I observed that the *Melville* did not swing to the flood tide so soon as the other ships, and I wrote to Capt. Hart upon the subject, who found that the

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ship *was in the mud and the rudder fast*; consequently, when she floated, she was unmoored, and moved three cables' length further out, where, in reference to the soundings, and the master's written report to Capt. Hart, I see at low water spring tides the ship has only six inches water under her, the depth being twenty-three feet, and her draft forward 21 ft. 6 in. and abaft 22 ft. 6 in.

"This fact is at variance with the opinion of the Committee, who I cannot learn ever sent any person aboard the *Melville* at any time to make enquiry; nor did any officer see a person sounding round or near her. The *Melville's* late master, Mr. Higgs, was daily occupied in sounding and taking angles in the harbour. I am sorry his being appointed master-attendant at Trincomalee, and not having left a copy of his observations with his successor, prevents my sending your Lordship the particulars of them; for, as Mr. Higgs is a scientific practical maritime surveyor, and served under Captains Bartholomew and Owen, his remarks bear a valuable character.

"I should not take any notice of another paragraph of the report, did it not impeach my *personal veracity*; and as the following particulars are facts, which Capt. Hart and many officers of the *Melville* can vouch for, I will take leave to state them.

"In my letter to your Lordship I stated that the *Melville* was anchored on the 13th of December 1832, in consequence of my wish expressed to the pilot, in reply, that I should like the ship to lay where the *Crown* did in the years 1789, 1790, 1791, when I first visited Bombay. She was so anchored and moored, and the same evening all the sails unbent, and preparations made to refit the rigging, &c.

"The next morning, whilst at breakfast, the officer of the watch came to Capt. Hart to state that a pilot had come on board to move the ship, as she would be a-ground at low water. She was instantly unmoored and hove short on the ebb-tide. Before *low water* she was fast in the mud, and the rudder could not be moved, nor did she swing to the first of the flood-tide. Not liking the appearance or manner of the pilot, I sent a lieutenant to the master-attendant to desire that some responsible person should be sent on board to secure the king's ship; upon which four or five officers in uniform came on board, and reprehended the pilot for placing the *Melville* where she was, and so soon as she *floated* and swung to the flood, she was put under sail and moved below the middle ground. Such are the facts, of which the Committee have indulged themselves in expressing a doubt.

"One observation is drawn from me thereby, that, in the three times the king's ship, bearing my flag, has entered the harbour of Bombay, no person in the character of master-attendant has been reported to me to have visited her; and Captain Blackwood, of H.M. ship *Imogene*, made several complaints officially to me, that he could not, on repeated application, obtain the aid or assistance of such officer when the *Imogene* was taken into, and out of, dock, in December 1833. My observation to which, was, that your Lordship had been pleased to issue your orders on the subject; and we must conclude that the respective officers would adhere to their own old customs, however they might be at variance with those of his Majesty's service.

"I shall most heartily rejoice at any measures being adopted to save and improve so fine a harbour, and one of such incalculable importance, as that of Bombay is and may become.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "JOHN GORE, Vice-Adm. and Com.-in-Chief."

Copy of a Letter from Commander Cogan, President of the Committee on the deterioration of Bombay harbour, to Captain Sir Charles Malcolm, Knt., Superintendant of the Indian Navy.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d inst., accompanied by a copy of a letter from his Excellency Sir John Gore (conveying animadversions on the Report of a Committee of this harbour), and requesting me to submit any explanation on that part of the Committee's report which his Excellency deems exceptionable, in order that the same be placed on record.

"The important, and I may say invidious duty, that devolved on the harbour Committee, in deciding on a question of such national importance as the assumed deterioration of this harbour; and that, on various data set forth as facts by his Excellency, received the utmost attention on our part, before we submitted an opinion that might involve an enormous expense to Government on the one hand, or before we presumed to impugn the opinions or data of so high an authority as his Excellency, on the other; and, although I have most attentively considered his Excellency's strictures on our report, I do not see any thing to cause a change in my opinion, for the reasons hereafter explained.

"The most effectual means of ascertaining whether the harbour is progressively deteriorating, was by contrasting its depth of water at the present time, with that of the first authentic information we possess; and with this view we referred to Mr. Nicholson's chart of 1794, in which the depths are not only marked, but the fact recorded and their positions noted, of his Majesty's large ships being obliged to lay *outside* of the middle ground, there not being sufficient water for them *inside*; and on referring to Nicholson's directions, page 299, it is distinctly stated, that, at no part of the

harbour, within the middle ground, is there more water than 4¼ and 4½ fathoms low springs. I cannot, therefore, reconcile this fact with the assertion made in the fourth and fifth paragraphs of his Excellency's letter; but trust it will be the means of removing the apparent contradiction of our Committee's report, as noticed in the conclusion of the fifth paragraph.

"In regard to our Committee passing over Mr. Horsburgh's chart of 1803, I beg to explain that, while the maritime world are so much indebted to that most zealous and highly-gifted navigator, would it be reasonable to expect that his surveys, when performed under such limited means as he possessed, could be as minute in detail as those where the means of Government, or naval commander-in-chief, were at the disposal of the surveyors? And I need only remark that, while I believe his chart of this harbour to be the most practically useful to strangers that exists, yet there are some discrepancies in its minutiæ that may be considered exceptionable—as, for instance, the sunken rock is represented as having on it, at low water, seven feet; whereas, to my knowledge, that rock is now, as it has been for the last twenty years, perfectly dry at low-water springs, and visible during the day in the months of June, July, and August. The delineation of the foul ground of Thull is also imperfect; nor is the mud channel passing through the same noticed; yet the chart is as complete as it can be required for the general purposes of navigation. It may therefore be assumed, that the soundings within the middle ground were not reduced for the lowest springs—as, for instance, the general rise and fall on the springs is a few inches less than seventeen feet; whereas a strong southerly wind during the fair season gives a rise of nineteen feet, and the soundings in my chart were reduced to meet such a contingency, which may in some measure account for the difference between the depths in my survey and that of Mr. Horsburgh's. I, however, express this opinion with deference, as it is one which that gentleman only can decide on; but as all other procurable data regarding the harbour, for the last half century, strictly agree with the last survey of 1829, I am satisfied that Mr. Horsburgh will admit the propriety of the Committee's opinion, as conveyed in the fourth paragraph of our report.

"I will refrain from further remark on the *Melville's* grounding on the 13th Dec. 1832, than by drawing your particular attention to the fifth paragraph of the Committee's report, which will leave no doubt on your mind, that, if the *Melville* was actually aground on that day, the shipping in the north part of the harbour must have sustained serious injury, by laying aground twice every twenty-four hours, during the 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th of the same month; and had they been so situated, it would have created a sensation in the commercial community that would have left no doubt of such an extraordinary event. But, independent of these circumstances, Mr. Atkinson, the second assistant to the master's attendant, who went on board to move the *Melville*, declares that, instead of the ship being aground, she had seven or eight feet water to spare at the time; and that four or five officers in uniform could go on board the *Melville* and reprimand the pilot, or interfere with the duties of the master-attendants' office, is an occurrence which you are aware could not take place, as neither the assistant to the master attendant or pilots wear any uniform whatever.

"I cannot but express my surprise at the *Melville's* being aground, when anchored to the southward of the middle ground, in December 1833, as noticed in the first instance by the admiral, at the Malabar point, and whose written communication to Capt. Hart (on board), enabled that officer to discover the fact of the rudder being fast; and as the conveyance of the letter must have occupied about three-quarters of an hour, it may be inferred that the ship must have been one hour in the mud, with at least two feet less water than her draft. That such an event could not have taken place, according to the ordinary course of things, can be placed beyond a doubt, by the soundings at the position in which the *Melville* was first anchored in this harbour, in December, 1833; and although his Excellency states that no officers made inquiries on board the *Melville*, or were any seen sounding round or near her, I beg to state that soundings were taken all round the ship by a member of the Committee, and that Mr. Roberts noticed to Commander Johnstone of the *Melville* on shore, the report of the ship being aground, and requested the particulars of the same—when that officer replied, that the ship had *not been* aground, and that they only lifted their northward anchor, and dropped it to the southward, in order that the admiral might have a clear view of the ship from Malabar Point. But, in the absence of the information obtained by Mr. Higgs (in his daily course of sounding in the harbour), the log book of the *Melville* must contain as valuable a record of every incident that has reference to the grounding of a ship of that magnitude, in the first harbour in India; and a copy of the same would be highly useful to the master attendant of the port.

"That some mistake must have arisen, in stating that, during the three times the *Melville*, bearing his Excellency's flag, has entered this port, no person in the character of master-attendant had been reported as having visited the ship, is evident, from

the fact of my having seen the acting master-attendant (Capt. Brucks, in Dec. 1832) board the *Melville*, off the sunken rock, when standing up the harbour; and I was introduced to the admiral on board, when in conversation with that officer, as soon as the ship anchored. It is only in justice to Capt. Brucks that I take the liberty of mentioning this fact, as it is probable that officer may not have an opportunity of justifying his conduct on the occasion.

"I trust, as a public officer, my having fearlessly, yet conscientiously, submitted the explanations which, I consider, have been called forth by the strictures of his Excellency, the naval commander-in-chief, will require no apology,—more particularly as these strictures have serious reference to the correctness of the proceedings of a committee on this harbour, of which I was the senior member, as well as to the survey of the same performed by me; and also reflecting on other members of that service to which I have the honour to belong. But, in justice to our Committee, as well as to allay all doubts, not only in the mind of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, but of his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief,—I would most respectfully suggest, that an officer from H. M. ship *Magicienne*, now in this port, be requested to accompany the master-attendant and myself, to examine the positions in this harbour at which it is alleged the *Melville* grounded;—but, should such a measure not be deemed expedient by Government, I most respectfully and earnestly hope and solicit, that the consideration and protection which *has* been extended to the officers of the Indian Navy, by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council and yourself, will be an inducement to submit this explanation to those sources where the proceedings of the Harbour Committee may be made a subject of discussion or consideration.

"*Bombay*, 19*th Sept.* 1834."

THE PARSEES.

Another meeting of the self-elected legislators for the Parsees was held yesterday, at the bungalow of Nowrojee Jamsetjee, Esq., the principal ship-builder, at which about one hundred persons were present. This council of a hundred is not liable to the same objection as those which we made to the last (and we may as well say the first attempt at legislation), as it was held in broad and open day-light. But great discontent prevails amongst the Parsee community concerning the manner in which this affair has been handled. They complain that the rich are legislated for, while the poor are neglected, and that the interests of religion cannot be consulted when no holy dustoor has been examined or called into council.—*Hukh. and Vurt. Jan.* 1.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Two masters for the Native Education Society's English school have arrived, and yesterday examined the school, previous to their taking charge. These gentlemen (Messrs. Henderson and Bell), it is expected, will soon enter upon their duties, and that the operations of the society in encouraging the study of the English language will be extended.—*Ib. Dec.* 4.

Ceylon.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, *December 8th.*

The *President*, adverting to the directions received from the Secretary of State for a grand revision of the Colonial laws, with a view to their consolidation and amendment, proposed that the ordinance for declaring English rules of evidence to be in force in the island, form the subject of discussion.

Sir *C. Marshall*, in proceeding to state the nature of the ordinance, observed that, of the four ordinances which he (the chief justice), in the first instance, intended to bring forward, there was one, *viz.* that relating to bankruptcy, insolvency, and the privilege of *cessio bonorum*, which he thought it would be better to postpone for the present, in order that a late Act of Parliament connected with those subjects might be consulted, and advantage taken of any provision applicable to this island. The ordinance now before the Council had three objects. The first and most important one was to declare that English rules of evidence should be the law of Ceylon; the second was to declare, as a matter of precaution, that the evidence of one credible witness in criminal proceedings might still be deemed sufficient for the proof of any fact deposed to, notwithstanding the repeal of the former charter, which had made this innovation on the civil law, but which provision had not been repealed in the new charter; the third object was to re-enact in substance, and consolidate with this ordinance, two former regulations on the subject of evidence. The necessity of declaring some system of evidence to be the law of the island for the general guidance of all courts, appeared to admit of no question. The next subject of inquiry was, what code ought to be declared the law in this respect. The choice of the council must, he thought, fall either on the civil law, the English rules of evidence, or some system modified from one or both of those two.

With respect to the civil law, admirable as that code might be considered in many respects, he thought it would be no difficult task to shew its utter inapplicability

to the present state of this island, as regarded evidence. It might be sufficient to state, that it would be wholly irreconcileable with the trial by jury. Their choice, then, was almost necessarily directed to the English system, either absolutely or with qualifications. And in considering this latter alternative, the chief justice felt it his duty to remind the council of the objections which had been raised to English rules of evidence by a modern class of writers, of great talent and undoubted influence at the present time. Those objections applied chiefly to the exclusion of certain classes of witnesses; at least he would only now consider those objections with reference to that ground. But first he would mention those grounds of incompetency, which, by the rules of practice promulgated last year by the Supreme Court, for the guidance of the district courts, were declared to be alone competent to disqualify a witness. Those grounds were, 1st, inability, from want of age or understanding, to comprehend the obligation which the witness was about to take upon himself of telling the truth; 2dly, a sentence or conviction by some competent court of an offence which legally disqualified; 3dly, standing in the relation of husband or wife to one of the litigant parties, or having otherwise a direct interest that the party calling him should succeed in the suit.

The ground of exclusion to which the most vehement objections had been raised, was that of interest. One of the most prominent, was, that the English rule of exclusion went solely on the ground of pecuniary interest, whereas there were other stronger grounds of disqualification, arising out of the affections and passions. Giving to this objection its full weight as a matter of comparison, what did it amount to, but that the system was human, and therefore not perfect? It did not follow that because there were other objections still stronger, their direct interest ought not to disqualify. But he must be permitted to doubt whether the ties of blood or affection ought to be viewed with the same distrust, as to their probable effects, as interest of a baser nature. The true ground of exclusion, however, on the score of interest, was not as had been supposed, the temptation to commit perjury, but an apprehended want of integrity in a person coming forward to swear to or against facts, which, if established, would improve or prejudice his own pecuniary condition. It appeared to him that any person, directly interested in the event of a suit, was in reality to be considered in the light of a party, as much as if his name appeared on the record as plaintiff or defendant. The chief difference would be in degree, according to the amount or value of his stake. With respect to the numerous suits respecting land in this country, cases constantly occured in which the decree, though only nominally affecting the parties on the record, would benefit many others, and be prejudicial to as many more. If this rule of exclusion were abolished, the practice would soon be adopted of selecting the persons who had the least interest to be made the plaintiff, in order that the parties most deeply interested might bring proportionate energy and determination to succeed, into the witness-box.

The proposition of the anti-exclusionists, as regarded all kinds of disqualification, whether from interest, perjury already committed, or ignorance of the obligation of an oath, was that every witness should be called; leaving the court to give the evidence of each the precise value it was entitled to. In other words, each judge would be called upon, at the instant, in each case, to apply to the mass of evidence which would lie before him, the very same nicety of discrimination which the wisdom and experience of ages had been collecting for him, and to which, indeed, he would still, if he were wise, resort for his guidance. As regarded interested or perjured witnesses, he would hear their testimony, and then dismiss it altogether from his mind. For indeed, practically speaking, what value would be attached to evidence of this description? Not the weight of a feather. Or if it were otherwise, each judge would decide according to his own standard of human nature, unfettered by rule, and would furnish a striking instance of that description of justice which had been so much reprobated by the class of writers whom he (Sir Charles Marshall) was endeavouring to answer, under the designation of judge-made law.

Being, therefore, wholly unconvinced of the expediency of the change, he was bound to oppose it in the present instance. But, even if he thought otherwise, he should not feel justified in recommending its adoption in Ceylon, until the British Legislature had set the example. He could, however, imagine no country in the world in which the practical results of such an experiment would be so seriously to be apprehended. The native propensity to mendacity was already sufficiently difficult to be guarded against. If additional temptations to falsehood were to be held out, the sagacity of the district judges should be something superhuman to enable them to see through the mass of perjury which they would have to contend with. The government should be prepared to double the number of district courts, already fully occupied: and instead of satisfying the parties and the public, that even-handed justice had been done in each case, the losing party would have a never-failing and not unreasonable ground of complaint against the decree:—that it had proceeded on the evidence of infamous or interested witnesses.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Inundation.—The following is an extract of the official report made by Mr. Gisborne, the government agent for the Western Province, on the effects of the inundation mentioned in p. 50.

"The Kalany river has on this occasion risen, according to the measurements kept at the bridge of boats, 13 feet 8 inches above its ordinary height at low water, or a foot higher than during the inundation in 1828, which was considered the highest that had till then been known. According to report, the river has overflowed its banks on both sides, up to Situak, a distance of about thirty miles from its mouth at Mutual, and has spread over the country for ten miles, overflowing the fields lying nearest to it to the depth of from 10 to 15 feet. It is much to be feared that the crop of the approaching maha harvest has been entirely destroyed in the vicinity of the river, as well as of the different kinds of vegetables cultivated by the people. Supplies of food were sent off in boats at the commencement, and are still being forwarded in different directions, for the people whom the flood has forced from their dwellings; by this, and by the assistance of boats which were despatched to remove the inhabitants to places of safety, I hope little suffering from want of subsistence or from exposure to the weather has been experienced. After the water has subsided, the people who live in the immediate neighbourhood of Culumbo will probably be at once able to return to their usual occupations in trade and in hired labour. But I imagine those residing at a distance will require for three or four weeks the assistance of government for their support. In the direction of Grand Pass a number of houses have fallen, and a number are materially injured; and this has also been the case in the hamlets laying at the outskirts of the town. I know of only two bridges having suffered, viz. that at Jayelle and that at Debiwelle. The former has been carried away, and the latter partially destroyed.

"In the Chilaw and Seven Korles divisions, the inclemency of the weather appears to have been experienced in great severity. All the lower grounds seem to have been by the last accounts under water."

The report from Mr. Turner, government agent of the central province, contains very long details respecting the damage occasioned at Kandy, and the measures adopted against the danger which threatened that town.

It appears that the heavy rains of November occasioned the rivers and lakes to rise rapidly. The outlet of the lake at the Castle-hill being insufficient for the discharge of the water flowing into it, it was expected that the embankment would be overflowed, and the town inundated. A deep ditch was accordingly cut across the head of Castle-hill street, to lead the water into the lower lake. The rain continuing, the lake overflowed on the 29th November, and it being likely that the rise of the lower lake would overflow the lower part of the town, the outlets of both were widened. At length, the embankment of the lower lake (the water of which had risen to the level of Columbo-street) was cut through, and the narrow arch taken down. This step delivered the town. The streets were much dilapidated.

Meanwhile, the roads were inundated, preventing the passage of the mail-coach; no canoe could ply across the valley, and the tavern and bazaars at Gungoruwa were submerged; the inundation extended half way up the slope descending from Welata to Gungoruwa.

There being no abatement in the weather, the overflow of the upper lake opposite the mess-house being sixty yards broad, the embankment having been worked away in two places, and the lake having attained a height which menaced the very heart of the town, the rain still descending in torrents, the agent was advised to cut away the embankment. He however delayed this step, since it would have entirely destroyed the lake, and the other contrivances resorted to afforded outlets which at length preserved the town. The lower lake has completely run out. Mr. Turner says: "I see no occasion to regret the loss of the lower lake; on the contrary, from the view now presented of that emptied valley, I conceive that both the health and appearance of the town might be improved, by spreading out the mounds which separated the lower lake from the Rifle Esplanade, and generalizing the level from the Esplanade to the lowest point of the bed of the late lake."

The road at Gungarowa was still eight or nine feet under water, and the flood had risen 18½ feet above the road there, and been within 12½ feet of the crown of the arch of Peradenia bridge, submerging either end of the arch to the fifth brace, which must have been a perpendicular rise above the imposts of the arch of fourteen or fifteen feet, and above low-water mark of forty-two or forty-three feet. The bridge had stood, though three large cracks in the retaining walls of the abutment had appeared.

On the 1st December the rain abated, and the wind veered from N.E. to N. of W.

The destruction of property and habitations between Kandy and Peradenia has been very great. The Kadoganawe pass is blocked up by masses of rock, ava-

lanches of earth, and great trees, which have been precipitated on the road. The gap at the monument is closed up by an avalanche from the hill opposite the monument, and an active spring of water is rapidly bringing down further masses of earth from above. The causeway across the paddy field approaching the gap is completely carried away for the space of 300 feet. In several places between Kandy and the pass the embanked road has slipped down, leaving a width of only six feet of road-way, and in other parts the road is entirely blocked up, except for foot passengers, by avalanches of earth.

The full extent of the mischief of this inundation, which far exceeded that of 1828, or any other in the memory of man, could not be ascertained, the communication having been stopped.

The State Prisoners.—The trial of the Kandian state prisoners commenced on the 12th January. The reading of the indictment occupied one hour and a half, and the King's Advocate's speech one hour in the delivery. Up to the 14th only seventeen witnesses for the prosecution had been examined. But six out of the number of persons originally taken into custody, are put on their trial; the others have either been discharged or admitted as evidence against the six being tried.

The King's Advocate (Mr. Wm. Ogle Carr), on the occasion of the prisoners objecting to be tried by a native jury of Kandians, or by a first class native jury of the Columbo district, or by the usual jury of Europeans at Kandy, composed of military officers, having been reported to have said "that he was not desirous to have a Columbo jury summoned, since in two several cases in which he had been personally concerned before different judges, verdicts had been given in opposition to the directions of the judges trying the case, and as he thought in both cases against evidence;" some members of the two juries held a meeting, and requested an explanation from the learned gentleman, who disavowed making or intending to make "any reflection, however slight, upon the conscientious and honourable intentions of these juries." The letter was voted satisfactory by a small majority.

Singapore.

The cargo of the American ship *Maria* was taken on board at an anchorage, in a very secure bay, called Boolang, in the opposite island of Battaur, about fourteen miles E.S.E. from our roads, and beyond the jurisdiction of Singapore. This ship is the fifth American which has repaired to that place within as many months, to carry on her trade with our settlement; and we would fain ask of those in power at home, what is gained by the present vexatious state of doubt, in which this so long agitated question is left; a state which keeps an excellent *cash* customer from openly trading here, in common with every other species of the human race, whether civilized or *barbarians*; which deprives us of the so-much-wanted dollars, commonly brought to the East by these traders, and which finally is productive of no other good than that of putting the few who venture to come here to the delay and expense of boating their cargoes from this to Boolang? Of their legal right to load there, we presume there can be no doubt, since the place chosen is out of the British possessions.—*Sing. Chron. Nov.* 20.

China.

THE LATE DISPUTE.

The *Canton Register* publishes the following as a translation of the report transmitted to the Imperial Court of the transactions with the late Lord Napier:

"A reverent Memorial, forwarded by post conveyance, wherein your Majesty's servants, He, general commandant of the Canton city garrison, Loo, Governor of the two provinces Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, and Ke, Lieut.-governor of Kwang-tung, kneel and report, That the English ships of war and barbarian Eye have all been driven out of the port, and that the naval and military forces have been returned to their stations; on which report they, looking upward, intreat that a sacred glance may be cast.

"An English barbarian Eye, Lord Napier, having presumed, without previously obtaining permits, to enter the river of Canton; having also irregularly presented a letter; and having, in disobedience to repeated orders plainly given, continued obstinate and perverse, I, your Majesty's minister, Loo, closed, according to law, the holds of the said nation's merchant ships. The said barbarian Eye having further ordered two ships of war to push in suddenly through the *maritime entrance*, up to Whampoa in the inner river, I, your Majesty's minister, Loo, stationed guards of civil and military officers and soldiers, and wrote for the appointment of a number of naval vessels from the Tartar force and from those under the admiral's command, as well as of river cruizers from Sin-hwuy, and other districts, to spread themselves along the pasage before (the frigates), even to the Leetih fort (How-qua's) near the city, and the Ta-hwang-haou reach of the river; also in narrow and important passages, preventive forces were stationed on either shore, under the direction of the commander-in-chief of the land forces, your majesty's minister, Tsang-shing. These circumstances and the measures taken have been already reported for your Majesty's shearing, in a reverent memorial; wherein, also, the conduct of the naval tsan-seang of the admiral's own division, for his neglect of guarding the passage inward, was severely animadverted on, according to the facts; and on the conduct of myself, Loo, investigation and censure was requested. This is on record.

"The commander-in-chief, your Majesty's minister Tsang, marched up his forces, spread them out, and placed them in their stations in perfect secresy and good order. The people of the said barbarian ships of war saw, in the passage before them, spars ranged out across and all around, with guns and muskets, as it were a forest, large and small naval vessels ranged along for several miles, and soldiers stationed and encamped in every place on shore; their force compactly joined, their military array imposing and alarming; and the ships of war, being anchored at Whampoa among the merchant vessels, plainly perceived boats full of *firewood* and straw, and fearing nothing less than an attack by fire, remained subdued among the vessels. They did not dare to advance one step, nor did one person dare to ascend the shore. Among them also were some persons who came from Macao, wishing to go to Canton to see the barbarian Eye, and they too were turned back by our men. The barbarian Eye, when he found that the passage by water was *intercepted*, became timid and fearful, and told the said nation's private merchants to say for him to the Hong merchants, Woo-tun-yuen and the others,* "*that the ships of war were to protect the trading barbarian ships*;" in order thus to shew that he had no other purpose.

"When our soldiers accumulated daily, the said barbarian eye, seeing the internal and external communication cut off, and no way open to come in or go out, became still *more* alarmed and fearful, and again wrote to the private merchants to speak for him to the hong *merchants*, to beg that a sampan boat might be given him to leave Canton. We, your majesty's ministers, considered that the said barbarian Eye had presumed *to come up to* Canton, without having obtained a permit; and that the ships of war also had sailed into the inner river, which acts, although in no way heavy offences against the laws, were yet committed *in wilful* opposition to the prohibitory regulations, shewing an extreme degree of daring contempt, and we thought, if he were immediately to leave Canton, *thus* coming and going at his own convenience, how could it be possible to display a warning example, or to shew forth his fear-stricken submission? We, therefore, again commanded the Hong merchants to question him, with authoritative sternness, as to what he wished to do, presumptuously coming to Canton without having obtained a permit, and in suddenly bringing the ships of war into the river; and we required that he should make plain and distinct answers, in which case he should be permitted to leave Canton; but if otherwise (we *threatened*) that exterminating power should assuredly be brought into operation, and that there decidedly should be no alleviation or indulgence.

"Thereafter, on the 16th day of the 8th moon (September 18th), the Hong merchants, Woo-tun-yuen and the others, reported that the said nation's private merchants, Colledge and others, had stated to them, that Lord Napier acknowledged that, because it was his first entrance into the inner land, he was ignorant of the prohibitions, and therefore he had come at once to Canton, without having *obtained a permit*; that the ships of war, *really for the purpose of* protecting goods, had entered the Bocca Tigris by mistake; that now he was himself aware of his error, and *begged to* be graciously permitted to go down to Macao; and that the ships should immediately go out, and he therefore begged permission for them to leave the port. We, your majesty's ministers, again considered that, although the said barbarian Eye repented of his fault, yet it had been repeatedly inquired on what account he came to Canton, and what was written in the letter originally presented, but from first to last he had not told plainly; that as to the statement, 'that the sudden entrance of the ships of war into the port was an offence committed through mistake,' that was but a glossing pretence; and that when the soldiers opened from their guns a thundering fire upon them, they had the daring presumption to discharge their guns at them in return, causing rafters and tiles within the forts to be thereby shaken and injured: how came they to be thus *bold and audacious*? On these points, *we further* commanded the Hong merchants to enquire with stern severity. This being done, the said barbarian merchant, *Colledge*, on the 18th day (September 20th), again stated to Woo-tun-yuen and the others, 'that Lord Napier has really come to Canton for the purpose of directing commercial affairs,—and *therefore*, considering himself an officer, is called superintendent; that what was written in the letter formerly presented was—that he, being an officer of the barbarians, was not the same as a *taepan* (supracargo), and wished therefore to have official correspondence to and fro with the civil and military offices of the Celestial Empire, which is what courtesy entitles to; no-

* In the Chinese copy it is, "that the said nation's private merchants' ships of war," &c., which seems to be an error of the copyist.

thing else whatever was said in the letter; that, as to the ships of war entering the port, it was *really* because the merchant ships having their holds closed, apprehensions were entertained, that, owing to the long continuance of the goods therein, evils of remissness might arise, and therefore they entered the port for the purpose of protecting. That the soldiers of the maritime pass having opened on them a thundering fire, the barbarian force also fired off its guns in self-defence, whereby the forts received injury; and that the error is deeply repented of, and the damage done shall be immediately repaired; but that he (Lord Napier) begs to be graciously permitted to have a passport to go down to Macao.'

"A prepared report, as above, having come before us, we, your majesty's ministers, with the Sze and Taou officers (the heads of the territorial and financial, judicial, gabel, and commissariat departments), have maturely consulted together. Lord Napier has repeatedly resisted, and adhered to his own opinion, that he, being an official Eye among the barbarians, there is no distinction of honorable and low rank between him and the officers of the inner land; and he has thought to contend respecting ceremonies. But the dignity of the nation sets up a wide barrier; and we, your majesty's ministers, would not suffer the progress of encroachment. The ships of war, having entered the port, nominally for the purpose of protecting goods, immediately felt themselves to be closely restricted. At this time, the naval and land forces were ranged out in order, arrayed as on a chess-board; the fire-vessels also were ready; were advantage taken of this occasion, while they (the ships) still found it impossible either to advance or recede, and an attack made on them on all sides, there would be no difficulty in instantly having their lives within our power. But our august sovereign cherishes those from far virtuously, and soothingly treats outside barbarians, exercising to the utmost limit both benevolence and justice. If any be contumacious, they are corrected; if submissive, they are pardoned; but never are extreme measures adopted towards them. Although Lord Napier has entertained absurd visionary fancies, he yet has shown no real disregard of the laws: it would not be well precipitately to visit him with exterminating measures. Besides, the private merchants of the said nation, several thousands in number, all consider the barbarian Eye's disobedience of the laws to be wrong. There is not one who unites and accords with him. Still more, therefore, would it be improper to make no distinction between common and precious stones. Now, Lord Napier, having acknowledged his error, and solicited favour, and all the separate merchants having reiteratedly made humble supplications, there certainly should be some slight indulgence shown; and he should be driven out of the port, to the end that, while the foreign barbarians are made to tremble with terror, they may also be rendered grateful by the favour of the Celestial Empire shown in its benevolence, kindness, and great indulgence.

"We having all consulted together, the views of every one were accordant; whereupon permission was given that he should be let go. And it is authenticated, that the said Hong merchants went to the Canton custom-house to request and receive a red passport; while I, your majesty's minister Loo, deputed trusty civil and military officers, who, on the 19th (September 21st), took Lord Napier, and, under their own escort (or guard), he was driven out of the port. At the same time, orders were given to wait reverently until the imperial mandate has been received, that it may be obeyed and acted on. The said two barbarian ships of war got under weigh, also, on the same day, and dragging over shallows the whole way, were on the 22nd driven out of the Bocca Tigris. All the government forces, naval and military, which had been appointed to guard places, were ordered back again, and returned severally to their regiments or to their cruizing grounds."

The following document contains the answers from the Imperial Court to the communications from the Canton local authorities, concerning the late dispute:—

"Communication from the governor (to the fooyuen), for the purpose of announcing that a vermillion-coloured reply (*i. e.* a reply in the imperial hand-writing) has been received, in answer to a duly prepared report of the English ships of war having sailed into, and anchored in, the inner river; of precautionary measures having been taken both by sea and land, and of those who had guarded (the port) with such remissness, with the officers who had neglected their guard, having been severally degraded.

"I, the governor, on the 13th day of the 8th moon, in the 14th year of Taoukwang (September 15th), united with Tsang, the commander-in-chief of the land forces, your excellency the Fooyuen, and Chung the Hoppo, in forwarding by post conveyance a duly prepared report of the English ships of war having sailed into, and anchored in the inner river, of precautionary measures having been taken against them, the officers who had neglected their guard, having been severally degraded and subjected to inquiry. Now, on the 17th day of the 9th moon (October 19th), the following reply in vermillion has arrived:—

"'It seems that all the forts are

erected in vain; they cannot beat back two barbarian ships; it is ridiculous, detestable. The military preparations being reduced to such a state as this, it is not surprising that the outside barbarians regard them slightingly. My further pleasure shall be given. Respect this.'

"On the same day was received an express from the tribunal of war, forwarding the following supreme mandate, received by the cabinet on the 3rd day of the 9th moon, on the 14th year of the Taoukwang (October 25th).

"'This day it is authenticated that Loo and his colleagues have sent a report by post, of the English ships of war having broken into the inner river, and of their having despatched forces to drive them out. On this occasion, the English barbarian Eye, Lord Napier, having come to Canton to trade, did not obey the laws. The said barbarian ships of war, two in number, with 300 and some tens of men, having anchored in the outer seas, the said governor did, during the sixth moon, address a communication to the naval commander-in-chief Le for the appointment of a tsan-tseang, Kaou-e-yung, to proceed to the maritime entrance, and maintain a preventive guard; and for directions to be given to the officers of the admiral's own division, to command and to maintain a strict and close look-out in the forts. And after the said governor and colleagues had, according to law, closed the ship's holds, he again addressed a communication for a preventive guard to be maintained, that the barbarian ships might not be permitted to enter the port. But, after all, they were so remiss in keeping up guard, that the said ships of war, on the fifth day of the eighth moon (Sept. 7), taking advantage of the flood-tide, broke in through the maritime entrance; and when the military of the several ports opened a thundering fire on them, the said barbarian ships discharged their guns, attacking them in return, and passed on. On the 9th they arrived at Whampoa Reach, at a distance of sixty *le* from the city, and there anchored. The said governor and colleagues have now appointed a naval force, with severity to drive them out. Kaou-e-yung, tsan-tseang of the admiral of Kwangtung's own division, having been sent, in the sixth moon, to maintain a preventive guard at the maritime entrance, his presuming to suffer the said barbarian force to sail into the inner river was extremely negligent. As to his further assertion, that the said barbarian ships took advantage of the tide, and sailed in with the wind, so that they could not be hindered, it is difficult to insure that it has not been his purpose to embellish and gloss over the thing. Let Kaou-e-yung be first degraded from his rank, and made to bear the cangue, before all men, at the maritime entrance. And further, let the said governor ascertain clearly if he be guilty of the offence of having, with contemptuous waywardness, glossed the matter over, and if so, let him immediately and with severity forward accusations against him, awaiting the further expression of my pleasure. Let all the officers who kept the forts with such carelessness and neglect, since there were other men appointed to aid keeping them, be all, in the first instance, subjected to wear the cangue, in all the forts, publicly, as a warning. At the same time, let inquiry be made respecting the circumstances of their neglect and wayward indulgence, and let accusation be also preferred against them. With regard to Le, the naval commander-in-chief, the maritime guard is under his especial care; but the said barbarian ships broke in through the entrance, and all the forts and the military in charge thereof could not beat back two barbarian vessels! It is, indeed, deserving of most bitter detestation. It seems that all the forts are erected in vain. If the preparations are reduced to such a state as this, what is it that the said commander-in-chief is daily attending to? Le has at present, on account of illness, preferred a request for relaxation. He is certainly unworthy of employment. Let him be, in the first instance, degraded from his rank, and after the affair is settled, my further pleasure and decree shall be delivered. The governor of the two Kwang provinces, Loo, having stated that, in the sixth moon, he addressed communications, and held consultations respecting the adoption of preventive measures, the affair is not to be compared with one unanticipated, to which the hand cannot be at once applied; he ought certainly to have selected and appointed active individuals to make preparations, and maintain a strict guard. How comes it that the said barbarian ships were suffered to enter the inner river, and not be hindered or kept back? It arises from the said governor's want of plans and lack of valour. The blame he cannot cast off. He has injured the majesty of the nation, and has greatly failed of the duties of his ministry. Let Loo be deprived of the title of guardian of the heir apparent; let his two-eyed peacock's feather be plucked out; and let him, in the first instance, be degraded from his official standing, but temporarily retained in the office of governor of the two Kwang provinces, that, bearing his offences upon him, he may direct the management (of the affair). Should he truly arrange it speedily, and end it with perfect security, he may yet receive some little indulgence, and slight diminution of his sentence. If he continue to involve himself in errors, and cause future misfortunes, he must be

dealt with according to martial law, without admission of any indulgence. Tremble with fear hereat. Be attentive hereto. Respect this.'

"On the same day, was also received a letter from the great ministers of the council, addressed to Ha, general-commandant of the city garrison, Loo, governor of the two Kwang provinces, and Ke, lieut.-governor, announcing the issue, on the third day of the ninth moon, fourteenth year of Taou-kwang, of the following supreme *mandate*:—

"'Loo and his colleagues have sent a report, by a speedy post conveyance, of the English barbarian ships having broken into the inner river, and of forces having been despatched to drive them out. My decree and pleasure have already been plainly delivered, directing severally the punishments of the said governors and others. On this occasion, the English ships of war having anchored in the outer seas during the 6th moon of the present year, Loo did address communications to the naval commander-in-chief Le, calling for a strict and close preventive guard. Had, indeed, a preventive guard been kept with fidelity and vigour, how could the inner river have been broken into? But on the 5th day of the 8th moon (Sept. 7th), the said barbarian ships of war, taking advantage of the flood-tide, broke in through the maritime entrance; and, when all the military opened a thundering fire upon them, they had the presumption to discharge their guns, returning resistance. And after the passage of the forts at the Bogue and on Hwantang had been forced, they further, on the 7th, passed straight on by the Tiger Island fort, and on the 9th arrived at Whampoa reach, *sixty le* distant from the city, and there anchored. It seems that all the forts have been erected in vain. They cannot beat back two barbarian ships! It is ridiculous, detestable! If the military operations be reduced to such a state as this, it is not surprising that the barbarians regard them slightingly. Now, the said governor and colleagues report, that they have set apart twelve large vessels, and filling each of them with a thousand peculs of large stones, have sunk them crosswise; that in the water they have had large cables stretched across; and that they have further had wooden spars laid on the surface of the water, to stop up the passage by water to the city. Also, that they have appointed two large war-vessels of the admiral's division, six large vessels of the main squadron, and twenty-two river cruising vessels from the various stations of the districts Sin-hwuy and Shun-tih, with men and military munitions, to keep up a close and strict cruising guard. They have further appointed 300 troops from the governor's own regiments, 300 from the lieutenant-governor's own regiments, 700 from the commander-in-chief's division, and able men of the district militia, to prepare guns and musketry on either shore, in order to guard the land-passage. To the Ta-hwang-haou branch of the river, they have sent the tsan-tseang Loo-peih-yuen, with above twenty cruising boats, to obstruct the passage there; and wooden spars are also used to stop up the river. Likewise, on the river opposite, wooden palisades have been set up, and the Too-szu Hung-fa-ko, has been sent, at the head of 500 veteran troops of the governor's own, and with a naval force of 100 men, to move hither portable guns, and also large guns, calculated to rend even hills, causing alarm far and wide; of these men, 150 have been placed in charge of Macao passage fort, and 350 have been encamped without, ready to come up to their aid. Loo, fearing that the Macao barbarians, the Portuguese, might be enticed over by the English barbarians, despatched the foo tseang, Tsing-yu-chang, with a civil officer, to issue plain commands to them, and to spread themselves about; and also to keep watch over all things, that no evils of remissness might arise. The said Portuguese barbarians manifested in a high degree reverential submission, and were roused to express their willingness to keep guard themselves. These arrangements were exceedingly proper. Further, in a supplementary report, it is stated, that at this time the passage before (the ships of war) has been completely stopped up in two places, and behind them also, at Chow-chang-kang (near the second Bar), large stones have been quarried and made ready, and 300 troops of the *brave and pure* regiment have been sent, under the command of the Yew-keih, Wang-luh, to maintain guard, that, as soon as the war vessels from Kee-shih and other places have entered the river, the stones may be immediately used to block up the river within. The said barbarian vessels will then have no passage for going out. They have further prepared a hundred and some tens of vessels, large and small, in which have been secretly concealed salt-petre, sulphur, firewood, straw, and other combustibles, for the purpose of attack by fire.'

"*The English barbarians are of a violent and overbearing disposition, and they cherish plains great and deep. This has long been the case.* On this occasion, the barbarian vessels are only two in number, and the foreign sailors do not exceed 300 or 400 men. If, indeed, the passage for advancing and retreating be both cut off, 'the beast will then be taken, the fish caught;' what difficulty can there be in making a clear sweep in a moment? The said barbarian Eye, Lord Napier, having stated that he came to Canton to trade, why, when the ships' holds had been closed, did he craftily think to carry a purpose, and go to the daring extreme of having the inner river broken into, and of having guns fired off, returning resistance? He went, indeed, far out of the bounds of reason. *It is to be apprehended that there are yet other ships, staying at a distance ready to bring in aid to him.* It is very requisite to inquire fully, with sincerity and earnestness, taking into view the whole field (of action). When the said governor and his colleagues receive this my pleasure, they are required immediately, and with full purpose of heart, to meet for consultation, and arrange the business, securely and speedily. When once the said barbarian Eye is brought under, his schemes exhausted, his strength isolated, so that he bows his head and confesses his fault, a light, trifling indulgence may then be extended to him. Immediately direct the Hong merchants to explain to him the evil consequences (of his conduct), to reprove his presuming to bring in the ships of war, and their presuming to use guns and fire, and also to demand of him the cause of his coming to Canton. If he still continue obstinately blinded, and do not arouse, but remain perverse as before, let the said governor and his colleagues arrange and direct the military operations, and set in motion the machinery of expulsion and destruction. It is absolutely requisite to make the said barbarian Eye tremble and quake before the celestial majesty; and penitentially arouse to reverential submission. Should the said governor and his colleagues continue their former negligence, and stir up great misfortune, I, the emperor, will know only how to maintain the laws. If disturbance be occasioned, there decidedly shall be no chance left of indulgent favour. Tremble hereat. Be attentive hereto. Let this be forwarded by a despatch travelling 500 *le* (daily), and let all the commands herein contained be made known. Respect this. In obedience to the supreme pleasure, we (the ministers of the council) forward the same.'

"All the above having come before me, the governor, I have examined and find, that the barbarian Eye, Lord Napier, has already been driven out under guard, that the ships of war also retired on the same day to the outer seas, as we have already jointly reported; of which reports copies have been forwarded to your excellency."

The governor then directs the arrest, trial, and punishment of various officers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chamber of Commerce. — It appears from a correspondence between the superintendents and the Chamber of Commerce of Canton, that the British commercial community is not unanimous as to the constitution of the Chamber, the dissentients* being exactly equal in numbers to the members;† and that the former have notified to the superintendents that they do not recognize any such body as a British chamber of commerce, and that "the opinions, therefore, of the few gentlemen, who have assumed that title, can only be received as those of the individuals, and not as emanating from the general mercantile community of British subjects resident in this city." The superintendents recommended, upon this intimation, a reconstruction of the chamber; but its members declined this step, observing that it was "still open to all parties, who concur in considering the institution of a chamber of commerce as expedient, to become members, by a mere intimation of their wish to that effect," and that "it is more reasonable that those parties, who desire any alteration in the existing constitution of the chamber of commerce, should seek to effect such change by their arguments and votes as members, than that the actual members of the chamber, already recognized by H M.'s superintendents as such, should depart from rules which, after discussion, they have judged it expedient to adopt, solely in deference to parties who, though invited, hold themselves aloof from taking any part in its proceedings."

The formation of the chamber was an expedient suggested by Lord Napier, with a view of terminating the dissensions amongst the British mercantile community of Canton, by drawing together and conciliating rival interests. This project, like every other plan of that unfortunate nobleman, seems to have totally failed. A private letter from a member of the chamber, alleges as the causes of disunion on this point, the holding a general meeting on the 11th of September, to which some objected on the ground of the excitement which then existed; and an alteration made in the mode of electing an executive committee of five Europeans and two natives of India.

Mr. Gutzlaff.—This reverend gentleman has been appointed "additional Chinese secretary," with a salary of 800*l.* a-year.

* Opposers of the Chamber.—Thomas Dent & Co.; D. M. Rustomjee; Dantell & Co.; J. S. Mendes; Framjee Muncherjee; Whiteman & Co.; Bapoorjee Viraljee; Jamsetjee; Bomanjee Maneckjee; Burjorjee Furdoonjee.

† Members of the Chamber of Commerce.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.; R. Turner, firm of R. Turner & Co.; J. M. Gladstone; James Innes; A. S. Keating; N. Crooke; J. Middleton, firm of Templeton & Co.; J. Watson; W. S. Boyd, representing firm of Douglas, Mackenzie & Co.; T. Fox, firm of Fox, Rawson & Co.; John Slade.

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The Company's traffic in Bills.—The British Chamber of Commerce of Canton has addressed a statement of objections to *the continuance* in China of a part of the East India Company's factory, for the purpose of selling bills on India, and purchasing bills on England, by making advances on the goods and merchandize of individuals intended for consignment to England, to H.M.'s superintendents, to be laid before the king's government in England, and the head of the Indian government. In this statement, the merchants suggest that this procedure of the company is an infraction of the act 3 & 4 Will. IV.; it being a trafficking without necessity in the sale and purchase of bills in a foreign country, where as ample facilities for the transfer of the Indian revenue to London exist, by the Court of Directors drawing on the Indian government, or by the latter remitting bills drawn on London against shipments of Indian produce. "In India," it is observed, "the facility of obtaining money on shipments to London, arising from the company's extensive purchases of bills, tends to increase the demand for, and support the prices of, the productions of British territories; but a similar facility, resulting from their dealings here, by acting as a powerful incentive to improvident speculation, tends to raise the prices of Chinese produce, and thus to benefit a foreign country at the expense of the British consumer; while, in an equal degree, the productions of our Indian territories are deprived of that stimulus which they would receive from the same operation carried on there. On the other hand, the Court of Directors' bills on India, offered for sale in London, afford a means for the employment of individual capital, in place of counteracting it by the competition of Indian revenue; and may therefore be considered a still more appropriate mode of transferring this revenue to England.

"The rulers of India thus deterring, by overwhelming competition—and, to the extent of their dealings here, entirely excluding—the British capitalist from embarking in the trade, it is rendered in a great measure dependant on the Company; who, regulating the annual amount of their commercial business by their convenience or caprice, become, in a certain degree, the arbiters of the merchant's proceedings at every stage, from the price he has to pay for his tea, its qualities and quantities, to the rate of exchange of the dollar, and even the rate of freight: all contingent on the amount of capital supplied by the Company, which being previously unknown to the free trader, he is effectually precluded from any satisfactory calculation respecting his future plans.

"By permitting the revenues of India to be employed in the purchase of China produce, not only are its prices enhanced, but a most serious barrier is interposed to the extention of the trade in British manufactures, which is always greatly promoted by transactions in barter; the necessities of the Chinese seller often forcing him to seek relief by taking in exchange British goods, which are otherwise unsaleable, and for which a market is thus, as it were, created. How much is the inducement to this description of business lessened, when the Chinese merchant has the means of obtaining from the Company's factory two-thirds of the value of his goods, and the chance of the English market, through the East India Company as his agents!

"Finally, it is submitted that, in this very peculiar country, where the bulk of foreign trade is restricted to eleven Hong merchants, who are also the only medium of our intercourse with the government, so large a command of capital in the hands of the Company's factory, is susceptible of becoming a most powerful engine of influence, both commercial and political. In the former view, bringing with it, through an understanding with the Hongs, as close a monopoly of the most desirable teas as ever before existed; a monopoly less pure, because occult, and not controlled by act of parliament; in a political view, continuing the existence of an influential body, whom the Chinese have been accustomed to regard as paramount here, and whose readier access to the Hong merchants, from habit and old acquaintance, may, at any time, afford the means of counteracting His Majesty's representative."

Visit of the Governor to Macao.—Governor Loo has paid a visit to Macao, and is supposed to have been made acquainted with certain malpractices of the Chinese district officers there.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Circuit Courts.—The judges have come to the determination of holding circuit courts. It has long been a subject of grievous and just complaint with the up-country gentlemen, summoned as jurors, that they are compelled to leave their occupations and repair to Sidney, for indefinite periods, at very serious inconvenience and loss to them. It is this which has caused many respectable persons to complain of the working of trial by jury in this colony; for, however patriotic men may be inclined to be, there is a feeling of self-interest at bottom, which leads them to condemn that which, under other circumstances, they would cordially approve.—*Syd. Ga., Dec* 24.

Cattle Stealing.—We regret to learn that the crime of cattle-stealing still continues to prevail to an alarming extent in the interior. Men in the interior, who were but two or three years before assigned servants, suddenly appear in the immediate neighbourhood of their former masters, as stock-holders; yet how the property has been acquired is a mystery to all but themselves.—*Ibid, Nov.* 29.

The Aborigines.—The aborigines, in some parts of the country, have assumed a hostile attitude, which has rendered it necessary for the troops and colonists to arm. We assume the right of knowing something of the origin of such occurrences, and have necessarily arrived at the conclusion, that ill-usage on the part of remote stockmen, has acclerated that revenge, which at former periods led (as it now probably will) to the effusion of blood.—*Ibid.*

Aboriginal Language.—We have seen some proof sheets of the Rev. Mr. Threlkeld's Grammar of the Aborigines, which will be a great curiosity to the philosopher and historian at home. Although we do not believe that the language therein explained may be spoken by more than a very circumscribed number of tribes, still it will exhibit a certain type of a system of Australian languages, entirely unknown in Europe.

Piracy.—Four years ago, a brig called the *Haweis*, sailed from this port for New Zealand (we believe) with a number of missionaries, and a quantity of missionary stores. She had never been heard of, and various conjectures were afloat as to the cause; but it was generally believed that she had foundered at sea. We have now some melancholy particulars of her fate, brought by Captain Harrison, of the sloop *Rose*, who is surprised that the same account had not reached Sydney at least two years ago. This gentleman states, that when he was at the Sandwich Islands, in the *Denmark Hill*, Capt. Charlton, the British Consul at Oahu, informed him that a vessel from the Navigator's Islands had a short time before, put in at Oahu, the captain of which stated, that there was a small body of Europeans living on one of the Navigators, who, he understood, were mutineers on board a brig called the *Haweis*: that they were formerly convicts at Sydney, and had secreted themselves on board the *Haweis*, for the purpose of making their escape from transportation. After the brig had got fairly out to sea, they came from their various places of concealment in the vessel, murdered the captain and the passengers, and all those of the crew who would not join them in taking the vessel. They reached the Navigators, and ran the vessel on one of the islands and broke her up; since then the murderers have been living on the same island. Capt. Charlton sent over, by the first conveyance, despatches to this effect, to the Admiral on the South American coast. When we reflect upon the number of vessels that are continually being missed from the port of Sydney, we cannot but infer that many of them have, no doubt, followed the fate of the *Haweis*, and the unfortunate passengers and crew.—*Sydney Herald, Aug.* 25.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Jury Act.—The new Jury Act provides that, in all cases wherein the government or any of the public functionaries may be a party, or wherein the court may grant a trial by jury on the application of either plaintiff or defendant, the issue shall be tried by a jury of twelve persons. All other actions are to be tried, not as before, by a judge and two assessors, but by a judge and four special jurors, a verdict of the majority of whom shall be taken if they cannot agree after four hours' deliberation; and in case the majority shall not have agreed after the jury have deliberated for twelve hours, then they are to be discharged, and the case may be set down for trial, by the presiding judge, either at the present or any future sittings, without any further process of the court. The emancipist colonists are also held eligible to sit as jurors.

Population.—The following is a tabular view of the population, according to the several police districts, at the beginning of the year 1834:—

Districts.	Free. Male.	Free. Female.	Convicts. Male.	Convicts. Female.	Total. Male.	Total. Female.	
Hobart Town	4,660	3,649	2,888	870	7,742	4,519	12,261
Launceston	2,137	1,235	1,681	301	3,818	1,536	5,354
New Norfolk	603	377	978	91	1,581	468	2,049
Richmond	989	261	1,000	75	1,989	336	2,325
Oatlands	988	198	477	55	1,465	253	1,718
Campbell Town	597	321	970	46	1,567	367	1,934
Norfolk Plains	305	143	690	43	1,055	186	1,241
Bothwell	305	193	459	54	768	247	1,015
Brighton	549	305	895	43	1,402	348	1,750
Great Swan Port	198	65	156	10	366	75	441
George Town	95	64	108	3	197	67	264
Circular Head	96	49	136	5	232	54	286
	10,960	7,161	10,988	1,495	21,220	8,691	29,911

To these, forming a total of 29,920, are to be added 479 convicts and 54 free persons, in all 518 souls, at Port Arthur; 120 aboriginal blacks at the establishment at Flinders' Island, in Bass's Strait; and 90 whites, besides about 50 blacks and whites (of whom the whites are the most savage), scattered about on the various rocks and

islands of the Straits, chiefly engaged in killing seals for their skins, and living on the birds and other productions of the islands; as also a small tribe of eighteen aborigines, who yet inhabit the country to the north-west, bordering on the Hampshire and Surrey hills. There are besides 602 military men, with 298 women and children. Some of this great increase upon the former year is perhaps to be attributed to the greater accuracy with which the census has for the most part in the last instance been taken. The total population of the whole territory is, therefore, as follows:

Free	13,175
Convicts	11,745
Port Arthur	513
Flinder's Island	150
Other islands	50
Blacks on the main	18
Military	602
Wives and children of ditto	298
Total	31,551

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The *Perth Gazette* of November 1st, contains long details of a decisive "encounter" with the natives on the Murray, in retaliation for their "atrocities." The party, twenty-five in number, was led by Sir James Stirling, the Lieut.-Governor. They came up with a party of seventy, near a place called Pinjarra, where it is proposed to build a town. The natives were armed with spears, but on the advance of the assailants they began to retire, when the horsemen rushed amongst them, soon discovering the well-known features of some of the most atrocious offenders. One of these, celebrated for his audacity and outrage, was recognized five or six yards from Mr. Norcott, of the police, who immediately called out, "These are the fellows we want, for here's the old rascal Noonarr;" on which the savage turned round, and cried, with peculiar ferocity and emphasis, "Yes, Noonarr, me," and was in the act of hurling his spear at Mr. Norcott, when the latter shot him dead. The identity of the tribe being now established, and the natives turning to assail their pursuers, the firing continued, and was returned by the former with spears as they retreated to the river. The first shot, and the loud yells of the natives, were a signal to a party who had halted, and who immediately followed at full speed, and arrived just as some of the natives had crossed, and others were in the river. Five or six rushed up the right bank, but were utterly confounded at meeting a second party of assailants, who immediately drove back those who escaped the firing. Being thus exposed to a cross-fire, and having no time to rally, they took to the river, secreting themselves amongst the roots and branches and holes on its banks, or by immersing themselves with the face only uncovered, and ready with a spear under water to take advantage of any one who approached within reach. Those who were sufficiently hardy or desperate to act on the offensive, or to attempt breaking through the assailants, were soon "cleared off," and the remainder were gradually "picked out" of their concealment by the cross fire from both banks, until between twenty-five and thirty were left dead on the field and in the river. The others had escaped up and down the river, or had secreted themselves, except eight women and some children, who emerged from their hiding place on being assured of personal safety, and were detained prisoners until the termination of the affray. Notwithstanding the care which was taken not to injure the women during the skirmish, one woman and several children were killed, and one woman received a ball through the thigh.

"As it appeared by this time that sufficient punishment had been inflicted on this warlike and sanguinary tribe by the destruction of about half its male population, and amongst them were recognised, on personal examination, fifteen very old and desperate offenders, the bugle sounded to cease firing. Captain Ellis (of the mounted police) was badly wounded in the right temple, by a spear at three or four yards distance, which knocked him off his horse, and a constable received a bad spear wound. No surgical aid being at hand, it was not without some difficulty the spear was extracted, and it then proved to be barbed to the distance of five inches from the point. After a consultation, it was resolved to set the prisoners free, for the purpose of fully explaining to the remnant of the tribe, the cause of the chastisement which had been inflicted, and to bear a message to the effect, that 'if they again offered to spear white men or their cattle, or to revenge in any way the punishment which had just been inflicted on them for their numerous murders and outrages, four times the present number of men would proceed amongst them and destroy every man, woman, and child!"

New Zealand.

While the *Lucy Ann* was at Otago, a very large body of natives, about 500, arrived from Cloudy Bay, where they had been at war with a contending tribe. They treated the residents with much insolence, and struck Mr. Weller repeatedly, and assaulted Capt. Hayward and some of the gentlemen there. They took the pipes out of the mouths of the servants, and went into the houses and broke open the boxes, taking whatever they thought proper from them. After this, about half of them left Otago for the

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purpose of going to Port Bunn, the establishment of George Bunn and Co. The rest remained behind; and while there, a child belonging to one of the chiefs died, which, under some superstitious impression, they attributed to the visit of the *Lucy Ann*, and, *in consequence*, resolved to take the vessel, and assassinate Mr. Weller, Capt. Hayward, Capt. Anglim, and the rest of the Europeans. The natives found that the Europeans were acquainted with their intentions, and gave up the idea of taking the vessel for that time. Capt. Anglim, previous to his departure, for the better security of the lives of the residents at Otago and *its neighbourhood, persuaded some of the chiefs on board*, and having got them below, set sail for Sydney in the most secret manner, and kept the natives as hostages for the good conduct of their tribe during the absence of the *Lucy Ann*.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

Our files of Calcutta papers have been completed to the end of January.

In the Insolvent Debtors Court, a question was pending, as to the liability of Mr. John W. Fulton, *formerly a partner* in the house of Mackintosh and Co., to the claims of its creditors, up to a certain period. One of the insolvents has deposed that, in 1819, when Mr. Fulton retired *from the firm*, it was insolvent! A question is also raised as to whether Mr. Browne Roberts is to be considered as a creditor or a partner of that firm. Other questions respecting the conduct of the assignees of Alexander and Co.'s estate, in regard to the management of the indigo factories, which are stated to have lost about 30 lacs of rupees, were to come before the Court.

From a correspondence, published in the *Englishman*, it appears that Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., after some previous *negotiations*, applied to be employed in disposing of the indigo belonging to the late firm of Fergusson and Co. at *six annas per cent.* Mr. Macnaghten, the assignee, informed them that he had "already made arrangements for sending the whole of the indigo, for inspection and private sale, to Messrs. Moore, Hickey and Co." The rejected applicants inquired the terms, and whether an invitation for tenders had been circulated. Mr. Macnaghten rejoins, that he had engaged to pay Messrs. Moore, Hickey and Co. *twelve annas per cent.*, and that "he had not considered it necessary to circulate invitations for tenders."

A further dividend of 2½ per cent. was to be declared in the estate of Palmer and Co.; a dividend of 20 per cent. on the private estate of James Calder, and a final dividend of 25 per cent. on that of James Young.

It is stated in the latest papers that Sir Charles Metcalfe had been requested to return immediately to Calcutta, while Mr. Blunt was to proceed to Agra, and that it was Lord Wm. Bentinck's intention to remain at Calcutta until the 15th March if his health permitted, when he was to leave in H.M. Ship *Curaçoa*, with the steamer accompanying him to the south-east trade-wind. The merchants met on the 30th, and proposed to erect a statue to Lord William; the natives were also to assemble at the Hindoo College to take *into consideration* how they shall best mark their regret at his departure.

The answer of the Governor General to the petition respecting the press and public meetings, imports that, as soon as the law commission was formed, *a draft of* a law for the regulation of the press would be laid before it, and *that his* lordship coincided generally in the sentiments of the petition. On the subject of public meetings, his lordship said that, in his opinion, the court's letter of 1807, enjoining an application by the sheriff to government for permission to convene public meetings, was a dead letter, and could no longer be considered binding.

The first blood has been drawn in the Shekawatee campaign, in a conflict between a rusalah of native horse under Lieut. Forster, and a party of Lirkance marauders. It is still said that the British Government will hold temporarily the district and lake of Sambur, and it is added that Shekawatee will *not* be restored to Jeypore, till arrangements are made for its better government.

Runjeet Sing, it is said, has marched with 60,000 men against Dost Mohamed Khan, who had advanced to meet him at the head of 20,000 choice troops.

Advices from Persia state that the Shah's cause, under the direction of Sir Henry Bethune, had triumphed, the Shah having entered Ispahan, and the civil war being considered at an end. He had determined to renew the operations in Khorasan.

From the Cape, we learn that the Caffres had renewed their attacks on the colony, having appeared in great force, and fighting with determination.

At Canton, an imperial edict has appeared against the illicit trade in opium, directing that "if one vessel smuggle, all the vessels shall be prohibited trading;" and another against the levying private duties by Hong Merchants and incurring debts to foreigners. Mr. Davis is reported to be coming home.

(Q)

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

VACCINATION.—ALLOWANCES TO ASSISTANT SURGEONS AT CIVIL STATIONS.

Fort William, General Department, Dec. 1, 1834.—His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council directs, that the subjoined paragraphs, from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the military department, dated 4th *June*, 1834, be published in the *Gov. Gaz.*, and that the following rule founded thereon be established at all the presidencies of India.

Para. 3. "By our letter of 9th *April*, 1834, you were informed that we acceded to the recommendation of the Governor-general, that assistant surgeons at civil stations, not drawing more than Rs. 300 a month, should be granted a conveyance allowance of thirty rupees a month, and we now sanction the further grant of twenty rupees a month (as recommended by the Governor-general in his minute of 31st Oct. 1832) to such surgeons of civil stations as may be appointed superintendents of vaccination.

4. "We also sanction the several other suggestions forming part of the Governor-general's minute of 27th June and 31st Oct. 1832, limiting, as he has proposed to do, the total expense on account of vaccination, to Rs. 40,000 per annum.

5. "As the suggestions now adopted appear to be generally applicable to the other presidencies, we desire, that after maturing your own plans, you will instruct the other governments to adopt corresponding arrangements in their respective territories, as far as circumstances may render them applicable and necessary."

Rule.—That from and after 1st Jan. next ensuing, there shall be allowed to all assistant surgeons at civil stations, whose total allowances do not exceed Rs. 300 per month, the additional sum of fifty rupees, *viz.* thirty rupees as conveyance allowance, and twenty rupees as compensation for undertaking the duty of superintending and diffusing the practice of vaccination. The Governor-general in Council expects that all medical officers, drawing higher allowances than above indicated, will gratuitously undertake the duty.

STAFF ALLOWANCES.

Fort William, Dec. 2, 1834.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to rescind all orders and regulations now in force, which assign to officers employed in staff or other situations, a rate of pay, batta, gratuity, tentage, or house-rent, superior to the scale laid down for their regimental rank.

As special exceptions to the immediate effect of this order, officers who now hold staff appointments, by virtue of which they draw superior regimental pay or allowances, are exempted from its operation.

MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

Fort William, Dec. 10, 1834.—The following paragraphs of a military letter, dated 11th July, 1834, from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the governor of the presidency of Fort William, are published for general information:

[Letter from, dated 22d Nov. 1833, Paragraphs 1 to 4.—Submit a memorial from the medical officers, praying the Court to give their support to a separate medical retiring fund, and to bestow similar benefits to those granted to the Madras medical retiring fund, with reference to donation, rates of interest, and exchange.]

1. "We are prepared to sanction the institution of a separate retired fund for the medical officers upon your establishment, but we cannot consent to grant to it any specific donation, nor any advantages in the shape of interest or exchange beyond those mentioned in our despatch, dated 6th March, 1832.

2. "Neither can we allow of the remittance through our treasury of so large a number of annuities of £300 as will provide for six being annually granted. The number must be limited to three, which is a full proportion relatively with that which we fixed for the military service in the event of a retired fund being instituted by the army.

THE EASTERN FRONTIER.

Fort William, Dec. 19, 1834.—The eastern frontier will cease to be a brigadier's command from the 1st proximo.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.—PRESIDENCIES OF AGRA AND FORT WILLIAM.

Fort William, Financial Department, Dec. 17, 1834.—His Excell. the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to order the following resolution to be published for general information:—

Resolved,—That for the conduct of the departments of account, under the government of Agra, there be established an accountant's office at Allahabad, with which shall be combined the duties of the present superintendent of resources in the western provinces, and all the details at present conducted for those provinces by the accountant in the revenue and judicial departments and in the department of customs at the presidency.

That the officer placed at the head of this office be denominated the accountant of the Agra presidency; that he be allowed a salary of Rs. 3,000 per mensem, and that there be attached to the office a deputy on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem, the nomination and appointment to both offices to be in the Governor of Agra.

That the office of superintendent of resources in the western provinces be abolished; and that the records and accounts, with the establishment now entertained therein, be transferred to the accountant's office at Allahabad.

That the deputy accountant be also civil auditor for the Agra presidency, and that all charges in the revenue, judicial and customs departments, and the charges of all other officers subject to the orders and authority of the Governor of Agra, be submitted to the audit of the deputy accountant and auditor at Allahabad;—the disbursements of political officers, chaplains, and others not yet transferred to the control of the Governor of Agra, will be audited, as heretofore, at the presidency.

That the accounts of all officers of the presidency of Agra be adjusted and made up in the office of the accountant at Allahabad, in like manner as the accounts of the Madras and Bombay governments are adjusted at those presidencies respectively. The transactions of Agra with the Bengal presidency will all pass through the offices of the respective accountants at the seats of government.

That there be transferred to the offices of account and audit for the Agra presidency, such part of the establishments of the offices of account and audit at the presidency as may be possible under the relief afforded by the removal of these branches of the existing business. It is expected that the establishments so transferred, added to that of the office of superintendent of resources, will suffice for the new offices at Allahabad, without incurring much further charge on this account.

That the following arrangement of duties and modification in other respects be made of the offices of account at the presidency of Fort William, so as to admit of the abolition of one substantial appointment, in diminution of the expense attending the above arrangements.

That the accountant-general conduct in person the duties of military acountant, and the deputy accountant-general be accountant to the revenue, judicial, salt, opium, marine and commercial departments.

That the civil auditor's office at the presidency continue on its present footing—it will be the duty of this officer to audit the civil charges of all departments and of all officers subject to the direct control of the supreme government, equally with the charges of officers subject to the government of Bengal.

CASTE IN THE ARMY.

Fort William, Dec. 31, 1834.—The Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to direct, that all objections to men belonging to the respectable classes of the native community, or preferences among such classes, on account of caste or religion, shall cease to operate in respect to their admission into the ranks of the Bengal army.

SUPERINTENDING SURGEON AT ALLAHABAD.

Fort William, Jan. 7, 1835.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council has resolved, that the appointment of superintending surgeon at Allahabad be abolished, and directs, that the superintending surgeon at Cawnpore do conduct the medical details of the troops now within the Allahabad circle of superintendence.

REDUCTIONS AT MUTTRA.

Fort William, Jan. 7, 1835.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council having resolved to unite the forces now stationed at Agra and Muttra, the latter place will cease to be a military cantonment, and the troops will be removed thence to Agra, agreeably to instructions which will be communicated to his excellency the commander-in-chief.

The appointments of brigadier and major of brigade at Muttra are abolished, and Brigadier Cartwright is removed to Agra, of which fortress and garrison he is appointed commandant.

DEMANDS AGAINST OFFICERS.

Fort William, Jan. 7, 1835.—Instances having been brought to the notice of the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council, of the serious inconvenience which has been experienced from pay-masters reviving demands against officers after having certified that none existed against them; it is hereby notified, that any pay-master, who may in future certify to the non-existence of demands which may really exist in his office, shall be held responsible for the same.

It is, however, to be understood, that all retrenchments received subsequently to the date of such certificates, or any demands forwarded to the several pay-masters for recovery which may not have reached their destinations prior to the granting of certificates of no demand, will remain in full force, and be recoverable from the parties against whom they were issued.

SUPPRESSION OF THUGGEE.

Fort William, Political Department, Jan. 7, 1835.—Resolution: It being neces-

sary for the entire suppression of the horrible system of assassination called, thuggee, which has recently been ascertained to prevail to a most lamentable extent over the greatest part of India, that additional means should be employed in tracing and apprehending individuals charged with these crimes; and it being essentially requisite also, for the protection of innocent persons, to add to the number of European superintendents employed in directing the operations of informers, so as to obviate the practices of oppression or extortion by the subordinate agents employed in this department, the Governor-general in Council has been pleased to make the following arrangements:

Mr. F. C. Smith, the agent to the Gov.-general in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, will exercise, as heretofore, a general control over the officers employed in the suppression of thuggee, and he will conduct the trials of all individuals charged with having committed this crime, excepting where the offence is charged to have been committed within the Company's provinces, or in the kingdom of Oude.

In the former case, the individuals accused will be made over to the constituted authorities, and in the latter, the trials will be conducted by the resident at Lucknow. Trials which may be conducted in the regulation provinces will be referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, or otherwise disposed of, as the regulations may direct. All other trials will be referred through the secretary in the political department, for the final orders of the Gov.-general of India in Council.

Mr. D. F. Macleod to be personal assistant to Mr. F. C. Smith in this department.

Capt. Sleeman to be superintendent under ditto ditto, stationed at Jubbulpore.

Lieut. Briggs, 74th regt. N. I., to be assistant under ditto ditto in Rajpootana.

Mr. J. C. Wilson to be assistant to ditto ditto in the Lower and Upper Dooab, and in Rohilcund, and to exercise the powers of joint magistrate in the districts to which he may be deputed.

Capt. Reynolds to be superintendent under Mr. F. C. Smith in the Dekhan, in communication with the resident at Hydrabad.

Lieut. Elwall, 49th regt. N. I., to be assistant to Capt. Reynolds in the above capacity.

Capt. Paton, assistant to the resident of Lucknow, will also officiate as assistant to that officer, in superintending the apprehension and commitment of individuals charged with thuggee in the Oude dominions.

Lieut. J. D. Shakespear, of the artillery, is appointed an extra-assistant to the resident at Lucknow, in the general duties of his office.

Officers will be hereafter appointed for the suppression of thuggee in the provinces of Behar and Malwa.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

In pursuance of instructions from government, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to order the following movements and change in the destination of corps to take place at the dates specified.

H. M.'s 44th regt.—from Chinsurah to Fort William, by water, on the 6th Jan. 1835.

H. M.'s 49th regt.—from Fort William to Hazarcebaug, on the 5th Jan. 1835.

10th L. C.—from Muttra to Agra, on the 10th Oct. 1835.

1st N. I.—from Futtehgurh to Cawnpore, on the arrival of a wing of the 60th regt.

45th N. I.—from Muttra to Agra; one wing already at Agra, the other when relieved from the duties at Allygurh by the 32d regt.

57th ditto—from Muttra to Benares, as soon as practicable after receipt of order.

60th ditto—from Cawnpore to Futtehgurh, as soon after the receipt of this order as practicable.

65th ditto—from Mhow to Allahabad, already on the march to Allahabad and Juanpore.

73d ditto—from Benares to Barrackpore, as soon as practicable after receipt of order.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. W. M. BROWNRIGG.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 4th Dec. 1834.—At a general court-martial, held at Agra, on the 25th Feb. 1834, Lieut. Wm. Meadows Brownrigg, adjutant of H. M.'s 13th or first Somerset L. I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

1*st Charge.*—"For having obtained the sum of 800 Sa.-Rs. from me, in June last, under the following false pretences; *viz.* stating 'that he (Lieut. Brownrigg) was indebted to Messrs. Fergusson and Co. of Calcutta, in whose hands the Canteen Fund of the regiment was lodged, and that they had refused to place the same in government funds; if an order to that amount were given to him, they would transfer his debt, and thereby such money be recovered to the regiment:' whereas, on the contrary, he negociated the said order on the 27th June last, and converted the cash to his own purposes."

2*d Charge.*—"For having forfeited his faith and promise, solemnly pledged to me at the same time, to repay such sum on the issues of pay in August, September, and October last."

3*d Charge.*—"For having been guilty

of two equivocations of truth, in the following instances, namely: 1st. Stating to me, that 'Major Debnam, acting pay-master of the regiment, had guaranteed the above-mentioned payments.' 2dly. Telling me, in August last, in answer to my inquiry as to his not having paid any part of the money so advanced to him, 'that he had not received a line from Fergusson and Co.' or words to that effect; thereby deceiving me, he knowing, at the time, that he had actually obtained the money from Capt. Wilson, (acting district pay-master) on the 27th June last, and that therefore he had no such communication to expect."

5*th Charge.*—"For having borrowed or obtained money from, and contracted debts to, several non-commissioned officers of the regiment, which were unpaid by him in the years 1832 and 1833. *viz.* from Quarter Master Sergeant W. Davis, 86, 20, 50, and 50 Rupees, lent by the said sergeant, at different periods between January and June 1832, which were not repaid by him, until after he was placed in arrest by me on these charges. 2dly. For having obtained the sum of Rs. 600, from Hospital-Sergeant Robert Snook, in or about March 1833, and which was not finally repaid, until after he was placed in arrest by me on these charges."

6*th Charge.*—"For obtaining a buggy, horse and harness from Mr. Robert Yates, the band-master of the regiment, for a journey from Dinapore to Calcutta, in or about January 1831, and not having paid for or returned the same, up to the period of his being placed in arrest by me on these charges.

"Such conduct being disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman."

(Signed) W. H. DENNIE, Lieut.-Col. Comg. H. M.'s 13th Lt. Inf.

Agra, 24th Oct. 1833.

1*st additional Charge.*—"For not having, until placed in arrest by me, paid or made adequate or just remuneration to the soldiers of the regiment, employed as clerks in this office, during the years 1831, 1832, and 1833, *viz.* Private M. Kelly and Private W. Scott; and for not having paid the children for work done in the Regimental School, although he had been receiving the price of such work as far back as Nov. 1831."

2*d additional Charge.*—"For having, on the 17th Sept. 1833, given a bill to Messrs. Munro and Co., merchants at Agra, drawn by him on Gen. Sir Robert Brownrigg, for £100 sterling, he knowing, that his former bills on that officer had been returned dishonoured; and for having, when the said bill was returned from Calcutta as worthless, proffered a bill for the same sum to the same persons, drawn by him on T. S. Brownrigg, Esq., Manchester Square, he knowing, that his former bills on that gentleman had also been dishonoured."

3*d additional Charge.*—"For having drawn from the Regimental Canteen Fund the sum of Rs. 100 on the 15th Oct. 1832, for the purpose of purchasing bats and balls for the soldiers of the regiment, the which were never procured by him, and failing to afford satisfactory explanation of the appropriation of such money, when called upon by me so to do, in Nov. and Dec. 1833.

"All such conduct being scandalous, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman."

(Signed) W. H. DENNIE, Lieut.-Col. Comg. H. M.'s 13th Lt. Inf.

Agra, 15th Dec. 1833."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding. — On the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th charges, guilty.

On the 6th charge, guilty of not having finally or fully paid for the same.

Such conduct being disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman.

On the 1st additional charge, not guilty of the first part, but guilty of the second part, and for not having paid the children for work done in the Regimental School, although he had been receiving the price of such work as far back as Nov. 1831.

On the 2d additional charge, not guilty.

On the 3d additional charge, guilty.

All such conduct being scandalous, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Sentence. — The court does sentence Lieut. and Adj. W. M. Brownrigg, H. M.'s 13th or first Somerset L. Inf. regt., to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK, Commander-in-Chief.

MAJOR H. D. COXE.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 27th Dec., 1834.—At a general court-martial, re-assembled in Fort William, on the 27th Oct. 1834, of which Brigadier Clements Brown, C.B., Commandant of Artillery, is President, Major Henry Digby Coxe, of the 25th regt. N. I., was arraigned on the following charges; *viz.*:

1*st Charge.*—"With highly unbecoming conduct, and insubordination to superior authority, in the following instances; *viz.* 1st. In having, on frivolous and unsoldier-like pretences, hesitated to promulgate at Sandoway, a post under his command, and neglected to obey, a regimental order dated 15th Feb. 1834, and a district order dated 17th Feb. 1834, issued by his superior officer, Col. E. H. Simpson, commanding the troops in Arracan and

the 25th regt. N. I., requiring him to deliver over the post of Sandoway and the Light Company of the regiment there stationed, to other officers, and to proceed himself to Akyab. 2d. In having written a letter, dated Sandoway, 22d Feb. 1834, to the address of the *District Staff* of Arracan, disrespectfully animadverting on the orders abovementioned, and on Col. Simpson's arrangements in Arracan, alleging *unsoldier*-like and unfounded difficulties in the way of his obeying the said orders, and misrepresenting facts, in order to make it appear that he was hardly treated and harrassed by his commanding officer. 3d. In having written a letter, dated at Sea, 12th March 1834, to the address of the Asst. Adj. General, Presidency Division, replete with gross insinuations and most disrespectful expressions regarding his commanding officer, Col. E. H. Simpson."

2d Charge.—"Neglect of duty, between the 10th and 15th of April 1834, in quitting a detachment of the 25th regt. N. I. under his command, on its way from Akyab to Kyouk Phyoo, in Arracan, and preceding it by two days."

3d Charge.—"Highly unbecoming and insubordinate conduct, in having, in a letter, dated 'Kyouk Phyoo, April 1834,' and written on or about the 13th of that month, to the address of the acting adjutant of the 25th regt. N. I., with a postscript thereto subjoined, indulged in gross insinuations, unfounded and malicious statements, and most disrespectful expressions, regarding his commanding officer, Col. E. H. Simpson, which letter he, Major Coxe, pertinaciously intruded on Col. Simpson's notice, though repeatedly forbidden to do so."

4th Charge.—"Highly unbecoming and insubordinate conduct, in having written a letter dated 'Kyouk Phyoo, 29th Aug. 1834,' to the address of the adjutant 25th regt., couched in terms of menace and disrespect towards his commanding officer, Col. E. H. Simpson.

"Such conduct being subversive of discipline, and injurious to the service, and unworthy of an officer and a gentleman."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—That the prisoner, Major H. D. Coxe, of the 25th regt. N. I., is guilty of the whole of the first charge.

On the 2d Charge, not guilty, and the court do accordingly acquit him.

On the 3d and 4th Charges, guilty.

And the court find Major H. D. Coxe's conduct subversive of discipline, and injurious to the service, and unworthy of an officer and a gentleman.

Sentence.—The court sentence the prisoner, Major H. D. Coxe, 25th regt. N. I., to be suspended from rank and pay and allowances for the period of twelve calendar months.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK, General,
Commander-in-Chief.
23d Dec., 1834.

Remarks by the Court.—Before closing the proceedings, the court consider it but an act of justice to Lieut. R. J. H. Birch, the Dep. Judge-Adv. General, to record their unqualified approbation of his conduct throughout this trial, especially as regards the *matter of the witnesses* for the defence.

The suspension of Major Coxe is to have effect from the date of the publication of this order at the Presidency.

LIEUT. HENRY BARRY.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 31st 1834.—At a European General Court-Martial, assembled at Meerut, on the 2d Aug., and re-assembled on the 18th Nov., 1834, of which Lieut. Col. J. P. Boileau, of the Horse Artillery, is *President*, Lieut. H. Barry, of the 71st regt. N. I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"With conduct subversive of discipline, and disobedience of orders and the standing rules of the service, in the following instance; *viz.*

"In having, at Meerut, in January, 1834, borrowed the sum of Rs. 400 from Sunker Tewarree, Pay Havildar of his Company, or made the said Pay Havildar the medium of procuring the said sum of Rs. 400 from certain mahajuns of Meerut, and for which the said Pay Havildar became responsible."

Finding.—The court is of opinion, that Lieut. Henry Barry, of the 71st regt. N. I., is not guilty of the crime laid to his charge, and most fully acquits him thereof.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK, General,
Commander-in-Chief.
29th Dec., 1834.

Lieut. Barry is to be released from arrest and to return to his duty.

CORNET M. LUSHINGTON.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 27th, 1835.—At a European General Court-Martial held in the camp, near Joonjhnoo, of the division of the Rajwarrah Field Force, of which Lieut.-Col. Geo. Hawes, 51st N. I., was *President*, Cornet M. Lushington, of the 7th L. C., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"With conduct, highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and subversive of good order and military discipline, in appearing at his troop in a state of intoxication, in camp, at Delwarrah, on the evening of the 8th Nov. 1834."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence.—That the prisoner is guilty, and the court do therefore adjudge him, Cornet M. Lushington, to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for six calendar months.

Confirmed,
(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

General Department.

Jan. 5. Mr. R. Walker to be first deputy collector of government customs at Calcutta.

Mr. W. Bracken to be second deputy collector of ditto ditto.

Mr. A. F. Donnelly to be first assistant of ditto ditto.

16. Mr. T. P. Marten to officiate as salt agent at Tumlook, until further orders.

19. Mr. F. J. Morris to officiate as second assistant to secretary to board of customs, salt, and opium, during Mr. H. Palmer's employment on other duties.

Political Department.

Jan. 5. Ens. T. Brodie, 45th N.I., to be a junior assistant to agent to Governor-general on north-east frontier, in room of Capt. Cathcart dec.

7. The Hon. Richard Cavendish to be resident at Nagpoor.

Major John Sutherland, 3d Bombay L.C., to be resident at Gwalior.

15. Capt. W. Warde, 5th L.C., to be assistant to resident at Nagpoor.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Dec. 31. Mr. W. St. Quintin Quintin to be deputy collector of Shahabad.

Mr. B. J. Colvin to officiate as deputy collector of Sarun.

Jan. 6. Mr. C. R. Martin to officiate as civil and session judge of Midnapore.

Mr. C. W. Steer to officiate as commissioner of revenue and circuit of 13th or Bauleah division.

Mr. C. Tottenham to officiate as an assistant under joint magistrate and deputy collector of Nosocolly.

13. Mr. Charles Tucker to officiate as commissioner of revenue and circuit of 11th or Patna division.

Mr. C. C. Jackson to officiate as magistrate and collector of Bhaugulpore.

16. Lieut. F. Mackeson, 74th N.I., to be British agent for navigation of the Indus and Sutlej stationed at Mithenkote.

Financial Department.

Jan. 12. Mr. F. M'Clintock to be assistant in office of accountant-general and to sub-treasurer.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF AGRA.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Dec. 26. Mr. W. R. Timins to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pillibheet.

Mr. E. Wilmot to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Meerut till return of Mr. Torrens.

29. Mr. M. R. Gubbins to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Hurrianah division, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. C. Gubbins to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Rohtuk division of Delhy territory, until further orders.

Mr. J. C. Grant to officiate as magistrate and collector of Delhy.

30. Mr. E. P. Smith to officiate as civil and session judge, and Mr. W. R. Kennaway as magistrate and collector of Ghazeepore.

Jan. 2. Mr. A. P. Currie to be joint-magistrate and deputy collector of Goruckpore.

5. Mr. G. F. Edmonstone to be an assistant under commissioner of 4th or Moradabad division.

15. Mr. H. S. Boulderson to officiate as commissioner of revenue and circuit of 5th or Bareilly division.

Mr. T. J. Turner ditto ditto of 2d or Agra division.

Mr. J. C. Grant to officiate as magistrate and collector of Saharunpore.

16. Mr. W. P. Goad to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Benares.

Furloughs, &c.—Dec. 22. Mr. G. F. Brown, to Cape, for eighteen months, for health.—29. Mr. A. Fraser, to N. S. Wales, for twelve months, for health.—Jan. 5. Mr. R. B. Garrett, to Europe, for one year, on private affairs.—Mr. R. H. Boddam, to Europe, for health.—12. Mr. Pidcock's furlough to Europe cancelled at his own request.—22. Mr. P. E. Paton, to return to England in order to retire upon an annuity of year 1835.—Mr. M. Ainslie, to Europe, in present season.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Furlough.—Jan. 2. The Rev. H. S. Fisher, A.B., to Europe, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 25 to 29, 1834.—The following division orders confirmed:—Surg. B. Bell, 60th N.I., to act as medical storekeeper at Cawnpore, and afford medical aid to staff and public establishments, as a temp. arrangement; date 11th Nov.—Assist. Surg. C. McKinnon, M.D., from 2d brigade horse artillery, to take medical charge of 60th N.I., v. Bell; date 11th Nov.

The following removals and postings of Surgeons made:—J. Watson, M.D., on furl., from 70th to 53d N.I.—W. E. Carte, A.B., from 1st local horse to 70th N.I.—W. S. Charters, on furl., from 40th to 71st N.I.—E. T. Harpur (new prom.) from Ramgurh bat. to 40th N.I.

Lieut. C. Wyndham, 35th N.I. (acting as interp. and qu. mast. to 11th N.I.) permitted, at his own request, to rejoin corps to which he belongs.

Dec. 1.—Assist. Surg. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M.D., to take medical charge of a detachment of 72d N.I., proceeding to Upper Provinces on escort duty with camp of Hon. the Governor of Agra.

Dec. 2.—The following order confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. Greig to receive medical charge of European artillery proceeding on service from Nusseerabad; date 11th Nov.

The recent app. of Brev. Capt. M. Hughes to act as adj. to left wing 44th N.I. cancelled.

Dec. 3.—The following orders confirmed:—Ens. M. T. Blake to act as adj. to 56th N.I.; during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. H. Foquett; date 24th Nov.—Assist. Surg. J. Murray, M.D., 1st brig. horse artillery, to afford medical aid to 69th N.I. on departure of Assist. Surg. S. Lightfoot to join 15th N.I.; date 18th Nov.—Assist. Surg. C. J. Macdonald, 29th N.I., to afford medical aid to prisoners in gaol and to Nujeeb corps at Jubbulpore, during absence, on duty, of Surg. G. G. Spilsbury; date 11th Nov.

The G.O. of 18th Oct., permitting Lieut. T. F. Tait, acting 2d in command of 4th local horse, to join his own corps, the 28th N.I., cancelled.

Dec. 4.—The following orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. M. Lovell, 9th L.C., to proceed to Sussist. Surg. E. Macdonald, 9th L.C., to afford medical aid to 39th N.I., v. Surg. W. Findon prom. to superintending surg.; date 15th Nov.—Assist. Surg. A. Crighton, M.D., 5th L.C., and Assist. Surg. W. Tait, doing duty with 48th N.I., to proceed, former to Mynpoorie, and latter to Etawah, and afford medical aid to civil and military establishments at those posts respectively; date 23d Nov.—Assist. Surg. M. S. Kent, 7th L.C., to take charge of medical depôt attached to force assembled for service in Rajwarra; date 19th Nov.

Assist. Surg. C. Llewellyn removed from 35th and posted to 73d N.I.; and Assist. Surg. W. A. Bruce, M.D., doing duty with 35th N.I., posted to that regiment, v. Llewellyn.

Dec. 8 *to* 13.—The following regimental and other orders confirmed:—Lieut. S. C. Starkey to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 7th N.I., during absence of Lieut. H. J. McGeorge; date 26th Nov.—Assist. Surg. J. Duncan, M.D., to join and assume medical charge of *54th N.I.*, &c. at Nusserabad; and Assist. Surg. W. G. H. McCheyne to take medical charge of 17th N.I., v. Assist. Surg. Rogers proceeding on service; date 22d Nov.—Lieut. W. J. Rind to act as adj. to left wing 71st N.I., during its separation from regimental head-quarters; date 21st Nov.—Lieut. R. M. Gurnell to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 68th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. W. Alston; date 20th Nov.—Capt. W. Barnett, assist. com. gen., to take charge of treasure accompanying force employed in Rajwarra; date 21st Nov.—Lieut. J. R. Flower, acting adj. to 25th N.I., and district staff in Arracan, to take temporary charge of Arracan local bat., in consequence of departure of Capt. Simonds for presidency, on med. cert., and Ens. W. Hore, 27th N.I., to act as district staff in Arracan, in room of Lieut. Flower; date 16th Nov.

Major Jonathan Scott, invalid estab., permitted to reside and draw his allowances at presidency, pending an application to retire from service.

Dec. 16.—Ens. R. Spencer to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 26th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Johnson; date of order 19th Nov

Assist. Surg. W. Dunbar, M.D., to do duty with artillery at Dum-Dum.

Dec. 19.—The following appointments, made by Brig. Gen. R. Stevenson, C.B., commanding force assembled for service in Rajwarra, confirmed from 18th Nov. 1834:—Col. J. Kennedy, 7th L.C.; Lieut. Col. E. Wyatt, 22d N.I.; and Lieut. Col. G. Hawes, 51st do., to be brigadiers of 2d class.—Capt. S. Nash, 4th L.C.; Capt. J. G. Burns, 3d N.I.; and Capt. S. P. C. Humfrays, 36th do., to be brigade majors.—Capt. E. J. Smith, of engineers, to engineers.—Lieut. C. Baseley, 51st N.I., to be baggage master.—Surg. T. Stoddart, 22d N.I., to be field surgeon.—(The appointments of officers to command brigades, and for staff duties of force, as notified in G.O. of 27th Sept. and 14th Oct., have not taken place, with exception of those of Brigadier C. Parker to command of artillery, Major A. Irvin, C.B., to charge of engineer department, and Capt. E. Huthwaite to office of brigade major of artillery; which are to have effect from 18th Nov.—The app. of Capt. T. Sanders, in G.O. of 27th Sept., to situation of commissary of ordnance, is to have effect from date on which he received charge of train at Agra).

The following orders by Brig. Gen. R. Stevenson, C.B., commanding troops employed in Rajwarra, under dates 19th, 21st, and 22d Nov., confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. McRae, horse artillery, to afford medical aid to officers of general staff, v. Surg. T. Stoddart app. field surgeon to force.—Surg. G. T. Urquhart, 7th L.C., to receive medical charge of 22d N.I. from Surg. Stoddart.—Ens. T. Ramsay, 22d N.I., to act as adj. to six companies of 1st Inf. brigade left at Sambhur on duty.

The following division and regimental orders confirmed:—1st-Lieut. F. R. Bazely to act as adj. and qu. mast. to artillery at Agra, in room of 2d-Lieut. R. Walker permitted to resign that app.; date 1st Dec.—Lieut. E. T. Erskine to act as adj. to left wing 63d N.I. during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 27th Nov.

Assist. Surg. Wm. Thomson removed from 46th to 10th N.I., at Barrackpore; and Assist. Surg. J. J. Boswell (on furl.) posted to 32d ditto.

Dec. 20.—Major W. H. Hewitt, 40th N.I., to join detachment of that corps at presidency, and proceed with it to Arracan.

Dec. 23.—Assist. Surg. S. Holmes, 3d N.I., to do duty under superintending surgeon at Cawnpore.

Dec. 24 *to* 31.—The following regimental and other orders confirmed:—Lieut. W. Lyford to act as adj. to a detachment of four comps. of 3d N.I.; date 6th Dec.—Lieut. G. E. Van Heythuysen, 24th N.I., to act as interp. to a detachment of H.M. troops under orders of march from presidency for Upper Provinces; date 14th Dec.—Ens. J. H. Garrett, 30th N.I., to act as adj. to Kemaoon local bat., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. C. Campbell; date 13th Nov.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. T. Raban to act as adj. to 47th N.I., during absence, on duty, of Lieut. and Adj. C. Corfield; date 11th Dec.—Assist. Surg. W. H. Rogers, 4th L.C., to receive medical charge of 22d N.I. from Surg. G. T. Urquhart, proceeding with Brigadier J. Kennedy's detachment in Rajwarra; date 10th Dec.—Surg. J. Eckford, 12th N.I., to officiate as superintending surgeon at Allahabad, on departure of Sup. Surg. T. Tweedie, and Officiating Garrison Assist. Surg. R. J. Brassey to receive medical charge of *12th N.I.*, as a temp. arrangement; date 15th Dec.—Lieut. J. Chilcott to act as interp. and qu. master to 74th N.I., in room of Lieut. W. T. Briggs, app. sub.-assistant com. gen.; date 18th Dec.

Capt. W. G. Cooper, *major of brigade* at Dacca, removed to Lucknow, and directed to join on breaking up of eastern frontier command.

Fort-William, Dec. 19, 1834.—Capt. Cooper, major of brigade, Dacca, to replace Capt. Grant, major of brigade in Oude (in consequence of abolition of Dacca brigadiership).

Dec. 23.—Mr. A. Chalmers, *civil surgeon of* Cawnpore, at his own request, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Dec. 31.—*30th N.I.* Ens. John Liptrott to be lieut. from 25th Feb. 1834, v. Lieut. M. J. Laurence dec.

Assist. Surg. Henry Chapman app. to medical duties of civil station of Cuttack.

Lieut. E. A. Cumberlege, 73d N.I., to be capt. by brevet, from 31st Dec. 1834.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 2, 1835.—Ensigns S. J. Becher and S. H. Becher to do duty with 19th N.I. at Barrackpore.

Jan. 3.—The following removals ordered:—Surgeons A. Wood from 28th to 25th N.I.; A. Murray, M.D. (on furl.) from 55th to 44th do.; and E. T. Harpur, from 40th to 55th do.—Assist. Surg. E. Hartt from 43d to 40th N.I., and to join detachment of that corps at presidency.

Unposted Cornet C. G. Becher to do duty with 5th L.C., until further orders.

Jan. 5.—Lieut. J. R. Lumley, 9th N.I., to be adj. to Ramghur local battalion, v. Hoggan prom.

Ens. C. M. Bristow to act as adj. to 71st N.I., during absence of Adj. G. W. G. Bristow.

Fort-William, Jan. 7, 1835.—*Infantry.* Lieut. Col. Benj. Roope to be col., from 18th Dec. 1834, v. Col. J. Robertson dec.—Maj. W. B. Salmon to be lieut. col., from above date, v. Lieut. Col. B. Roope prom.

5th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. L. Vanzetti to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. C. Salkeld to be lieut., from 21st Dec. 1834, in suc. to Capt. H. J. G. B. Cathcart dec.

72d N.I. Capt. John Graham to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. W. Beatson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. E. W. Ravenscroft to be lieut., from 18th Dec. 1834, in suc. to Maj. Salmon prom.

Lieut. T. F. Blois, 11th N.I., to be deputy paymaster at Nusseerabad, in suc. to Fagan prom. to a regimental majority.

Ens. E. G. J. Champneys, 33d N.I., to be a sub-assistant in stud department, v. Blois.

5th N.I. Lieut. Wm. Mackintosh to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. F. W. Burkinyoung to be lieut., from 25th Dec. 1834, in suc. to Capt. G. L. Vanzetti dec.

The following officers placed at *disposal of* Commander-in-chief:—Lieut. James Awdry, 55th N.I., officiating assistant to Capt. Wilkinson, agent to Governor-general under *Reg. 13* of 1833.—Surg. George King in medical charge of civil station of Patna.

Jan. 9.—Lieut. Richard Angelo, 34th N.I., to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Governor-general, v. Lieut. Blois app. *deputy paymaster* at Nusseerabad.

Jan. 15.—*1st N.I.* Ens. Thos. Gifford to be lieut., from 3d Jan. 1835, v. Lieut. J. Fisher dec.

40th N.I. Ens. Robert Stein to be lieut. from 8th Jan. 1835, v. Lieut. George Borradaile dec.

The undermentioned officers of infantry to have rank of Captain by brevet, *viz.*—Lieuts. N. J. Cumberlege, 74th N.I., from 7th Jan. 1835—J. P. Wade, 13th do.; J. E. Landers, 9th do.; T. C. Wilton, 30th do.; C. J. Oldfield, 4th do.; and John Cumberlege, 41st do., all from 10th Jan. 1835.

Assist. Surg. A. A. McAnally, in medical charge *of establishment at Hissar*, to be an assistant to Hissar stud, *with a salary of* Sonat Rs. 200 per mensem, in addition to allowances at present drawn by him.

Capt. Wm. Bell, of artillery, to be superintendent of *public* works in Cuttack province, in suc. to *Lieut. Col.* J. Cheape proceeded to Europe.

Lieut. W. M. Smyth, *corps of engineers, to be* executive *engineer of* 17th or *Burdwan division of* public works, v. Bell.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 7.—The following regimental and other orders confirmed:—*Ens.* H. A. *Reid* to act as adj. to 71st N.I., *during* absence, *on duty*, of Ens. and Acting Adj. C. M. Bristow; date 25th Dec.—Lieut. C. J. F. Burnett to act as adj. to 8th N.I., *during* absence, on leave, *of* Lieut. and Adj. *G. R.* Talbot; date 22d *Dec.*—Cornet C. *Wollaston*, 8th L.C., to *take charge* of *remount horses* for Madras presidency, and proceed with them *to Nagpore*; dated Benares, 28th Dec.

Jan. 8.—Assist. Surg. W. P. Andrew, M.D., removed from 68th N.I., *to* medical charge *of* artillery at Benares.

Assist. Surg. J. Macdonell to proceed to Dum-Dum *in medical* charge of 2d comp. 1st bat. artillery; *date of* Dinapore div. *order* 1st Jan.

The following *removals* and *postings* ordered:—Col. James Alexander (on furl.) from 19th to 46th N.I.; *Col. B.* Roope (new prom.) to 19th do.; Lieut. Col. Sir Jeremiah Bryant (judge adv. gen.) from 72d to 19th do.; Lieut. Col. W. B. *Salmon* (new prom.) to 72d do.

Lieut. and Adj. *H.* W. Burt, 46th N.I., to act as deputy *judge adv.* gen. to western *division*, during absence, on leave, of Lieut. C. G. Ross.

Assist. Surg. T. C. Hunter to do duty with artillery at Dum-Dum.

Jan. 12.—Col. *J.* Alexander (on furl.) removed *from* 46th to 65th N.I.; and Col. R. Hampton *from* 65th to 46th *ditto*.

Capt. and Brigade Major W. G. Cooper removed from Lucknow to Barrackpore.—Capt. and Brigade Major C. Cheape posted to Lucknow, v. Cooper.

Capt. R. Bayldon, assist. *adj.* gen., removed from Benares to Saugor *division* of army.

Jan. 13.—The following station *and other orders* confirmed:—Capt. A. S. *Singer*, 24th N.I., to act as major of brigade *to troops at Barrackpore*, during *indisposition of* Capt. *Borradaile*; date 24th Dec.—Surg. G. T. Urquhart to afford medical aid *to general and division staff* with *force serving* in Rajwarra, v. McRae; date 23d *Dec.*—Lieut. and Adj. H. C. Reynolds, 60th N.I., to act as district *and* station staff in *Arracan*; date 24th *Nov.*—*Ens.* J. F. *Erskine to act* as *adj. to* 46th N.I., *during* absence, on duty, of Lieut. Burt; date 8th Dec.—Lieut. D. *Ogilvy to act* as interp. and qu. mast. to *15th N.I., in room of Lieut.* and Offic. Interp. and Qu. Mast. J. T. *Gordon* permitted to resign temp. app.; date 30th Dec.

Jan. 15.—The following removals and postings of Lieut. Cols. made:—T. *Murray* (on furl.) from 65th to 53d N.I.; M. C. Webber from 53d to 65th do.; J. Dun. from *52d to* 17th do.; S. Hawthorne from 17th to *52d do.*

Capt. J. Nicolson, 8th L.C., *to act* as assist. adj. gen. to Benares division, *until* further orders.

Lieut. G. Carr, 21st N.I., to be adj. to Sylhet Light Inf., v. Brodie app. *junior* assistant to Gov.-general's agent, N. E. frontier.

Jan. 19.—*The following* regimental orders *confirmed*:—*Lieut. C. J.* Mainwaring to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 1st N.I., during illness of Lieut. Fisher; date 31st Dec.—Lieut. W. P. Jones to act as adj. to 22d N.I., *during absence, on leave*, of Lieut. Locke; date 11th Dec.

Jan. 20.—Assist. Surg. R. M. Scott to do duty with artillery at Dum-Dum.

Jan. 22.—Surg. C. B. *Francis* (on furl.) removed from 56th to 57th N.I.; and Surg. G. King (late civil surgeon at *Patna*) posted *to 56th* N.I. at Dinapore.

Ens. S. H. Becher, at his *own request*, to do duty with *1st* N.I. at Cawnpore.

Jan. 24.—*49th N.I.* Lieut. J. C. Cooper to be interp. and qu. *mast.*, from *1st Jan.*, v. Lieut. Elwall app. to other duty.

Fort William, Jan. 16.—*Lieut.* J. R. Lumsden, 63d N.I., Lieut. C. R. Browne, 60th do., and Ens. C. M. Sharp, 61st do., to do duty with Arracan local battalion.

Lieut. F. G. Backhouse, 68th N.I., Lieut. W. Shortreed, left wing European regt., and Ens. J. H. Garrett, 30th N.I., to do duty with Assam *local* battalion.

Jan. 21.—The services of Assist. Surg. W. B. Davies, attached to civil station *of Gowahutty*, at his own request, placed at *disposal of Commander-in-chief*.

Jan. 23.—Lieut. Col. Wm. Battine, regt. of artillery, to be principal commissary of *ordnance*, v. Lieut. Col. Swiney permitted *to proceed to Europe* on *furlough*.

Capt. J. H. Simmonds, 55th N.I., now employed as a revenue surveyor, *to be a* deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of *2d class*, *to fill a vacancy* in department, *and to officiate* in 1st class for Capt. J. G. Drummond, employed as a superintendent of roads in Central India and the Doosb.

Capt. T. M. Taylor, *5th L.C.*, to be town and fort major of *Fort* William, v. Capt. Sir R. Colquhoun, Bart., permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Effective Strength.—The undermentioned officers are brought on *effective* strength of *corps from* dates expressed:—*Cavalry*. Cornet C. G. Becher, 30th Oct. 1834, in suc. to Capt. T. Sanderson retired from service.—*Artillery*. 2d-Lieut. H. A. Carleton, 18th Dec. 1834, in suc. to Capt. S. Coulhard struck off.

Examination.—Dec. 31. *Lieut. J. Ewart*, 55th N.I., *having* been declared by the examiners of College of Fort William to be qualified for duties of an interpreter, *is exempted* from further examination *in native languages*.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Dec. 2. Major Charles Graham, artillery.—10. Major Edw. Jeffreys, 43d N.I. (since retired *from service*).—Capt. G. L. Trafford, 10th L.C.—*Capt.* G. N. *Prole*, 3d N.I.—Capt. John Jervis, *6th N.I.*—1st-Lieut. John *Hotham*, artillery.—Lieut. *G. A. Barbor*, 8th L.C.—*Lieut.* John Dyson, 21st N.I.—Lieut. W. F. Campbell, 64th N.I.—Assist. Surg. S. Holmes.—*Assist. Surg. F.* Hartt.—Lieut. Chas. Commeline, *13th N.I.*—*19.* Capt. H. Timings, artillery.—Lieut. T. A. K. MacGregor, *European* regt.—Lieut. Wm. Benson, *4th L.C.*—Lieut. *Peter* Dick, *47th* N.I.—Ens. G. J. Brietzcke, 49th N.I.—Assist. *Surg.* A. Vans Dunlop, M.D.—Jan. 7, 1835. *Lieut.* Wm. Hore, *18th N.I.*—*Surg.* John Allan, M.D.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 19. Capt. R. *Houghton*, 63d N.I., for health.—Lieut. *Colin* C. J. Scott, 32d N.I., for health.—Lieut. Henry Stone, 49th N.I., on private *affairs*.—Surg. Andrew Murray, M.D., on *ditto*.—31. Lieut. Col. *John* Anderson, 8th N.I., *for health*.—Maj. John Thomson, 31st N.I., for health.—Capt. D. P. Wood, *17th N.I.*, for health.—Ens. *F. Adams*, 24th N.I., for health.—Superintending *Surg.* Wm. *Thomas*, for health.—Lieut M. Huish, *74th N.I.*, on private *affairs*.—Assist. Surg. *Gavin* Turnbull, inv. estab., *on ditto*.—*Major John* Grant, 1st N.I., *on ditto (to proceed from Mhow via Bombay)*.—*Jan.* 7, 1835. Lieut. F. Corner, 27th N.I., for health.—Lieut. John M. Wilson, 48th N.I., for health.—*Assist. Surg.* James Stubbs, M.D., for *health*.—*Lieut.* W. S. Menteath, 58th N.I., *on private affairs*.—*Capt. Joseph* Davenport, 23d N.I., for health.—*Capt.* Richard *Holmes*, 44th N.I., for health.—1st-Lieut. H. Newton, regt. *of artil.*, *for* health.—*Assist.* Surg. Sanders, *for health*.—*1st-Lieut.* W. S. Pillans, regt. of artil., *on* private affairs.—*Cornet* A. *Henderson*, 10th L.C., on ditto, for *one year, without pay*.—13. Lieut. A. Stewart, Europ. Regt., on private *affairs*.—*Assist.* Surg. G. J. Berwick, M.D., *for health*.—15. Lieut. Col. J. A. Hodgson, 68th N.I., for health.—Capt. *Peach Brown*, 29th N.I., *for health*.—Lieut. Wm. Innes, 15th N.I., on private *affairs*.—23. Lieut. Col. Geo. Swiney, regt. of artillery, *for health*.—Lieut. Col. Thos. Oliver, 3d *N.I.*, *for health*.—Lieut. Col. Steele Hawthorne, *52d N.I.*, *for* health.—Lieut. *Col.* J. H. Littler, 54th N.I., for *health*.—Capt. Sir Robert *Colquhoun*, Bart., 44th N.I., town and fort *major of* Fort William, for health.—2d-Lieut. T.

J. W. Hungerford, artillery, for health.—Veterinary Surg. G. Griffith, horse artillery, for health.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—Jan. 2, 1835. Lieut. H. Barry, 71st N.I.—21. Ens. G. Dalston, 58th N.I.

To Bombay.—Dec. 31. 2d-Lieut. R. Walker, artillery, for four months, on private affairs.—Jan. 7, 1835. Capt. A. C. Spottiswoode, 37th N.I., for three months, on ditto.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 7. Surg. John Tytler, superintendent of native medical institution, for two years, for health.—23. Capt. J. Hailes, 4th N.I., for two years, for health.—26. Lieut. Col. Sir Jeremiah Bryant, 19th N.I., judge adv. gen., for six months, on private affairs.

To Singapore.—Jan. 23. 2d-Lieut. R. Maule, artillery, for six months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

JAN. 9. *Mary Anne*, Patterson, from London, Port Jackson, and Singapore.—15. *Frank*, Seawright, from Liverpool and Port Louis.—16. *Indiana*, Webster, from Hobart Town, Sydney, and Singapore; and *Laurelin*, Muirhead, from Sydney and Singapore.—25. *Childe Harold*, Lancaster, from London.—26. *Thetis*, Clark, from China.—27. *Malcolm*, Eyles, from London; and *Fanny*, Edwards, from Marcanum.—28. *Susan*, Addison, from Sydney and Hobart Town; and *Africaine*, Duff, from Marcanum.—29. *Catherine*, Fenn, from London and Cape.

Departures from Calcutta.

JAN. 21. *Hashmy*, Stuart, for Madras and London.—27. *Broxbornebury*, Chapman, for London.

Sailed from Saugor.

JAN. 8. *Elphinstone*, Domett, for Madras and London; *Coromandel*, Boyes, for ditto; and *Cornwall*, Bell, for London.—16. *Hibernia*, Gillies, for London.—12. *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, for London; and *Andromache*, Andrews, for Bombay.—15. *London*, M'Lean, for Liverpool; and *London*, Pickering, for Madras and ditto.—17. *Fairy Queen*, Snipe, for Liverpool.—21. *Sir Edward Paget*, Martin, for Cape and London; and *St. George*, Thomson, for Cape and Bristol.—22. *Orontes*, Currie, for Madras and London.—23. *London*, Wimble, for London; *Asia*, Biddle, for Madras and London; and *Albion*, McLeod, for Liverpool.—26. *Jessie*, Bell, for Liverpool.—29. *Macqueen*, Thompson, for London.—FEB. 2. *Bland*, Callan, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (Jan. 19).—Dead weight £2. 2*s.* to £2. 10*s.*; light goods, £2. 10*s.* to £3. 5*s.*; indigo and silk, £4. to £5.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 19. At Cawnpore, the lady of H. T. Owen, Esq., C.S., of a son.

21. In camp, at Papper Ghaut, the lady of Lieut. N. A. Parker, 58th N.I., of a daughter.

26. Mrs. George Galloway, of a son.

— Mrs. De Rocha, of a son.

Nov. 4. At Seetapore, the lady of Capt. D. Sheriff, 48th N.I., of a daughter, still-born.

9. At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. W. B. Girdlestone, 46th N.I., of a daughter.

12. At Sehore, the lady of Capt. James Winfield, 47th N.I., of a daughter.

13. At Dinapore, Mrs. J. Hosmer, of a son.

16. Mrs. D. Kirwan, of a daughter.

18. At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. Henry Dovetон, of a daughter.

19. At Allahabad, the lady of T Louis, Esq., C.S., of a son.

— At Benares, Mrs. W. R. Hill, of a son.

21. At Allahabad, Mrs. W. J. Chambers, of a daughter.

22. At Saugor, the lady of Brev. Capt. Vanzetti, 5th N.I., of a son.

23. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Nicholetts, 28th N.I., of a son.

26. At Noacolly, the lady of Dr. J. Baker, of a son.

27. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. A. D. Fountain, 40th regt., of a son.

— At Futteh Ghur, Mrs. Thomas Lithgow, of a daughter.

29. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. W. Turner, paymaster, of a son.

— At Chatuk, in Sylhet, Mrs. Henry Inglis, of a daughter.

Dec. 1. At Calcutta, Harriett, wife of H. J. Leighton, Esq., of two daughters and a son.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Nuthall, D. A. C. G., of a son.

2. Mrs. Wm. Ryland, of a daughter.

3. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Weston, D. J. A. G., of a daughter.

— At Chattac, in Sylhet, Mrs. D. E. Shuttleworth, of a son

4. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Hoggan, 53d N.I., of a son.

— At Meerut, the lady of Major D. Crichton, 60th N.I., of a daughter.

5. At Elambazar, the lady of John Erskine, Esq., of a son.

— Mrs. Wm. Byrn, of a son.

— Mrs. C. W. Lewis, jun., of a daughter.

6. At Dacca, the lady of Lieut. Hamilton, 53d N.I., of a daughter.

— At Moulmein, the lady of Capt. Stockwell, paymaster to troops, of a son.

8. At Calcutta, the lady of H. Holroyd, Esq., of a daughter.

9. At Neemuch, the lady of Major John Herring, 37th N.I., of a son, still-born.

— At Kotah, the lady of Major R. Ross, political agent in Harowtee, of a daughter.

— Mrs. V. Champion, of a daughter.

10. At Calcutta, the lady of Thomas Holroyd, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of John Brightman, Esq., of a daughter.

11. In Fort William, the lady of Capt. Joseph Graham, 50th N.I., of a daughter.

— Mrs. Chars. Wilkinson, of a son.

— Mrs. Saupin, of a daughter.

12. At Juggernaikpooram, the wife of Mr. Francis Lloyd, of a daughter.

13. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. Henry Fisher, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Robert Wood, of a son.

14. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. L. H. Smith, 6th L.C., of a daughter.

— Mrs. C. J. Pittar, of a son.

15. Mrs. C. Owen, of a son.

17. At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. F. S. Hawkins, of a daughter (still-born).

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. T. Barfoot, Exchange Hotel, of a daughter.

16. Mrs. W. Harper of a son.

21. At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Wm. Blackwood, 59th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Mynpoory, the wife of Mr. Geo. Fortunatus Smith, of a son.

— Mrs. J. Ravenscroft, of a son.

— At Chittagong, Mrs. W. Kennedy, of a son.

— Mrs. A. Mathews, of a son.

23. At Calcutta, the lady of John Lowe, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Deyrah, Mrs. Col. Young, of a daughter.

— At Syllinah, Commercolly, Mrs. Samuel Frederick Rice, of a daughter.

24. At Hazareebaug, the lady of Capt. Thomson, engineers, of a son.

— At Balasore, the lady of E. Repton, Esq., C.S., of a son.

— Mrs. A. F. Smith, of a son.

— At Intally, the lady of the Rev. Mr. Robinson, of a daughter.

26. At Sirdhanah, the lady of P. P. M. Soluroli, Esq., of a daughter.

27. In camp, at Gyretty Ghât, the lady of Major J. Eckford, 6th N.I., of a son.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Major Pereira, of a son.

28. Mrs. John Heberlet, of a daughter.

29. At Fort William, the lady of Capt. R. Home, of a son.

— Mrs. P. H. Thomas, of a daughter.

31. At Gorruckpore, the lady of Lieut. Henry MacGeorge, 7th N.I., of a son.

— Mrs. George Cattell, of a daughter.

Jan. 1. At Entally, Mrs. J. Raban, of a son.

2. Mrs. G. Smith, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Thomas Payne, of a son.

— Mrs. A. Howitson, of a son.

3. At Kidderpore, Mrs. W. Trotter, of a daughter.

6. At Chinsurah, Mrs. Phillip Barber, of a son.

— At Serampore, the lady of Edward Sandford, Esq., of a daughter.

7. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. Col. Wymer, commanding 61st regt., of a daughter.

— At Neemutch, the lady of Lieut. Moir, 28th N.I., of a daughter.

— Mrs. C. Kiernan, of a son.

8. Mrs. F. H. Peterson, of a son.

9. At Berhampore, the lady of G. W. Battye, Esq., C.S., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Carter, of a son.

10. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Capt. T. A Vanrenen, artillery, of a daughter.

— At Cawnpore, Mrs. J. Walker, of a son.

11. At Comillah, the lady of Henry Brownlow, Esq., C.S., of a son (since dead).

12 At Jutwarpore, Tirhoot, the lady of J. Thomson, Esq., of a son.

— Mrs. E. Chalcraft, of a son.

13. Mrs. Richard Evans, of a son.

— At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. Grant, major of brigade, of a son.

14. At Chinsurah, the lady of the Rev. W. Morton, of Howrah, of a daughter.

16. At Jutwarpore, Tirhoot, the lady of T. Sherman, Esq., of a daughter.

— Mrs. George Brown, of a daughter.

17. At Patna, the lady of S. Davis, Esq., civil assistant surgeon, of a son.

— At Futtehgurh, the lady of James Thornhill Mellis, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Chandernagore, the lady of F. Courjon, Esq., of a daughter.

18. At Calcutta, the lady of G. S. Dick, Esq., of a son.

— At Chowringhee, the wife of P. Durand, Esq., of a daughter.

20. Mrs. H. B. Gardener, of a son.

— At Durrumtollah, the lady of Chas. McLeod, Esq., of a son and heir.

21. At Chowringhee, the lady of J. F. M. Reid, Esq., C.S., of a son.

22. Mrs. G. H. Stapleton, of a daughter.

24. Mrs. J. Hanlon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 17. At Juanpore, C. Lindsay, Esq., C.S., to Emma, second daughter of Horace Watson, Esq., of Mill Hill Harden, Middlesex.

29. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Atkinson, of Cuttack, to Miss Clementina Eliza Linton.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Frederick Henry Mathews to Miss Caroline Shelverton.

Dec. 1. At Calcutta, Arthur Grote, Esq., of the civil service, to Helen Anne, sixth daughter of Charles Mackenzie, Esq., of the same service.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Walter John Goodsall to Mrs. Mary Ebberson.

2. At Calcutta, Capt. W. R. Maidman, artillery, to Charlotte Eliza, 3d daughter of the late Major W. McQuhae, of the same regiment.

3. At Calcutta, Mr. John Jacob Louis Hoff, to Miss Caroline Framingham.

5. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Webb West, to Miss Harriett Horsburgh.

6. At Benares, Capt. C. Davidson, A. D. C. to the Right Hon. the Governor-general of *India*, to Anna Maria Mainwaring, second daughter of Geo. Mainwaring, Esq., of the civil service.

— At Calcutta, Mr. James Tillyard to Miss Elizabeth Stote.

10. At Calcutta, Capt. J. Hindmarsh to Miss Caroline Jones.

11. At Calcutta, Capt. G. L. Trafford, 10th L.C., to Miss Wilkinson, daughter of G. Wilkinson, Esq., of Dublin.

13. At Calcutta, Mr. D. Dunnovan to Mrs. A. M. Parry.

15. At Calcutta, Cornet R. J. Hawthorne, of the 7th L.C., to Eliza, eldest daughter of Capt. D'Ollivier, of H.M. service.

— At Meerut, Mr. Mackinnon, schoolmaster, Mussoorie, to Mrs. Horan.

17. At Azimgurh, Robert Montgomery, Esq., of the civil service, to Frances Mary, third daughter of the late Rev. T. T. Thomason.

— At Calcutta, Peter Duverger, Esq., commander of the ship *Samdanny*, of Bombay, to Rose Eleanor, eldest daughter of André Arson, Esq., of Calcutta.

19. At Calcutta, C. McLeod, Esq., late deputy assistant to the botanical gardens at Penang, to Sarah, only daughter of the late Colonel Higgott of the Bengal army.

22. At Calcutta, Alex. Davidson Kemp, Esq., attorney-at-law, to Miss Emma Priscilla Jones.

23. At Calcutta, Charles Edward Trevelyan, Esq., to Hannah More Macaulay, daughter of Zachary Macaulay, Esq.

— At Cawnpore, Mr. J. A. B. Campbell to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. Thos. Fuller.

24. At Benares, Phillip George Cornish, Esq., 38th regt. N.I., to Mary Ann, third daughter of the late Colonel John Meiselbach.

25. At Calcutta, Fred. J. Halliday, Esq., civil service, to Eliza, second daughter of Col. J. A. Paul Macgregor, military auditor general.

29. At Calcutta, Mr. James Campbell to Mrs. Amelia Mayer.

Jan. 1, 1835. At Calcutta, C. A. Cantor, Esq., to Charlotte Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. H. W. Wilkinson and Lady Charlotte Heselrige.

— At Calcutta, Thos. R. Wheatley, Esq., of the Madras civil service, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Morton, Esq.

— At Burdwan, R. H. Scott, Esq., of the civil service, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of James Curtis, Esq., of the same service.

2. At Calcutta, George Skipton, Esq., 3d member of the medical board, to Miss Anne Constable.

— At Calcutta, John Banfield Livesay, Esq., indigo planter, to Miss Caroline Kerr.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Christopher Harvey to Miss Maria Whitney.

— At Sirdhana, Capt. Robert Walter Dubignon de Talbot, commanding her Highness the Begum Sumroo's body guard, to Miss Helen Moses, sister-in-law of General *Ventura*, his Highness Maharaja Runjeet Singh's service.

3. At Calcutta, Mr. G. Clermont to Julia, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Marriott, of Tirhoot, indigo planter.

5. At Muzzufferpore, John Waler, Esq., civil service, to Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of C. R. Richardson, Esq., Tirhoot.

— At the Cathedral, G. Delabat, Esq., indigo planter, of the Hareah Coseree, Kishenaghur, to Miss E. S. D'Rozario.

8. At Calcutta, John Davidson, Esq., to Mrs. Hannah Dingman.

10. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Frenshan to Miss Eliza Braham.

12. At Meerut, Mr. David Munro to Miss Sarah Jane Ristell.

15. At Calcutta, Mr. C. E. Methold, merchant, to Mrs. Margaret Dashwood.

17. At Chinsurah, George H. Smith, Esq., H.M. 44th Foot, to Jane Pattye, eldest daughter of the late A. Brand, Esq.

21. At Calcutta, Mr. C. J. Sutherland to Miss Mary Harriet Sutherland.

22. At Calcutta, *Lieut.* Peter Nicholson, 29th regt. N.I., to Miss Mary Mitchell.

— At Calcutta, Mr. George Martin to Miss Eliza Maria Babonau.

24. At Calcutta, Wm. Henry Twentyman, Esq., to Miss Eleanor Black.

DEATHS.

Dec. 4. Mons. Eugène Marquler, aged 22.

8. At Cambalia, Mary Constance, second daughter of Col. Russell, horse artillery.

18. At Neemutch, Col. J. Robertson, of the 46th regt. N.I.

21. At Gowahutti in Assam, Capt. H. J. G. B. Cathcart, junior assistant to the Governor-general's agent.

29. Mr. Anthony D'Souza, aged 75.

Jan. 1, 1835. At Calcutta, Mr. J. H. Crocket, of the ship *Liberty*, aged 20.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Isaac Phipp, aged 75.

2. At Dacca, the wife of Major R. Blackall, commanding 50th regt. N.I.

3. At Futtegurgh, Lieut. James Fisher, interp. and qu. mast. 1st regt. N.I.

— At Calcutta, Capt. Charles Gray, commander of the ship *Dona Carmelita*, aged 56.

5. At Patna, Sir James Harington, Bart., in his 47th year.

7. Mrs. M. T. Pelling, aged 67.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Samuel Mellen, of the ship *William Gray*, aged 18.

8. At Calcutta, Lieut. Geo. Borradaile, brigade major, Barrackpore, aged 29.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Bansley, aged 22.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. Septimus Peirse, aged 20.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Elliot Westcott, aged 38.
9. At Calcutta, Mr. Z. Jackson, aged 32.
10. At Calcutta, on board the *Lord Hungerford*, Alfred Blane, Esq., 2d-officer and purser.
13. At Culpee, on board the brig *London*, whilst proceeding on his passage to England, Wm. Sutton, Esq., merchant, late of Liverpool.
18. At Calcutta, Miss Ann Chaffin, aged 67.
20. At Comillah, Amelia, wife of Henry Brownlow, Esq., C.S., aged 25.
21. At Saugur, on board the *Albion*, bound to Liverpool, Capt. Richard Newton, of the 44th regt. N.I.
23. At Calcutta, Mrs. Fanny O'Halloran, lady of Col. J. O'Halloran, C.B.
25. At Calcutta, Samuel Richard, son of Mr. Francis Harvey, aged 20.
Lately. At Allipore, near Calcutta, Capt. Joseph Harfield, of the ship *Hashmy*, aged 44.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

FEES FOR SACRED OFFICES.

Fort St. George, Dec. 30, 1834.—The Governor-in-council is pleased to notify that, in communication with the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, it has been resolved that no fees shall henceforth be required from military persons or their families, for sacred offices, in this presidency.

MOVEMENT OF CORPS.

The head-quarters of the corps of Sappers and Miners from the Neilgherries to Coorg.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

MAJOR F. HALEMAN.

Head-Quarters, Madras, Dec. 16, 1834.—At an European General Court-martial, held in Fort St. George, on the 10th Dec. 1834, Major Francis Haleman, of the 15th regt., N. I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"For scandalous, infamous behaviour, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at sea, on board the ship *Ganges*, on the 19th Feb. 1834, when in command of a detachment of the 15th Regt., N I., entered into a disgraceful altercation, of a personal nature, with Capt. John Martin Ardlie, commander of the same ship, giving and receiving blows; thereby setting a bad example to the men and officers of the said detachment, and occasioning himself to be placed in arrest by a junior officer."

(Signed) G. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col. Commanding 15th N. I.

Penang, Sept. 18, 1834.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding on the Charge.—That the prisoner is guilty of behaviour unbecoming an officer, in having, at sea, on board the ship *Ganges*, on the 19th Feb. 1834, when in command of a detachment of the 15th regt. N. I., entered into an altercation of a personal nature with Capt. John Martin Ardlie, commander of the same ship, giving and receiving a blow; thereby setting a bad example to the men and officers of the said detachment, and occasioning himself to be placed in arrest by a junior officer, but not guilty of the remainder of the charge.

Sentence.—The court, having found the prisoner, Major Francis Haleman, of the 15th regt., N. I., guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said Major F. Haleman, to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for the period of seven calendar months, commencing from such time and at such place as his Exc the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct.

(Signed) ANTHONY MONIN, Col., 17th Regt. N. I., President.

Confirmed.—The suspension awarded will commence from the date of this order.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut.-gen. and Com.-in-chief.

CAPT. JOHN DICKINSON.

Head-Quarters, Madras, Dec. 22, 1834.—At an European General Court-martial, held at Bangalore, on the 3d Nov. 1834, Capt. John Dickinson, of the 2d bat. of Artillery, and commissary of ordnance, late in charge of the arsenal at Bangalore, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st Charge.—"For having, at Bangalore, during the period extending from the 15th April 1831, to the 17th Aug. 1833, inclusive, as duly set forth and specified in table A. and memorandum A A, appended to these charges, by means of indents on the commissariat, for sundry articles of military stores, knowingly and wittingly receipted in full, by him, the said Capt. Dickinson, although a portion only of the articles of military stores so indented for, had been supplied, embezzled, or caused to be embezzled, or fraudulently misapplied, the sum of 7086 Rs., 12 annas, and 4 pice, or thereabouts, belonging to the East-India Company."

2d Charge.—"For having, at the same place, during the period extending from the 30th April 1831, to the 30th Nov. 1833, inclusive, as duly set forth and specified in table B, and memorandum B B, appended to these charges, embezzled, or fraudulently misapplied, or caused to be embezzled or misapplied, sundry articles of military stores, belonging to the said Company; falsely and fraudulently writing the same off the books of the said arsenal, as expended in the public service; thereby occasioning loss and damage to the said Company, to the amount of Rs. 4381, 9 annas, and 4 pice, or thereabouts."

3d Charge.—"For having, at the same place, during the period extending from the 15th April 1831, to the 15th Aug. 1833 inclusive, as duly set forth and specified in table C, and memorandum C C, appended to these charges, by means of indents on the commissariat for extra workmen to be employed in the public service, knowingly and wittingly receipted in full by him, the said Capt. Dickinson, although a portion only of the workmen so indented for had been supplied, embezzled, or caused to be embezzled, or fraudulently misapplied, the sum of Rs. 875, 5 annas, and 6 pice, or thereabouts, belonging to the said Company."

4th Charge.—"For having, at the same place, during the period extending from the 5th Jan. 1832 to the 1st Nov. 1833 inclusive, as duly set forth and specified in table D appended to these charges, embezzled the sum of Rs. 2,443, and 2 annas, or thereabouts, belonging to the said Company, being the part proceeds of iron, brass, pig-lead, and copper, articles of military stores belonging to, and sold by public sale on account of the said Company, falsely and fraudulently carried to his, Capt. Dickinson's private account."

5th Charge.—"For having, at the same place, on the 31st Dec. 1831, embezzled, or fraudulently misapplied, or caused to be embezzled or fraudulently misapplied, 380 ammunition and powder gunny bags, being military stores belonging to the said Company, of the value of Rs. 332 and 3 annas, or thereabouts."

6th Charge.—"For having, at the same place, on the 5th July 1833, embezzled, or fraudulently misapplied, or caused to be embezzled or fraudulently misapplied, twenty-eight artillery ammunition camel-boxes, being military stores belonging to the said Company, of the value of Rs. 84 or thereabouts."

7th Charge.—"For having, at the same place, during the period extending from the 1st Nov. 1832 to the 28th Feb. 1833, knowingly and wilfully permitted to be spoiled eighty barrels of gunpowder, of ninety pounds each, and nineteen barrels of captured gunpowder, of forty pounds each, being military stores belonging to the said Company, not borne upon the books of the said arsenal, thereby occasioning loss and damage to the said Company to the amount of Rs. 1880, 12 annas, and 10 pice, or thereabouts."

8th Charge.—"For having, at the same place, on the 1st May 1831, wittingly signed a muster-roll containing a false muster of a certain Veerapun, therein set forth and described as a Chickledar, whereas no such individual was, in reality, entertained, paid, or mustered, so continuing wittingly to sign a muster-roll containing a like false muster on the first of each successive month, until the 1st Dec. 1833 inclusive."

9th Charge.—"For having, at the same place, on the occasions last specified, and by means of the said false musters, embezzled, or fraudulently misapplied, or caused to be embezzled or fraudulently misapplied, the sum of Rs. 2,292 and 8 annas, belonging to the said Company, being the pay of a Chickledar for thirty months and fifteen days."

10th Charge.—"For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—

1st. "In having, at the same place, on the 1st May 1833, irregularly employed thirty-five store lascars belonging to the said arsenal, in building a private dwelling house, and otherwise in his, the said Capt. Dickinson's private service, so continuing irregularly to employ them, or a portion of them, until the 13th Sept. 1833 inclusive. 2d. In having, at the same place, on the 1st May 1831, irregularly employed as a writer, an individual named Hamnet, borne upon the returns of the arsenal, and paid and mustered, as a cooper, so continuing irregularly to employ him until the 15th Nov 1833 inclusive."

11th Charge.—"For scandalous, infamous behaviour, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—1st. In having, at the same place, on the 7th Nov. 1833, fraudulently endeavoured to induce Conductor Richard James, of the ordnance department, then and there serving under his orders, to destroy certain books of account kept by Mootoosawmy, second tindal of store lascars, and Soobaroyah, lance tindal of store lascars, both attached to the said arsenal, with intent thereby to conceal his, the said Capt. Dickinson's embezzlements of public property.—2d. In having, at the same place, on the day last specified, with a like intent, fraudulently destroyed, or caused to be destroyed, the account books in question.—3d. In having, at the same place, on the 11th Nov. 1833, secreted, or endeavoured to secrete, numerous surplus articles of military stores belonging to the said Company, not borne upon the books of the said arsenal, and then and there fraudulently, and through undue means, accumulated by him, the said Capt. Dickinson, with a view to his own private advantage, he being at the same time well aware that an investigation into his conduct and into the state of the arsenal under his charge was im pending.—4th. In having, at the same place, on the 13th Nov. 1833, caused to be fabricated a false and fraudulent account of iron, brass, and gun metal, sold on the public account, with intent thereby to impose on the committee about to assemble, for the investigation of his, Capt. Dickinson's conduct.—5th. In having, at the same place, on the day last specified, fraudulently endeavoured to induce the said Conductor James to fabricate a correspond- ing rough draught of the aforesaid false

and fraudulent account, in order thereby to impose on the said committee.—6th. In having, at the same place, on the 8th Feb. 1834, fraudulently placed in the hands of the said Conductor James, a written paper, the object whereof was to instruct him, the said Conductor James, as to certain answers to be given before the said committee, thereby endeavouring to procure and suborn false evidence, with intent to impose upon the said committee. —7th. In having, at the same place, on the 27th Jan. 1834, been found in possession of a large quantity of military stores, duly set forth and specified in table E appended to these charges, belonging to the said Company, in excess to the stores accounted for by the returns of his department, he, the said Capt. Dickinson, having fraudulently, and through undue means, accumulated the same with intent to embezzle."

12*th Charge.*—" For having, at the same place, on the 27th Jan. 1834, been found deficient in sundry articles of military stores, duly set forth and specified in table F appended to these charges, belonging to the said Company, entrusted to his charge, he, the said Capt. Dickinson having embezzled or fraudulently misapplied, or caused to be embezzled or fraudulently misapplied, or knowingly or wilfully permitted or suffered the same to be embezzled or fraudulently misapplied, or to be spoiled or damaged, and thereby occasioned loss and damage to the said Company, to the amount of Rs. 11,463, 8 annas, and 4 pice, or thereabouts."

(Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY,
Adj.-gen. of Army.

Bangalore, April 23, 1834.

Capt. John Dickinson, of the 2d bat. of artillery and commissary of ordnance, late in charge of the arsenal at Bangalore, charged, in addition to the charges originally preferred against him:

1st *additional Charge.*—" With having, at Bangalore, on the 31st March, 1833, embezzled, or caused to be embezzled or fraudulently misapplied, the sum of Rs. 846, or thereabouts, belonging to the East-India Company, being part of the amount charged, in the commissariat disbursements, for the supply to the said Company, by the commissariat, of forty-eight large teakwood packing cases; whereas forty-seven of the said cases were, in fact, made up and manufactured in the yard of the said arsenal, from materials, the property of the said Company, not borne upon the returns of the said arsenal, and fraudulently supplied or permitted to be supplied, for the purpose above specified, by the said Capt. Dickinson."

2d *additional Charge.*—" With having, at the same time and place, embezzled, or caused to be embezzled or fraudulently misapplied, the sum of sixty-five rupees, or thereabouts, belonging to the said Company, being part of the amount charged in the commissariat disbursements, for the supply to the said Company, by the commissariat, of five small teakwood packing cases; whereas the whole of the said cases were, in fact, made up and manufactured from *materials*, the property of the said Company, not borne upon the returns of the said arsenal, and fraudulently supplied, or permitted to be supplied, for the purpose above *specified*, by the said Captain Dickinson."

3d *additional Charge.*—" With having, at the same place, on the 13th of April in the same year, *embezzled, or caused to be embezzled or fraudulently misapplied*, the sum of 337 rupees and 8 annas, or thereabouts, belonging to the said Company, being part of the *amount charged in the* commissariat disbursements, for the supply of the said Company, by the commissariat, of twenty wheelbarrows; whereas the whole of the said wheelbarrows were, in fact, made up and manufactured in the yard of the said arsenal, from materials, the property of the said Company, not borne upon the returns of the said arsenal, fraudulently supplied, or permitted to be supplied, for the purpose above specified, by the said Capt. Dickinson."

(Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY,
Adj.-gen. of the Army.

Bangalore, 6th May, 1834.

Capt. John Dickinson, of the 2d bat. of artillery, charged, in addition to the charges originally preferred against him,

"With having, at Bangalore, on the 5th May, 1834, when under arrest, deserted the East-India Company's service."

(Signed) B. R. HITCHINS,
Offg. Adj.-gen. of the Army.

Fort St. George, 5th Aug. 1834.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

(The finding is guilty on every charge, with the only exception of some slight differences in the amount embezzled, as stated in the 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, and 7th charges, the 7th instance of the 12th, and the third additional charge.)

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said Capt. John Dickinson, of the 2d bat. of artillery, to be discharged from the service, and to be transported as a felon beyond seas, he being born of European parents, for the term of seven years.

(Signed) THOMAS HAWKER,
Major-general and President.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Lieut.-gen. and Com.-in-chief.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Dec. 30. Capt. Hindes to conduct duties of master attendant at Negapatam, during absence, on sick leave, of Mr. N. Birsay.

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Jan. 6, 1835. T. A. Oakes, Esq., to continue to officiate as a judge of Sudr and Foujdaree Udalut after return of Mr. C. M. Lushington, until Mr. W. Hudleston resumes his duty.

E. B. Thomas, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of South Arcot.

T. B. Roupell, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore.

21. A. D. Campbell, Esq., to be civil auditor and superintendent of stamps, and a director of Government Bank.

J. D. Gleig, Esq., to be principal collector and magistrate of Cuddapah.

J. C. Wroughton, Esq., to be collector and magistrate to Masulipatam.

F. M. Lewin, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Combaconum.

Arthur Freese, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Vizagapatam.

W. E. Lockhart, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Madura.

J. F. Bishop, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Tinnevelly.

George Sparkes, Esq., to be additional sub-collector and joint magistrate in Canara.

Daniel Elliott, Esq., to be secretary to Right Hon. the Governor, during his tour in provinces, in room of T. R. Wheatley, Esq., about to return to presidency.

J. Sullivan, Esq., to be senior member of board of revenue.

S. D. Birch, Esq., to be an assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore.

C. H. Woodgate, Esq., to be an assistant to principal collector and magistrate of northern division of Arcot.

A. Purvis, Esq., to be an assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Nellore.

30. W. A. Forsyth, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Canara, during absence of Mr. Bushby.

F. N. Maltby, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Canara, during absence of Mr. Forsyth.

Feb. 3. J. F. M'Kenzie, Esq., to take charge of boat pay-office and to act as assistant to master attendant, during indisposition of Mr. Honner.

Robert Clerk, Esq., having returned from the Cape of Good Hope, has resumed his duties as secretary to government in the military department.

The appointment of T. B. A. Conway, Esq., to be an assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ganjam, is cancelled.

Commander J. W Guy, Indian Navy, has resigned his situation as master attendant at Calicut.

The following gentlemen have been permitted to resign the Hon. Company's service:—Terrick Hamilton, Esq.—Henry Lacon, Esq., from 1st Feb. 1835.—John Stokes, Esq., from date on which annuity to which he has succeeded shall commence. —Charles Harris, Esq.

Furloughs, &c.—Jan. 10. R. Davidson, Esq., to sea, for twelve months, for health.—J. Fraser, Esq., to ditto, for six months, for ditto.—14. G. P. Dumergue, Esq., to sea, until 1st May 1836, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Dec. 19, 1834.—Capt. W. B. Bernard, H.M. 54th regt., to be deputy paymaster and staff-officer at Poonamallee from 1st Jan. 1835.

Assist. Surg. W. P. Molle permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Dec. 23.—1st-Lieut. W. H. Atkinson, corps of engineers, to be attached to sappers and miners.

Lieut. Alex. Shirreffs, 21st N.I., to command escort of Lord Bishop of Calcutta during his lordship's tour of visitation, and to take charge of public property supplied for accommodation of his lordship.

Capt. W. Campbell, H.M. 69d regt., to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sir John Dalrymple, Bart., commanding southern division of army. This app. to have effect from 1st Oct. 1834.

Dec. 26.—*Artillery.* 1st-Lieut. J. T. Baldwin to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. G. W. Harrison to be 1st-lieut., v. Dickinson discharged; date of coms. 22d Dec. 1834.—Supernum. 2d-Lieut. John Caulfield admitted on effective strength from above date to complete establishment.

The services of Assist. Surg. G. Hopkins, M.D., placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Dec. 30.—Cadet of Infantry James Richardson admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Capt. W. Justice, 5th N.I., permitted to resign app. of paymaster at Trichinopoly.

The services of the following officers placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief from 1st Jan. 1835, in consequence of discontinuance of staff-appointments at Jaulnah and G. O. of 9th Dec. 1834:—Capt. W. H. Miller, of artillery, deputy commissary of ordnance at Cannanore.—Surg. J. Stevenson, staff surgeon at Jaulnah.—Assist. Surg. John Richmond, deputy medical storekeeper at Jaulnah.

Capt. H. S. Foord, artillery, to be deputy commissary of ordnance at Cannanore from 1st Jan. 1835, v. Miller removed.

Capt. M. Joseph, 6th N.I., to continue to act as paymaster at Trichinopoly on his own responsibility, until further orders.

Capt. R. J. H. Vivian, 18th N.I., assist. adj. gen. Jaulnah field force, to be assist. adj. gen. with Hyderabad subsidiary force, v. Coxe removed under G. O. of 9th Dec. 1834.

Capt. R. Alexander, 48th N.I., assist. qu. mast. gen. Jaulnah field force, to be assist. qu. mast. gen. with Nagpore subsidiary force, v. Cunningham removed under G.O. of 9th Dec. 1834.

Capt. R. Alexander, 48th N.I., to act as assist. qu. mast. gen. with Hyderabad subsidiary force, during absence of Capt. Bell on furlough.

Capt. W. Cunningham, 44th N.I., to act as assist. qu. mast. gen. with Nagpore subsidiary force, during absence of Capt. Alexander.

Capt. W. B. Coxe, 43d N.I., to be deputy assist qu. mast. gen. of northern division of army, v. Bo nette prom. to a majority.

Assist. Surg. Wm. Mackintosh permitted to on general duties of army.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 15, 1834.—The fo removals ordered:—Surgs K. Macaulay fro to 13th N.I., and A. N. Magrath from 13th to do.—Assist. Surg. H. Goodall from 20th to N.I.—Assist. Surgs. John Forbes from 10th 48th N.I., and A. J. Will from 48th to 10th do.

Ens. T. P. Moore, of 22d N.I., removed from doing duty with 5th ditto.

Dec. 17.—Ens. John Robertson, of 15th N.I. removed from doing duty with 25th do., and di rected to join his corps at Penang.

Dec. 19.—Assist. Surg. G. Harding to afford medical aid to 48th N.I. till relieved by Assist. Surg. Forbes.

Dec. 23.—Ens. H. W. Yates, recently posted to 26th, at his own request removed to 8th N.I., and to take rank next below Ens. W. J. Cooke.

Lieut. W. Ward to act as adj. to D troop horse artillery from 22d Oct. 1834, v. Lieut. Humffreys proceeding to Europe; date of order 5th Nov.

Dec. 29.—The following removals ordered:—Col. (Lieut. Gen.) C. Macaulay from 52d to 27th N.I., and Col. G. L. Wahab from 27th to 52d do. —Lieut. Cols. W. Williamson from 39th to 27th N.I., and H. Kyd from 27th to 39th do.

Ens. W. M. Wahab, 44th, to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 32d N.I.

Fort St. George, Jan. 2, 1835.—28*th N.I.* Lieut. Wm. Craigie to be capt., and Ens. G. F. Walker to be lieut., v. Disney dec.; date of coms. 24th Dec. 1834.

Jan. 6.—Col. Patrick Lindesay, C.B., of H.M. 39th regt., app. to general staff of army until further orders, with temporary rank of brigadier general from 3d Jan., v. Maj. Gen. Sir John Dalrymple, Bart., proceeded to Europe.

Brig. Gen. Patrick Lindesay, C.B., posted to southern division of army.

Jan. 9.—Superintending Surg. W. Scott per-

mitted to retire from Hon. Company's service from 1st Jan. 1835.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 3, 1835.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Surgs. J. T. Conran from 7th L.C. to 39th N.I., and James Stevenson from latter to former.—Assist. Surgs. G. Hopkins, M.D., to 8th L.C., and J. E. Porteous from 2d bat. artillery to 39th N.I.

Lieut. W. S. Waters, 3d L.C., to act as adj. of that regt. till further orders.

Ens. James Richardson, recently admitted on estab., to do duty with 5th N.I.

Jan. 6.—Assist. Surg. G. C. Scott to do duty with H.M. 57th regt.

Lieut. John Patrickson removed to effective strength of horse brigade, v. Humffreys proceeding to Europe.

Lieut. F. S. Senior, 35th regt., to act as adj. of that corps during absence of Lieut. Hicks.

Lieut. F. S. Lang, 48th regt., to act as adj. of that corps during absence of Lieut. C. Mackenzie on other duty.

Fort St. George, Jan. 12.—Maj. A. Tulloch, deputy com. gen., to conduct duties of commissariat at presidency, during absence of Lieut. Col. Cullen.

Lieut. R. N. Faunce, 2d N.I., to be adj.

Cadet of Infantry John Kitson admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Capt. John Ward, 39th N.I., to take charge of invalids, &c., about to be embarked on ship *Asia* for Europe.

Jan. 16.—Assist. Surg. James Woodford, M.D., app. to medical charge of zillah of Rajahmundry.

Assist. Surg. F. B. Stapp app. to medical charge of zillah of Chicacole, but to remain at Guntoor until relieved.

Cadets of Infantry J. S. Allan, Robert Chester, T. F. Vans Outlaw, W. J. Wilson, W. D. Grant, and Chas. Carter admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.—Cadet of Artillery C. H. Hutchinson admitted on ditto, and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Artillery. Supernum. 2d Lieut. Robert Morgell admitted on effective strength from 22d Dec. 1834, to complete estab.

47th N.I. Capt. Joseph Garnault to be major, Lieut. Wm. Bremmer to be capt., and Ens. Arthur Salmon to be lieut., v. Smith retired; date of coms. 17th April 1834.

38th N.I. Lieut. Chas. Pooley to be capt., and Ens. John Campbell to be lieut., v. Goold resigned; date of coms. 15th June 1834.

45th N.I. Lieut. J. J. M'Murdo to be capt., v. Fletcher retired; date of com. 11th Jan. 1834.—Supernum. Lieut. Wm. Darby admitted on effective strength, to complete estab.

Assist. Surg. David Falconer to be surgeon, v. Scott retired; date of com. 1st Jan. 1835.

Jan. 20.—Superintending Surg. James Cuddy removed from southern to centre division.

Surg. Claud Currie to be superintending surgeon, v. Gibbon retired, and app to southern division.

Surg. Thomas Williams to be garrison surgeon of Trichinopoly, v. Currie.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. George Jackson to be col., v. Durand dec.; date of com. 26th Nov. 1834.—Major C. Lethbridge, from 22d regt., to be lieut. col., in suc. to Jackson prom.; date of com. 26th Nov. 1834.

22d N.I. Capt. Wm. Borthwick to be major, Lieut. F. Darby to be capt., and Ens. Francis Russell to be lieut., in suc. to Lethbridge prom.; date of coms. 26th Nov. 1834.

1st L.C. Cornet J. S. Freshfield to be lieut., v. Clifford dec.; date of com. 8th Jan. 1835.

52d N.I. Ens. W. B. Littlehales to be lieut., v. Mackenzie retired; date of com. 31st July 1833.

Jan. 23.—Capt. R. L. Highmoor, 5th L.C., to be paymaster at Trichinopoly, v. Justice returned to England.

Lieut. John Bower, 26th N.I., to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Craigie prom.

Capt. F. Minchin, 47th N.I., to act as paymaster in Malabar and Canara, during absence of Capt. Macdowall at Bombay.

Surg. John Cruickshank permitted to retire from Hon. Company's service, and to resign his app. of garrison surgeon of Bangalore from 1st Feb. 1835.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 9 *to* 14.—Ens. Wm. Bird, 23d L.I., to join his corps at Malacca.

Col. (Maj. Gen.) Sir Hugh Fraser, K.C.B., removed from 30th to 5th regt. N.I., and Col. Chas. Farran from latter to former corps.

Ens. John Kitson to do duty with 5th N.I.

Jan. 19.—The undermentioned Ensigns posted to regiments:—Alex. Doria, to 5th N.I.; W. J. Wilson, 52d do.; John Kitson, 45th do.; R. W. Money, 41st do. (not arrived); J. O. Burgoyne, left wing Europ. Regt. (do.); J. S. Allan, 47th N.I.; James Richardson, 28th do.; R. W. O'Grady, 34th do. (not arrived); T. F. V. Outlaw, 26th do.; Robert Chester, 7th do.; Charles Chester, 38th do.; W. M. Johnston, 18th do.; P. F. Thomé, 16th do. (not arrived); W. D. Grant, right wing Europ Regt.; Wm. St. George.

The undermentioned Cornets posted to regiments:—John Cameron to 1st L.C.; J. W. Skelton, 8th do.; F. H. Scott, 4th do.; G. L. H. Gall, 5th do.; Alex. Strange, 7th do.

2d-Lieut. C. H. Hutchinson, of artillery, to do duty with 2d bat. until further orders.

Jan. 20 *and* 22.—Assist. Surg. J. Glen removed from artillery, to do duty with H.M. 54th Foot.

Lieut. Charles Gordon, 13th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that corps, during absence of Ens. Slack on sick cert., or until further orders.

Fort St. George, Jan. 27.—Capt. J. D. Forbes, of H.M. 39th regt., to act as aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Patrick Lindesay, C.B., commanding southern division of army.

Surg. David Boyd to be garrison surgeon of Bangalore, v. Cruickshank resigned.

Assist. Surg. J. T. Maule app. to medical charge of judicial establishment at Tellicherry.

The services of Capt. John Cameron, 52d N.I., placed at disposal of supreme government, with a view to his being employed under resident at Hyderabad.

Lieut. Woodfall, 47th N.I., to act as paymaster at Masulipatam during absence of Capt. Duff.

Feb. 3.—*43d N.I.* Lieut. Thos. Sharp to be capt., and Ens. Henry Thatcher to be lieut., v. Coxe dec.; date of coms. 24th Jan. 1835.

Assist. Surg. Alex. Stuart to be surgeon, v. Gibbon retired; date of com. 1st Feb. 1835.

Assist. Surg. A. E. Blest, M.D., to be surgeon, v. Cruickshank retired; date of com. 1st Feb. 1835.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 24 *to* 31.—Lieut. E. W. Y. Simpson, 2d bat. artillery, to act as adj. to that corps, v. Lloyd.

Lieut. W. K. Lloyd removed to effective strength of horse brigade, v. Burgoyne.

The following removals ordered:—Surg. W. Bannister from 17th to 19th regt.; Surg. D. Falconer (late prom.) to 17th regt.; Assist. Surg. J. Richmond to 40th regt.; Assist. Surg. J. Hichens to 35th regt.; Assist. Surg. J. Dorward to 7th L.C.

Lieut. Col. T. Marrett removed from 26th to 46th N.I., and Lieut. Col. J. F. Gibson from latter to former corps.

Surg. G. Knox to resume medical charge of 2d N.V.B. and all details at Wallajahbad; and Assist. Surg. Wilkinson, on being relieved, to rejoin his regiment.

Ensigns Johnstone, 18th, and Richardson, 28th regts., relieved from doing duty with 5th N.I., and directed to join their respective corps.

Assist. Surg. T. T. Smith directed to place himself under orders of superintending surgeon of Nagpore subsidiary force.

Major J. F. Palmer, 2d N.V.B., as senior officer, to join head-quarters of that corps at Wallajahbad.

Capt. H. J. Lodington removed from Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat. to 2d N.V.B., and to command detachment at Nellore.

Examinations. — The undermentioned officers having passed prescribed examination in Hindoostanee language, deemed by Com.-in-chief entitled to reward authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors:—Dec. 29. Lieut. W. C. Onslow, 44th N.I. —Ens. W. M. Walsh, 44th N.I.—Jan. 9. Lieut. R. N. Faunce, 2d N.I.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Jan. 16. Maj. J. G. Rorison, 13th N.I.—Lieut. G. R. Edwards, 2d L.C.—Capt. D. H. Mackenzie, artillery.—Lieut. Col. W. Williamson, 27th N.I.—Maj. W. Low, 8th N.I.—Capt. C. M. Robertson, 11th N.I.—Capt. H. C. Cotton, engineers.—Capt. J. H. Cramer, 4th N.I.—Capt. J. W. Smyth, 34th L.I.—Capt. R. C. Campbell, 43d N.I.—Capt. T. L. Green, 50th N.I. —Lieut. J. H. B. Congden, 2d N.I.—Lieut. G. P. Cameron, 49th N.I.—Capt. J. F. Clerk, 3d L.I.—Capt. G. H. Sotheby, 34th L.I.—Capt. E. Massey, 17th N.I.—Capt. E. T. Clarke, 37th N.I.—Lieut. F. Daniell, 18th N.I.—Lieut. A. Harrison, 38th N.I.—Ens. Wm. Bisset, 15th N.I.—20. Assist. Surg. T. Grigg.—Surg. D. Boyd.—Lieut. C. Gordon, 10th N.I.—Assist. Surg. S. Chippendall.—Feb. 3. Surg. R. Anderson.—Lieut. F. Knyvett, 31st L.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe. — *Dec.* 16. Capt. W. Rawlins, 40th N.I., for health (to embark from western coast).—19. Lieut. J. K. Macdonald, 8th L.C., for health. —23. Lieut. J. Whitlock, 8th L.C., for health.—Lieut. A. Douglas, superintending engineer Nagpore subsidiary force, for health (to embark from western coast).—Lieut. Col. F. Bowes, 42d N.I., for health.—Lieut. H. S. O. Smith, 42d N.I., for health.—Ens. E. Slack, 13th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. W. Shedden, 39th N.I., for health.—26. Capt. H. Prior, 23d L. Inf., for health (to proceed from Penang, Singapore, or Malacca) — 30. Capt. W. Justice, 5th N.I., for health.—Capt. J. Ward, 39th N.I., for health.—Lieut. F. Burgoyne, horse artillery, for health.—Lieut. E. H. Atkinson, 19th N.I., for health (to embark from Cannanore).—Jan. 2, 1835. Lieut. H. Mackenzie, 34th L.Inf., for health (to embark from western coast).—Ens. Evan Lloyd, 43d N.I., for health.—6. Capt. W. C. Young, 14th N.I.—9. Capt. H. Millingen, 1st N.V.B., for health.—13. Ens. C. Man, 11th N.I., for health.—Superintending Surg. R. Gibbon, for health, and to retire from service of Hon. Company from 1st Feb.—Assist. Surg. J. C. Campbell, for health.—16. Lieut. W. O. Pellowe, 10th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. A. Warrand, M.D., for health.—Lieut. A. R. Rose, 50th N.I., for one year.—20. Lieut. T. J. Fisher, 4th N.I., for health.—23. Lieut. C. J. Farran, 35th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. T. H. Cannan, for health.—Assist. Surg. J. O. H. Andrews, for health. —Lieut. A. Barker, Europ. Regt., for health (to embark from western coast).—30. Lieut. H. Griffith, 14th N.I.—Feb. 3. Lieut. J. G. Deck, 15th N.I., for health.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe) —Lieut. C. A. Kerr, 3d L.C. —Lieut. Col. F. L. Smythe, 8th L.C.—Lieut. G. L. Childers, 10th N.I.

To Calcutta.—Dec. 23. Capt. A. Douglas, 49th N.I., until 31st March 1835, on private affairs.—Jan. 2, 1835. Ens. W. H. Boswell, 27th N.I., until 30th June, on ditto.—6. Ens. R. W. H. Leycester, 19th N.I., until ditto, on ditto.—23. Lieut. E. Gaitskell, 2d N.V.B., until 30th June 1835, on private affairs.

To Bombay.—Dec. 26. Lieut. W. H. Clifford, 1st L.C., until 1st July 1835, for health.

To Sea.—Capt. W. T. Drewry, civil engineer, for eighteen months, for health.

To Neilgherry Hills.—Jan. 30. Lieut. the Hon. W. F. O'Callaghan, until 31st Jan. 1836, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

DEC. 22. *Asia*, Stead, from London and Porto Novo.—27. *James Pattison*, Middleton, from Calcutta.—28. *Duke of Buccleugh*, Henning, from Calcutta; and *Adelaide*, Steel, from Penang.—JAN. 1. *Colonel Newall*, Kail, from Calcutta.—5. *Juliana*, Tarbutt, from Calcutta.—11. *Duke of Argyll*, Bristow, from London and Cape.—12. *Wellington*, Liddell, from ditto ditto.—14. *Larkins*, Ingram, from ditto ditto; and *Mary Ann*, Hornblow, from London.—15. *Lady Flora*, Ford, from London.—16. *Edmond Castle*, Fleming, from Mauritius.—17. *Elphinstone*, Domett, from Calcutta.—18. *Coromandel*, Boyes, from Calcutta.—19. *Sumatra*, Prosser, from Batavia and Penang. —22. H.M.S. *Harrier*, Vassall, from Colombo.—23. *Resource*, Coombes, from Calcutta.—26. H.M.S. *Imogene*, Blackwood, from Trincomallee; and *London*, Pickering, from Calcutta.—27. *Orontes*, Currie, and *Asia*, Biddle, both from Calcutta.—28. *Barretto Junior*, Saunders, from London; *Samuel Brown*, Harding, and *Katherine Stuart Forbes*, Fell, both from Port Louis; and *Hashmy*, Stuart, from Calcutta.—29. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, from Port Louis.—30. *Patriot*, Eastmure, from Port Louis; and *Liberty*, Davis, from Calcutta.—FEB. 3. *Abberton*, Shuttleworth, from London and Madeira.—4. *Hindostan*, Redman, from ditto.—5. *Indus*, Balais, from Bourbon and Pondicherry.

Departures.

DEC. 13. *Dunvegan Castle*, for Calcutta.—14. *Africaine*, Skelton, for Colombo.—18. *Africaine*, Duff, for Marcanum and Calcutta.—JAN. 16. *Juliana*, Tarbutt, for London.—17. *Edmond Castle*, Fleming, for Covelong.—18. *Larkins*, Ingram, for London.—22. *Coromandel*, Boyes, and *Asia*, Stead, Calcutta.—22. *Coromandel*, Boyes, and *Asia*, Stead, both for London.—25. *James Pattison*, Middleton, for London.—29. *Elphinstone*, Domett, for London; *Samuel Brown*, Harding, and *Katherine Stuart Forbes*, Fell, for Covelong and Calcutta.—30. *Patriot*, Eastmure, for Covelong; *Resource*, Coombes, for N. S. Wales; and *Orontes*, Currie, for London.—31. H.M.S. *Harrier*, Vassall, for Cape and London.—FEB. 3. *London*, Pickering, for Liverpool.—4. *Liberty*, Davis, for Philadelphia.—5. *Hindostan*, Redman, for Calcutta.—7. *Wellington*, Liddell, for Cape and London.—*Lady Flora*, Ford, for ditto ditto.

Freight to London (Feb. 4).—Dead weight, £3; light goods, £4.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 1. At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. Langley, 3d L.C., of a daughter, still-born.
24. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Rumsey, 44th N.I., of a daughter.
Dec. 2. At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. F. W. Hands, 39th N.I., of a son.
6. At Ootacamund, the lady of Capt. R. [illegible] Campbell, 4th N.I., commanding the Nafr [illegible] gade, of a son.
10. At Arnee, the lady of Capt. J. Simmons, H.M. 41st regt., of a daughter.
15. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. Maddan, 15th N.I., of a daughter.
16. At Bolarum, the lady of D. S. Young, Esq., of a daughter.
— The wife of G. Knox, Esq., of a son.
19. At Combaconum, the lady of Arthur Freese, Esq., of a son.
21. At Madras, Mrs. Rebeiro, of a son.
24. At Chittoor, the lady of Thos. Boileau, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
26. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Osborne, deputy judge adv. gen., of a daughter.
Jan. 3, 1835. At Madras, the lady of J. A. Arbuthnot, of a daughter.
4. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. J. E. Neeve, 37th N.I., of a son.
5. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. R. Alexander, assist. qu. mast. gen., of a son.
7. At Chingleput, the wife of Mr. C. J. Hoffman, of a son.
9. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. I. C. Coffin, paymaster Mysore division, of a daughter.
11. At Chittoor, the lady of Capt. Nixon, 25th N.I., of a daughter.
14. At Madras, the lady of Major A. Ross, corps of engineers, of a daughter.
20. Mrs. John H. Taylor, of a daughter.
25. At Ootacamund, the lady of A. Mackenzie, Esq., of a son.
30. The lady of Capt. A. M'Cally, D. A. Com. Gen., of a daughter.
Feb. 2. At Madras, the lady of W. E. Underwood, Esq., of a son.
4. Mrs. E. A. Baggott, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 15. At Chittoor, H. A. Brett, Esq., civil service, to Jane Maria, second daughter of Charles Roberts, Esq., civil service.

17. At Nellore, Mr. John Summers, of the survey department, to Miss Maria Louisa M'Leod.
18. At Madras, Andrew Seth Sam, Esq., to Amelia, eldest daughter of Stephen Lazar, Esq.
Jan. 15. At Kamptee, Edward John Hall, Esq., lieut. and qu. mast. 3d L.C., to Louisa Frances, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. P. Thos. Ryves, H.M. service.
— At Bangalore, Jonathan Fowler, Esq., cornet 8th L.C., to Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late General Webber, of the Madras army.
18. At Madras, Edw. J. S. Hill, Esq., to Isabella Kinlah, fifth daughter of J. S. Sherman, Esq.
22. At Kamptee, Lieut. Edward Simpson, Madras European regt., to Anna, only daughter of the late Lieut. Col. J. Lindsey, and niece to Major Calder, Madras European regiment.

DEATHS.

Nov. 29. At the French Rocks, Jane, wife of Capt. G. Nott, 19th regt. N.I.
Dec. 13. At Anjengo, Mrs. Phillipos, wife of Mr. Thomas A. Phillipoz, superintendent of police at Anjengo, aged 24.
24. At Ootacamund, in the Neilgherry Hills, Wm. Bathie, Esq., barrister of the Supreme Court of Madras, aged 37 years.
— At Secunderabad, Capt. L. B. Disney, of the 28th regt. N.I.
Jan. 5, 1835. At Tanjore, C. R. H. Keate, Esq., assistant to the principal collector and magistrate of that district.
7. At Kamptee, after a protracted indisposition of upwards of three years, Anna, wife of Major Alex. Calder, Madras European regiment.
8. In camp, near Sholapoor, Lieut. W. H. Clifford, of the 1st regt. L.C.
10. At Madras, Mrs. J. Fugle, aged 34.
14. At Bangalore, Mr. W. Atkinson, merchant at that station, aged 63.
15. At Trichinopoly, Mrs. Eliz. Albany, aged 22.
22. At Secunderabad, in her 10th year, Jemima Devenport, wife of Lieut. J. B. Neeve, 37th N.I.
24. In camp, at Narekulapully, Capt. W. B. Coxe, of the 43d regt. N.I., deputy assistant quarter master general northern division.
— At Mangalore, Ensign P. A. Latour, of the 40th regt. N.I.
— At Madras, in her 41st year, Elizabeth, relict of the late Wm. Strange, Esq.
29. At Masulipatam, Assist. Surg. D. Kenny, of the 47th regt. N.I.
Feb. 1. At Madras, Mary, relict of the late Mr. Wm. Johnson, aged 38.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

SURGEON R. WALLACE.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 10, 1834.—R. Wallace, Esq., third member of the medical board, having furnished a medical certificate of the necessity for his proceeding to Europe, is permitted to retire from the service from the date of the sailing of the ship *Malabar*, on which he intends to embark for Europe, on the pension laid down in art. 57, sect. 57, p. 254 of the second supplement to the code of military regulations.

In announcing the retirement of Surgeon Wallace, the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council has much pleasure in expressing in a general order, his high opinion of the services and talents of Surgeon Wallace, in the various situations in which he has been employed. His career has been marked by an anxiety to uphold the professional character of the medical department, and by his zeal and energy under many trying circumstances, particularly when attached to the Poona division of the army, during the Mahratta war, and also during the calamitous visitation of the cholera in 1813.

DRESS OF THE EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 15, 1834.—The Right Hon. the Governor in council is pleased to direct, that the colour of the facings of the Regt. of European Infantry be changed from dark yellow to white, on the next issue of clothing.

STATION COMMANDS.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 23, 1834.—In conformity with instructions from the Government of India, such part of the order of 25th Oct. last, by which Poona was constituted a brigade of the 1st class, is rescinded, and that station will rank as a 2d class brigade, in lieu of Hursole, abolished under that date.

In view to assimilate with the usage in Bengal, the cantonment command and staff attached, of Ahmedabad and Belgaum, will be abolished from the 1st proximo, and the general officers commanding in the northern and the southern divisions of the army respectively, will assume and exercise the personal commands of those stations.

The cantonment command of Dapoolie having been abolished, the appointment of adjutant of that station is abolished.

SERVICES OF COL. GOODFELLOW.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 14, 1835.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Col. Goodfellow, chief engineer, to proceed to England, agreeably with the regulations, on the ship *Triumph*.

His Lordship in Council, on passing this order, cannot silently permit so valuable a public functionary to retire from the responsible office of chief engineer, which Col. Goodfellow has executed to the entire satisfaction of Government, for the last nine and a half years.

Col. Goodfellow's services extend over a period of thirty-nine years, thirty-five of which have been actively passed in the various branches of his department, in all of which his value has been highly appreciated; but at no period have his talents and judgment been more distinguished than in his office of chief engineer since the abolition of the military board, when the existing system in the engineer department was brought into operation, on which Government have realized their anticipations of efficiency and economy.

The sentiments of Government on Col. Goodfellow's services will be communicated to the Hon. Court.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department.

Jan. 2. Mr. P. Scott to be assistant to principal collector of Poona, and to be placed in charge of police of the city, and of post-office at that station.

Mr. R. Spooner to be second assistant to collector of Tanna.

Mr. A. Remington to be third assistant to collector of Tanna.

Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft, acting first assistant to principal collector at Dharwar, to be placed in permanent charge of talooks of Padshapoor, Beedee, and Sumpgaom.

Mr. G. L. Farrant to be acting second assistant to principal collector at Dharwar.

Mr. A. Campbell to be acting third assistant to principal collector at Dharwar, and to be placed in permanent charge of talooks of Ranee-bednore, Kode, and Gootul.

Mr. A. Bettington to be acting fourth assistant to principal collector at Dharwar, and to have charge of post-office runners and bungalows between Belgaom and Vingoria, and also of post-office and police at Belgaom.

Mr. J. H. Pelly, junior, to be placed in charge of post-office, police duties, stamps, and treasury, at Honnore station at Dharwar.

7. Mr. C. M. Harrison to act as third assistant to collector of Ruthnageeree.

19. Mr. H. B. E. Frere to be assistant to principal collector of Poona.

Mr. Samuel Mansfield to be assistant to principal collector in southern Mahratta country.

General Department.

Jan. 7. Capt. R. B. Fitzgibbon, 5th Madras L.C., to be private secretary to Right Hon. the Governor, on departure of Maj. Powell for Europe.

21. Lieut. H. B. Turner, assistant to mint engineer, to be superintendent of repairs and surveyor of buildings without limits of town of Bombay.

Capt. J. M. Shortt, superintendent of police, to be collector and assessor of house-tax without limits of town of Bombay, and assessor of wheel-tax.

Political Department.

Jan. 19. Mr. Henry Hebbert to be deputy secretary to Government in Persian department.

Judicial Department.

Jan. 20. Mr. H. Hebbert to be acting clerk to Court of Petty Sessions, during absence of Mr. Goodwin, on sick cert.

Mr. W. Birdwood to be acting assistant judge and session judge of Ahmedabad; and Mr. E. Chamier to be acting assistant judge and session judge of Conkan.

21. Mr. J. A. Shaw to be acting judge and session judge of Ahmedabad; and Mr. B. Hutt to be acting assistant judge and session judge of Conkan for detached station of Ruthnagherry.

Attained Rank.—Messrs. James Erskine, L. Wilkinson, G. H. Pitt, and T. H. Talbot, on 27th Oct. 1834, as senior merchants.—Messrs. A. Spens and H. P. Mallet, 3d July 1834, as factors.

Resignation accepted.—Hon. Wm. Newnham, from 1st May 1835.

Furlough.—Jan. 21. Mr. Edward Grant, to Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Jan. 2. The Rev. E. P. Williams, A.M., to be acting chaplain of Colabah, and harbour.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 26, 1834.—Capt. Cavaye, 21st N.I., to act as 2d-assist. com. gen. at Deesa; date of brigade order 1st Dec.

With reference to G. O. of 23d Dec., Lieut. Woodburn, adj. of 25th N.I., to take charge of treasure chest; and Lieut. Willoughby, qu. mast. of same regt., to take charge of bazaar at Dapoolie.

Dec. 31.—Lieut. Ottley, 26th regt., to perform duties of interp. to brigade in Candeish.

Jan. 3, 1835.—The following temporary appointments ordered, consequent on Maj. Gen. Sir J. S. Barns' departure for Europe:—Col. Willshire, 2d Queen's Royals, to command Poona division of army.—Lieut. Col. Morgan, Bombay European regt., to command brigade at Poona.

Jan. 5.—*Europ. Regt.* Lieut. T. G. Fraser to be qu. mast., v. Hobson resigned situation; date 29th Dec. 1834.

Lieut. D. Davidson, 18th N.I., confirmed in situation of adj. to that regt., from 30th Oct.

Lieut. R. F. Bourchier, 4th N.I., to be line adj. at Ahmednuggur, according to provisions of G.O. 8th Aug. 1834, v. Rawlinson proceeding to Europe; date 31st Dec.

Supernum. Lieut. W. J. Eastwick, 19th N.I., admitted on effective strength from 31st Dec. 1834, v. Lawrie dec.

Capt. A. Livingston, 8th N.I., permitted to retire from Hon. Company's service on h.p. of his rank, from 31st Dec. 1834.

8th N.I. Lieut. W. C. Maneaty to be *capt.*, and Ens. M. Wyllie to be lieut., in suc. to Livingston retired; date 1st Jan. 1835.

Senior unposted Ens. Charles Grey to take rank from 1st Jan. 1835, and posted to 8th N.I., v. Wyllie prom.

8th N.I. Ens. E. Cotgrave to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language, v. Maneaty prom; date 1st Jan.

Ens. H. J. Barr, 8th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee language to H.M. 40th regt., from 1st Jan., until further orders.

Lieut. W. J. B. Knipe, 17th N.I., to have charge of military bazaar at Hursole, from date of arrival of regt. at that station.

Jan. 8.—*2d L.C.* Lieut. C. F. Jackson to be adj., v. Turner resigned situation; date 1st Nov. 1834.

Lieut. J. S. Ramsay to act as qu. mast., and Lieut. T. Cleather, Golundauze battalion, to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to 4th N.I., as a temp. arrangement.

Assist. Surg. R. Kirk to afford medical aid on board H. C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay* during her voyage to Red Sea.

Assist. Surg. Nicholson to act as surgeon to Bhooj residency, during absence, on sick cert., of Assist. Surg. Deacon.

Major Havelock, H.M. 4th L. Drags, to be military secretary to Right Hon. the Governor.

Jan. 12.—Cornet W. F. Curtis, 1st L.C., to act as staff-officer to *left* wing of that regt., as a temp. arrangement, v. Poole.

J. G. Moyle, Esq., 3d member, to be 2d member of Medical Board; Superintending Surg. J. Orton to be 3d member of ditto; Senior Surg. J. M'Adam to be a superintending surgeon on establ.; and Senior Assist. Surg. A. Mackell to be surgeon, v. Trash retired.

Assist. Surg. John Scott to be secretary to medical board, to suc. to Surg. M'Adam; and Assist. Surg. Montgomery confirmed in situation of civil surgeon at Dharwar.

Ens. T. Postans, line adj. at Bhooj, to act as 3d assist. com. gen. at that station; date division order 21st Dec.

Jan. 14.—Lieut. Col. Dickinson to be chief engineer, and Capt. Waddington to be superintending engineer at presidency, consequent on Col. Goodfellow's resignation of chief engineer; date 15th Jan.

Superintending Surg. G. Smyttan to act as 3d member of Medical Board, during absence of Surg. Moyle, on leave to Cape of Good Hope; Surg. A. Henderson to act as superintending surg., v. Smyttan; Surg. R. Pinkey to act as surgeon of European general hospital, v. Henderson; and Surg. C. Downey to be acting garrison surgeon, v. Pinhey.

Jan. 15.—Lieut. W. J. Morris, 9th N.I., to act as interp., and Ens. W. Browne to act as qu. mast. to 19th N.I., as a temporary arrangement.

Jan. 19.—Capt. H. Corsellis, 18th N.I., to be commissariat agent at Kulladghee.

16th N.I. Ens. F. C. Wells to be lieut., v. Annesley dec.; date of rank 6th Jan. 1835.

Sen. Unposted Ens. T. W. W. Whitard to take rank from above date, and to be posted to 15th N.I., v. Wells prom.

Lieut. R. St. John, of Europ regt., to act as brigade major at Poona, during absence of Capt. Urquhart, on leave to Bombay.

Lieut. H. Macan, 17th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages to left wing 3d L.C., from 2d Jan.

Lieut. F. Wemyss to act as adj. and qu. mast. to engineer corps at Seroor, during period Lieut. Goodfellow may be in charge of corps.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Dec. 15. Lieut. Col. C. Galloway, 14th N.I.—Lieut. J. Wright, 3d N.I.—2d-Lieut. R. W. Chichester, artillery.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 5. Lieut. G. A. Pruen, regt. of artillery, for health.—9. Capt. James Fraser, 2d L.C., for health.—12. Capt. H. Cracklow, 22d N.I., for health.—19. Capt. T. Roe, 12th N.I.

To Neilgherries.—Dec. 17. Lieut. T. Mitchell, 15th N.I., for twelve months, for health.—Capt. W. Rollings, 2d or Gr. N.I., for six months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 8. Assist. Surg. W. Deacon, of Bhooj residency, for two years, for health (eventually to N. S. Wales).—14. J. G. Moyle, Esq., 2d member of medical board, for two years, for health.

Cancelled.—Jan. 5. The furl. to Europe granted to Capt. W. Morley on 18th Nov. 1834.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Jan. 15.—Mr. Midshipman F. Whitelock to be lieut., v. Wybard dec.; date of rank 2d Jan. 1835.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 10. H.C. sloop of war *Ternate*, Poole, from Bassadore.—12. *Cornwallis*, Keys, from Calcutta; and *Majestic*, Lawson, from Mauritius.—23. *Otterspool*, Richardson, from Liverpool.—26. H.M.S. *Rose*, from Portsmouth.

Departures.

JAN. 11. Armed steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Wilson, for Suez.—12. *Cleveland*, Morley, for Liverpool.—14. *Marquis of Hastings*, Clarkson, for London.—18. *Fanny*, for Bencoolen.—25. *William Nicol*, Kincaid, for Greenock.—27. *Lady Raffles*, Pollock, for London.

Freight to London and Liverpool (Jan. 24).—About £3. 10s. per ton.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Hugh Lindsay*, for Suez: Major Powell; Major Fraser; Capt. Troyer; Mr. Dykes.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 10. At Dharwar, the lady of E. Townsend, Esq., civil service, of a daughter

15 At Colaba, the wife of Mr. John Thompson, of a daughter.

16 The lady of Alex. Elphinston, Esq., civil service, of a son

— At Belgaum, the lady of T. R. Wynter, 14th N.I., of a son.

17. At Surat, the lady of Capt. D. G. Duff, 16th N.I., of a son.

18. At Dapoolie, the lady of Lieut. C. Hunter, 16th N.I., of a son

19. At Colaba, Mrs R. Bennett, of a daughter.

22. The lady of P. W. Le Geyt, Esq., civil service, of a son.

26. At Bombay, the lady of Lieut. Drummond, 11th N.I., of a daughter.

Lately. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. J. Worthy, 18th N.I., of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 12 At Bombay, Mr. J Lighton, late of H.M 2d Foot, to Mrs. C Fullarton, widow of the late W Fullarton, Esq., a civilian in the Hon. Company's service.

17 At Surat, Capt. F. M. Iredell, 16th N.I., to Louisa, daughter of the late George Walters, Esq., Addington, Surrey.

Jan. 19, 1835. At Bombay, Mr. James Porter to Miss Harriet White.

20. At Belgaum, Capt Deshon, H M. 20th regt., to Charlotte Jane, daughter of E. H. Adams, Esq., of Exeter.

DEATHS.

Dec. 10. At Surat, Framjee Aspiendierjee Dustoor, aged 36, translator of the *Vendidad Sadi* from Pehlvey into Goozrattee.

16. At Bombay, Cowasjee Bomanjee Bamnajee, father of Franjee Cursetjee and Rustomjee Cowasjee, Esqrs., aged 87.

20. At Bombay, *Suliman Yacob*, a Jewish merchant, aged 52 years.

25. At Calaba, Mr. A. D. Campbell, aged 31.

29. At Small Colaba, Mr. Paul Tombet, of Plain Palais, Geneva, Switzerland, aged 34

Jan 5, 1835. At Bhooj, Lieut. W. R. Annesley, qu. master 15th regt. N.I

6. Mr. F. Rowland, aged 35.

9. At Bombay, Mr. Richard A. Tudor, lately second officer of the ship *Ann*, aged 30.

11. At Bombay, Mr. Thomas Brooks, aged 78.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

APPOINTMENT.

Sept. 20. Edward Tanner, Esq., to be sheriff of United Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, for year ensuing.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 18. At Malacca, the lady of Bernard Rodyk, of a daughter, which lived but for a few hours.

Oct. 10. At Penang, Mrs. J. M. Moses, of a son.

16. At Singapore, the lady of W. R. George, Esq., of a daughter.

Dec. 7. At Singapore, the lady of J. S. Clark, Esq., of a son.

— At Singapore, Mrs. Whittle, relict of the late T. W. Whittle, Esq., of a son.

Jan. 6, 1835. At Singapore, the lady of Thomas Oxley, Esq., civil surgeon, of a daughter.

21. At Singapore, the lady of the Rev. F. J. Darrah, residency chaplain, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 14. At Singapore, the Rev. Ira Tracy, American missionary, to Miss Adaline White, of Brookfield, Massachusetts.

DEATHS.

Sept. 12. On board the brig *Helen*, on his passage to New South Wales, Samuel Mounsey, Esq., late of Singapore.

Oct. 17. At Singapore, Mr. Thomas Bush, chief officer of the *Thomas Dougall*.

St. Helena.

MARRIAGE.

March 5. Lieut. Col. John Cheape, of the Bengal engineers, to Amelia Frances Chicheley, eldest daughter of Trevor Plowden, Esq., and relict of the late George Maxwell Batten, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

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HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart.; the Right Hon. John Sullivan; and Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart., his Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

LORD HEYTESBURY.

The Whig-Radicals, we understand, have commenced their "sweep," by prevailing on his Majesty to cancel the appointment of Lord Heytesbury, as Governor General of India.—*Times.*

SALES OF COMPANY'S WAREHOUSES.

The following warehouses of the Company were sold on the 12th May:—

Those at Ratcliffe Highway	£ 3,950
Those at Jewry Street	30,000
Saltpetre warehouse at Ratcliffe	9,000

The Jewry Street warehouses were bought by the East-India Dock Company. The saltpetre warehouse was bought in, at the reserved bidding.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

APRIL 30. *Isabella*, Robertson, from China 19th Dec. and Cape, 23d Feb.; at Leith.—MAY 2. *Cornwall*, Bell, from Bengal 8th Jan.; off Land's-End.—5. *Helvellyn*, Boadle, from China; off Holyhead.—*Brothers*, Towns, from China 17th Dec.; off Portsmouth.—*Duke of Buccleugh*, Henning, from Bengal 20th Dec., Madras 4th Jan., and Cape 24th Feb.; off Dartmouth.—7. *Morley*, Douglas, from Bombay 29th Nov., Tellicherry 11th December., and Colombo 7th Jan.; off Plymouth.—*Dryade*, Heard, from China 9th Dec.; and *British Sovereign*, Browne, from N.S. Wales 17th Dec.; both off Falmouth.—*Irt*, Hoodless, from Bengal 17th Dec.; at Liverpool.—*Toward Castle*, Brind, from South Seas; at Deal.—8. *Clyde*, Kerr, from China 14th Dec.; *Java*, Todd, from Mauritius 15th Jan.; and *Rochester*, Price, from South Seas; all at Deal.—*Morgiana*, Rickett, from China 12th Dec.; and *John Woodhall*, Henderson, from Bengal 1st Dec., and Cape 18th Feb.; both at Liverpool.—*Standard*, Piele, from China 10th Dec.; at Cork.—*Indian*, Cook, from Manilla 8th Dec.; at Cowes.—9. *Richard Reynolds*, Dixon, from N. S. Wales 28th Nov.; at Deal.—*Amity*, Scott, from Mauritius 15th Jan.; off Liverpool.—*St. George*, Thomson, from Bengal 21st Jan., and Cape 12th March; at Bristol.—11. *Bombay*, Kellaway, from China 6th Jan.; *Minerva*, Templer, from China 18th Jan; *Louisa Campbell*, Macqueen, from China 29th December, and Cape 6th March; *Hive*, Luscombe, from China 9th Jan.; *Briton*, Parker, from Ceylon 7th Jan., and Cape 3d March; *Marquis of Hastings*, Clarkson, from Bombay 14th Jan., and Goa 19th ditto; *Carnatic*, Biles, from China 1st Jan.; *Hero of Malown*, Smith, from Bombay 11th Dec., Alleppy, and Cape 27th Feb.; *Juliana*, Tarbutt, from Bengal 4th Dec., Vizagapatam 9th ditto, Madras 16th Jan., and Cape 6th March; *Moffatt*, Cromartie, from China 27th December; *Marquis Camden*, Larkins, from China 18th Jan.; and *London*, Wimble, from Bengal 23d Jan.; all at Deal.—*La Belle Alliance*, Arkcoll, from China 10th Jan., and Cape 13th March; off Portsmouth.—*Brian Boru*, Harrison, from Manilla 20th Nov., and Singapore 6th Dec.; *Cordelia*, Creighton, from China 9th Jan.; and *Fairy Queen*, Snipe, from Bengal 17th Jan.; all at Liverpool.—*Fairy Queen*, Douthwaite, from Ceylon 4th Jan., and Cape 1st March; off Falmouth.—*Courier*, Sinclair, from Mauritius 21st Jan.; at Bristol.—*Macqueen*, Thompson, from Bengal 29th Jan.; off the Wight.—*Calcutta*, Cowman, from China and Batavia; off Portland (for Stockholm).—*Australia*, Lobban, from China 23d Dec., and Cape 7th March; off the Lizard.—12. *Adelaide*, Guthrie, from China 21st Dec.; *Numa*, Baker, from China 20th Dec.; *Sir Edward Paget*, Martin, from Bengal 21st Jan., and Cape 12th March; *Eagle*, Patterson, from Mauritius; and Cape; *Henry Bell*, Wesley, from Mauritius; *Orissa*, Rodgers, from Singapore 23d Dec.; *Lord William Bentinck*, Thompson, from Manilla and Cape; *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, from Bengal 11th Jan., and Cape 10th March; all at Deal.—*Arab*, Binnie, from Sourabaya 10th Dec., and Cape 2d March; at Cowes.—*Albion*, M'Loed, from Bengal 23d Jan.; and *Zero*, Lawson, from Singapore 6th Jan.; both at Liverpool.—*Zoe*, Holmes, and *Lawrence*, Gill, both from Mauritius; off Holyhead.—*Victoria*, Wilson, and *Arabian*, Boult, both from Mauritius; at Bristol.—*Byker*, Bruce, from Mauritius; off Falmouth.—13. *Eliza*, Harris, from Mauritius 6th Feb.; at Gravesend.—Livepool.—14. *Lady Raffles*, Pollock, from Bombay 27th Jan., and Cape 12th March; *Singapore*, Cargill, from Singapore 20th Jan.; *Favorite*, Young, from Algoa Bay; all at Deal.—*Anthony*, Headley, from Mauritius 16th Jan.; at Gravesend.—*Malvina*, Thornton, from Mauritius 13th Jan., and Cape 22d Feb.; in the river.—16. *Elphinstone*, Domitt, from Bengal 8th Jan., and Madras 29th ditto; at Deal.—*Asia*, Steed, from Madras 22d Jan.; and *Wellington*, Leddell, from Madras 7th Feb., and Cape 21st March; both off Portsmouth.—*City of Aberdeen*, Munro, from China 4th Jan.; at Aberdeen.—18. *Asia*, Wolf, from China 22d Dec., and Cape 7th March; off the Lizard.—23d Dec., and Cape 7th March; off the Lizard.—12. *Adelaide*, Guthrie, from China 21st Dec.; *Sir Edward Paget*, Martin, from Bengal 21st Jan., and Cape 12th March; *Eagle*, Patterson, from Mauritius; and Cape; *Henry Bell*, Wesley, from Mauritius; *Orissa*, Rodgers, from Singapore 23d Dec.; *Lord William Bentinck*, Thompson, from Manilla and Cape; *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, from Bengal 11th Jan., and Cape 10th March; all at Deal.—*Arab*, Binnie, from Sourabaya 10th Dec., and Cape 2d March; at Cowes.—*Albion*, M'Loed, from Bengal 23d Jan.; and *Zero*, Lawson, from Singapore 6th Jan.; both at Liverpool.—*Zoe*, Holmes, and *Lawrence*, Gill, both from Mauritius; off Holyhead.—*Victoria*, Wilson, and *Arabian*, Boult, both from Mauritius; at Bristol.—*Byker*, Bruce, from Mauritius; off Falmouth.—13. *Eliza*, Harris, from Mauritius 6th Feb.; at Gravesend.—Livepool.—14. *Lady Raffles*, Pollock, from Bombay 27th Jan., and Cape 12th March; *Singapore*, Cargill, from Singapore 20th Jan.; *Favorite*, Young, from Algoa Bay; all at Deal.—*Anthony*, Headley, from Mauritius 16th Jan.; at Gravesend.—*Malvina*, Thornton, from Mauritius 13th Jan., and Cape 22d Feb.; in the river.—16. *Elphinstone*, Domitt, from Bengal 8th Jan., and Madras 29th ditto; at Deal.—*Asia*, Steed, from Madras 22d Jan.; and *Wellington*, Leddell, from Madras 7th Feb., and Cape 21st March; both off Portsmouth.—*City of Aberdeen*, Munro, from China 4th Jan.; at Aberdeen.—18. *Asia*, Wolf, from China 22d Dec., Coringa 31st ditto, Madras 13th Jan., and Cape 8th of March; at Liverpool.—22. *Currie*, from Bengal 22d Jan., and Madras ditto; off Portsmouth.—*North Briton*, Morris, from Singapore 4th Feb.; off the Wight.—*Fox*, Cleverty, from China 1st Feb.; at Deal.—*Olympus*, Cowl, from Ceylon 7th Jan., and Cape 8th March; off Hastings.—*Stakesby*, Douthy, from Manilla 27th Dec.; off Dartmouth.—*James Pattison*, Middleton, from Bengal 20th Dec., Madras 28th Jan., and Cape 2d Feb.; off Scilly.—25. *Bland*, Callan, from Bengal 2d Jan., and *Cleveland*, Morley, from Bombay 21st Jan., and Cape 14th March; *Jessie*, Bell, from Bengal 26th Jan.; and *Elisabeth*, Blenkinsop, from Bombay 3d Jan.; all off Liverpool.—*Protector*, Bragg, from V.D. Land; and *Borneo*, Ross, from Manilla 4th Jan.; both at Deal.—*Coromandel*, Boyes, from Bengal 8th Jan., and Madras 22d ditto; off Plymouth.—*William Nicol*, Kincaid, from Bombay 25th Jan., and Cape 15th March; in the Clyde.—26. *Admiral Cockburn*, Hingston, from South Seas; off Margate.—27. *Layton*, Wade, from China 28th Dec., and Singapore 18th Jan.; at Deal.—28. *Lady Flora*, Ford, from Madras 7th Feb., and Cape 29th March; off Portsmouth.

Departures.

APRIL 25. *Mangles*, Carr, for V. D. Land (with convicts) and China; from Portsmouth.—27. *Tria*, White, for Batavia and Singapore; *John Bagshaw*, Hardy, for Bengal; and *Cassiopea*, M'Gowan, for Cape and Mauritius; all from Liverpool.—28. H.M.S. *Romney*, Wood, for Cape; from Plymouth.—*Parsee*, M'Kellar, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—30. *Cape Breton*, Maxwell, for Cape; from Liverpool.—MAY 1. *Bahamian*, Pearce, for Bengal; *Hector* Cowley, for Bombay; and *Lady Charlotte*, Keen, for Batavia, Singapore, and China; all from Liverpool.—2. *True Briton*, Foord, for Madras and Bengal; from Cowes.—*Canton*, Potton, for N. S. Wales and China; from Deal (19th from Torbay).—*Selina*, Adams, for

Batavia and China; from Liverpool.—*Jane Browne*, Dunlop, for Batavia and Singapore; from Greenock.—3 *Earl of Balcarras*, Hine, for Batavia and China; and *Lloyds*, Garrett, for V.D. Land and N. S. Wales; both from Deal.—5. *Thomas Grenville*, Thornhill, for Madras and Bengal; and *Royal George*, Wilson, for Bombay; both from Portsmouth.—*Helen*, Raphael, for Bordeaux and Mauritius; and *Eliza Stewart*, Miller, for China; both from Deal.—*Tyrer*, Ellis, for Singapore and China; from Liverpool.—7. *Royal William*, Ireland, for Madras; from Deal (18th from Torbay).—11. *James M'Inroy*, Cleveland, for Batavia and China; from the Clyde (20th from Cove of Cork).—13. *Blake*, Thompson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—14. *Dauntless*, Pinder, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—15. *Alexander Johnstone*, M'Larty, for Batavia and Singapore; from Greenock.—16. *Glenalvon*, Skinner, for Cape; from Torbay.—17. *Protector*, Buttenshaw, for Madras and Bengal; *Norfolk*, Galenby, for V.D. Land (convicts); *Worblington*, Crosby, for St. Helena; and *Crusader*, M'Donnell, for V. D. Land; all from Deal.—18. *Duke of Sussex*, Horsman, for Madras, Penang, Singapore, and China; *Bengal*, Ritchie, for Bengal; *Bolton*, Compton, for Madras and Bengal; and *Branken Moor*, Nichols, for Mauritius and Ceylon; all from Deal.—*Elizabeth*, Passmore, for St. Helena, Cape, Hobart Town, and Sydney; from Liverpool.—19. *Claudine*, Keene, for V. D. Land; and *Miranda*, Hopper, for Rio and Mauritius; both from Deal.—*Union*, M'Dougal, for N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—*Annandale*, Hill, for Bombay; from the Clyde.—20. *Jardine* (steamer), Greig, for China; from Aberdeen.—21. *Maria*, Miller, for Sidney; from Deal.—23. *Memnon*, Ekin, for Bombay; and *Jeanette*, Lovett, for China; both from Liverpool.—*William Rodgers*, Crawford, for Bombay; from Bristol.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Morley, from Bombay, Tellicherry, Colombo, and Cape: Mrs. Powell and three children; Mrs. Oldershaw and four children; Mrs. Stubbs and two children; Mrs. Tate and child; Col. Cadogan, resident of Travancore; Capt. O'Keefe, H.M. 78th regt.; Capt. O'Grady, H.M. 48th do.; Capt. Powell, Ceylon Rifles; Capt. Goldsworthy, 1st M.N.I.; Lieut. Oldershaw, Engineers; Lieut. Stubbs, H.M. 48th regt.; Lieut. Jackson, H.M. 57th regt.; Mr. C. B. George; Miss Nepean; Master Nepean; Master G. Wilmot Horton; seven servants. (Major Glass died at sea.)

Per Cornwall, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Simpson; Mrs. Browne; Mrs. Reynolds; Mrs. Jackson; Mrs. Wood; Lieut. Col. Simpson, Bengal army; Capt. Tomlinson, 11th L. Drags.; Capt. Wood, 17th N. I.; Capt. Houghton, 63d N. I.; Lieut. Warrington, H.M. 11th L. Drags.; Lieut. Bott, 5th L. C.; Lieut. Huish, 74th N. I.; R. Browne, Esq., merchant; Gavin Turnbull, Esq., Medical Service; Mr. Glasgow, merchant; Misses Simpson, Browne, Debrett, Wood, two Low, Kerry, Simson, Browne, Newmarch, two Jackson, Brooke, Turnbull, and Bell; twelve servants.

Per Duke of Buccleugh, from Bengal and Madras: Lady Dalrymple; Mrs. Justice and two children; Mrs. Winter, and two ditto; Mrs. French and two ditto; Miss Dalrymple; Maj. Gen. Sir J. Dalrymple, Bart.; Brig.Gen. Foulis, Madras army; Col. R. H. Yates, ditto; Col. J. Napier, ditto.; Maj. J. Clarke, H.M. 54th regt.; Capt. P. Clarke, ditto.; Capt. W. Justice, 5th N. I.; Capt. D. Winter, 11th ditto.; Capt. W. Campbell, H. M. 62d regt.; Lieut. Smith, 42d N. I.; R. Gardner, Esq., Madras C. S.; A. Mellor, Esq., ditto; Master Sewell; children, servants, &c.—From the Cape: Lieut. Col. Bradford, 28th M. N. I.; Mr. Aloff de Wett.

Per John Woodhall, from Bengal: Mrs. Bush and child; one servant.

Per Richard Reynolds, from New South Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Street and four children; Miss Street; Miss White; Mr. Allison; Mr. Blanchard.

Per St. George, from Bengal: Mrs. Campbell; Mrs. Dyer; Mrs. Robison; Mrs. Garrett; Major Jenkins, 63d B. N. I.; Robert Syme, Esq; Wm. Dyer, Esq., med. estab.; R. B. Garrett, Esq., B. C. S.; James Davenport, Esq., surgeon 8th B. C.; Andrew Henderson, Esq., surgeon B. N. I.; Ens F. Adams, 24th B. N. I.; two Misses Bean; Masters Guthrie, Oman, four Robinson, two Dyer, two Bean, and two Campbell; nine servants.—From the Cape: Mrs. Walters; Mrs. Sandys; three Misses Sandys; Miss Walters; two Masters Walters.—(Mr. Kenderdine was landed at Cape).

Per Bombay, from China: Mrs. A. Pereira and six daughters; Miss Blake; Mr. F. Mendez; Master L. Pereira.

Per Minerva, from China: Capt. Blyth, late of the *Cambrian*; Capt. Wymer, 11th L. Drags.; Mr. Brook; Mr. Fallowfield.

Per Louisa Campbell, from China: Mrs. Macqueen.

Per Briton, from Ceylon: Mrs. Hudson; Capt. Robinson.

Per Marquis of Hastings, from Bombay: Mrs. Col. Pottinger; Mrs. Simson; Mrs. Trash; Mrs. Stokes; Mrs. Bolton; Dr. Trash, medical board; Capt. Bolton, H.M. 20th regt.; Lieut. Tapp, Europ. regt.; Misses Simson, Eckford, two Twemlaw, and Bolton; Masters Barnes, two Pottinger, and Eckford.

Per Carnatic, from St. Helena: Capt. Brandredth and E. Walpole, Esq., H.M. commissioners.

Per Hero of Malown, from Bombay and Coast. Mrs. Hunt; Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Denman; Mrs. Booth; Capt. Denman, Madras Artillery; Capt. Rawlins, 40th M. N. I.; Capt. Booth; two children.

Per Juliana, from Bengal and Madras; Mrs. Desormeaux; Mrs. Robson; Mrs. Farran and child born at sea; Mrs. Edgar; Lieut. Col. Bowes, Madras army; Lieut. Col. J. Nesbitt, Bengal army; Mr. H. Lacon, Madras C. S.; Mr. Brown, C. S.; Mr. Toone, Bengal C. S.; Capt. Farran; Capt. Young, 14th Madras N. I.; Lieut. Burgoyne, Madras Horse Artillery; Lieut. Mann; six children.—(Mr. Davidson, C. S. landed at the Cape).

Per La Belle Alliance, from China: Mrs. Cochrane.—From Cape: Dr. and Mrs. Maxwell; Mr. King.

Per London, Wimble, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Anderson; Mrs. Barnes; Mrs. Capt. *Matheson*; Mrs. Gibbon; Mrs. Anderson; Lieut.-Col. John Anderson, 8th H. I.; Maj. E. Jeffery, 43d N. I.; A. Anderson, Esq.; Robert Barnes, Esq.; Misses Matheson, two Anderson, and two Barnes; Masters Huttman, two Matheson, two Anderson, three Fulton, Peard, Parker, and Twentyman.

Per Fairy Queen, from Ceylon: Mrs. Lambric; Mrs. Fitzmaurice; Miss Fitzmaurice; Rev. Mr. Lambric; Capt. Hamilton; Lieut. Mitchell; Mr. Glenare; five children; two servants.

Per Macqueen, from Bengal: Mrs. Boddam and three children; Mrs. Col. Littler; Mrs. Col. Hunter and five children; Mrs. Hogg and child; Mrs. Capt. Williamson; Mrs. Pigot; Mrs. Boyd; Miss Bridgman; R. H. Boddam, Esq., C.S.; Lieut.-Col. J. H. Littler, 54th N.I.; Lieut.-Col. J. A. Hodgson, 68th N.I.; Lieut.-Col. T. Oliver, 3d N. I.; Charles Hogg, Esq; Capt. Joseph Holmes, 23d N.I.; Lieut. William Innes, 15th N.I.; Lieut. Hungerford, artillery; two Misses Litter, two Dennie, two Pigot, and O'Dowda; Master Dickens.

Per Sir Edward Paget, from Bengal; Col. Cooke, Madras army; Capt. Baldwin, H.M. 31st regt.; Mr. Abbeatie.

Per Lord William Bentinck, from Manilla: Mr. Heard; Mr. Higginson; Mr. Jameson, from Cape.

Per Arab, from Java: R. Langley, Esq.

Per Albion, from Bengal: Mrs. Newton; Mrs. Menteath and two children; Miss Kent; Capt. Ludlow, 20th N.I.; Capt. Peach Brown, 28th N.I.; Lieut. Menteath, 60th N.I.; Ens. T. Goddard, 44th N.I.; Lieut. Wilson, 27th N.I.; Lieut. Stewart, 2d Europ. regt.—(Capt. Newton died off Saugor).

Per Lawrence, from Mauritius: Major Hyde, Bengal Artillery.

Per Lady Rogles, from Bombay: Lady Compton; Mrs. Montgomery; Mrs. Chambers and two children; Mrs. Kennedy; Mrs. Grant; E. Montgomery, Esq., C.S.; R. G. Chambers, Esq., ditto; Maj. W. Hammond, 3d L.C.; Capt. Roe, 12th N.I., commanding invalids; A. Dunlop, Esq.; D. S. Kennedy, Esq.—(Dr. Moyle, Bombay Medical Board, Mrs. Moyle, and four children, were landed at the Cape).

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Per Elphinstone, from Madras: Capt. D. Stewart, H.M. 3d Buffs, in charge of invalids; Lieut. Butler, H. M. 41st regt.; Ens. Slack, 13th Madras N.I.; Mrs. Slack.—(Capt. Drewry died at sea).

Per Asia, Stead, from Madras: Capt. J. Ward, 39th N.I.; Capt. H. Millengen, 1st N.V.B.; Mr. Eastmure; Mr. Watkins; Mr. Jackson.

Per Duckenfield, from V. D. Land (arrived in February): Mrs. and Miss Townley; Mrs. Webb; Mrs. Umphelby; Miss Bell; Dr. James Sterret, R.N.; Mr. Russell; Mr. T. Abbott; Mr. Starkley; Mr. Pullen.

Per Wellington, from Madras and Cape; Mrs. Purton; Mrs. Deck; Mrs. Fjellatedt; J. C. Whish, Esq., C.S.; Capt. Purton, engineers; Capt. Forbes, H.M. 45th regt.; Dr. Hamilton, H.M. 54th regt.; Rev. Mr. Fjellstedt, church missionary; Lieut. Deck, 38th N.I.; Lieut. Turner, H.M. 45th regt.; Lieut. Fisher, 4th N.I.; Asslst. Surg. Cannan, medical service; Mr. Norton; Misses Deck, two Purton, and Fjellstedt; Masters Lawford, Purton, Deck, Vonsomerez, Sperstreiden, and Hall.—From the Cape: Mr. Hunt and son; thirty invalids, three women, and six children.—(James Fraser, Esq., C.S., was left at the Cape).

Per Asia, Wolf, from China: Mrs. Davis; Mrs. C. W. Smith; Mrs. F. P. Alleyn; John F. Davis, Esq., chief superintendent; C. Kerr, Esq.; 9 invalids from St. Helena.

Per Broxbournebury, from Bengal: Mrs. H. Middleton, Mrs. M. Ainslie; Mrs. C. Campbell; Mrs. Lawes; George Saunders, Esq., C. S.; Montague Ainslie, Esq., ditto; David Scott, Esq., ditto; Brown Roberts, Esq.; Major John Grant, invalestab.; Lieut. C. Darby; Masters Ainslie, 2 Middleton, Campbell, Torrens, Lawes, and Dougall; Misses Dougall and Campbell; 8 servants.

Per Orontes, from Bengal: Mrs. Currie; Mrs. Bruce; Edward Currie, Esq., C. S.; G. T. Lushington, Esq., C. S.; Mr. Bruce; Mr. Hunter; Mr. Wright; Misses F. Tyler, H. Tilghman, and G. Currie; Masters Tyler, Tilghman, and Gardner.

Per Olympus, from Ceylon; Mrs. M'Kenny; Mrs. Campbell; two Misses McKenny; Rev. Mr. M'Kenny; Lieut. Campbell; Mr. Armstrong; three children, two servants.

Per James Pattison, from Madras: Hon. Mrs. C. Harris; Mrs. Moore; Mrs. Hazlewood; Miss Macdonald; Hon. Charles Harris, C. S.; Maj. T. W. Wigans, 2d N. V. B.; Capt. J. K. Macdonald, 8th L. C.; Capt. G. Nott, 10th N. I.; Capt. F. Dudgeon, 44th N. I.; Lieut. C. Brown, H. M. 39th foot; Lieut. E. Lloyd, 43d N. I.; Misses Campbell, Gompertz, two Nott, and Taylor; Masters Nott, Gompertz, and two Taylor.—From Cape: Capt. Moore, Madras army.—(Geo. Dunnergue, Esq., for Cape).

Per steamer (landed at Malta): Major Fraser, H. M. 20th regt.; Maj. Powell, mil. sec. to Gov. of Bombay; Capt. J. Fraser; J. Johnstone, Esq.; C. Prescott, Esq., D. A. Blane, Esq.

Per Barrossa, from Singapore: W. W. Kerr, Esq.

Per William Nicol, from Bombay: Mrs. Smith and child; Mrs. Williams, widow of Capt. Williams, H. M. 40th foot; Capt. A. Livingston, 8th N. I.; Lieut. F. Smith, H. M. 2d foot; Lieut. W. E. Rawlinson, Europ. regt.—(Mr. G. Bird, merchant, died at sea).

Per Cleveland, from Bombay: Capt. Meldrum, 9th N. I.; Lieut. Pruen; Capt. and Mrs. Day; Miss Day.

Per Bland, from Bengal: Mrs. Thomas; His Highness Prince Jameh Ood Deen; Dr. Thomas, superintending surgeon; Dr. A. Murray; Capt. M'Nab, H. M. 3d Buffs; Lieut. Stubbs, 49th N.I.; W. B. Mosley, Esq., 10th L. C.; W. Turner, Esq.; J. Findlay, Esq.; J. Humphreys, Esq.; six children.

Expected.

Per Hashmy, from Bengal and Madras: Rev. C. Lacey, Mrs. Lacey, and five children; Lieut. J. D. Dewand, H. M. 44th regt.; Lieut. Montgomery, 49th regt.

Per Triumph, from Bombay: Mrs. Grant; Mrs. Pelly; Mrs. Sutherland; Miss Streaker; Colonel Goodfellow, chief engineer; Col. Collette; Major N. Cracklow, 22d N. I.; Lieut. Bedmore; Mr Grant; 4 children; 5 servants.

Per City of Edinburgh, from Bengal: Lieut. Col Hawthorne, lady, and family; Rev. H. S. Fisher, lady, and family; the lady and family of F. Lloyd, Esq., H. C. S.

Per Golden Fleece, from Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. G. Pearson; Mr J. L. Newton.

Per Fergusson, from Bengal: Mrs. Jackson; Mrs. Maling; P. E. Paton, Esq., C. S.; W. Ogilvie, Esq., ditto; J. Goldsworthy, Esq; Captain Hailes, N. I.; Lieut. W. S. Pillans, artillery; Mr. G. Griffiths, vet. surg.; two Masters Goldsworthy.—For the Cape: Sir J. Bryant, Lady Bryant, and family: Dr. John Tytler, Mrs. Tytler, and Miss Tytler.

Per Redman, from New South Wales: Captain Mason; Lieut. Lonsdale, 4th regt.; Lieut. Blackburn, 17th ditto; Dr. Smith, R. N.; Dr. Fairfowl, ditto; Mr. Fletcher; Mr. Browning.

Per Philanthrope, from Bengal for Bordeaux): Gen Allard and family; Mons. Maffreldi; Mons. Fabre.

Per Casimir Perier, from Bengal (for Bordeaux): Miss Marten; Miss Gervain; Master Gervain; Mons. C. Geraud.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Bolton, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Gen. Churchill; Mrs. Shaw; Mrs. Prole; Mrs. Johnson; Mrs. Carlyle; Mrs. Hadfield; Misses Hoseason. Churchill, Dennys, Bond, Kennedy, Shaw, and C. Shaw; Capt. Prole; Capt. Johnson; Capt. Faunce; Dr. Carlyle; Lieut. Manning; Lieut. Hadfield; Mr. Hoseason; Mr. Gillott; Mr. Brown; 7 steerage passengers.

Per Royal George, for Bombay; Mrs. Scriven; Lieut. Parbury, Indian Navy; Lieut. Skinner; Dr. Ramsay; two Messrs Forbes; Mr. Treacher.

Per Thomas Grenville, for Madras and Bengal: Major and Mrs. Smith; Mrs and Miss Paske; Major Noble, 29th Madras N. I.; Major Poole, 36th ditto; Major Ritchie, 40th ditto; Capt. Plowden; Hon. Mr Pellew; Lieut Piggott; Mr. J. E. Moncton; Mr. Blake; Mr. Chartress; Mr. Allardyce; Mr. Haines; Mr. Newcomen; Mr. Brett; Mr. Erskine; Mr. Pollock.

Per Protector, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford; Capt. and Mrs M'Donald; Capt. and Mrs. M'Kenzie; Mr. and Mrs Smith; Mrs. Litster; two Misses Shum; Miss Hennington; Miss Brown; Major Watkins; Mr Harrison; Mr. Lyall; Mr. May; Mr. Houston; Mr. Renney; 58 Company's troops.

Per Royal William, for Madras; Capt. and Mrs. Harrison; Rev. Dr. and Mrs Laurie; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Porter; Dr. and Mrs. Banister; Mr. and Mrs. Goldingham and child; Mr. and Mrs. Brunton; Miss Tucker; Mr. Dalmahoy.

Per Duke of Sussex, for Madras, Penang, &c.: Dr. O'Connor, Roman Catholic abp. of Madras; five Roman Catholic clergymen accompanying him; Major-gen. Sir John Fitzgerald; Qu. Mast. Crozier, H. M. 55th regt., and Mrs. Crosier; Mr. Collier, cadet; Mr. Davis, Protestant missionary, and Mrs. Davies; Mr. Wolfe, missionary; Mr. Brassey, merchant of Penang.

Per Mountstuart Elphinstone for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Law; Mrs. Underwood; Miss Law; Miss Crawford; Miss Wilkie; Miss Nicholls; Miss Harris; two Misses Teed: Alex. Colvin, Esq.; Capt. Underwood, Madras engineers; N. B. Ackworth, Esq., solicitor to the Company, Madras; Messrs. Bayley, Littledale, Lushington, and Knox, writers; Lieut. Gilmore; Lieut. Groube; Lieut. Steele; Mr. Moorcroft, cadet.

Per Eliza, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Watts; Capt. and Mrs. Routh; Mr. and Mrs. Tombs; Mr. and Mrs. Keane, Hitchens, Mrs Scott; Misses Fleetwood, Keane, Hitchens, Buchan, Comyns, and Dawson; two Misses Ottley; two Misses Gwatkin; Capt. M'Leau; Lieut. Reeves; Ens. Cooke; Mr. Cunningham; Mr. Wallace; Mr. Robertson; Mr. Hamilton; Mr. Pownall; Mr. Middlemas; three native servants.

Per Boyne, for Bombay; Mr. Davidson, C.S.; Capt. Le Messurier; Mr. Young; Mr. Le Messurier; Mr. Hanner.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 25. At Crocknacrieve, near Enniskillen, the lady of Col. T. Stewart, Madras army, of a son.

29. At Clifton, near Bristol, the lady of Col. Whish, of a daughter.

30. The Marchioness of Hastings, Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, of a daughter.

May 3. At Manor-house, Worthing, the lady of Richard Shaw, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's medical service, of a son and heir.

— At Barnes Common, the lady of Sir Henry Willock, of a daughter.

12. At Tunbridge Wells, the lady of Major Willock, of a daughter.

17. At Bath, the lady of Major C. Graham, Bengal horse artillery, of a son.

19 At Kilburn, Mrs. John D. Dickinson, of a son.

23. In Baker Street, the lady of Capt. Rivett Carnac, R. N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 4. William Courtney, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, eldest son of the Rev. S. Courtney, vicar of Charles, Plymouth, to Ann, second daughter of Edward Scott, Esq., R. N.

20. At Jersey, C. G. Bonsall, Esq., of Aberystwyth, to Ellen Louisa, daughter of the late Major Edward Browne, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

27. At Paris, N. Bland, jun., Esq., of Randall's Park, Surrey, to Anna Maria, daughter of the late J. Smith, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service at Madras.

29. Samuel Briggs, Esq., formerly His Majesty's consul at Alexandria, Egypt, and now of London, to Camilla, third daughter of John Larking. Esq., of Clare House, Kent.

30. At Edinburgh, Capt. James Roxburgh, of the Bengal army, to Sibella, eldest daughter of the late Maj.-Gen. Carnegie.

— At Paris, Capt. Alex. Cumine Peat, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Engineer service at Bombay, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Scott, Esq., W. S., and niece of the late Sir Walter Scott, Bart., of Abbotsford.

— At St. Pancras Church, T. J. Amos, Esq., eldest son of the late T. S. Amos, Esq., solicitor-general of the colony of New South Wales, to Anne, eldest daughter of Brookes Hinton, Esq., of Kensington.

May 5. At Linholme, near Hamilton, Capt. John Bartleman, Bengal army, to Isabella Miller, only daughter of the late Thomas Boyes, Esq., of Wellhall, Lanarkshire.

— At Taunton, Capt. G. S. Blundell, of the Bengal army, to Augusta Catherina, youngest daughter of the late John Rickards, Esq., of Allstone Hill, Herefordshire.

7. At St. George's Hanover Square, Capt. H. L. Thomas, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Sophia Boydell, daughter of H. L. Thomas, Esq., of Leicester Place.

13. Charles Kensington, third son of the late Folliott Magrath, Esq., of Dublin, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Capt. G. H. Alley, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Marines, Calcutta.

14. At Tottenham Church, Middlesex, the Rev. F. M. M'Carthy, A. M., youngest son of the late M. M'Carthy, Esq., late colonial paymaster at the Cape of Good Hope, to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of William Robinson, Esq., LL.D. of Tottenham.

17. At Bonchurst, in the Isle of Wight, Lieut. H. W. Hadfield, of the Madras army, to Charlotte, only daughter of the late John Donaldson, Esq. of Brighton.

20. At Reading, J. Moffat Bond, Esq., of Mortimer, to Clementina Willis, daughter of Brig.-Gen. Clements Brown, C.B., commandant of Bengal artillery.

— At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Richard Yeats Bush, Esq., of the 65th Infantry, to Grizelle, third daughter of Richard Bush, Esq., of the Mall, Hammersmith.

21. At Lewisham, Lieut. H. Maynard, of the Bengal army, to Miss Jane Consett Bell, grand-daughter of the late Matthew Consett, Esq., of Guildford Street, Russell Square.

— At Liverpool, James Wright, Esq., of Bombay, to Christina, youngest daughter of the late William Nicol, Esq., of Badentoy, Kincardineshire.

26. At Sittingbourne, Wm. H. Walker, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Frances, daughter of the late Richard Bathurst, Esq., of Sittingbourne.

DEATHS.

Dec. 12. On board the *Exmouth*, on his passage from Calcutta to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health, Henry Millett, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

23. By falling overboard from the brig *Thomas Dougall*, in the Straits of Sunda, Mr. Thomas M. Hall, aged 18.

— On his passage home from Canton, Mr. Thomas Fethers, aged 17, second officer of the ship *Morgiana*, of Liverpool.

Jan. 21, 1835. At sea, on board the *Morley*, on the passage to England, Major J. Glass, of the 33d regt. Madras N.I.

24. On board the *Hero of Malown*, on his passage home from Bombay, Major Hunt, of H.M. 2d or Queen's Royals.

31. At sea, on board the *St. George*, on the passage from India, Lieut. Henry Sanders, of the Bengal artillery, second son of the late Capt. Thos. Sanders, commander in the Hon. E.I. Company's service.

March 5. At sea, on board the *Elphinstone*, on his passage to the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. W. T. Drewry, of the Madras engineers.

April 7. At Edinburgh, Laura, wife of, and on the 15th, James Stowell, son of, Archibald Graham, Esq., surgeon, Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bombay establishment.

20. At Jersey, Janet Thomson, widow of Mr. Thomas Uplam, late officer in the E. I. Company's service, and daughter of the late Wm. Currie, Esq., of Jamaica

23. At Worthing, Hanson, infant son of G R B. Berney, of the Bengal civil service, aged 11 months.

26. At his house, York Gate, Regent's Park, Capt. Henry Kater, F.R.S.

May 5. At Swansea, Mr. John Oakey, aged 58, many years in the E.I. Company's employ.

6. At Loughton, in Essex, aged 65, Sarah, widow of John Davison, Esq, of the E.I. House.

— At his residence, 17, Bryanston Street, Portman Square, Lieut.-Col. John Bell, formerly of the Madras artillery, in the 76th year of his age.

7. At Elliot Place, Bingham Town, near Gosport, Hants, aged 84. Mrs. Rebecca Voke, relict of Mr. John Voke, late purser R.N.

13. At Clapham, in the 94th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Cook, widow of the celebrated circumnavigator Captain James Cook.

18. At Exeter, in the 73d year of his age, John Neeve, Esq., one of the oldest and most distinguished members of the Bengal civil service.

— At Balham, Richardson Borradaile, Esq., in the 73d year of his age.

24. At Alva-house Establishment, Hackney, Miss J. R. Harrison, aged 10 years, only daughter of the late E. C. Harrison, garrison-surgeon, and grand-daughtor of Capt. N. Tucker, Hon. E.I. Company's service, Bombay.

Lately. At Proctor's Hotel, Westminster Bridge Road, J. Butivant, Esq., late purser in the Hon. E.I. Company's service, in his 36th year.

— At Bussora, Capt. O. A. Woodhouse, of the 3d regt. Bombay L.C.

— At Calais, J. Cochrane, Esq., formerly of Calcutta

— In Wexford, Capt. W. Clifford, late of the 3d Buffs.

N.B. *The letters* P.C. *denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices;* A. *advance (per cent.) on the same;* D. *discount (per cent.) on the same;* N.D. *no demand.*—*The bazar maund is equal to* 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 *drs., and two bazar maunds equal to* 110 *factory maunds.* *Goods sold by Sa. Rupees* 5 *to* 8 *per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees* F. *mds.*—*The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 500 lb. *The Surat Candy is equal to* 746½ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, January 29, 1835.

		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Anchors	Sa.Rs. cwt.	14	0	@ 20	0	
Bottles	100	10	8	— 11	0	
Coals	B. md.	0	5	— 0	5½	
Copper Sheathing, 16-32	F. md.	35	8	— 36	0	
—— Braziers'	do.	34	0	— 34	8	
—— Thick sheets	do.					
—— Old Gross	do.	33	9	— 33	13	
—— Bolt	do.	36	0	— 36	4	
—— Tile	do.	34	0	— 35	0	
—— Nails, assort.	do.	45	0	— 55	0	
—— Peru Slab	Ct.Rs. do.	28	12	— 29	8	
—— Russia	Sa.Rs. do.					
Copperas	do.	2	14	— 3	0	
Cottons, chintz	pce.					
—— Muslins, assort.	do.	1	3½	— 13	0	
—— Yarn 16 to 170	mor.	0	4½	— 0	8	
Cutlery, fine		25A.		—	30A.	
Glass		5A.		—	10A.	
Hardware		30 D.		—	45D.	
Hosiery, cotton		10 A.		—	25 A.	
Ditto, silk		20 to 35A. & P.C.				

		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa.Rs. F. md.	4	5	@	4	7
—— —— flat	do.	4	6	—	4	8
—— English, sq.	do.	2	13	—	3	0
—— —— flat	do.	2	11	—	2	13
—— Bolt	do.	3	2	—	3	5
—— Sheet	do.	4	0	—	4	10
—— Nails	cwt.	10	4	—	14	4
—— Hoops	F. md.	3	6	—	3	10
—— Kentledge	cwt.	1	5	—	1	6
Lead, Pig	F. md.	6	2	—	6	3
—— unstamped	do.	6	0	—	6	1
Millinery	20 D.			—	35 D.	
Shot, patent	bag	5	2	—	5	4
Spelter	Ct.Rs. F. md.	5 to 10 D. & P.C.				
Stationery		5	7	—	5	10
Steel, English	F. md.	6	0	—	6	4
—— Swedish	do.	6	2	—	18	4
Tin Plates	Sa.Rs. box	17	12	—	9	0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd.	3	8	—	3	4
—— —— coarse and middling		1	2	—	1	14
—— Flannel fine		1	3			

MADRAS, February 4, 1835.

		Rs.		Rs.
Bottles	100	7	@	8
Copper, Sheathing	candy	250	—	260
—— Cakes	do.	250	—	260
—— Old	do.	240	—	250
—— Nails, assort.	do.	280	—	300
Cottons, Chintz		10 A.	—	15 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams		15A.	—	20 A.
—— Longcloth, fine		30A.	—	35 A.
Cutlery, fine		P.C.	—	10A.
Glass and Earthenware		Improving.		
Hardware		15D.	—	20 D.
Hosiery		25A.	—	30 A.
Iron, Swedish,	candy	42	—	50
—— English sq.	do.	25	—	28
—— Flat and bolt	do.	25	—	28

		Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops	candy	30	@	35
—— Nails	do.	42	—	45
Lead, Pig	do.	35	—	40
—— Sheet		25A.	—	30 A.
Millinery		15A.	—	20 A.
Shot, patent	candy	45	—	50
Spelter		30A.	—	35 A.
Stationery	candy	45	—	50
Steel, English	do.	65	—	70
—— Swedish	box	20	—	21
Tin Plates		15 D.	—	20D.
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine		15 D.	—	20D.
—— —— coarse		P.C.	—	10 A.
—— Flannel, fine				

BOMBAY, January 24, 1835.

		Rs.		Rs.
Anchors	cwt.	10	@	12
Bottles	doz.	1		
Coals	chald.	8	—	12
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32	cwt.	54		
—— Thick sheets	do.	56		
—— Plate	do.	57		
—— Tile	do.	51		
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.				
—— Longcloths				
—— Muslins				
—— Other goods				
—— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60	lb.	0.12½		0.14
Cutlery, table		P.C.		
Glass and Earthenware		10 D.	—	20 D.
Hardware		P. C.		
Hosiery, half hose		P. C.		

		Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar	St. candy	50	@	26
—— English, do.	cwt.	5.12		
—— Hoops	do.	13		
—— Nails	do.	5.12		
—— Sheet	St. candy	25		30
—— Rod for bolts	do.	28		
—— do. for nails	cwt.	9		
Lead, Pig	do.	8.8		
—— Sheet	25 D.		—	13
Millinery	cwt.	10		
Shot, patent	do.	8.12		
Spelter		5 D.		
Stationery		12		
Steel, Swedish	tub	20		
Tin Plates	box	4	—	7
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd.	1.12	—	2.4
—— —— coarse		1		
—— Flannel, fine				

CANTON, January 6, 1835.

		Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece	1¾	@	3½
—— Longcloths	do.	3	—	11
—— Muslins, 20 yds.	do.	—		—
—— Cambrics, 40 yds	do.	3	—	4
—— Bandannoes	do.	1.75	—	1.90
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50	pecul	30	—	56
Iron, Bar	do.	1.75		2
—— Rod	do.	2½		—
Lead, Pig	do.	5		5½

		Drs.		Drs.
	pecul	30	@	60
Smalts	tub	4		—
Steel, Swedish	yd.	0.90	—	1.50
Woollens, Broad cloth	yd.	2.75	—	3
—— do. ex super	pce.	17	—	21
—— Camlets	do.	23		25
—— Do. Dutch	do.	9	—	9½
—— Long Ells	pecul	15	—	—
Tin, Straits	box	9		—
Tin Plates				

SINGAPORE, January 10, 1835.

		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	8 @	9
Bottles	100	3½ —	3½
Copper Nails and Sheathing	peeul	40 —	42
Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd. by 36in.	pcs.	1½ —	3
—— limit. Irish	do.	1½ —	3
—— Longcloths 30 to 40	do.	3 —	6½
—— do. do.	do.	4½ —	7½
—— do. do.	do.	5½ —	8½
	do.	— —	—
	do.	— —	—
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours*	do.	2½ —	3
—— ——— 9-8.	do.	3 —	3½
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in.	do.	1½ —	2½
—— Jaconet, 20	do.		
—— Lappets, 36	do.	very	lit.
—— Chintz, fancy colours	do.	4 —	5½

		Drs.	Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble.	doz.	2½ @	4
—— do. do Pullicat	doz.	1½ —	2
—— Twist, 24 to 40	peeul	44 —	46
Hardware, assort.		*lim. dem.*	
Iron, Swedish	peeul	4½ —	5
—— English	do.	2½ —	3
—— Nail, rod	do.	3 —	3½
Lead, Pig	do.	4½ —	5
—— Sheet	do.	unsaleable	
Shot, patent	bag	—	—
Spelter	peeul	4 —	4½
Steel, Swedish	do.	8½	—
—— English	do.	—	—
Woollens, Long Ells	pcs.	10 —	11
—— Cumblets	do.	20 —	24
—— Ladies' cloth	yd.	1½ —	2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Jan. 6, 1835.—There has been a very *ready* demand for Glasgow Piece Goods throughout the week, particularly for Mulls, Mediums, and Lappet Scarfs, for which descriptions profitable rates have been obtained. In Chintz, some sales are reported at unaltered prices Purchasers of Mule Twist have not been urgent during the past week. During the last day or two the demand for Copper has been very active, and prices have advanced.—*Jan.* 29. Lappets, the stock of which is small, are in good demand, but plain White and Coloured Cottons generally are dull. The Yarn market is *in* the same state as *for* the two preceding weeks. *In* Woollens nothing doing. The Copper market is inactive, and our quotations may be considered in some degree nominal. Spelter and other descriptions of Metals are much the same as by our last. In Wines, &c., no sales to report; the market generally overloaded.—*Price Cur.*

Madras, Feb. 4, 1835. — The market has not varied much by the present arrivals *from* England. Millinery, Stationary, Long Cloths (fine), Glassware, and Earthenware, are getting *into* inquiry, and prices improving. The importations of Hams and Cheeses, Oilman-stores, and Confectionary, have been large, and prices *on the* decline. Metals, *with* the exception of Iron, which continues *in* good request, and none imported for some time, find purchasers at prices varying little *from* our quotations.—*Price Cur.*

Singapore, Jan. 10, 1835.—Markets for the last week have been exceedingly dull—almost nothing doing, which is usually the case during the *months* of January and February—between the Bugis and Junk seasons.

Bombay, Jan. 17, 1835.—The only sales of Piece Goods reported during the week are the following, *viz.*—Book Muslins, 240 pieces at Rs. 3 per piece; Cambrics, 200 do. at 4-4 per *do.*; Tape Checks, 200 do. at 3-12 per do.; Handkerchiefs, 3,300 doz. at 1-8 per doz. Cotton Yarn and Woollens, no transactions reported.—*Jan.* 24. Having had no arrivals from England for some weeks, holders are shewing a slight inclination of improvement in Metals, especially in the articles of Spelter and Copper.

Canton, Dec. 23, 1834.—We have no alteration to notice in British Piece Goods and Cotton Yarn; the demand continues.—*Dec.* 30. Tin has experienced a slight improvement.—*Jan.* 6, 1835. Cotton Piece Goods are going off at our quotations, though the sales are *becoming* limited as the new year approaches. The finer qualities of Cotton Yarn are in request. Woollens are saleable at a little improvement in price. Long Ells have declined, and the dealers are *fearful* of purchasing under the expectation of large importations.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Jan. 29, 1835.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As. Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 21 12 Remittable, No. 1 to 3/7. 22 8 Prem.
0 4 Second 5 per cent. 2 0
1 12 Third 5 per cent. 2 4
Disc. 2 12 4 p. Cent. Loan, —— 2 14 Disc.
13,200 Bank of Bengal Shares (10,000)—13,000.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills ..... 9 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 6 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit ..... 7 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London and Liverpool, six months' sight, and 12 months' date—*to buy*, 2s. to 2s. 1d.; to sell, 2s. 2d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, Feb. 4, 1835.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, six per cent.—22 per cent. premium.

Non-Remittable—Old five per cent.—par.

Ditto ditto of 18th *Aug.* 1825, five per cent.—par to 2½ premium.

Ditto ditto last five per *cent.*—2½ per cent. premium.

Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—1½ per cent. *discount.*

Ditto ditto New four per cent.—1½ per cent. *discount.*

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months, 1s. 10½d. per Mad. R.

Bombay, Jan. 24, 1835.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. to 2s. 1d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 107.1 to 107.4 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101.2 to 101.12 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 129.8 to 131.4 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rupees.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23, according to the period of discharge, 107.12 to 108.12 per ditto.

Ditto of 1825-26, 107.8 to 110.12 per ditto.

Ditto of 1829-30, 110 *to 110.8* per ditto.

4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 106 to 106.4 per ditto.

Singapore, Jan. 10, 1835.

Exchanges.

On London, 3 to 4 *mo.* sight, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per dollar.

On Bengal, 210½ Sa. Rs. per 100 dollars.

Canton, Jan. 6, 1835.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d per Sp Dol. nominal.

Finance Committee for advances on consignments, 4s. 7d.

On Bengal.—Private Bills, 210 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Company's ditto, 30 days, 208 Sa. Rs.

On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 216 to 218 *per ditto.*

Sycee Silver at Lintin, 4½ per cent. prem.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	*Appointed to sail.*	*Ships' Names.*	*Tons burthen.*	*Owners or Consignees.*	*Captains.*	*Where loading.*	*Reference for Freight or Passage.*
	1835.						
Madras	*June* 3	*Heroine*	590	Gladstanes & Co.	R. McCarthy	W. I. Docks	Thos. Haviside & Co., Leadenhall Street.
Madras and China	— 10	*Vansittart*	1311	Scott, Fairlie & Co.	Thos. Marquis	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co., Freeman's-court.
Cape and Madras	*Aug.* 16	*La Belle Alliance*	676	Thomas Farnecomb	Charles Arkroll	W. I. Docks	Scott, Bell, & Co.; Edmund Read, White-lion-court.
Madras	— 15	*Wellington*	500	MacKie, Page, & Smith	James Liddell	W. I. Docks	Mac Dhie, Page, & Smith; J. Barber, Leadenhall-st.
Bengal	*June* 4	*Sterling*	380	Reid, Irving, & Co.	John Burnett	W. I. Docks	Gardner and Urquhart, Austin Friars.
	— 30	*Earl Grey*	600	Majoribanks & Ferrars	James Talbert	E. I. Docks	Alves, Steel, and Harrison; John Masson.
Mauritius and Bengal	— 3	*Georgiana*	422	Thomas Thoms	Thomas Thoms	W. I. Docks	Denny, Clarke, & Co.; N. T. Smith, & Co. Lime st.-sq.
	July 20	*Lord Hungerford*	734	Charles Farquharson	C. Farquharson	W. I. Docks	Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.; Thos. Haviside & Co.
	— 10	Ports. *London*	630	Money Wigram	John Wimble	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
Bengal	— 10	*Windsor*	740	Richard Green	Alexander Henning	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	— 25	*Duke of Bedford*	720	Sir C. Cockerell, Bart.	Wm. A. Bowen	St. Kt. Docks	Sir Chas. Cockerell, Bart, & Co., Austin-friars.
	— 10	*Hibernia*	550	J. Jacob and Sons	Robert Gillies	Expected	Lyall, Wilde & Co.; Arnold & Woollett; Tomlin, Man, & Co.
Madras and Bengal	*June* 13	Graves. *Exmouth* (Cape)	728	Forbes, Forbes, and Co.	Daniel Warren	W. I. Docks	William Abercrombie; Tomlin, Man, & Co.
Bengal	*June* 26	*Juliana*	614	Gladstanes and Co.	C. H. Tarbutt	St. K. Docks	Charles Moss & Co., Mark-lane.
	July 1	Troops *Cornwall*	1172	Palmer, Mackillop, & Co.	William Bell	E. I. Docks	Thomas Haviside & Co.
Madras and Bengal	*June* 26	*Herefordshire*	1335	J. Thacker, & Mangles	H. S. Hutchinson	E. I. Docks	John Thacker; *James Barber.*
	July 25	*Neptune*	1650	Gladstanes, and Mangles	Henry Hurst	Expected	John Thacker, & E. Mangles; Edm. Read.
	June 25	*Robert*	790	Thomas & W. Smith	Henry Wakes	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read, White-lion-court.
	June 7	Ports. *Brocklesby* (Cape)	700	Alfred Chapman	Alfred Chapman	E. I. Docks	John Chapman & Co., Leadenhall-st.
Bengal	*June* 26	*Duke of Buccleuch*	658	Richard Green	R. F. Martin	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	July 30	*D. Northumberland*	650	William L. Pope	William L. Pope	Expected	Gladstanes & Co.; & Thos. Haviside and Co.
Madras and Bengal	— 1	*Barretto, Jun.*	600	Reid, Irving, & Co.	R. Saunders	Expected	Reid, Irving, & Co., Br.-st.-Buildings.; Thos. Haviside & Co.
	June 1	Graves. *Bogue*	650	J. Thacker & Mangles	Geo. Richardson	E. I. Docks	John Thacker & James Barber.
	— 15	*Gilmore*	550	Reid, Irving, & Co	H. H. Lindsay	W. I. Docks	Thomas Haviside & Co.
	— 15	*Hero of Malown*	600	Dirom, Richmond, & Co.	James Smith	St. Kt. Docks	Lyall, Willis, & Co.; Phillipps & Tiplady.
	— 20	*Morley*	550	Josh. A. Douglas	J. A. Douglas	W. I. Docks	Thomas Heath, Fenchurch-st.
	— 30	*Carnatic* (Cape)	450	Richard Green	John Brodie	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	— 15	*Mermaid*	600	Ingram Chapman	Ingram Chapman	Expected	John Chapman & Co.
Bombay	*July* 15	Ports. *Marq. of Hastings*	500	Captain & Co.	John Clarkson	W. I. Docks	Crawford, Colvin, & Co.; Capt. Clarkson, Birchin-lane.
	— 1	Ports. *Malabar*	651	Richard Green	William Tucker	E. I. Docks	Robert Green, Birchin-lane.
	June 25	*Triumph*	543	Robt. & Thos. Green	Thomas Green	Expected	Robert Green, Birchin-lane.
	Sept. 1	*Jane*	420	J. Cockburn & Co.	John Field	Lon. Docks	William Abercrombie; Tomlin, Man, & Co.
	June 25	*Buckinghamshire*	1500	J. Thacker & Mangles	W. F. Hopkins	Expected	John Thacker; F. & C. E. Mangles.
	June 25	*General Palmer*	551		John Down	Lon. Docks	Robert F. Wade; Baring, Brothers, & Co.
	— 20	*Bombay*	500	Hoyt & Co.	John C. Hoyt	St. Kt. Docks	Phillipps & Tiplady.
	— 20	*Bengal*	1300	Henry Templer	James Kellaway	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
China	— 1	*Minerva*	1300	Henry Templer	James Kellaway	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	July 1	Marq. of Camden	1400	Thomas Larkins	Henry Gribble	E. I. Docks	Gladstanes & Co. Capt. Larkins, White-lion-ct.; J. Barber.
	June 25	*Pernicd*	370	Henry Arthur	C. A. Harris	Lon. Docks	Edmund Read; Tomlin, Man, & Co.
Singapore and Manilla	— 4	*Colombo*	450	Walkinshaw & Co.	Duncan Mackellar	W. I. Docks	Walkinshaw & Co.; John Pirie & Co.
Mauritius and Ceylon	— 15	*Fairy Queen*	250	Geo. R. Douthwaite	G. R. Douthwaite		E. & — Rule, Leadenhall-st.
Ceylon	*July* 20	*Tigris*	498	William Tindall	James Stevens	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, Birchin-lane.

THE LONDON MARKETS, *May 26.*

Sugar.—The market is steady. The stock and delivery of West-India Sugars are less than last year's; those of Mauritius Sugars are greater. There are few transactions in East-India. The prices of Mauritius are *firm*.

Coffee.—There is a demand for East-India Coffee, but the sales are few.

Cotton.—The market is steady, though there is little business doing.

Indigo.—The inquiries after this article have subsided. Prices are somewhat lower.

Silk.—There is little variation in the Silk market. The arrivals from China are heavy.

Spices.—There is no alteration.

Rice.—There is more demand for rice, and large purchases have been made at improved prices.

Tea.—The Tea market seems to be in a state of confusion beyond what was prognosticated by those who were the most competent to judge of the effects of an open trade. It is impossible to quote any prices. The purchasers of the Company's Tea are holders to an enormous extent; sales of Private-trade Tea occur every week; very little is sold at any price; in short, all is confusion.

Mr. S. Rice, when asked by Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, on the 14th, whether any alteration was to be made in the Tea-duties, declared he was not prepared to answer the question.

The following official notice was issued from the India House on the 22d inst.—"The buyers of Tea are requested to take notice, that the *Prompt* for the Company's Tea, which stood for the 29th inst., is postponed to the 24th July next, upon a further deposit of £1. on each chest being paid on or before the 29th instant, together with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, upon the amount postponed from the 29th instant, until the day of payment; and without fees, if the full payment be made on or before the said 24th July."

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from April 27 to May 25, 1835.*

Apr.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
27	217½218	91⅝91⅞	92⅛92⅜	99⅛99⅜	100⅜ ⅝	16⅞ 17	—	—	17 19p	35 36p
28	218	91⅜91½	92⅜92⅝	99⅛99⅜	100⅜0½	16⅞ 16⅞	260¼	—	19p	35 36p
29	217½218	91⅜91⅞	92⅛92⅜	99⅛99⅜	100⅜0½	16⅞ 16⅞	—	—	19p	35 36p
30	217½	91⅜91⅝	92⅛92⅜	99⅛99¼	100⅜0½	16⅞ 16⅞	260½ 1	—	15 17p	34 35p
May										
1	—	91⅜91⅞	92⅛92⅜	—	100⅜0½	16⅝	261	—	16 17p	34 36p
2	217½217¾	91⅜91⅞	92⅛92⅜	99⅛99¼	100⅜0½	16⅞ 16⅞	261	—	16p	34 35p
4	—	91⅜91⅝	92⅛92⅜	99 99¼	100⅜0½	16⅞ 16⅞	261¼	—	13 14p	31 33p
5	217 217½	91⅜91⅝	92⅛92⅜	98⅞99¼	100⅜0½	16⅞ 16⅞	261½	—	12 14p	31 33p
6	217 217½	91⅜91⅝	92⅛92⅜	98⅞99	100⅛0⅜	16⅞ 16⅞	262	—	— 31	32p
7	217 217¼	91⅜91⅝	92⅛92⅜	98⅞99	100⅛0⅜	16⅞ 16⅞	—	—	12 14p	31 32p
8	216½217	91⅜91⅝	92⅛92⅜	98⅞99	100⅛0⅜	16⅞ 16⅞	—	—	12 14p	29 31p
9	216	91⅛	92⅛92⅜	98⅞99	100⅛0⅜	16⅞	259½	—	11 13p	28 30p
11	216 216¼	91⅛91⅜	92⅛92⅜	98⅞98⅞	100⅛0⅜	16⅞ 16⅞	—	—	10 13p	27 29p
12	215½215¾	90⅞91⅛	92⅛92⅜	98⅞98⅞	100 0¼	16⅞ 16⅞	259¾	—	9 11p	27 29p
13	215½216	91 91⅛	92 92¼	98⅞98⅞	99⅞100	16⅞ 16⅞	—	—	9 11p	27 29p
14	215¼	90⅞91⅛	91⅞92⅛	98⅞98⅞	99⅞100	16⅞ 16⅞	259¾	—	9 11p	27 28p
15	215½215¾	90⅝91⅛	91⅞92⅛	98⅞98⅞	99⅞100	16⅞	—	—	9 11p	26 28p
16	215½215¾	91 91⅛	92⅛	98⅞98⅞	100 0⅛	16⅞ 16⅞	260	—	9 11p	26 27p
18	215¾	91⅛91¼	92⅛92¼	98⅞98⅞	100 0⅛	16⅞ 16⅞	260	—	9 11p	27 28p
19	215½215¾	91⅛91¼	92⅛92¼	98⅞98⅞	100⅛0¼	16⅞ 16⅞	260	—	9 11p	26 28p
20	215¾	91⅛	92 92⅛	98⅞98⅞	100⅛0¼	16⅞ 16⅞	260	—	9 11p	26 27p
21	214 214½	90⅝91	91⅞92	98⅞98⅞	100 0⅛	16⅞ 16⅞	260	—	9 11p	27 28p
22	213	90⅛90⅝	91⅛91⅜	98⅛98⅜	99⅞100	16⅞ 16⅞	259½	—	9 10p	26 27p
23	212½212¾	90⅛90⅜	91⅛91⅜	98⅜	99¼99⅞	16⅞ 16⅞	257 8	—	8 10p	26 27p
25	212½213½	90⅛90⅜	91½91¾	98⅛98⅜	99⅜100	16⅞ 16⅞	257 8	—	5 9p	23 26p
				98⅜98⅝	99¾100	16⅞ 16⅞	—	—	5 7p	23 25p
									5 7p	23 25p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

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ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, *Jan.* 17.

In the matter of Palmer and Co.—Mr. *Turton* presented a petition from Col. Galloway to be relieved from the assigneeship, with the consent of his joint assignees, he being about to proceed to England.

Sir *J. P. Grant* expressed a doubt whether that could be done without a new deed of assignment.

Mr. *Turton* quoted several precedents arising out of the same estate, and referred also to the clause in the Act which provided for cases of death and change of assignees. It was ultimately ordered, that the matter should stand over for a fortnight, with public notice to the creditors, of this application.

In the matter of James Cullen and Robert Browne.—Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Vanthart, and Mr. Storm were examined by Mr. Cochrane, on behalf of Mr. Sutherland, a creditor of Mackintosh and Co., for the purpose of opposing a claim of Mr. Browne Roberts, once a partner in the firm, amounting to about Rs. 70,000. The object was to shew that when Mr. Roberts quitted the firm, in 1828, the house was not solvent. [Mr. Roberts has no individual interest whatever in this claim, which, if allowed to be proved, would, of course, be absorbed in the liquidation of his private estate and that of the insolvent firm of Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co. of London, in which firm he was a partner at the time of its failure.]

The principal facts elicited from Mr. Jenkins were, that when he (Mr. Jenkins) was invited to join the house of Mackintosh and Co., in 1831, he had demurred to do so, except as a salaried assistant, partly on account of the state of some of the accounts, especially certain large balances at the debit of Mercer and Co., Mendietta, Uriarte and Co., and Ramrutton Mullick, which convinced him that the house was *not* solvent at that time, and partly because the failure of Palmer and Co. had created a panic, which made it very doubtful if mercantile confidence would be sufficiently re-established to enable them to get over their difficulties. He had hoped, however, that, with a return of confidence, they might have been able to go on for a long period of time, though the concern should never be rendered quite solvent. He observed: "The partners of it were extremely economical; my opinion was, that the house might go on, and I did not anticipate its insolvency, nor was I very sanguine. *I thought the evil day might be put off for many years, provided confidence could have been restored.* I thought a lucky hit or two might have recovered the house from its condition. Not being a partner, I could only take my impressions from the probable calls on the house."

Mr. J. N. Vanthart was examined as follows: "I was employed in the house of Mackintosh and Co., as book-keeper, since March 1812, up to the date of their failure in 1833. I know Browne Roberts. He had an interest, or was a partner, in the house from 1st May 1820 to 30th April 1828. He was in the financial department, and well acquainted with the accounts of the house. I used to keep a book shewing the balance, at the end of each commercial year, for or against the house. This book was intended for the inspection of the partners alone, and I used to hand it annually to one of the partners, to Mr. Calder generally. (Looking at a book): This is the book (Referring to a balance): This is the balance at the end of the year 1827. *It is of sixteen lacs against the house*—this account includes irrecoverable debts. The stock is credited to the amount of Rs. 16,85,714. When Mr. Fulton left the house, he created fund or stock of ten lacs to meet bad debts, which was increased to the above amount in 1826-27. Opposite to this is the debtor's side, *i. e.* stock debtor, where there is Rs. 32,87,261 of old or wholly irrecoverable debts. The deficit was fourteen lacs and odd. This is the deficit of the firm, or the estimated deficit, arising from accounts considered bad. At this time, if all the debts due to the house were good; still there would be this deficiency of fourteen lacs. This does not include the debts of Mendietta, Uriarte and Co., Mercer and Co., or Ramrutton Mullick. Mercer and Co.'s debt to the house at this time was twenty lacs, Mendietta, Uriarte's twelve lacs, and Ramrutton Mullick's about eight lacs. There was no other stock belonging to this house beyond the sum of Rs. 16,85,714. There were other large sums due to the house by other individuals. The house has not received any part of Mendietta, Uriarte's debt. A great deal has been received of Mercer's debt, and laid out in the manufacturing of indigo for Mercer and Co., whose present debt is of twenty lacs. Ramrutton Mullick still owes upwards of eight lacs, which I should think is a total loss. Of the debt of Mercer and Co., very little I should suppose will be recovered. *The house was, in my belief, insolvent in* 1826-27. *I can trace the in-*

solvency back to preceding years. (Looking at the balance-sheet of 1825-26): *This shews about the same result.* The book was kept by me. (Looking at the balance-sheet of 1824-25): *This shews a deficit of three and a half lacs.* From the commercial years 1825-26, the houses began to sustain heavy losses. Mr. John Williamson Fulton was a partner in the house long before I entered it. He left it, I believe, in 1819. *From my knowledge now, I should say the house was insolvent then.* When Mr. Browne Roberts quitted India, in March 1828, *he could not have been ignorant of the state of the accounts of the house.* I am acquainted with Mr. Roberts' hand-writing. (Looks at a letter marked B): The whole of this is in Mr. Roberts' hand-writing—I cannot explain the hieroglyphics contained *in this*—(Looks at a letter marked C): This also is in the hand-writing of Mr. Browne Roberts. At the time of the failure of Mackintosh and Co. about four lacs were due by Mr. Calder, 2,70,000 by Mr. Gordon, about 70,000 by Mr. Stewart, and 8,000 by Storm. The deficit in the years 1827-28, according to the balance-account, is Rs. 21,50,000. Mr. Browne Roberts' interest in the house ceased on the 1st May 1828, and there was at that date a debit balance against him of Rs. 20,692. The corresponding house of Mackintosh and Co. in London, was that of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co., which Mr. Browne Roberts joined subsequent to his interest ceasing in the house of Mackintosh and Co. As to the precise period, I cannot say—Mr. Roberts' present claim against the house of Mackintosh and Co. is of about Rs. 70,000. It arose from a credit given to him for his three shares, at Rs. 40,000 per share. I mean his shares as a partner. It was a credit in account only. There were large debts due by the house, and to the house, in 1827-28. The total deficit against the house was twelve lacs and a half, which sum must have been good before the house could be solvent at that date. None but the partners and I had recourse to the book exhibiting the balance-sheets. I am now employed as book-keeper in the assignee's office. I do not know of any such book being kept in other mercantile offices. At the time of Mackintosh and Co.'s failure, I estimated their debts to the London house at fifty lacs; but it is now found to be about thirty-five, in consequence of returned bills. *I think the probable dividend from Mackintosh and Co.'s estate may be three annas in the rupee. I suppose the last dividend may be paid three or four years hence.*"

In answer to Mr. Turton.—"I have not been employed in any other house but that of Mackintosh and Co. It is not usual amongst book-keepers to talk of the mode in which books are kept in the different houses. Mr. Calder's balance did not consist chiefly of speculations, which the house did not approve, and threw upon him. There is a separate account for the loss in Saugor island, which is debited in the house-account. Of the whole profits, only one-fifth was carried to the stock-account. For the six or seven years that I have spoken of, there was no profit to carry to such an account. Mr. Browne Roberts' profits of 70,000 rupees was raised on his three shares. There was a sum of 20,000 rupees recovered on the life of Capt. Roberts, brother of Browne Roberts, which forms a part of the 70,000 rupees. There were a great many items in Mr. Browne Roberts' accounts which I cannot recollect just now. Of the many irrecoverable debts, some were covered by insurances; not one realized by them. The house of Mackintosh and Co. had an account, in 1826-27, with Dr. Luxmore, whose debt was not one of the bad debts. Of the thirty-two lacs, about ten were covered by insurances. Mr. Browne Roberts was a captain in the army of some standing, and assistant commissariat-general, when he joined the house. The stock of Mr. Fulton had increased in 1826 to sixteen lacs. Many of the debtors, whose debts were considered irrecoverable, were responsible for their debts. Those debts were considered bad from which no interest was received. If a man was considered rich enough, and had ceased to pay interest on his account, his account was not carried to the account of bad debts. At this time, the house had a mortgage on Ramrutton Mullick's property to a large amount. I have heard he is one of the eight sons of Neemychurn Mullick. I do not know whether there are seventeen lacs to be divided amongst these. I have merely heard of Ramrutton Mullick having a claim on the Company to a large amount. I know nothing of his claim on Surroop Sirkar. I am not aware that Mr. Browne Roberts went home to prosecute the claims against the Philippine Company. This debt is more than sufficient to cover the deficiency of eighteen lacs on Mendietta, Uriarte's account. The landed property in Calcutta and its vicinity has considerably fallen in value within the last six or seven years, especially from 1828 to 1832. Up to the time of Mackintosh and Co.'s failure, there was a pressure upon commercial credit. Mr. Browne Roberts went to England in March, and his interest ceased in May 1828. If the thirty lacs of the bad debts were good, there would be a surplus to the stock of 11,74,995 rupees standing at the credit of stock. I considered the thirty-three lacs as altogether irrecoverable. From Mendietta, Uriarte and Co., nothing has been recovered. When they failed, their debts amounted to thirty

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lacs. It is now about twenty. It was my opinion, in 1826-27, that Mackintosh and Co.'s house was then insolvent, but I never declared my opinion to any one till the failure. *In* 1823-24, *I first formed my opinion of the house's insolvency.* The amount of deficit in 1823-24 was five lacs, and in 1824-25, 3½ lacs. *In* 1823-24, *I came to the opinion of the house being insolvent when Mr. Fulton left it.*"

Re-examined by Mr. Cochrane. (Looking at the account-book): "This writing is Mr. Browne Roberts'. The Philippine Company and Mendietta, Uriarte and Co. are one."

Mr. John Storm examined as follows:—"I was advertised as a partner in the house of Mackintosh and Co. on the 1st May 1827, but I never had any share in the profits and losses of the house. I received an allowance of salary. I recollect Mrs. Magdelane Geddes as Miss Hassin. I heard she married Colonel Geddes. She had a small balance in the house, and we had charge of some five per cent. Company's papers for her, amounting to 1,90,000 rupees. At the end of October 1832, I received instruction to sell the papers and remit the money to her (shows the power of attorney and letters of instruction). We did not remit the money, for there were no government bills to be had at that time. Mackintosh and Co.'s house failed on the 4th January 1833. In November we made three or four remittances in different sums; on the 27th November about £2,000, on the 6th December £2,000, and on the 8th £2,000. The last remittance, which was on the 26th December, was of £10,638. These remittances were in our own bills on Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co., who failed on the 6th May 1834. No Company's bills were to be had in November 1832; therefore we made remittances in our own bills on Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co., to whom we sent in December indigo to the amount of Rupees 50,000; besides this, we had purchased from Alexander and Co. 6,000 maunds of indigo for the purpose of sending it home; but the failure of that house prevented our receiving more than one-half of that quantity, which we were obliged to sell in consequence of our difficulties. We were aware of the resale of the indigo. During the month of December, we drew for a very heavy sum on the house. I cannot say to what extent we drew in the previous months. The sum per bills drawn on the house in England was fifty lacs. In November there was no getting government or other bills, and we could not draw ourselves till the shipping season of indigo came round. We would have sent our own bills in preference to others, having been provided with means for drawing against them. At this time the house was largely indebted to Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co. It is customary to sell out the Company's paper if the bills could be purchased; this is customary with the other houses. I cannot recollect whether there were any government bills in the market in December; but if there were, we should not have availed ourselves of them, having made arrangements to draw, and not being able to do so owing to the pressure. I did not bring much money into the house. At the failure of the house, I owed it about Rs. 8,000, part of which has been paid, and the whole will be paid out of my private estate. (Looks at paper marked B): This is in the hand-writing of Mr. Browne Roberts; a part of this is in cyphers, which I cannot read; I never had the key of it. It was explained to me, when it came, either by Mr. Calder or Mr. Gordon. It was not the practice of the house to write in cyphers, but Mr. Roberts occasionally used cyphers in writing to the members of the house (individually) private letters. This letter is in answer to one from me, complaining of his drawing so largely from China. I suppose the cyphers mean, my means are wanting here. (Looks at the letter marked C): This also is in the hand-writing of Mr. Browne Roberts. It contains a memorandum of his having sent us two drafts, which I think were paid. Mr. Roberts was a debtor to the house when he went home. The bills drawn in the house were at the rate specified in the letter, viz. 1s. 8d. per the rupee, which was not a favourable, but the usual rate of exchange. Mr. Browne Roberts was in his time manager of the financial department of the house."

In answer to Mr. Turton.—"We expected our bills on Rickards, Mackintosh and Co., when we drew them, to be paid. A day or two before the failure of Mackintosh and Co., I thought we could not get over our difficulties. When we failed, we did certainly not expect it would occasion the failure of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co. The bills we remitted to them were, I believe, paid, except the last ones for £10,000. I do not know when these bills arrived, whether before or after the failure of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co. I think if they had not ceased to carry on business, they would not have honoured those bills. Bills on the Company were formerly less plentiful than they were formerly."

The examination of Messrs. Jenkins, Vanthart, and Storm being over, Mr. Turton petitioned the court, on behalf of Mr. Roberts, that Mr. Sutherland, who is opposed to the claims of Mr. Roberts on the estate of Mackintosh and Co., be examined likewise.

Mr. *Cochrane* moved the Court that the claim in question be expunged from the schedule of Mackintosh and Co.'s creditors.

Mr. *Turton* then remarked, that it should be considered Mr. Roberts did *not* appear as a claimant for his own self, but for Mrs. Roberts, whose trustee he was, and he, (Mr. Turton) applied to the court accordingly that the amendment in the schedule be, "Mr. Roberts, a claimant as trustee for another," and that Mr. Sutherland may be required to attend next court day to be examined in the matter.

The order was then granted, that the above amendment be made in the schedule, and that Mr. J. W. Sutherland be required to attend for examination on the next court day.

In the matter of Alexander & Co.—An order *nisi* was made upon two petitions presented by the assignees of this estate, to show cause on the next court day.

The first petition set forth, that all the indigo and saltpetre factories, in which the estate was interested, had been sold, except the two concerns of Buleah and Moesurah belonging to the house, and twelve other concerns, now valued at Rs. 10,42,500, in which Alexander and Co. held shares with other parties, the chief proprietors, who were indebted to the firm Rs. 30,60,296. 15. 6; that several offers had been made for these, but the planters, as joint owners, had thrown difficulties in the way of their being sold, making it a condition of their assent, that they should be released altogether from their debts to the house on signing over their interest, and giving up possession of the factories in question—on which principle, the assignees prayed for leave to compromise with such planters as should have no other means of paying the balances due by them.

The second petition also set forth the fact of the sales alluded to above, and stated that in all cases they have been effected at prices exceeding the valuations put upon the several properties, and at which they were taken over from the Bank; that the aggregate outlay upon the factories in 1832-3 had been Rs. 8,40,414, and the return Rs. 15,76,056, leaving profit of Rs. 7,35,642; and in 1833-4, the outlay had been Rs 8,87,675, and the return maunds 9107. 24. 12 of indigo, valued by brokers at Rs. 150 per md., which would yield Rs. 13,66,097, making a profit of Rs. 4,78,822, besides a profit on saltpetre of Rs. 6,111. 10. 8. in 1832-3, and Rs. 8387. 5. 3. in 1833-4; that up to the 10th inst. there has been expended upon the colliery since the failure Rs. 88,837, and realized Rs. 81,258, but there were coals and paving stones on hand valued at Rs. 92,889, and the assignees had a contract with government, running for twelve months from May last, to supply all the steamers with coals at 5 annas per maund. The petition further stated the present situation of the factories undisposed of, and the difficulties in the way of their immediate sale; and prayed for an extension of the leave to carry them on for another year, or such of them as should not be sold, the whole of them being now advertised for sale. The total outlay required for the ensuing year, according to an estimate annexed to the petition, is Rs. 8,27,650, including Rs. 30,000 for the colliery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INSOLVENT ESTATES.

The proceedings in the Insolvent Court on the 17th render it, we think, incumbent upon us to offer some remarks on the subject of the liability of the ex-partners of the late houses of agency. From the evidence of one of the gentlemen examined, whose opportunities of knowing the state of the affairs of the particular firm in question are of a nature to silence all doubt as to the accuracy of his statements, we derive the following piece of information: "Mr. John Williamson Fulton was a partner in the house long before I entered it. I believe he left the house in 1819. From my knowledge now, I should say that the house was *insolvent at that time.*" The fact of this gentleman having quitted the house in 1819 (the house then being insolvent), his having withdrawn his name from the firm, ceased to interfere in its affairs, and having shipped himself for England—by no means suffices to absolve him from the responsibility attached to him as a partner. In other words, his liability remains in full force and operation against him and his estate, even unto this day. To a large body of creditors, the subject may be interesting, consoling, and creative of hopes of a better dividend than the estimated one of 3 annas in the rupee in four years. Among other desirable portions of legal information, the result of our inquiries on this subject, we find two dicta, the first of which, we submit, settles the question of the claim of Mr. Browne Roberts to come in and prove a debt of Rs. 70,000 as a creditor of the estate of Mackintosh and Co.; and the other as affecting the liability to the creditors of the above estate of Mr. Fulton, the partner who quitted the firm in 1819.

Quotation the first: "Partners at law are considered as joint tenants of the stock, although the same is always fluctuating; and being, therefore, entitled *per my et per tout*, each may claim to be allowed against the other all that he has advanced or brought into the concern, and to charge him with what he has not brought in, or has taken out beyond his due proportion. Nothing is to be considered as actually belonging to him, but his *share of the residue on the balance of the account.*"

To us it appears that the above quotation has a very direct and significant bearing upon the claim of Mr. Browne Roberts. The question is, can Mr. Browne Roberts be considered as a creditor at the time of his interest in the house ceasing on the 1st May 1828? Upon the balance of accounts of the preceding year, 1826-7, the assets of the house were less than their liabilities by the sum of fourteen lacs and upwards. We have stated this sum for the purpose of using the words of the witness, the late book-keeper of the firm. The actual state of their affairs was, if we err not greatly, much less favourable than this statement. Upon this balance, therefore, there was *no residue*. It is pretty clear, that upon the balancing of accounts in 1828, there was no residue, but a balance *against* the house of, we will say, fourteen lacs. Every body knows that it was a great deal more. The claimant, therefore, in his capacity as a partner, could claim nothing from the firm, and ought to have taken nothing out of the house. Whether he did or not, we know not. His claim as creditor of the house amounts, it appears, to the sum of 70,000 rupees, and "arises (so says the witness) from his three-sixteenths share in the house; from about Rs. 20,000 recovered on an insurance on the life of Capt. Roberts; and from Rs. 15,000 sheriff's fees recovered in 1828-9. There were a great many other items, both payments and receipts, which I cannot recollect. The balance was Rs. 70,000!" It is somewhat difficult to understand this. The upshot however is, that Mr. Browne Roberts claims Rs. 70,000. Now, with respect to the three annas' share in the house, we know *nothing* to prevent the partners from settling among themselves the value of their respective shares. By what standard they regulate this value, we of course cannot pretend to determine. Certain it is, that to any one but the partners, the three annas' share in the concern—that is to say, in the liabilities of fourteen lacs—would not be considered either valuable or desirable, and, at any rate, cannot in equity entitle *him* to come in with the *bonâ fide* creditor and entitle him to prove. With respect to the Rs. 20,000, and the 15,000 sheriff's fees, supposing them to form part of his personal estate, and supposing his liability as a partner to have ceased, we suppose he might be admitted to prove his debt. But we will now give our second quotation with reference to his liability as a partner:

"It may be further remarked, in elucidation of the character of this relation (partnership), whether it be prematurely determined or expire by effluxion of time, still in contemplation of equity the connexion continues to subsist for the purposes of making good engagements with third persons, and of winding up the concern."

The last quotation appears to us conclusive as to the liability of both the gentlemen mentioned. The liability of Mr. Fulton is probably confined to the making good engagements with third persons up to 1819, the period of his withdrawing, and that of Mr. Browne Roberts up to the 1st of May, 1828.—*Englishman, Jan.* 24.

A correspondent of the *Englishman*, which appears to be the only paper disposed to speak out upon the subject of these concerns, makes the following observations, which seem pertinent enough:—

"It is undeniably of very great importance to a large portion of the community to obtain as much as the law will give them out of the miserable remnants of the insolvent agencies. What has been dishonestly squandered, and thrown into the vortex of superfluity and extravagance, is of course beyond recovery. But what has been taken from a house in a state of insolvency by an ex-partner, and is yet tangible, surely ought not to be lost sight of; and in my opinion the 'gentlemen of the robe' would not suffer in public estimation, if they would give the creditors at large a little advice on the subject. But the fear or reluctance to speak out on the subject of the conduct of the insolvent firms—the deep silence which has pervaded the political press, except on those particular topics which it would have been absolutely intolerable to have withheld information, is not so surprising to *me* as the entire indifference with which the *religious* press has regarded the iniquity which has been at length brought to light. There are two religious periodicals in Calcutta. Has one of them ventured to pass one word of censure on the conduct of the *in*-partners or of the *ex*-partners? Have they uttered a syllable in support of those moral principles which have been so manifestly violated? Their lamentations over the dishonesty and want of moral principle, so apparent in the native character, are constantly heard—pages are occupied with the discussion of questions as to whether *infidel* husbands shall marry *believing* women, or, being married, shall be *divorced* from them, and with arguments to show the advantages of the Roman alphabet over the native; but the shock which has been given to *moral principle* by the conduct of men who have moved, and continue to move, 'in the first circles,' has been wholly unnoticed by those publications, whose *avowed* object is the support of public morality and religious truth. This silence can be accounted for only on one ground, which is, that, in forming a judgment as to the moral practices of mankind, the rank and class of

individuals must be taken into consideration. But I would ask, is there any very great difference of moral depravity between two men, one of whom should purloin the property of another *and* appropriate it to his own use, and the other who should take it for a similar purpose, after it had been committed to his trust? Or whether it is more honourable to abuse the confidence of another to the *injury* of his interests, or to injure them to the same amount and degree *in any* other way in which unforeseen accidents cannot be pleaded in excuse? There must be a defect in the sense of the claims of religion and *morality*, or its organs of expression must have lost much of their power, when practices, which go to subvert confidence between man and *man*, are permitted to pass by unrebuked."

PETITION AGAINST THE CHARTER.

The petition of the inhabitants of Calcutta respecting the late charter act, agreed to at the meeting of the 5th Jan. (see p. 87), and to be presented to each House of Parliament, contains the following arguments.

The petitioners represent that they are aggrieved by the arrangement made with the Company, inasmuch as, although it is very beneficial to the Company, "such benefit has been bestowed at the expense of the inhabitants of India of every class, and that no secure or reasonable provision whatever has been made for the *better* government of his Majesty's Indian territories." That it benefits the Company at the expense of the inhabitants of India, is plain, from the bond-debt in England, the territorial debt, and every other liability of the Company, being charged upon the revenues of *India*, without examination or inquiry as to whether the debt (so called) was territorial. It is plain, further, from the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 17th sections of the act, which give the proprietors of East-India Stock a preferable claim to the redemption of their stock and the payment of their dividends over the whole body of Indian creditors holding government promissory notes, given *for money* borrowed on the security of the *territorial* revenues. Not only has injustice been *done* to the territorial creditors, but every man and every class of men in India is made worse by the exorbitant provisions of these sections; for the effect of these enactments must necessarily be to reduce the salaries of all the European servants of government, "so as to render the reward of *labour* scanty, and return to their own country, always remote, in most cases impossible; to cripple the efforts of the merchant, and diminish commercial activity and enterprize by the scarcity of *money*, which an annual drain of capital to such amount must needs produce; and finally, to fill the reflecting landholder in Bengal (the country which has hitherto been looked to, to supply all deficiencies) with a just alarm lest the permanent settlement of the land revenue, fixed in 1793, by Lord Cornwallis, should also at some future, yet no distant period, be set aside, when it shall become *evident to all men*, that the sums charged upon India by this act cannot be paid *without* increased taxation."

The *petitioners* go on to *urge*, *that the* difficulties of meeting these payments are likely to give rise to *discontents*, whilst the creation of a new presidency is calculated apparently for no other end than to increase expense and patronage without commensurate increase of benefit, and the extension of the episcopal establishments of the Church of England, an entirely useless burthen, is moreover a grievance laid upon the great body of the people of India.

"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. *Whilst roads, canals, and public institutions are* almost unknown throughout India; whilst it wants nearly all that art *can do* to promote the prosperity of a country, more of its surplus produce than ever will be sent to England for the advantage of an English company of proprietors, or applied to objects alike foreign to its usages, its people, and its interests, and wholly unnecessary for the puposes of good government."

As to the changes effected by this act, and which the petitioners suppose are intended to be the securities for better government, "as far as *the changes* in that *part* of the government which is carried on in England are concerned, it appears that the whole *material difference* consists in this—that two more of the *cabinet* ministers of the Crown are made *ex-officio* members of the Board of Control, and all real and substantial political powers (except that arising from the possession of patronage) are transferred to the Board of Control from the Court of Directors." With respect to patronage, and the power of nomination to the civil and military service of the Company, the government of India remains in precisely the same state as before the passing of this act: "the provisions of the act, whereby no native of India, nor any natural-born subject of his Majesty resident therein, shall by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, be disabled from holding any office or employment under the Company, seem likely to be confined in their effect to the barren assertion of a principle *that ought* to prevail in all governments." The power of appointment to the public service still remains attached *as a* personal perquisite to the individuals composing the Court of Directors; and while the Court itself, as a

body, will not exercise the power, neither the Board of Control, nor the supreme local government, can exercise the power of appointing a single individual to any office in the civil, military, *or medical* service of the country, however great may be his claims, or *however* valuable the services performed by his family.

The petitioners submit that, as far as the act affects the local government of India, its effects upon the inhabitants of the country may be thus characterized, *viz.* that the inhabitants of *Calcutta*, and every Englishman throughout the presidency, have been deprived of the security they before possessed; that no local *law repugnant* to the law of England should be imposed upon *them*, while the great body of the people have gained no additional security for better government whatever; that so far as the inhabitants of Calcutta of all classes, and all Englishmen not in the service of the Company, are affected, the security they have *enjoyed* for more than a century, by the establishment of courts of justice created by royal charter and the authority of Parliament, and proceeding on the known maxims of English law, threatened by the extraordinary enactment that it shall not be lawful for the Governor-general in Council, *without the previous sanction of the Court of Directors*, to make any law or regulation whereby power shall be given to any courts of justice, other than the courts of justice established by his Majesty's charters, to sentence to the punishment of death any of his Majesty's natural-born subjects born in Europe, or the children of such subjects, *or which shall abolish any of the courts of justice established by his Majesty's charters*. All classes of inhabitants of Calcutta are desirous to retain the security they derive from the Supreme Court of Judicature, and those who are natural-born subjects of his Majesty, born in Europe, *are* entitled to the protection and support of the law of *England*; and it would be a breach of the law, and the maxims which have always governed the conduct of *Parliament*, to suppose that a body of Englishmen could be deprived of every political *right* and personal security, and subjected to the punishment of death even, without trial by jury, provided the previous sanction of the Court of Directors were obtained.

The petitioners are well aware that the termination put to the commercial existence of the Company, the opening to the people of *England* of the trade to China, and the permission to Englishmen to settle in India, are advantages which cannot be denied; but they observe, that the first of these changes is a matter which almost exclusively benefits the people of England, and that the permission to reside without license is rendered insecure and valueless by the uncertain state *in* which the laws respecting Englishmen seem purposely left; and that, finally, the injustice under which this country labours, in having extremely high and almost *prohibitory* duties imposed *on* one of its staple productions—sugar, *and by many* other vexatious commercial restrictions and unjust differences, is still unremoved.

That no *additional* security for better government has been gained *by any* class of men in India, is further plain from the following facts, *viz.* that an absolute power of legislating is given to the *Governor-general in Council*, with no proviso that saves the rights of any man, or class of men, but only a proviso to save the prerogative of the Crown and supremacy of Parliament itself from destruction or diminution by the legislative power of the Governor-general in Council; that the provisions for the repeal or disallowance of any obnoxious laws that may be made still rests, as it did in substance before, with the ministers of the Crown; *that the provisions* of the 46th section afford no protection to the class for which it legislates; and that the provisions of the 47th section, for promulgating future laws, do not prescribe even the very scanty security under the authority of Parliament of a publication of laws for a reasonable period previous to their enactment, which has been granted even to Ceylon, while the provision of the 40th section, that one legislative member of the council of India is not to be a member of the Company's service, must be looked upon as no security at all, since it will be the Crown who will henceforward be committed by a previous approval of the future legislation of India to its support, and not the Directors of the Company. The result of all these provisions is, that while the great body of the people of India has received no additional security for good government whatever, the body of Englishmen resident here has been deprived of one most valuable to them; so that no men are the better for these provisions of the act but the ministers of the Crown, who have acquired additional, and in India, by delegation, almost absolute and uncontrolled power.

The petitioners, therefore, pray that Parliament will apply such remedies, by amendments of this act and new enactments, as shall seem calculated to remove the evils complained of, to retain the securities for their rights and for good government they already had, and really to improve their condition.

We subjoin the following epitome of the speeches in support of the resolutions upon which the petition is founded:—

Mr. *Dickens* insisted that the postponement of the commercial to the territorial creditor's claims upon the territorial reve-

nue, while the whole power of government was given to the Company, was a breach of public faith, done without examination of accounts, and without hearing the Indian creditors, who had a right to object. "It may be said," he observed, "that this was done by the British Parliament, under the pressure of circumstances. I deny the necessity to commit injustice. I deny the necessity, in any possible case, of deciding without hearing; and I say that they have, in this, found *time* to decide on pretence that they had *no time* to hear, and have, in consequence, postponed the claims of the territorial creditor, and lessened to him that which was his only security, for the purpose of paying an extravagant dividend to the commercial creditor, who had the means of making himself heard, being on the spot, and would have been, in England, to an embarrassed minister, a formidable opponent." He denied that the destruction of the Company's commercial character, and the permission to Europeans to reside in the interior without license, were "provisions for the better government of India:" the former was a benefit to England, and the latter was clogged by a virtual restriction, in the arbitrary power of transmission. "Lastly," he concluded, "let us come to what I may call the constitutional part of the question—the state of the law. What was it before? What is it now? The class to which I belong, in common with the inhabitants of Calcutta of every class, had this security, that we could be subject to no local regulation which was repugnant to the laws of England—that security we have lost. Will any man tell me, who has gained by our loss? Not one. By this reckless act, a torrent of arbitrary power has been passed over us, levelling all distinctions, all institutions, and leaving nothing upright but a colossus of despotism. It leaves the Governor-general in possession of more power than any Tudor ever swayed, of more perhaps than any man ever held, save a dictator of old Rome. It may be said that these powers are held by him, subject to control,—to what control? To a parliamentary impeachment, if his motives should be proved to be *wrong*, of which, proof is impossible! With such powers, a bold bad man *may* do any thing; a wise man perhaps *might* refrain; but there is nothing a weak, a wicked, or an arbitrary man *may not* do, short of the privation of life without trial. The whole power is given to him—he has a council indeed—but it is in every respect rendered subordinate to his will. It may be said, there is a law-commission appointed; without doubt there is, and what has it to do? To frame a system of law for the whole of British India, a system of law and process which shall be *uniform*; and the instruction it receives for this very light task is, that it shall make it as uniform as possible! Do you consider that in such provisions you find the provisions of profound legislative wisdom, or the traces of gigantic labour and care? It seems to me scarcely possible to throw off with more indifference the duties of legislation, and cast them upon those who, if I mistake not, it will soon be found cannot perform them, and ought never to have been called upon to do so. Then the commissioners are to act under the direction of the perpetual Governor-general! And not a single limit is assigned to their power, not a single security under the sanction of Parliament afforded to us, not a path traced out for their guidance; but they who may be possessed of some qualifications for the task, are to act and inquire under the sole dictation of one man, who, it is next to impossible, can have any qualifications whatever for such a task. They have a task imposed upon them which no men can perform, and the execution of which is a wild *chimera*. Uniformity of law, in a country like this, with upwards of a hundred million of inhabitants, of various races and divers religions, in which two different systems, the Hindoo and the Mahomedan, irreconcilable with each other, and each bound up with the religion of its followers, are permamently rooted;—uniformity of law under such circumstances! But more than this; the commissioners are to reduce these two discordant systems, themselves divided into many subdivisions, to an uniformity with a third law, our own, which we inherit as our birth-right. This system is to operate upon Englishmen—upon intelligent Hindoos, who have received the benefits of English education—upon such a class as the military tribes of upper Hindoostan—upon Bheels—upon Cossyahs—upon a population as diversified as can be exhibited by any country on the face of the globe! Then there is to be a uniform system of process: impossible. Consider the usages of Asiatics; consider our own; how incompatible, how opposed, in their very nature how impossible to be conjoined. A uniform process! when among the Hindoos no female can, with the slightest propriety, appear in public, and no zenana can be entered. Apply that system to ourselves, among whom no such feelings exist. Is the system to be universal? Is it to be applicable to all persons, and under all circumstances? Are natives of the highest rank to be put on the same footing with others? Why, then it would become a political matter, the government would be obliged to interfere, for service of legal process on a man of rank, by Asiatic notions, forsooth, degrades him; and it would require a local law, or a fresh reference to discretion, to restrain the uniform system. I say again, the task imposed upon the future law commission is *nothing* better than a chimerical attempt to compass what is impossible—a signal example of the absurdity of its framers."

Baboo Russic Krishna Mullick, who spoke in English, expressed himself as follows: "Gentlemen, Mr. Dickens has drawn your attention to some of the most important defects in the new act of Parliament; and certainly, after a careful perusal of it, however much it may have been intended for the better government of his Majesty's Indian territories, I cannot come to the conclusion that the clauses contained in it do in any way tend to their better government. The more I have perused it, the more I have perceived that the motive which guided those who passed it was *self*. It was passed, not for the benefit of India, but for the benefit of the Proprietors of India Stock, and the benefit of the people of England, while the welfare of the millions who inhabit these vast regions was not at all cared for. Mr. Dickens has directed your attention to the commercial debts of the Company being paid out of the territorial revenues. I think that unjust; and it shows the British Parliament were looking to the interests of the Proprietors of East-India Stock, and not to those of the inhabitants of this country. We were already burdened with a heavy debt, and yet the British Parliament entailed upon us an additional burden to pay the commercial debts of the Company. It should have been considered whether those commercial debts could with propriety be paid out of the revenues of this country; if they were incurred through the folly and mismanagement of the servants of the Company, the burden should have fallen upon them, and not upon us. There are one or *two* points to which I, as a native, must be allowed to advert. I will first allude to that clause in the act by which the ecclesiastical establishment of this country has been increased. I think a greater injustice could not have been committed. I know there are many who defend this, and who say that the civil and military servants require ministers to preach to them. It may be so, and it may be hard to deprive them of that blessing; but why should the revenue of this country, taken from the hard earnings of the poor Indian, wretchedly fed and clothed, be devoted to the purpose of extending a religion which the natives feel to be destructive both of their temporal and eternal happiness? There might be some excuse, if the object were merely a provision for the eternal interests of the Company's civil and military servants; but there is something more. It is said in the act, "provided always, that nothing hereinafter contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Governor-general in Council from granting, from time to time, with the sanction of the court of Directors and of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to any sect, persuasion, or community of Christians, not being of the united church of England and Ireland or of the church of Scotland, such sums of money as may be expedient for the purpose of instruction or for the maintenance of places of worship." What does that mean, but that money is to be taken out of the hands of the natives to convert them to a faith which they consider to be wrong, which they consider to be detrimental to their salvation? Is that just? Is it right? Is it in accordance with the precepts of that religion of which they boast so much? I have not found one word in their sacred book which warrants them to wrench money from the hands of an unwilling man to convert him to a faith which he believes to be wrong. So much with respect to that clause; but there are others which, as a native, I must notice. It has been asked (not here, but elsewhere) if there is any thing in the act to which a rational Englishman can object. Not being an Englishman, I cannot judge of the feelings of Englishmen; but I do see a great deal to which I, as a rational native of India, do object. It is asked, if natives are to object to that clause by which all persons, of whatever religion or colour, are rendered eligible to office under the government? Certainly not; but let us enter a little deeply into that question, and we shall find, that though such a clause is inserted, there are other things which render it nugatory. I allude to the necessity of education at the Haileybury College; an institution which, from what I have heard of it, I should think the sooner it is abolished, the better for all parties. The best school for those who are to hold office in India, is India itself. All the lessons they receive at Haileybury can lead them but little to a practical acquaintance with the wants and feelings of the people of India. It must be by communicating with the natives, by speaking with them, by entering their wretched hovels, that any man can acquire that knowledge, without which his best intentions will be in vain. This is an objection to the College upon general grounds; but I will show that the clause has the effect of rendering utterly nugatory that other clause which makes the natives eligible to office. However one may regret the prejudice, still the natives entertain a prejudice that it is sinful for them to cross the ocean, much more to remain in England for years for the purpose of tuition. That being so, how can a native qualify himself for office? He must either give up his worldly prospects or his religion. It is another question whether the Hindoos are sufficiently advanced to be entrusted with high office; but while this prejudice exists, if the Le-

gislature intended that clause to mean any thing at all, they ought to have made some other provision to enable the natives to enter the civil service. The more I read this act, the more I am convinced the interests of the people of England were alone thought of. It has been said the tea monopoly has been abolished; and is that a measure to which we can object? No; but why was the tea monopoly abolished? for the welfare of the people of India? No; only for the welfare of the people of England. If our welfare was thought of, why was not the monopoly of salt and opium abolished? Mr. Charles Grant has promised to do away with it; but when his promise will be fulfilled, heaven knows: I cannot say. Allusion has been made to the absolute power of the Governor general, and Mr. Dickens has shown you that he is more absolute than the kings of England in their worst days. What check is there upon him? If this petition succeede, we may have one check; but the Parliament has taken from us one that already existed. The Supreme Court has always been a check, and that is now taken away. The Supreme Court is put under the power of the Governor-general, and, to borrow words which have been written in one of the journals of this city, 'British judges, whose independence is our pride and our glory, are reduced to be mere administrators of possibly ill-conceived and ill-considered laws.' Mr. Dickens has also alluded to the commercial interests of this country. In vain do I look for any clause that speaks of the removal of the restrictions upon commerce. I recollect Mr. Grant said, that the merchant of Great Britain was so enterprising, it was impossible not to attend to his calls, and do away with the tea monopoly. I cannot say what may be the enterprise of the merchants of Calcutta; but I ask, if those restrictions under which Indian commerce labours were removed, whether this country would not have flourished and increased in wealth and power far more than it has done? There is another subject to which we hoped, but hoped in vain, the British Parliament would have given some attention. In this act, there is not one word about the subject of education. Two additional bishops have been provided for the comfort of the civil and military servants, but there is no provision whatever for the education of the people of India. Gentlemen, what are the conclusions at which we must arrive from this state of things? Read the act over and over again, and you will find the truth of my remarks, however badly they have been delivered. I do humbly submit, that we should petition the Legislature to remove some of the most obnoxious clauses in this act, which disgrace the British name and power in India."

Almost every sentence of this speech was loudly cheered.

Mr. Turton said he could not read this act without perceiving it had been passed by a Parliament, the members of which had carefully, and he was sorry to say, exclusively, studied the immediate interests of their own constituents, and postponed all other interests to them. The whole objects of this act were British—the whole advantages were British—the whole benefit had been conferred upon those whom he might designate as the constituents of the reformed Parliament. To whom had the grant of all that has been granted been owing? To those who had, for the first time, been truly represented in the British Legislature. The representatives of the great trading towns had given to their constituents, or rather taken to themselves, all that their own interests required; but he was at a loss to find a single instance in which the interests of India had been consulted, or indeed, that any attention had been paid to them. On former occasions, the Legislature gradually advanced from one act to another in a spirit of liberality in their legislation for India. On this occasion they had ceased to advance. "By the act which I now hold in my hand," he observed, "the reformed Parliament has handed you over to the tender mercies of an individual; they have established a despotic government, and transferred the whole labour and responsibility of legislation to others. It is of this of which I complain. I say it was idle to appoint committees, and to take evidence, and to investigate, if investigation was to be followed by no natural result after it had taken place. In removing the restrictions on European residents in India, there was a very gross culpability on the part of the British Parliament in not having taken care, when they removed the restrictions, that nobody could have the power of imposing laws by which in effect they may be renewed; it was gross culpability in them not to have taken away, in express and positive terms, the despotic power of the Governor-general in regard to deportation. With regard to the supposed protection in the person of the fourth member of council, the thing was altogether illusory. What power or influence had a single individual, a mere member of the legislative, not of the general council, when opposed to the other three members, and the Governor-general, who can control them all four? So far from this being a protection, it is in fact the reverse. A person is sent out from England, who is a person of influence at home, probably of parliamentary influence, and connected with the home government. He is the connecting link between the Council and the Board of Control, as the other members are between the Council and Court of Directors, and

he destroys the efficacy of the only appeal from arbitrary power in this country. How was this fourth member to act? He may assist in discussing a law before it is enacted; in passing it, it cannot be said that he can be called upon to assist. What power has that one individual, as separate from the body of the Council, coming out without any previous knowledge regarding the country? What weight will his voice have against the three others, long acquainted with this country, with a Governor-general who is in the same predicament with himself? And this is the great benefit and advantage we have gained! But was it the fact, that this fourth member owes no special allegiance to the Company? Is he not as much a servant of the Company as the others? Is he not removable at their pleasure? After a person has come out to India, and given up, perhaps finally destroyed, his prospects at home, for an appointment from which the Company can remove him, how is he to be called independent of them? His mind may be independent; his fortunes are not." After complaining that the Indian people are saddled with the expense of an addition to the church establishment, a provision which, he was convinced, was introduced not by desire of the ministers, but to conciliate a party; and contending that the abolition of the tea-monopoly was an English object, inasmuch as the opening the China trade was insisted upon by the constituents of the House of Commons, the English people —in which way their representatives paid for the votes they got, and which in some instances were made to depend upon their being for or against what is called "the Indian monopoly" —Mr. Turton adverted to the law commission. He remarked, that all former law commissions were Parliamentary commissions; the reports were made, or at least submitted to, Parliament, and published, and Parliament openly deliberated and legislated upon them. Here there is no provision in the act to compel any reports, to stipulate for any publicity. The reports may be made in secret to the Governor-general, and adopted or rejected as far as he thinks fit; and laws may be passed upon the reports without an individual having power to remonstrate against them, though they may be ruinous to his interests and opposed to all his feelings. From the nature of their duties, the commissioners may be many years (and to perform them properly some will at least be required) before a report may be hoped for or a code commenced. If their labours had rather been directed to the securing to all the laws which belong to their religion, caste, or country, as they at present enjoy them; exemplifying the process, and reducing the expenses; facilitating the approach and opening the avenues to justice; and increasing the number of judges, so that parties had not to travel, as in many districts now, 100 miles to the station where the judge resides; if these lesser, but first and more obvious objects had been submitted to them, they would have been likely to confer more real benefit upon the country than by attempting, in the first instance, to form a code which ten years of previous labour and inquiry will scarcely allow them to commence. He coincided in all the objections which had been urged against the destruction of the independence of the king's courts. This act was a complete violation of the principles upon which the Supreme Court was established in 1773, for it placed the Court under the Governor-general in Council, and gives him, with the sanction of the Court of Directors, the power of abolishing all the King's courts. "It has been endeavoured by many," said Mr. Turton, "to raise every prejudice against the court. It has been said, that the natives of Calcutta have been ruined by it; and this assertion is to rest upon the authority of a gentleman greatly esteemed here, and once high in office in this country, and who had since obtained, at least for a time, considerable influence on Indian matters at home. 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 rose 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, and which no court in this country can destroy, or indeed control. That the natives of Calcutta may complain somewhat of the expense which is attached to that engine of protection, I will not attempt to deny; that it is expensive, though not as expensive as it is represented, I will not deny; for it is, and necessarily must be, attended with a considerable degree of expense, as long as it shall be necessary to have English judges and English barristers, until the natives themselves shall be enabled equally well to fill those situations. In the nature of things, European labour cannot be obtained here at the same rate as native labour, and still less so in a profession which requires a laborious and expensive education. It is the same in every department of European labour in this country. I have no doubt you would find a native who would be willing to undertake the duties of Governor-general for less than Sa. Rs. 2,40,000. I dare say you could find native members of law commissions and legislative council for less than £10,000 a year; and yet

even now the Government and Court of Directors have thought fit to send you, to fill those important situations at that price, a gentleman highly celebrated for oratorical powers in the House of Commons, and who once as a member of my profession, according to his own account, held a brief on which he convicted a boy of stealing chickens, rather than have recourse to the cheaper assistance of my native friends. I can find native secretaries and judges sudder at less than 5,000 a year; but to say that the natives have been ruined by the Supreme Court, more than by the sums paid to other European functionaries, is to say what is contrary to the fact. Who is it that Mr. Holt Mackenzie referred to as ruined by the Supreme Court? I have heard that Ramrutton Mullick is one; the man from whom the government, when Mr. H. Mackenzie was secretary, took nine lacs of rupees as a forfeit for not completing a purchase of salt, which they resold for a larger sum than that at which he had purchased, and for the return of which he has still a petition pending before the Court of Directors." Mr. Turton then condemned the transfer of the claims of East-India proprietors from their commercial assets to the India revenue. Whilst by the operation of this provision all motive for economy is taken away, however lavish they may be, it cannot diminish their dividend; however parsimonious, it cannot increase it. Whatever they give, they pay nothing. "I congratulate Ramrutton Mullick," said he, "and others who have claims for compensation, upon their increased prospects of success, for the proprietors may well now be liberal when they have to pay away other people's money." After expatiating upon the impolitic mode in which the patronage of India was dispensed, not with regard to worth and public claims; and upon the neglect in the act of provision for the education of the people of India, he adverted to the topic of legislative representation. "I may be asked," he said, "from what class shall the representatives be chosen? I do not care. But will it be contended, that India cannot furnish them; that out of ninety millions of persons of the governed, and some thousands of intelligent Europeans, of the nation of the governors, there are none to be found capable of advising the government? I do not contend even that they should have absolute legislative powers; give the same power as at present, if you will, to the Governor-general, as to adopting or rejecting laws; but will any man tell me that all the inhabitants of all the presidencies are so destitute of knowledge, of information and ability, that you cannot find one, or ten, or a hundred, if need be, who could assist the government in its work of legislation? Do not tell me that all you can do for India in the way of a legislative council is to send out a gentleman of great oratorical powers as fourth member of council, who is also to be the head of a law commission, which has been in existence a year, and has not sat a day." He concluded: "All my predilections are in favour of the men who passed this act, but I do say that I never saw a worse bill passed by any Parliament, reformed or unreformed, or one that evinces less consideration for the interests of those who ought to have been first considered, and more consideration for the interests of those who ought, in common honesty, to have been last considered. Idleness, carelessness, recklessness of the rights and liberties of those to be governed, are its great characteristics. There is not one provision contained in it for which we could be thankful, to which some clause is not tacked, rendering it a mere illusion."

THE LATE MAJOR-GEN. SIR A. KNOX, K.C.B.

"The late Major-general Sir Alexander Knox had probably seen as much active and important service in the field as any officer ever did in India; where, in former times, when our dominion may be said to have been but commencing, so much was in the way. He served under Lord Cornwallis, throughout the war against Tippoo; and I well remember the delight with which I used to listen, thirty-six years ago, to the various interesting anecdotes he took a pleasure in relating, of that eventful period of our history. He subsequently served under Sir Robert Abercrombie, in the campaign against the Rohillahs; and shared in the glory of that hard-fought battle which terminated the struggle. He was afterwards appointed to the cavalry (at that time not a distinct branch of the service, all officers then rising by seniority in the general line of the army, and occasionally exchanging from one arm to the other), and was some years adjutant of the 1st regiment, then commanded by that admired officer, Col. Robert Frith, the elder brother of the late Brigadier Richard Frith. Captain Knox also served under Lord Lake, at the sieges of Sarsnee, Beejieghur, and Cutchora; and afterwards with distinction throughout the subsequent brilliant campaigns of that gallant nobleman.

"In the year 1817-18, Colonel Knox commanded a force, not exceeding 3,000 men in all, despatched against Shumshere Bahadoor, the son-in-law of the celebrated Meer Khan. On coming up with the enemy, drawn up in battle array, with about 10,000 men and 40 pieces of cannon (the latter of which was the main object of the colonel's march), he received a message from the enemy's chief, proposing terms of accommodation. Colonel Knox replied, 'I am a mere soldier, come here to fight, and not to negotiate; my orders are so and so; if you comply with the conditions in an hour (taking out his watch), all may be well; if not, I shall attack you.' The messenger returned; the hour elapsed; Colonel Knox immediately advanced to the attack, when the enemy submitted. I knew him well, and when I heard this anecdote, I exclaimed, 'just like Alick Knox!' Colonel Knox afterwards commanded the Rajpootana field force, as brigadier; and, finally, as major-general, the Dinapore division of the army.

"One little anecdote I must not omit, as it will show the generous interest he took in the welfare and happiness of such of his younger brethren as attracted his regard. In those early days (1797-8), I was, like most young men, extremely fond of shooting, particularly snipe-shooting; and often followed this amusement, in company with an old sportsman, for many hours, up to the waist in water, and under a burning sun; the necessary consequence was a frequent use of brandy and water, of which, though a youth under eighteen, I soon became a strenuous admirer. One day, as I lay in my tent, reading (a novel most likely), with a stiff dose of the fascinating beverage on a chair by my couch, Brevet Captain Knox (as he then was, though an officer of above fifteen years' standing) came in, and, after other conversation, said, 'but what's this (pointing to the liquid) you have got by you, at such an hour?' (It was between eleven and twelve o'clock.) 'Brandy and water,' returned I, with great simplicity; I am very fond of it!' 'My dear boy,' said he, 'if you do not instantly leave it off, and never touch it again, except with *extreme* moderation, you are lost for ever.' This was spoken in the most serious and impressive manner, yet with all the kindness and feeling of an elder brother. I immediately threw away what was in the tumbler; assured him his advice should *never* be forgotten; and, during my subsequent long observation of military life in India, I have seen reason, in a thousand instances (some of them of the saddest description), for remembering, with the deepest gratitude, the advice of my friend, on that, as well as many other occasions. Would that all old officers would follow his example!"—*E. I. United Service Journ. for October.*

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

The display of vegetables at the Town Hall yesterday was not less gratifying to the gastronome than creditable to the members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, to whose care, labours, and example, the state of perfection to which the vegetable market of Calcutta has now attained, is mainly owing. The cabbages, one prize-cabbage in particular, were magnificent. The peas equalled in size the finest marrowfats ordinarily taken to Covent Garden Market. The potatoes were not very fine, but the carrots, *nol-col*, turnips, beet-root, and cauliflowers, were of a superb quality. Parsnips were exhibited, we are told, for the first time, and certainly promise well. Altogether, the scene was of the most gratifying kind, and highly creditable to the exertions of the *mâlés* and their masters.—*Ibid.*

GUN-FOUNDRY AT COSSIPORE.

The *Calcutta Courier* gives the following description of the gun-foundry, at Cossipore. Sets of turning and boring machinery, on the most improved principles, capable of furnishing ordnance for the future wants of all India, are ranged on either side of the magnificent hall, 170 feet long by 50 feet wide, and 40 from the floor to the apex of the roof. But the most striking part of this superb building is the roof, the frame of which consists of straight beams of iron, rising from the wall, on either side, and meeting at an angle, subtended by horizontal rods of iron, these stretching in one piece half way across the room from the walls, and supported where they meet by a perpendicular tie from the beams, and having a single rod passing through them at right angles at the joint from one end of the room to the other. The perfect horizontality and straightness of these rods is quite extraordinary. To the eye there seems to be a sinking of some inches at the chain joints; but a very accurate measurement proved that the depression could not exceed one-tenth of an inch. The roof is coppered, but notwithstanding the expense of the copper (about Rs. 6,000) the entire cost of it, we are assured, did not exceed Rs. 11,000, exclusive of the original cost of the iron beams, which belonged to government, and had long been lying near the fort; and so little timber has been expended in the construction, that it is calculated there is a saving of more than three hundred tons in weight compared with an ordinary roof of the same magnitude, and without reference to the increasing proportions and extra lateral supports which the great span would have required. The saving in expense is even more remarkable; for even at the common rate for laying a terraced roof, the charge would have been upwards of Rs. 15,000, and the estimate given in by a professional man for *an iron roof* (or rather a trussed roof of timber with only iron ties and braces) was actually Rs. 48,000. The whole merit of this most creditable combination of science and simplicity rests with Major Hutchinson, the superintendant of the works.

CONSERVANCY OF CALCUTTA.

Another appeal from the chief magistrate addressed "to the owners and occupiers of

premises in Calcutta," invites them again, and in strong terms, to try the experiment of managing their own affairs, as regards the cleaning and lighting and watering of the town, by forming committees of superintendence; and he reminds them that government have directed the entire management of one district to be experimentally given over to such a committee. Mr. M'Farlan, however, is obliged to confess that he cannot get the inhabitants to undertake the task. This is just what we expected. The disposition of people here is so totally different from what it is in Europe, that no good, at least no energy, is to be looked for in a popular municipal government, to whatever objects it be applied. The people choose to leave every thing to the general government. To avoid individual labour and responsibility seems to be the universal desire.—*Cal. Cour.*

THE SHEKHAWUTTEE CAMPAIGN.

The *Delhi Gaz Jan.* 14, gives the following news from Shekhawuttee as substantially correct:—"The British Government has intimated to the Rajas of Jaudpore and Jyepore that it will retain the district and Salt Lake of Sambur under its own managements, until those chiefs liquidate all our pecuniary demands against them, and relinquish the infamous practice, recently detected to a horrid extent in both states, of deriving revenue from confederating with bands of Thugs. Unless complete satisfaction be given on these heads, by the 16th of January (which is known to be impossible), part of the troops at present on the spot will occupy the territory by force, if necessary. Another measure of considerable moment is resolved on by the Governor-general. Jota Ram, the virtual sovereign, or rather anarch of Jyepore, has been informed that Shekhawuttee and Tuarawattee will not be restored to him, until he manifests both inclination and power to establish order in a tract which has never yet known law and justice." It adds: "The respectable portion of the Shekhawats and Tuars anticipate all the benefits intended by the probable change which awaits their country; and even the hereditary robbers appear more than satisfied with the means of reforming them, which the political agent, from the scope of his enquiries, is believed to contemplate. The Bedawut, Larkhanee, and Sallehdee marauders, who fled on the approach of our army, are beginning to return to their homes in expectation of being employed, in resalahs, for the preservation of the peace which they used to disturb, at the expense of the Chiefs who claim their allegiance. We trust the humbler footpads of Tuarawattee, the Meenas, who have hitherto lived by the calling of their ancestors, will not be neglected if such provision is, most properly and rationally, made for the mounted highwaymen, who used to subsist by plundering their neighbours and the British territory. The thakoors of that important tract, which connects Hurriana with Joudpore, and thence with the Indus, will, we are assured, gladly contribute to the expense of introducing tranquillity and peaceful habits, in the confident hope of being amply reimbursed by the trade and industry which will arise in their possessions."

The destruction of the forts goes on.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

For a long time, a schism existed among the Roman Catholics in Calcutta, and fierce contentions frequently arose between the two parties. We are informed by a gentleman who has waited upon us, that since the appointment of Dr. St. Leger, as Vicar Apostolic of Bengal, harmony had been restored and that all was going on peaceably among this Christian flock, under their new pastor appointed by the Pope, until the ecclesiastical governor of St. Thomé of Meliapore, thought proper to deny the authority of the vicar of his holiness, and to direct a rescript to the Roman Catholics here, alleging that Bengal belongs to the spiritual jurisdiction of Meliapore, that the authority of the Pope's vicar is usurped, and that they, as Portuguese subjects, are bound to obey the laws of that kingdom. We must confess that we agree in this view of the question of allegiance, and think it a piece of unpardonable insolence in any priest thus to invite the British subjects to consider themselves subject to the crown of Portugal, and we hope the government will interfere at once to support the apostolic vicar in his just authority, and deny at once the right of the crown of Portugal to interfere with any such appointment, or to claim the obedience of the Roman Catholics here to that foreign power.—*Beng. Hurk. Jan.* 9.

In consequence of a proclamation from the bishop of Meliapore, denying the power of Dr. St. Leger, the vicar apostolic, to assume the spiritual command of the Roman catholic church in this presidency, having created a schism among the Catholics, a meeting was convened at the Moorgeehutta church, on the 14th January, to decide the question as to whether the bishop or the vicar should exercise the supreme rule here. Mr. Michie having taken the chair, Mr. Valladares addressed the meeting in favour of the bishop of Meliapore, and said that it had ever been admitted that the Catholic community owed their spiritual allegiance, under the Sovereign Pontiff, to the bishop of Meliapore and the King of Portugal. He was opposed by Messrs. R. Diaz, J. Lackerateen, J. Sinaes, M. Crow, F. Speed and Dissent, who ridiculed the power of the bishop of Meliapore, and pronounced his proclamation extremely seditious, having a tendency to subvert the allegiance of British subjects to the King of England, by demanding homage from them to the King of Portugal. The question was put to the vote and carried, with only one dissentient voice, in favour of the vicar apostolic, and a deputation of gentlemen was formed to convey a petition from the Catholic community to the Governor-general, praying him to support the power of the vicar in this presidency.—*Bengal Herald.*

A writer on the other side states the case as follows:—"Calcutta, from time immemorial, has been, and continues to be, under the spiritual jurisdiction of the bishop at Madras; but the moment Dr. St. Leger arrived amongst us, it was his aim to usurp that authority, under the shadow of a brief from the Pope, conferring on him the simple designation of vicar apostolic; and to carry his supposed power, he addressed the delegate of the bishop here, about two months ago, giving him notice that, on the 1st January 1835, unless the Augustinians submitted to his spiritual jurisdiction, all their functions would be null and void, and themselves out of the pale of the Catholic church; under such a threat the Meliapore bishop issued the mandate now under consideration. The mandate does not desire British subjects to be disloyal, nor is it seditious in its tendency. It is merely a mandate to Portuguese priests from their superior, who is under pay of the King of Portugal, and only to them in a spiritual view it is addressed, wherein a paragraph of allegiance to the crown of Portugal is introduced. To suit sinister views, the vicar apostolic has made a jesuitical use of that paragraph: it being his object to get the Augustinians turned out of Calcutta by hook or crook, he endeavours to excite the Catholic community by his pastoral, and not only the community, but government itself."

ACCIDENT AT A SHRADDA.

We have to record the lamentable consequence of one of those mistaken exhibitions of native charity, called a *shraad*, which occurred yesterday before the house of Rajah Gopeemohun Deb, in Sobha Bazar. The wife of the rajah having died a short time ago, his son, Baboo Radakaunt Deb, felt himself bound by usage to honour the memory of his mother by giving a *shraad*. The news of this extending far and wide, brought in thousands of poor from the country round; and it being anticipated that when the distribution of money should commence, the pressure would be very great, precautions were taken by the magistrates to send constables to the spot, and by the rajah to have the people separated into three divisions. But notwithstanding these precautions, the rush in one of the divisions occasioned a number of persons to be knocked down, twelve or fourteen of whom, we understand, expired under the pressure.

Surely this is a motive for the interference of government to put an end to a practice so pernicious to society. Even in a pecuniary point of view, it is no charity to those who escape without accident. How small is the proportion of them to whom the loss of time is compensated by the four annas they receive! Many expend days in their journey to get it. At least, within the precincts of Calcutta such assemblages should be prohibited, as hazarding the peace of the town and the lives of its inhabitants.—*Cal. Cour. Jan.* 28.

An inquest was held on the 28th and 29th January, on the bodies of nine men, women, and children, who were trampled to death, on the 27th, in a crowd collected at the distribution of alms on occasion of the *shraddha* of Rajah Gopeemohun Deb's wife.

From the depositions of Mr. Macan, deputy superintendent of the police, and Constable Ryan, it appeared that the superintendent having received intimation of the probability of a great concourse of *kangalis*, or beggars, about the house of the rajah, in Sobha Bazar, ordered a party of police to be present to prevent accidents. Mr. Macan repaired to the place about 10 A.M. and found the police there and the streets clear. The distribution of four-annas pieces commenced; up to twelve, he saw every thing going on quietly.

Constable Ryan stated that, on going to the house of Rajah Gopeemohun, he saw a great concourse of poor people entering the premises; two compounds were filled. He ordered the people off the road into a larger compound in rear of the house. The room where the accident occurred led from the large compound into the road. There were six or seven thousand men in the compound, and they were all to pass through the room, at the outer gate of which money was distributed. When he heard of the accident, he rushed to the place, and pulled out *two children*. He had hold of the arm of a third, supposed to be a female, but could not get her out in consequence of the number of people who were on the top of her. He then went round to the other door, and having beaten off the crowd, drew out two or three more people.

A native, who was in the room at the time the crush took place, stated that, when as many as the room would hold were admitted, the door by which they entered was shut, till the people in it had gone out; that, owing to the pressure of the crowd from the compound, the door gave way, and the people rushed in, trampling on those who were within.

The Coroner was desirous of ascertaining if alms-giving formed a necessary part of the shraddha, because, if it did not, then the police might be armed with full power to prevent such assemblages;

and the opulent natives might be advised to distribute money in other ways, so as to prevent the possibility of similar accidents. And since, from the testimony of one witness, an inference might be drawn that Rajah Gopeemohun had had recourse to alms-giving, contrary to his original intention, to prevent the large mob that had collected from committing outrages, on being disappointed of their expectations, he would desire the presence of Mr. M'Farlan, who had had a communication with the rajah, to learn from him the circumstances of the case.

Mr. M'Farlan stated that he went to Sobha Bazar, to see the state of that part of the town, having heard that a shraddha was going on at Gopeemohun's, and found along the Chitpore road crowds of poor creatures,—men, women, and children,—who had been sleeping in the open air, on the road. The street in which the rajah lives, which is long and rather broad, was completely blocked up by the crowd along the whole length of it. He went then to Gopeemohun's house, saw him, and said he regretted that such a number of poor creatures were brought together. He said he regretted it too, and wished that Mr. M'Farlan had prevented it. Mr. M'Farlan told the rajah that if he had received any application from him (the rajah,) he should certainly have considered of the means of doing so, and that of course he (the rajah) was not called upon to pay a single farthing if he did not like it. The rajah said he would distribute some *money*, because if he did not give any thing "they would abuse him," (those were his words): meaning, his name among the respectable natives would be injured. Mr. M'Farlan told the rajah that, after what was done, there was a necessity for a strong party of police, and gave orders for the three neighbouring thannadars to go down immediately with their people, and cautioned Gopeemohun and Radhakant Deb to do all they could to divide the people into squads or divisions, to prevent great pressure. He then went to Mr. Macan, and ordered him to go down with some European constables, with the same object. Gopeemohun Deb said he had taken measures to have it noised abroad that there would be no distribution.

The jury brought in a verdict of *Accidental Death*.

ADULTERATED RUPEES.

A statement made by Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid, bullion-brokers in England, to the Court of Directors, of the out-turn of several consignments of specie sent home in the *Lady Kennaway* by the government agent at Calcutta, in the beginning of last year, and found on arrival to contain a proportion of drilled and leaded rupees, was referred to the assay-master, at Calcutta (Mr. James Prinsep), who has furnished an elaborate report on the subject. The cases, three in number, being alike in principle, he selected for examination that of Sir E. Stanley, because it was the only one accompanied by figured statements.

"The remittance to this gentleman consisted of Sa. Rs. 96,700, which were received and sold by Messrs. Coutts & Co. The gross weight was found to be 38 431 oz. troy. Some counterfeit and drilled rupees having been discovered in the remittance, it could not at once be sold in the bullion market, and it became necessary to melt up a portion (4,000 oz.) as an average sample, upon the assay valuation of which the price of the whole was determined. The certificate of Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid states that, 'had the rupees been good Sicca Rupees, they could have been sold at 60d. per oz.; but owing to their being mixed with counterfeit and drilled rupees, and also to the consequent delay, no higher a price than 59¾d. could be obtained.'"

Mr. Prinsep states that "the means resorted to in his establishment for recognizing spurious coin, by cutting and burning the whole of the rupees individually, being so much more effectual than the tests to which the native podars can subject them, it very rarely happens that a portion of base and plugged rupees is not found in every remittance, where no intention to defraud can reasonably be suspected, inasmuch as the deficiency is always made good by the podars. A statement of the proportion the bad rupees have borne, in fifteen collectory remittances brought to the mint during one month, shows that one rupee in 2,000 nearly turns out to be bad, generally plugged; and that the actual loss, after deducting the silver recovered from the spurious coin, is *one Rupee in three thousand*."

In the instance of the *Lady Kennaway* remittance, it was resolved to determine the proportion of bad rupees by melting 4,000 oz. in four portions of 1,000 oz. each, and taking an actual assay of their average purity. The assays of these four samples were reported 1 dwt. 3 dwts. 2 dwts. and ½ dwt. *worse* than English Standard respectively. Mr. P. states:—"I may here take occasion to remark, that in the whole course of my Mint experience, I never knew the out-turn of 2,500 government rupees, taken promiscuously and melted together, to differ from standard to the extent here stated; nor can I possibly account for a variation of quality in four pots of similar contents amounting to more than *one per cent.* It might be urged, that this difference was produced by the mixture of the base rupees, and in the melting which turned out 1dwt. worse than Indian Standard, such might be the case; but in the fourth

melting the reported quality is 1½ dwts. better, or nearly three quarters *per cent. better than the legal standard of India*, which neutralizes any such conclusion in regard to the worseness of the pot.

"The *standard* of the Calcutta sicca rupee is two dwts. in the lb. lower than the standard of Great Britain. It follows, therefore, that, if there had been no spurious rupees in the remittance, the assay of the melted coin should have turned out 2W.; whereas the average of the four assays reported by Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid is 1$\frac{1}{10}$W. so that in fact the produce was *greater* than it ought to have been, in lieu of being deficient, and the proportional excess calculated upon Rs. 96,700 would amount to Rs. 161. 2. 8, or to 64 oz. or £16 nearly The real purity of the *silver coinage*, both of India and of England, was, until the last year, maintained rather higher than the nominal standard; and the rectified mode of reporting the assay, now adopted in both countries, may fully account for the above average excess of purity; but this circumstance, added to the great discrepancies of the four assays above quoted, renders it impossible for me to form any estimate of the *number* of forged or plugged rupees in the mass, further than that they do not appear to have been in sufficient number to influence perceptibly the out-turn of the specie when melted into ignots."

He concludes that, "The rupees sent home were of legal weight; that the average purity of metal ascertained by the assay report (on which report the sale was effected) was superior to the rupee standard; and that, therefore, there was neither a deficiency in weight nor in quality, upon which a claim for compensation can be founded."

PROPERTY OF INSOLVENT FIRMS.

There was a large sale of landed property at Tulloh and Co.'s yesterday, the particulars of which follow. A claim to a large amount on the estate of Cruttenden and Co. did not bring forward a single bidder, and of the houses belonging to the Tontine of India, only one was sold (Park-street, in ruins), for Rs. 8,000.—*Englishman, Jan.* 16.

Estate of Alexander and Co.—At the public sale held 15th January, the thirteen shares (out of fifty) in London Buildings, sold for Rs. 25 000; the house No. 3, Harington-street, sold for 25,000; Harrowell and Co.'s premises in the Cossitollah sold for Rs. 28,000; the house in Bom Bazar sold for Rs. 3.000; the other lots were bought in, no offers near their estimated value having been made. A moiety or one-half share of the Rungepore indigo concern, Tirhoot, having 14 pair vats, 200 bigahs neez, and 2,800 bigahs ryotty cultivation (Sa. Rs. 62,758 average outlay of the last three years; maunds 617,20 of average return ditto ditto; balance due the factory by zemindars, or from villages, Rs. 15,000) was sold for Sa. Rs. 75 000; the Clive-street *oil* mill machinery was contested for keenly, and sold for Rs. 4 200; for the *Fire Fly's* steam-engines, there were no offers.

The house occupied by the Bengal Club was disposed of *privately* for Rs. 1,15,000. This price, and the prices lately obtained by Tulloh and *Co.*, for houses and other landed property, establish satisfactorily the value of those opinions which recommend a sale of the estates and premises mortgaged to the late agency houses.—*Englishman, Jan.* 23.

THE SCOTCH CHURCH.

The Court have ordered a refund to the trustees (but without interest) of the sum (*about* Rs. 80,000) which the latter were made to pay to government about ten years ago, in consequence of the Court's disapproval of the advance of that sum by Lord Hastings to the fund for building St. Andrew's church, to make up the deficiency in the subscription, which amounted to a lac of rupees, while the actual cost of the church was about 1,80,000. This tardy act of liberality, we believe, has been suggested by the 102d clause in the charter, which allows the appropriation of *money* in support of Christianity "for the maintenance of places of worship."—*Calcutta Courier.*

JOURNAL OF MR. TREBECK.

"*June 8th to 13th*, 1824.—On the evening when we were encamped at Sooltanpoor, Mr. Moorcroft, in the course of some enquiries, learnt that there were in the neighbourhood a number of what the people called *boorjes* or towers, which, according to their accounts of them, were exactly of the same form as that seen by us in the Khurbur country. In consequence of our stay at Bala Bagh, we had sufficient leisure to return in search of them, and in the forenoon of the 8th, taking along with us a person in the service of Sooltan Mahmud Khan, we set off towards the place where they were said to be. Our road lay between Sooltanpoor and the Soorkut, and taking a guide from that village, we were conducted to the bank of the latter rivulet, which we were obliged to ford. The water was so deep and rapid, that a man on foot could not have got across it, and its colour was quite red from the quantity of red earth washed along by it. Having passed it and ridden over some fields belonging to a small gurhee, or walled hamlet, and over a piece

(Y)

of clayey land, much cut and broken by water-courses, we reached a narrow gravelly slope, joining at a few hundred yards to the left the base of the mountains bounding this side of the valley. Here we found a *boorj*, but were a good deal disappointed by its appearance. It differed considerably from those we had before met with, and though certainly antique, was built much less substantial, its exterior being, for the most part, of small, irregularly-sized slate, connected without mortar. A good deal of one side of it had fallen down, and as there were others before us, we did not stay long to examine it. We counted several whilst proceeding, the number of them amounting, as well as I can recollect, to eleven; and seeing one more to the westward, and better than the rest, we advanced towards it. It was situated on a stony eminence at the base of the hills, near where the main river of Caubul issues from behind them, and nearly on a line with the garden of Char Bagh. We ascended to it and found it to be of about the same size as the one near Lalla Bagh, but, as just observed, of a different form. It was in a more perfect state than any of the rest in the same vicinity, but varied little from them either in style or figure. It was built upon a square structure, which was ornamented by pilasters with single basements, but with rather curious capitals. Were it a tomb, one might suppose the centre of the latter coarsely to represent a skull supported by two bones, placed side by side and upright; or rather a bolster or half cylinder, with its lower part divided into two—on each side of this were two large pointed leaves, and the whole supported two slabs, of which the lower was smaller than the upper one. The most curious circumstance in this ornamental work was, that, though it had considerable effect, it was constructed of small pieces of thin slate, cleverly disposed, and had more the appearance of the substitute of an able architect, who was pressed for time and had a scarcity of material, than the work of one who had abundance of the latter, plenty of leisure and a number of workmen at command. A flight of steps had formerly led up the southern side of this platform, but nothing remained of them except a projecting heap of ruins. On the centre of the platform, was the principal building, called by the country people the *Boorj*, the sides of which had been erected on a perpendicular to half its present height. This lower portion of it was headed by a cornice, and was greater in diameter than the upper part of the structure, its top forming a sort of shelf round the base of the latter. Its centre was marked by a semicircular moulding, and the space between the moulding and the cornice was ornamented by a band of superficial niches like false windows in miniature, arched to a point at the top, and only separated by the imitation of a pillar, formed, as before noticed, of slate. The upper part of the tower was a little curved inwards or conical above, but a great deal of its top had fallen off. The effect given to its exterior by a disposition of material was rather curious. From a distance it seemed checkered, a good deal like a chess-board, an appearance occasioned by moderately large-sized pieces of quartz or stone of a whitish colour being imbedded in rows, at regular distances, in the thin brown slate before spoken of.

"The use of these erections next became a matter of speculation; and Mr. Moorcroft, having heard that coins were frequently picked up in various places near them, instructed a man the day after our return to proceed to the neighbourhood of them, and try if some ancient pieces of money were not to be found. The inhabitants of Ummar Khail, a small village near them, said that they learnt from tradition that there had formerly been a large city in this part of the valley, and pointed to some excavations across the Cabul river, which they told us had been a part of it. Of the coins, they stated that several had been found of copper; but as they were of no value to them, they had been taken to some of the nearest bunneahs or shopkeepers, and exchanged for common pice. This information gave a clue to the person in search of them, and he succeeded at two or three visits to some Hindoos of Chahar Bagh, Sooltanpoor, &c. in procuring several. They were very valuable and curious, and had on each side of them for the most part impressions of human figures; but from the frequency with which these were combined with representations of the elephant and the bull, it may be conjectured that they were struck at the command of a monarch of the Hindoo or Boodhist persuasion. The variety was considerable, and there were certainly two or three kinds which might have been Grecian, particularly one that had upon one side of it a bust, with the right arm and hand raised before the face with an authoritative air. Of this coin there were eight or ten—they were about the same size as English farthings, and the figure spoken of was executed with a correctness and freedom of style foreign to Asia, at least in latter ages. The rust upon them, and the decayed state of the surfaces of two or three, as well as the situation in which they were found, proved that they were not modern. There were several more, of the same size, merely with inscriptions in letters not unlike Sunscrit and some other inscriptions. The larger pieces of money were so legible, that a person acquainted with oriental letters and antiquities might discover much from them. With regard to the *Toorjes*, or buildings, previously mentioned, Mr. Moorcroft's opinion is probably correct. He conjectures that they are the tombs of some persons of great rank amongst the ancient inhabitants or aborigines of the country, and, as the religion of the Hindoos seems to have been prevalent here in the earliest ages, that they may have been erected as records of the sacrifices of suttees. But the question cannot be satisfactorily set at rest till one of them is opened. It is odd that they should have escaped destruction, situated as they are in the full front of Moosulman bigotry and avarice; and notwithstanding what some individuals assert, their present decayed state seems to be occasioned by age, rather than by any attempt to discover whether they contain any thing valuable. A few people say that one of them was opened, and that a small hollow place was discovered near its base, in which there were some ashes, as of the human body.

"Little else worthy of mention occurred whilst we were at Bala Bagh; but it may be as well to notice, that the day before we quitted our camp there, we were visited by Shah Nuwaz Khan, one of the heads of the Tajiks of Lumaghan, and a very intelligent fellow. We had a good deal of conversation with him relative to the district to which he belonged. He praised it much, and spoke in high terms of the degree of cultivation to which the lower parts of the valleys were brought. He also shewed us some garnets, or very coarse rubies, found amongst his mountains in such quantities that the common people use them as shot in shooting at small birds. Talking of Kafuristan, he said that he was not aware of any history which at all threw a light upon the origin of its inhabitants; but that, according to tradition, they were descendants of part of the Arab tribe of Koreish, which, refusing to acknowledge the divinity of the Mahomedan faith, were attacked by their brethren, and, after much resistance, driven from their native country, being still persecuted till they reached and found respite amongst the rugged mountains now peopled by their posterity. The people of this neighbourhood and Peshawur were indeed so credulous, that they believed one of the ancient emigrants to have been alive in the early part of the present century of the Hejra, and relate that his memory was then so good that he recollected his native tongue, and the persons who were conspicuous characters in the time of the Arabian prophet, and described the battles between the early Moosulman and his refractory brethren with a degree of correctness and precision which astonished his hearers: he even ventured to speak of localities and positions of the opposing forces, nor were any mistakes detected in this part of his conversation. This may be considered as another instance of Asiatic credulity. Notwithstanding what is said, the Kafur language has little connexion with the Arabic, though we are told a coincidence is discoverable in a few words; nor have the Kafurs any thing like a literature of their own. Shah Nuwaz even believes they have no letters, or don't know how to write. They inhabit a cold barren country, with a surface of narrow valley, and rough high and unproductive mountains, frequently topped with snow."

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

A meeting of native gentlemen took place at the Hindu College, to consider of an address to Lord William Bentinck, on the occasion of his departure from India, when a general expression of regret was manifested, and an English address agreed to.

The speakers were occasionally interrupted by some Hindu college boys.

The accounts brought by the *Harrier* state that the health of Lord Wm. Bentinck is much impaired; and that he was to embark, in the *Curaçoa*, on the 15th March.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, January 21st, writing from Shekhawattee, says: "The days are very hot indeed. At Singhana, the thermometer was at 86° in a good tent. I am now sitting *sans* every item of clothing that common decency allows me to dispense with. After all, I had rather be employed even in Shekhawattee than sitting on the eternal courts-martial with which the army now teems. I observe that the editor of the Agra paper attributes the frequency of courts-martial to the bad rule of General Watson and the adjutant-general during Lord William's absence at Madras. I totally differ with him in opinion. It is the system of petitioning, which now obtains in the army, and the encouragement given to informers, that have done the mischief, I take it, and to which Colonel Lumley can have nothing to say, for the system of petitioning obtained long before he came into office. I will venture to add, from my knowledge of him, that he utterly detests and abhors it. Lord William, though with the best intentions, I firmly believe, was decidedly wrong in so readily receiving, and thereby inviting, petitions. Was it true that he actually received three thousand urzies in one day at Delhi?"

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BISHOP.

The bishop of Calcutta arrived at this presidency from the interior, on the 13th of February.

CHARACTER OF NATIVES.

Shaike Ally, who was sentenced to die last sessions for murder, paid the forfeit of his life on Monday morning; he went to the gallows, as most natives do, with a smile on his lips, and a firm step. It would puzzle the observer of human nature to account for the inconsistencies whereof the natives of India appear to be made up. This very man Shaike Ally, one day, we see so utterly the victim of fear and fright, that he doubles his body into a box, which appeared more roomy for his head, than for his whole person; and, in another, we mark him advance to the tree with bold step and fearless mien, and die without a groan or shudder!—*Mad. Gaz. Feb. 4.*

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RAO OF KUTCH.

Lieut. Crofton, of the 6th Foot, who superintended the education of Désaljí, the young rao of Kutch, has made a report to Col. Pottinger, the resident, on his character and qualifications, in which he states as follows:—

"That the knowledge of English acquired by his highness is meagre, must be admitted, and that a longer time and different circumstances would be required for obtaining a sounder and more extensive acquaintance with a language, difficult even to the cleverest foreigner in Europe; still, though not an English scholar, his highness very nearly approaches to an English thinker, and in manner and in feeling more resembles the English gentleman than the Indian raja. Perhaps there is not another instance in Indian history of a prince, like Rao Désalji, having made such a rapid progress in letters, or having attained, at so early an age, to such a strength and vigour of intellect. The clearness of apprehension, and the patience of investigation, which he has evinced since he came to the throne, and the justice and mercy of all his acts, alike prove him to be wise above his years, as to have been benefitted by the knowledge of European laws and ethics. The happiest results may be anticipated from a rule so auspiciously commenced, and must indeed follow from the firmness and mildness which his highness has displayed, particularly in some late trying circumstance at Mándavi while removed from the benefit of your counsel, in which he has proved himself capable, by thinking maturely and then acting promptly, of fearlessly putting down the factious of all classes, even those formerly protected by reverence for caste. I naturally must feel anxious, while desirous of not exaggerating the acquirements in English of his highness, that the government should be fully acquainted with the sound *common* sense, keen-sightedness, patience in enquiry, judgment, justice, mercy, and temper, with which the ráo transacts the affairs of his country, and how closely he scrutinizes every act of government, to compare it with the principles on which he has read and been told that it proceeds. In his private and domestic character, he is a rare instance of all that is amiable and virtuous; and is as free from prejudice and bigotry as any Hindu can be, without relinquishing that faith, of which he must be, as rája, the nominal professor, if not the real believer. I can appeal to your own intimate knowledge of this young prince's character for all that I have said in his praise: and it must be obvious that by treating him more like a petty European sovereign than as an Indian rája, in our communications with him, we must increase in him the high opinion he already entertains for all that is English."

The rao, on his accession, addressed a letter, in English, to the Earl of Clare, in return to a letter of congratulation from his lordship, in which he says.—"I feel all the sentiments in the letter of your lordship; they are *good* and kind. I hope, by doing justice and showing mercy, to make my ignorant people know that I am not a tyrant, but a king, and father over them."

THE IMAUM OF MUSCAT.

Consideruble alarm and disturbance have been excited amongst the inhabitants of Mandavie, in Cutch, by a quarrel which had for some time existed between the Imaum of Muscat and his tributary, the sheik Mosuba. The buggalows of these high and mighty potentates, resorting to that port for the purposes of trade, used each as much as possible their powers of annoying each other, till at last matters proceeded to open hostilities in December last, when the sheik's vessels, proceeding out of the harbour, were attacked by the imaum's dhows. The people on shore imagined that they were merely saluting each other, but were soon undeceived on that point, as the firing increased. Victory for a long time seemed doubtful, the combatants being nearly equal; but, just as the good fortune of the Imaum appeared about to preponderate, the interference of a naval officer in command of a Company's pattomar, which happened to be in the harbour, caused a cessation of hostilities. The imaum's commander persisting in his determination to attack these vessels as soon as they shall put to sea, the case has been referred to the Resident.—*Bomb. Gaz. Jan. 31.*

CULTURE OF THE PINE-APPLE IN MALABAR.

At the Horticultural Society of Western India, on the 6th January, was read the following letter from Mr. Thomas Blackwell, of Colabah:

"I have the pleasure to furnish you with such information as I possess on the subject of cultivating the pine-apple in Malabar. My first attention was directed to them in Malabar during the monsoon of 1829. From such as were purchased for use, I cut off the upper part, leaving about two inches of the fruit, which were placed in the ground two feet asunder, and no further trouble was taken with them at the time. As the dry weather commenced, they were trenched, manured with old horse manure occasionally, and watered twice a day (before sunrise and towards sunset). The first I put down were not less than one and a half year ere they gave signs of bearing fruit, although the plants were unusually large. The first appearance of the fruit is pretty, the rind is of a brilliant red colour, and on close examination appears to be covered with small buds. As the fruit enlarges, these throw out a delicate small blue flower, which gradually drops off with the growth of the fruit. The period from the first appearance of the fruit until it is fit to cut is between two and three months; they varied in weight from three to four pounds, divested of the stalk and top, were of a large size, and delicious flavour. The superiority of the latter to those sold by natives was acknowledged by several to whom they were presented. The soil they were grown in was a red loamy earth, mixed with the manure aforementioned. I must not omit to add, that, as the fruits begin to ripen, precaution must be taken to defend them from rats and flying foxes, which I was in the habit of doing by placing over them a covering of *cadjan*, in the form of a cap, during the night."

MR. NEWNHAM.

On the 29th December, the farewell party was given by the society of Bombay to the Hon. Mr. Newnham, on his departure for England, at Lowjee Castle. If the most numerous assemblage of all that was great, gallant, and beautiful, perhaps ever witnessed at this presidency; if a most heartfelt manifestation of affection and regard for a departing friend, could confer honour on an individual, that honour was conferred on Mr. Newnham on this occasion.

The vast apartments of Lowjee Castle offered barely walking room to the crowds of dancers who thronged to the quadrille; and the ladies, hardly allowing themselves a moment to rest, changed, during the promenade, the arm of one partner for another, and resumed their place in the waltz or quadrille till past the gay hour of midnight, when all adjourned to supper. The chair was filled by Sir G. Malcolm.

After the usual toasts, the chairman rose to propose the health of the hon. Mr. Newnham. Nearly nine and twenty years had elapsed, he said, since that gentleman first landed on the shores of India. It was a long time, and a severe trial for any person's character to be subjected to: but he appealed to the company present to bear witness how nobly and how proudly Mr. Newnham's character had stood that test. Of his public career he would say nothing; the high testimonials on this point were registered in the records of the government. But, as a member of society, he had ever been the foremost in promoting whatever conduced to its well-being and amusement. It might be said that hospitality was his natural element, and that social intercourse was the atmosphere in which he lived. In every institution which had any benevolent or useful object in view, in every liberal measure, in which a benefit might be secured to the public, in every case of distress, where charity was solicited for an individual, Mr. Newnham's character had ever stood forth in the brightest colours.

Mr. Newnham returned thanks, and the amusements of the evening were resumed.—*Bom. Gaz.*

Ceylon.

LAW.

Supreme Court, Kandy, January 21st.—*The King* v. *Molligodde and Others.* The trial of the state prisoners, for high treason, closed this day by their *acquittal*. The examination of witnesses lasted from the 12th till the 20th. Mr. Justice Norris presided.

The indictment contained three counts, and eleven overt acts were charged in it, as follow:—It charged the prisoners with conspiracy, and having consulted to devise plans to subvert and destroy the government of this island, to depose the king, and to levy insurrection, rebellion, and war against the king; with having con-

spired and endeavoured to set up some pretended prince or relative of the late deposed king of Kandy to be king of the Kandyan provinces, with intent to depose the king from the same, and to subvert and alter the legislature, rule, and government now established; with having conspired and endeavoured to send a deputation, letters, and proposals for procuring foreign aid and assistance from Siam, and from the French nation, through the Isle of France, with intent to levy insurrection, rebellion, &c.; with having conspired and endeavoured to raise and collect amongst themselves, and from other subjects of the king, money, ivory, and other precious articles, with intent to procure such foreign aid, and to seduce Jemidar Abdul Passul, and other soldiers in the Ceylon Rifles, from their allegiance; with having conspired and endeavoured to collect information relative to the forms, laws, and customs adopted in the inauguration of Kandian kings, and in the collection and management of the revenue, and the enforcement of compulsory service, and other customs, during the period when the late Kandian kingdom existed, with intent to subvert and destroy this government; with having conspired and endeavoured to seduce Arrawawella Ratta Mahatmeya, and other subjects of the king, from their allegiance, to be aiding and assisting the prisoners in their attempt to raise insurrection and subvert the government; with having conspired and endeavoured, by holding *pincomas* and other public meetings, and by messages and other means, to invite and seduce divers subjects of the king to assemble at Gampolla and other places, and there to make seditious and treasonable speeches to them, with intent to excite the said subjects to insurrection, &c.; with having conspired and endeavoured to seduce Jemidar Abdul Passul and other soldiers in the Ceylon Rifles from their duty and allegiance; with having conspired and endeavoured to administer a certain oath or engagement purporting to bind them to secrecy, and not to betray or give evidence against any associate or confederate in the said conspiracy; with having conspired to make or cause to be made a fac-simile of the sacred relic of the tooth of Budhu contained in the Karanduwa at the Maligawa temple in Kandy, and to apply to have the said Karanduwa opened by the government agent, and then to set fire to the curtain of the altar, and, during the confusion thereby created, to place the counterfeit model of the relic under the Karanduwa, and to seize, and carry away the sacred relic, with intent to thereby excite insurrection, &c.; with having conspired and agreed to seize and attack the fort at Matale garrison, and barracks in Kandy and other places within the island, and to seize the ordnance, arms, ammunition, &c. with intent to attack and kill the soldiers and subjects of the king, &c.

When the evidence on both sides had closed, and the court assented to the objection raised by the prisoners' counsel, under the new rules of practice, against the deputy king's advocate's asserted right to address the jury in reply, after having called witnesses in reply,—

The foreman of the jury (Henry Wright, esq., district judge of Kandy) rose and expressed his anxiety to communicate to the court—"an unpleasant circumstance which had occurred with regard to the native portion of the jury," when he was immediately stopped by his lordship in the following manner:—"Excuse me, Mr. Wright, for interrupting you—but I can listen to nothing affecting the jury, unless either the king's advocate or the prisoners' counsel are prepared to make a definitive motion upon the subject. Any other, as far as I can foresee, might tend to the very worst consequences."

Mr. *Justice Norris* then proceeded to sum up the evidence. He expressed his satisfaction at addressing "a jury of respectable English gentlemen associated with respectable native headmen—a happy omen of the gradual softening down of those prejudices, arising from difference of colour, clime, and caste, which are the great bar to all improvement, and the fruitful source of endless discord." He enlarged upon the heinousness of the offence of high-treason, remarking, "that high-treason admits, in the eye of the law, of no palliation or excuse, but is, under any circumstances, the greatest crime of which a subject can be guilty. If, for example, instead of living, as we have the happiness to do, under the mild and benignant sway of the British government, it were our misfortune to groan beneath the weight of Kandian tyranny, the iron rule of the Portuguese, or the jealous despotism of the Dutch, the case would still be the same. Any treasonable attempt to subvert the existing government, good or bad, to displace the constituted authorities, popular or tyrannical, is the highest crime known to the law, and subjects all persons engaged in such attempts to the highest penalty the law can inflict. But treason against the British government of Ceylon," he added, "must, of necessity, wear an aspect of uncommon malignity, because, never had any people greater reason for lasting gratitude than the inhabitants of this island, especially those of the Kandian districts, on the deposition of the Kandian tyrant and their transfer to the British crown. The government of Sir Robert Wilmot Horton," he asserted, "in all its broad and important features, would bear a comparison with that of any of his distinguished predecessors. Those, therefore, must be traitors of no ordinary stamp, who could for a moment seriously wish, much more deliberately intend, and actually attempt, to deprive the people of such blessings, and bring them back to a reign of terror. What were the causes of discontent? The only alleged causes which came out in evidence were of a purely selfish description, affecting only the privileged chiefs and superior priests—opposed to the interests of the people, and leading certainly to the conclusion that the conspiracy (if it shall be found to have existed) was directed primarily indeed against the supremacy of the British government, but, secondly and principally, against the new liberties of their country. The first is the abolition of compulsory labour and the apprehended ultimate extinction of slavery in the Kandyan provinces. The first was conceived by his majesty's government in the most benevolent spirit, was an inestimable boon to the great mass of the people, and has already been productive of the happiest effects: and compensation was made to those chiefs who at first suffered from the change, and their acquiescence in the measure was publicly and gratefully expressed to his excellency the governor, through the mouth of the second prisoner at the bar. With regard to the apprehended abolition of slavery in the Kandyan provinces, it was a question, the final settlement of which must mainly depend upon the disposition of the Kandyan chiefs themselves. As to the third alleged grievance, of pretended interference in their religion, never was a more extravagant complaint put forth. We refuse any longer to be parties to the monstrous absurdity of *compelling* the attendance of the people at the religious festivals, and this, by a strange perversion of language, is called interference! The last grievance on the list, the structure of the jury box, he was almost ashamed to mention. There is a period at which concession becomes weakness and folly. There is a limit beyond which prejudice is not to be endured. The question with regard to chairs or benches was duly considered by the government and by this court, after full consultation with those who were best informed upon the subject of native habits and prejudices, and was finally decided—and that even the highest chiefs should any longer complain of degradation in being placed upon the same benches, which English gentlemen of the first respectability are not ashamed to occupy, was beyond endurance."

The learned judge then explained the legal meaning of the phrase "high treason," and the substance of the overt acts attributed to the prisoners, who were charged with a distinct species of treason, plain and palpable, whether it affects the king's life or not—the compassing to depose him from his royal style and kingly name in this part of his dominions. Almost the whole evidence tended to the establishment of this charge and he proceeded to enquire whether it had or had not been sufficiently substantiated.

"It had been objected that all the evidence tended to prove mere conversations, and that words were not acts. Loose words directed to no definite purpose are certainly not acts, but words of persuasion or consultation how to effect a treasonable purpose, must be viewed in a very different light. Another point urged is the *suspicious* nature of the evidence, the witnesses being almost wholly accomplices." On this subject the judge cited the remarks of Lord Ellenborough, on the trial of Col. Despard. Another argument strongly pressed by the prisoners' counsel was the improbability that persons high in office and so well informed as the prisoners, could ever sincerely entertain the idea of subverting the British Government, and certainly at the first blush it did seem strange that persons so well acquainted as they must have been with the overwhelming power of the British Government, and the comparative ease with which the former rebellion was put down, should ever have seriously contemplated success in such a scheme. This argument was anticipated and well answered by the king's advocate in his opening: "The prisoners," said he, "must have reasoned thus—Our power is diminishing day by day, and the inferior classes are advancing upon us,—now is the time *to* strike the blow or never." But the argument might be answered more comprehensively—are men writhing under oppression, fancied or real, groaning under grievances, actual or imaginary, ever likely to reason coolly and soundly on any subject? The great protection of innocence is the folly of crime; if wicked men were always wise and prudent men (though in truth the supposition in terms refutes itself) there would be no living in the world. Besides, was it less improbable that nearly thirty witnesses sworn and examined on the part of the crown, should all be perjured and without an apparently adequate object? For, what interest could so many witnesses have in bringing about the destruction of the prisoners at the bar? "Again, it was argued that nothing but a few conversations were proved. Aye, but what conversations? how pregnant with matter! The surprising part, in a case of this kind, where plots had been carried on in secret—where secrecy became of necessity indispensable until the plot was ripe—the surprising part is, that we should learn any thing of the conspiracy and rebellion that were hatching in the dark rather than that we should know so little. Who can tell how far the poison may have spread? To infer that, because only a part has been brought to light, there was no more to be disclosed, appears a most frivolous kind of reasoning in such a case

as this." The learned judge then proceeded to comment on the evidence for the defence. He could not forbear dwelling with execration upon the diabolical plot for the destruction by poison of the governor and as many of the heads of departments, civil and military, as could be collected together at an entertainment to be given by the Kandian chiefs for the purpose—a plot, he said, only conceivable by savages, and the more detestable as founded (according to the evidence) on the very hospitality which should have disarmed all hostile feeling. Chrystoffel de Saram Modliar had spoken to the previous peaceable and loyal character of the first prisoner, which was also evidenced by numerous testimonials produced by the prisoner himself, and placed in the hands of the jury; but against these were to be placed the undoubted fact of the first prisoner's recent extreme dissatisfaction and mortification at the late measures adopted by the government, and the treasonable practices alleged against him by the concurring testimony of so many witnesses. The governor's aid-de-camp, Capt. Stannus, had spoken to the calmness of the second prisoner on his arrest, and the absence of any thing suspicious in his appearance or in his house. The jury would attach such weight to these circumstances as they deserved. But they appeared to the judge to be of a very trifling importance, since it was to be expected that a man who had treasonable designs in view would be particularly careful to preserve an unsuspicious exterior. The witnesses called for the purpose of throwing discredit on the character of the two principal witnesses for the crown, the priests Mapala and Ratnapala, it appeared to the judge, had lamentably failed in their object. The respectable appearance of those two priests, and the manner in which they had given their evidence, had particularly struck him; and the character of the former, in particular, was supported by very decisive evidence given by Mr. Turnour; whilst, on the other hand, the appearance of most of the witnesses arrayed against them was very little in their favour, and the reasons they gave for discrediting the priests were loose, vague, and unsatisfactory. The learned judge concluded as follows:

"Now, gentlemen, the whole case is before you; the evidence speaks for itself, and I know not what I can say to make it clearer. Treasonable plans, treasonable conversations, treasonable meetings, on various occasions and at various places, are brought home to the prisoners by the evidence of nearly thirty witnesses, whose testimony is on the whole remarkably consistent, and supported on the one hand by facts admitted (but endeavoured to be explained away, with what success it is for you to judge) by the prisoners themselves; such as the pilgrimage to Anaradjahpoora at an unusual period of the year—the transfer of his estate by the first prisoner to his son—the possession by the first prisoner of certain insignia generally considered as peculiar to royalty, and which, under the Kandian government, no private individual could possess under penalty of death, and the existence of extreme disgust and mortification in the minds of all the prisoners, on account of the recent changes; and, on the other, by facts not in terms admitted by the prisoners, but positively sworn to by many of the witnesses for the crown, and rendered probable by the general tenor of the statements made by three of the prisoners as already mentioned, viz. the payment of the 100 dollars to Wellegidore for the purpose of raising the people, and the means taken to seduce the Malay officer. It now remains for you to decide whether the prisoners are guilty of the charge; and it appears to me that you must come to that conclusion, unless you are prepared to say that the numerous witnesses for the crown are perjured, without any apparently sufficient object."

The judge commenced summing up at half past eleven o'clock in the morning, and did not conclude before five o'clock in the afternoon, when the jury retired, and after deliberating for upwards of an hour, returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

The judge addressed the prisoners in the following terms:

"Prisoners, you have been acquitted by a jury of your countrymen of the heavy charge brought against you, and most heartily and sincerely do I congratulate you on your deliverance. It is not for me to question the propriety of the verdict; the jury have declared you not guilty, and I must not express a doubt of your innocence; but in justice to the government, I am bound to say that this prosecution was imperatively called for, and that the circumstances of suspicion against you were amply sufficient to justify your arrest and the long imprisonment you have undergone. The anxiety which you must have suffered during that imprisonment, and this painful and protracted investigation, will, I trust, have left an indelible impression on your minds, and you will endeavour, I hope, by the extreme propriety and circumspection of your conduct for the rest of your lives, to evince loyalty and attachment to the merciful government under which you live. You are discharged."

The *Government Gazette* says:—"In the course of his charge, his Lordship had to remark to the jury, as a circumstance for much congratulation, that nothing had come out in evidence to throw the slightest imputation or suspicion on the loyalty of the people at large; and we were glad

to observe that the verdict was received without any unseemly ebullition of popular feeling."

Jan. 22.—The *Deputy King's Advocate* rose and stated, that in consequence of the verdict of yesterday, which could only be attributed to a belief, on the part of the jury, that the witnesses for the crown were perjured, he was instructed to say that the government would abandon the intended prosecution against the remaining state prisoners."

Mr. *Justice Norris* observed as follows: "Mr. Advocate, The government will, of course, use its own discretion—with the verdict of yesterday, which is now matter of history, we have now nothing more to do. For myself, I lay no claim to infallibility; on the contrary, the great probability is, that I have fallen into some of those errors of judgment, whether of omission or commission, which will cling to humanity; but I can say with a safe conscience that, to the best of my poor ability, I have done my duty. I am bound to believe, that the consciences of the jury are equally clear—but, I confess, I was surprised by the verdict."

Singapore.

LAW.

Court of Judicature, Jan. 19.—The first criminal session for the year was held this day, for the special purpose of trying Nasingry or Nasing Row, for the murder of Lalloo Sing, in order to convince the convicts located in the settlement (to which class the prisoner belonged) of the celerity, as well as certainty, with which justice would overtake guilt.

The prisoner, Nasing Row, it is said, was the son of one of the petty rajahs tributary to the East-India Company; which was confirmed by the witnesses on the trial paying him great deference, and, when speaking of him, giving him the titles of Rajah, Baboo, &c. The prisoner had been transported to the Straits for treason and rebellion. He was a short, robust, and rather good-looking man, possessing a firm and bold exterior; and his aspect of assurance at the bar, while his case was undergoing investigation, indicated every outward appearance of his being of a fierce, hardened, revengeful, and implacable disposition; one with whom deeds of blood had neither been unfrequent nor unfamiliar: such was the fact in his early days of freedom and power. The deceased was overseer of the gang of convicts to which Nasing belonged, who, for some offence, was degraded by him from the task of carrying water to the convicts, to the more laborious one of carrying sand for local improvement.

The evidence for the prosecution consisted of confessions made to several police peons by the prisoner immediately on his being taken into custody under the charge of murder, to whom he not only acknowledged himself to be the perpetrator of the foul deed, but of his further desperate intention of wreaking his revenge upon several other convicts, had not the knife with which he struck down the deceased broken off at the handle, rendering his wicked intentions abortive. At the trial, however, he relinquished that defence, and set up an *alibi*, for which purpose he produced six convict witnesses. The trial created considerable interest, and concluded by the conviction of the prisoner, who claimed a right of appeal to the king in council.

Sentence of death was however passed, and carried into effect on the 21st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Population.—The census taken in August 1834 exhibits the population of the settlement at 26,329, of which 19,432 are males, and 6,897 females; shewing an increase, compared with the census of 1833, of 4,277. The increase is chiefly in the Chinese and Malays; the former having augmented from 8,517 to 10,767, and the latter from 7,131 to 9,452. The Europeans have increased from 119 to 138. The *Singapore Chronicle* observes: "The disproportion of the number of females, compared with that of males, is exceedingly great; but more as regards the Chinese than any other class of inhabitants. This, an evil in itself, is the source of very much crime and iniquity amongst them, which, we presume, there are no means of suppressing, but by encouraging the native females to resort to this settlement in greater numbers than at present. By Chinese females, it must not be understood that natives of China are meant; the Chinese, when they emigrate, bring no females with them, and those who are inclined to matrimony marry either Malay women, who soon learn to adopt the habits and often the language of their husbands, or the daughters of Chinese settlers by Malay women. The number of these, however, in this settlement, is very small indeed, compared with the total of the males."

China.

The late Dispute.—An imperial edict, dated 7th October 1834, in reply to the report of the Canton authorities of Lord Napier's having left Canton, and of the frigates having retired without the Bogue, contains a tedious repetition of the preparations made to resist hostilities, whereat, it is said, "with dread and fear, they (the

barbarian Eye, and others) repented of their offences, and supplicated earnestly for a permit to go down to Macao." It then recapitulates the alleged interrogatories put to Lord Napier, as to the reasons of his "transgressing the prohibitions," and the alleged reply of the "barbarian *merchant*, Colledge," that his lordship, not being a tae-pun, was "unacquainted with matters of dignity," (meaning, doubtless, the customs of the country), and that "they have deeply repented of their fault." It alludes to the disapprobation which Lord Napier's proceedings excited amongst his own countrymen. Nevertheless, it observes, the governor considering that Lord Napier "had confessed his fault, and besought favour, and as all the merchants had repeatedly made earnest supplications," extended indulgence to him, and only "drove him out of the fort;" although, "at the time when it was equally impossible for the said barbarians to advance or to recede, what difficulty would there have been in immediately exterminating them?" The emperor adds: "But these outside barbarians are in search of gain; to intimidate them on points whereon they are altogether unacquainted with the laws and prohibitions, and to refuse altogether arguing with them, is what I, the emperor, am extremely unwilling to do. If contumelious, they should then be chastised; if brought under subjection, they should then be tolerated The said governor and colleagues, in conducting this affair, have yet acted skilfully and correctly. Before, on account of the said governor and colleagues not having been able to take due preventive measures before the business, thereby admitting the said ships of war to push into the inner river, causing to the military the labour of driving them out, my pleasure was, therefore, made known, that they should be severally degraded from their rank, and openly punished. Now, having driven the said barbarian Eye, and others, out of the port, the said governor and others, although at the beginning they failed in a preventive guard, have, in the end, been able to settle the thing well and surely, without loss of the national dignity, and without incurring any bloody strife. I the emperor, am exceedingly well pleased."

The edict consequently directs that Governor Loo is to be still degraded from official rank, though retained, but is to have his title of *guardian of the heir apparent* restored to him, and likewise his peacock's feathers.

On the 10th November, the superintendents issued an official notice respecting their position, in consequence of past occurrences, of which a full detail has been transmitted to the government at home. "Adverting," it adds, "to the situation in which his Majesty's servants have been placed by the denial of the Canton government to acknowledge their public character, or admit them to official communication, they cannot but regret the inconveniences which may result to both English and Chinese from so strange and anomalous a state of affairs. It is manifest, that under these circumstances, no channel exists for the conveyance, in an authentic shape, of any expression of the views or wishes of the Chinese government to his Majesty's knowledge. The local authorities, after having, from the very first arrival of the Commission on their shores, persisted in rejecting the only legitimate means of communication, have no reasonable ground of complaint should their requisitions remain unanswered. The superintendents are led to make the preceding reflections, in consequence of its having come to their knowledge, that several papers have been addressed to the private merchants of Canton, purporting to emanate from the local government, and containing matter which it is desired may be submitted to his Majesty's knowledge. After making every allowance for the strangeness of the Chinese to external relations, it is difficult to believe that the Canton authorities, who constantly profess to act in conformity to reasonable principles, should have voluntarily placed themselves in so false a position. To judge by mere intrinsic evidence, it might be fairly inferred, that the particular papers alluded to were not authentic. Any other conclusion would involve the extravagant belief, that the high officers of the Chinese government, enlightened men, and practised in the proprieties of public business, would place themselves in the helpless positions of attempting to convey the wishes of their own sovereign to his Majesty the King of England through the incongruous medium of commercial correspondence. Such a course would be at variance with all sound principles of dignity, and a departure from every dictate of reason. It would be to derogate from the majesty of their own sovereign, and to expose themselves to the certainty of preventing their communications from receiving the slightest degree of attention. Under present circumstances, the superintendents must at once declare that they cannot seek the least occasion to open communications with the local authorities. However much they might have deemed it their duty, if suitably approached, to forward a decorous communication to His Majesty's government, they must repeat, that, in the actual state of things, they consider themselves bound to await, in perfect silence, the final determination of the king."

Opium.—An imperial edict, dated November 3d, on the report of the Governor

of Canton, respecting the illicit trade in opium, directs as follows:—

"Orders should further be given to the officers to appoint two cruisers to anchor at sea, among the barbarian vessels, in order to make search, and to prevent all native vessels and *tanka* boats from approaching the barbarian vessels to hold clandestine dealings with them, that thus the supply of provisions may be cut off. If any native vagabonds go in fast boats to the barbarian vessels, to land the opium for sale, or clandestinely to purchase goods, let them be immediately sought after, seized and brought to trial, and punished with severity. The military commandants, and the district magistrates, on the inner rivers, must also be held responsible for appointing cruising vessels at the maritime ports, to be stationed severally in previously arranged positions, so as to occupy all the inlets communicating with the sea, and there to cruise about in rotation, throughout night, for the purpose of making seizures. If any people, taking (opium) to sell, steal through, either inward or outward, let them be immediately seized and committed. Let the custom-houses, one and all, search strictly and with real earnestness; and whenever a seizure has been made of men or vessels smuggling what is contraband, or evading the duties, let applications be immediately made, according to rule, and the parties be severally rewarded and encouraged. If any officers are negligent in keeping up guard, or if soldiers or police-men take fees to connive, let the soldiers or police-men be punished according to law, and let the said commanding officers be reported against with severity. Let the local officers be also commanded to inquire after and seize native vagabonds who open 'opium furnaces,' making diligent search for them, and punishing severely. Let the hong merchants likewise be commanded to enjoin commands on the English barbarian merchants, that they are mutually to examine and inquire, and that if one vessel smuggle and evade the duties, all the vessels shall be immediately prohibited trading; that thus they may themselves be caused severally to investigate, and adopt preventive measures, which will be a plan more sure and perfect."

Hong Merchants.—An imperial edict, without date, sets forth as follows:—

"At Canton there are merchants who have of late been in the habit of levying private duties, and incurring debts to barbarians; and it is requested that regulations be established to eradicate utterly such misdemeanors. The commercial intercourse of outside barbarians with the inner land is owing, indeed, to the compassion of the celestial empire. If all the duties which are required to be paid can indeed be levied according to the fixed tariff, the said barbarian merchants must certainly pay them gladly, and must continually remain tranquil. But if, as is now reported, the Canton merchants have of late been in a feeble and deficient state, and have, in addition to the government duties, added also private duties; while fraudulent individuals have further taken advantage of this to make gain out of the custom-house duties, peeling off (from the barbarians) layer after layer, and having gone also to the extreme degree of the government merchants incurring debts to the barbarians, heaping thousands upon ten thousands; whereby are stirred up sanguinary quarrels; if the merchants, thus falsely, and under the name of tariff duties, extort each according to his own wishes, going even to the extreme degree of incurring debts, amount upon amount, it is not matter of surprise if the said barbarian merchants, unable to bear their grasping, stir up disturbance. Thus, with regard to the affair this year of the English Lord Napier, and others, disobeying the national laws and bringing forces into the inner river, the barbarians being naturally crafty and artful, and gain being their only object, we have no assurance that it was not owing to the numerous extortions of the Canton merchants, that they, their minds being discontented, thereupon craftily thought to carry themselves with a high hand. If regulations be not plainly established, strictly prohibiting these things, how can the barbarous multitude be kept in subjection, and misdemeanors be eradicated?

"Let Loo and his colleagues examine with sincerity and earnestness; and if offences of the above description exist, let them immediately inflict severe punishment; therefore let there not be the least connivance or screening. Let them also, with their whole hearts, consult and deliberate; and report fully and with fidelity as to the measures they, on investigation, propose for the secure establishment of regulations; so as to create confident hopes that the barbarians will be disposed to submit gladly, and that fraudulent merchants will not dare to indulge in peeling and scraping them. Then will they (Loo and his colleagues) not fail of fulfilling the duties of their offices. Make known this edict. Respect this."

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Female Emigrants.—On former occasions, we felt it our duty to expatiate, in broad terms, on the very extraordinary negligence as to the morals of female emigrants, and their actual capabilities, which

have formed the chief, if not the *only*, distinguishing trait in the anomalous proceedings of the London Committee. The exposition of the machinery employed to conduct this business, by Dr. Lang, confirms our long-expressed prejudices; and we do think that it is a gross perversion of common sense and common honesty, to appropriate the funds of the colony to what we cannot but term the worst of purposes; for what are we to expect from the indecorous conduct and bad habits of most of the female emigrants but debauchery and vice? Few among them have any industrious qualification—down from the *Red Rover* to the *David Scott*—the majority have exhibited, in their lives, any thing but that proper demeanour which might have been expected, and could have been commanded, had less prodigality attended the expenditure of our funds. If we must receive the women, we are bound, from motives of pure humanity, to distribute them so that their unrestrained intercourse with an already overcharged dissolute population, may not increase the deplorable immorality of the period, which a well-directed and well-selected class of emigrants might have greatly mitigated. It is a fact, attested by long and watchful experience, that a vast proportion of the women by the *Red Rover*, and subsequent vessels (not including the *David Scott*), have been actually driven into profligacy, because, leaving situations without sufficient to maintain them, they have been obliged to resort to infamous places for shelter, or become starved and exposed to the inclemency of the weather.—*Sydney Gaz. Jan.* 10.

Many of the poor girls, per ship *David Scott*, are wandering about town, complaining of their hard fate in being inveigled, under false pretences, to this inhospitable place, and are racking their inventions to return to the mother country. Some of them are to be pitied, while most of them are indisposed to labour, and not a few have been found refractory in comfortable situations of service.—*Australian, Jan.* 30.

Bushrangers.—The Sydney papers contain repeated notices of the atrocities of the bushrangers. The *Sydney Times*, of Jan. 9, states, that a gentleman of Argyle had been seized by bushrangers, overpowered, tied up, and flogged, in revenge for his having, as a magistrate, subjected the parties to corporal punishment. The fellows debated how many lashes they would inflict, one saying 25, which was the number he had received; but the other said he had received 50, and would and did repay that number.

SWAN RIVER.

Extract of a letter from a three-year-old settler:—"You ask me what I am doing?—Why, trying to settle. I bought a cow (32 guineas), but a rascally boy turned her loose, and she has been now three years in the bush. I also tried to merchandize—did very well at first, but lost £100 afterwards, and gave it up for a bad job. Laid down a fine ten-ton sailing boat of native timber—as fine a boat as ever swam, and did very well at first, making £100; but the captain contrived to make a total wreck of her on a fine summer's day, with a fair wind; and though I got judgment against him in the civil court for the value of the boat (£120) it was a bad job again, for I had law expenses to pay, and he was not worth a farthing. I am now a miller, having offered to build a corn-mill on my own two town allotments here in Perth, and get an artificial stream of water to turn it—*pro bono publico*—if government would lend me the money to do so. And this arrangement I in part effected, only government bound me down not to charge more than 2*s.* a bushel grinding; and allowed me only half the sum required for a complete mill, as they, as well as others, doubted my power of creating a mill-stream where there was none before—there being no mill-streams in the settled part of the colony in the summer, when grinding is especially wanted. I have completely succeeded, however, as far as half the money would go, and have now been working these six months. I got the millstones of the full size (four feet diameter and ten inches thick) from the Blue hills—about 30 miles off. People laughed, and said that it was impossible that mill-stones could be found in this country; but I laughed too, in my sleeve, for I am an old hand, you know, at that work. They have answered beautifully, quite equal to French burrs. They are of granite formation, both equally hard, but of very different qualities. Every part of them gives showers of sparkles when struck with a hard steel; their colours are part transparent, beautifully crystallized in plates, part pure opaque white, with red-dish, grey, black, and purplish spots. All the lime-stone found in this colony is on or near the sea-coast. It produces lime of the purest white, and much of it appears to be trunks, roots, and branches of an extensive forest of large trees; in some, even the bark and angular ring are visible. In all the streams about the colony is found abundantly a minute, ponderous, black sand, strongly attractable by the magnet. In the island of Rottenest is also a fruitful mine of rock salt, which is used at table in its crude state. Large tracts of the colony are sandy, but not barren sand; it carries a luxuriant native vegetation, and, if well treated, bears wheat, oats, barley, vegetables, &c.; indeed, anything, with manure and water in

the summer. I have discovered on the banks of the Swan, above Perth, the finest plaster stone in the world. It is transparent as glass, rhomboidal, in plates, with many internal fractures and flaws. I call it, after the Italians, Specchio d'Asino."

KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

The last accounts from King George's Sound furnish a description of this new colony, by Capt. Bateman, of H. M.'s brig *Tamar*. He describes the sound as very easy of access, and that it provides good anchorage; the land remarkable. The harbour is a perfect basin, with a very narrow entrance, with about four fathoms; the tide rises about four feet once every twenty-four hours. Fish are plentiful, but small in the harbour; but in the sound snappers are abundant and excellent. The land round the harbour is of a very sandy nature, and nothing prepossessing in appearance, although it produces three crops of potatoes annually. Very little wood is to be seen near the township. The township of Albany is well situated as to water, and capable of being ultimately a fine town; the plan of the streets is regular, forming angles, the centre or main street in front forming a crescent. The inhabitants, including the military, were about seventy, prior to the late increase which went out in the *Governor Stirling*. The allotments in town are half an acre each, with a façade attached to them, which will be a plan of building for the proprietors. The chief and best allotments had been all taken. On travelling into the interior, flats of land were seen, which appeared in a considerable degree swampy. Tribes of natives were frequently about, and perfectly harmless, and several had become voluntary servants to the settlers. A number had been employed in working up the black bog, or grass tree, and these were paid with one pound of flour for every fifty they got up. An order had been given by the Admiralty for 10,000 feet of timber upon trial. The qualifications of the country were decidedly capable of great improvement. Capt. Bateman advises those going to the westward not to approach the land, but to make a west course, if they can.

The petition of the settlers of King George's Sound to the home government, praying to be made a convict colony, sets forth that, "though fully aware that this colony was established upon the principles of free labour, and that the general opinion of the settlers formerly was that the presence of convicts would be objectionable, they now find that the difficulties they have to encounter in the progress of establishing themselves in the interior, cannot be overcome by the exertions of private individuals, separated, as they must be, at remote distances from each other, and without any means of communication; and, therefore, that the unpleasant feeling regarding the presence of convicts must yield to the more important object of advancing themselves and the colony in general."

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

LAW.

A case of some commercial importance was decided in the Supreme Court. It was an action brought by Mr. Askin Morrison against Capt. Swanston, on the part of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. of Canton, to recover the profits of an investment of tea transmitted by that house to this place by the *Lady of the Lake*. Messrs. Jardine and Co. had written in such a manner to both Capt. Swanston and Mr. Morrison, that the former considered himself authorized to dispose of the tea on their account, as circumstances might direct, to the best advantage; while the latter considered himself, in like manner, entitled to receive the tea at the cost price specified in the invoice. The jury, which was highly respectable, impanelled under the newly passed Act of Council, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £1,547.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arrests.—It is a most disgraceful fact, that, from official returns made by the sheriff of New South Wales to the sheriff of this colony, the number of writs issued by the sheriff in New South Wales amounted to one thousand, whilst upwards of two thousand were issued in this colony. Is this not dreadful to contemplate? Are we not rough-ridden over by the law and lawyers? A population of upwards of 80,000 souls requires legal process on the part of the sheriff against one thousand; whilst a population of less than 30,000, for the same period, had upwards of two thousand issued.—Shame on our law authorities!—*Col. Times, Jan.* 13.

Natural Products.—An attempt is now making by Mr. Jorgenson, to collect some of the plants, and other native productions, in the interior, that are likely to prove useful articles of export.—*Hob. T. Cour. Dec.* 19.

New Zealand.

The Sydney papers contain Mrs. Guard's narrative of her sufferings, and those of her children, while in the power of the New Zealanders. The *Harriet*, of which Mrs. Guard's husband was commander, was wrecked on one of the islands

and Mrs. Guard, her two children, and nine seamen, were made prisoners.

Mrs. Guard states that, when the New Zealanders first took her prisoner, she was nearly exhausted with the loss of blood, from the wounds she received in her head. They voraciously licked her blood, and, when it ceased to flow, attempted to make an incision in her throat for that purpose with part of an iron hoop. They then stripped her and her children naked, dragged her to their huts, and would have killed her, had not a chief's wife interfered in her behalf, and, when the bludgeon was raised, threw a rug over her, and saved her life. The savages took the two children from her, and threw them on the ground; and, while they were dividing the property they had stolen from the crew of the *Harriet*, kept running backwards and forwards over the children as they lay on the ground. They afterwards delivered the youngest child to the mother, and took the other away into the bush. After a short time, the natives took Mrs. Guard to Wymattee, about forty miles from where the *Harriet* was wrecked, being in a perfect state of nudity, where they gave her an old shirt; this was the only covering she and the infant sucking at her breast had for the whole of the winter. They gave her potatoes to eat; and as she had made them great promises of what they would receive when Mr. Guard returned, if they spared her life, they did not afterwards ill-use her. In this state she remained for about five months; and during that time saw the natives cut up and eat those they killed belonging to the *Harriet* (one of whom was Mrs. Guard's brother), occasionally bringing some pieces of human flesh to her, and asking her to partake of it with them. When the vessels arrived off the Nooma, they brought her down, and expected the long-promised payment. Capt. Guard immediately seized the man who had her, and secured him.—The natives, on seeing this, fired several shots at Mrs. Guard; and the military not having come up to Capt. Guard's assistance in sufficient time to secure her, the New Zealandars ran away with Mrs. Guard into the bush, and took her back to Wymattee. Here they again wanted to kill her; but as numbers of them were against it, expecting she would fetch a large sum, she was allowed to live. The *Alligator* followed to Wymattee, and exchanged the native prisoner for Mrs. Guard and her child; the other child was afterwards given up.

Cape of Good Hope.

CAFFRE TRADE.

The following account of the origin, progress, and effect of the trading intercourse with the native tribes surrounding the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. John Centlivres Chase, is extracted from the *Cape of Good Hope Literary Gazette*, for February 1835:—

Among the injuries sustained by the lately-flourishing, beautiful, and now totally devastated settlement of Albany, and, through it, by the mercantile, religious, and other communities of Great Britain, from an unexpected, treacherous, and most unprovoked invasion of the colonial frontier by the native tribes of our border, I believe that the loss of the prosperous commerce carried on with the Caffres and neighbouring clans will, when the final account of destruction, murder, and pillage actually inflicted shall have been estimated by the assessors, form no very inconsiderable item in their report of suffering and ruin—immediate and prospective—both to the savage assailants and their civilized victims.

The quite modern establishment and almost unprecedented progress of this trade—its nearly miraculous effects on the previously languishing settlement—its value as a gradually, but increasing, outlet for British manufactures, to an extent perfect unimaginable, considering the vast field beyond this possession—nothing less than a rich and immense continent, rife with human existence—its importance as the most ready civilizer, and herald of missionary labours; and, its last but not least value, its capability of being made a real and secure—because *moral*—boundary between the barbarian and colonist, are points on which, I trust, I may be excused to venture an opinion, having had the advantages of fifteen years' observation and experience, and to exhibit, by shewing the nature and extent of our late commercial relations, how much we really have lost, and thereby to call public attention, to direct profounder intellects and wiser heads than my own, to consider the best means for re-establishing a beneficial and humanizing traffic, destined, I hope, at no very distant period, to bring Caffre and colonist together in the spirit of peace, acknowledging that they are fellow-men and brethren, and, in the course of time, to the common profession of the same language and the same faith, and mutually to share the advantages of friendly and intimate intercourse.

In pursuance of this object I shall, therefore, intrude upon public notice an article written by myself and published in 1830 on the trade in question, making such remarks and amendments as an experience of five subsequent years shall have afforded, and adding the results of our intercourse with the natives up to the latest time previous to their present inroad.

"A system of policy, it might be supposed in imitation of that of the celestial empire (originating with the Batavian government, and adopted and as energetically enforced by the British), for regulating the intercourse with the Caffre tribes, was, for a long series of years, rigidly adhered to, and almost mercilessly indulged in, by both powers, who, without the means of erecting the effectual barrier of a stone wall, sought to build a paper rampart of exclusion around the eastern frontier of the Cape colony, by interdicting 'all intercourse between the colonists and the Caffre tribes, as having a direct tendency to produce disputes and animosities, and to give the latter opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of the country, and of forming dangerous coalitions with the Hottentots.'*

"By the various enactments, to which the above extravagant alarms gave birth, the parties, destined eventually to come into collision, whatever might be the effect of temporary expedients, were, for nearly a quarter of a century, kept in as profound ignorance of each other's powers and resources, as of their relative means of aggression or defence. An invidious line of distinction was drawn between the Christian and savage, and the natural consequence was, that they envied, they hated, and they dreaded each other. Throughout the whole period of their operation, the objects of the injunction were never for one instant realized; for 'disputes' were multiplied, and 'animosities' inflamed, while the open nature of the boundary itself, and the wildness of the entire country, permitted Caffres to enter and to penetrate into the very heart of the colony, and the self-same facility afforded full opportunity to Hottentots of frequent (and 'dangerous,' as is supposed) association with the Caffres: in short, the imposition of restraint was unjust, injudicious, and impracticable.

"The information, however, propagated from time to time by a few missionaries and intelligent travellers, of the habits and real disposition of our savage neighbours; the important measure of the introduction of a fresh class of colonists upon the immediate border, with an impression, at length begun to be entertained by the colonial government, of the utter impossibility of maintaining this rigorous system, induced it, in 1822, to make some relaxations, and shortly afterwards to establish an unrestricted intercourse, through the 'Caffre Fair,' of whose origin, progress, and effects I presume to enter into the following detail:—

"At the period of the arrival of the British settlers upon the eastern frontier, in 1820—from whence I date the decay of the system of exclusion—all intercourse was most strictly prohibited with the Caffres, who had, the preceding year, been exposed to one of the most devastating invasions from the colony within its annals, in consequence of some atrocious depredations on their part, and a splendid, yet unsuccessful attack made by them on the head-quarters of the troops on the frontier (the new village of Graham's Town), and the punishment of *death* was prescribed, as regarded savages and colonists, for violating the new line of demarcation between the two nations, which, at the close of the war of 1819, was removed from the Great Fish-river to the Keisikamma. The ground included between the old and new boundaries, then termed in the colonial office, indifferently, *ceded* or *neutral*, and comprising about 2,000 square miles, or above 250,000 acres, capable of grazing 200,000 head of cattle, was surrendered by Gaika, the chief, upon whom we had conferred an undeserved supremacy over less guilty and more powerful captains; and he was given to understand that every Caffre would be shot† who crossed the new frontier (a threat not vainly made), and that it was our intention to guard our new acquisition by a fort, which was soon erected by Lieut. Col. Willshire, upon a scale more fitted to resist disciplined forces than the naked and inefficiently armed Kosa; at the same time, Gaika was assured that the neutrality of this territory would be rigorously maintained at all events, in as far as the Dutch colonists were concerned; and the subsequent, and almost immediate, interposition of the British emigrants in one direction, on the westward banks of the Great Fish-river, and between the long conflicting and exasperated parties, gave some promise of punctuality to the recent arrangement.‡

* Vide Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry. Proclamations prohibiting intercourse, 1720, 1736, 1770, 1774, 1794, 1798, 1809, 1823. 1736.—Terms of treaty with Gaika:—"That none of his subjects should have any intercourse with the colonists." 1803.—Governor Janssen's Treaty:—"The Governor recommended the Caffres to abstain from all traffic with the colonists, and promised them if they would do so, to send them from Cape Town whatever they should want of European manufactures, at very moderate prices; but they adhered to the proposition that it was better to trade with the colonists, although it is proved, and is easily to be conceived, that they were almost always over-reached by them."—Lichtenstein, I. 315.

† Gaika recommended the very treatment himself. "Shoot them (said he to Sir *Rufane Donkin*), for I cannot restrain them, and if you send them prisoners to me, I dare not punish them."

‡ Few subjects, and none more important as to our relations with the Caffre nation, have been so erroneously represented, as that of the question of the right of the colony over the *neutral* or *ceded* territory. The local government, and with them the best-informed colonists, insisting upon the justice and expediency of their hold on this extensive and fertile portion of Southern Africa; while a faction, nurtured within our own bosoms, taking advantage of credulous and hasty visitants to the colony, and assisted by an abused, but philanthropic and powerful body in Britain, deny the colonial

"The enterprising spirit of British subjects, as might easily have been foreseen, soon became impatient under the effects of these prohibitory fetters upon its energies, and quickly broke through restraints as ineffectually as impolitically attempted to be imposed, for the purpose of preventing an advantageous commerce between parties new to each other, consequently bearing no animosity; the English unprejudiced against, and indeed by their very education friendly disposed to-

nial claim, denouncing those who support it as tyrants and oppressors of the coloured race. The points for examination and discussion may be narrowed within very simple limits, and are, I submit, as follows:—

I. That the Neutral Territory, as well as a large portion of country beyond it to the eastward, is known, and admitted on all hands, to have belonged originally to the Hottentots.

II. That the Caffres, having expelled the Hottentots, its aboriginal possessors, from this country, had the rights of conquest, and none other.

III. That the Caffre invasion of the colony, in the year 1819, gave the colony the international right of reprisal for losses sustained, and of punishment for aggression; and that it acted mildly, and it is now to be regretted unwisely, in restricting its new boundary by the Keisikamma river, when it ought, for security sake, and for the sake of humanity to both parties, have taken in a much larger portion of the enemy's lands, in order to reach a more open frontier, where there was less jungle and chance of concealment; and that, in possessing ourselves of the neutral and ceded territory, we had equal if not better rights than the Caffre; equal rights, those of conquest; and better, because their forcible possession of the Hottentot country was the effect of cupidity, while ours was to punish past and prevent future wrong.

IV. That the treaty made with Gaika, in 1819, by Lord C. Somerset, for a neutral ground, was entirely changed and superseded by the subsequent treaty with the same chief, by Sir Rufane Donkin, in 1820, who established a semi-military and civil settlement in the very heart of the territory in question, with pledges of extensive grants of lands, (during the existence of which it ought, *en passant*, to be remembered, the colony remained free from plunder), and that it then came under the understood and actual denomination of ceded territory, Gaika saying, "that he had no objection, but rather wished its occupation."

V. That the present claimant, "by force of arms," for restitution of these lands, is not any one of the chiefs who have been reported, according to Dr. Philip, Mr. Bannister, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Pringle, Mr. Kay, or Mr. Fairbairn, to have disclaimed the right of Gaika to dispossess or alienate these lands from the Caffre nation; but the chief, Tyali, Gaika's own son, who, of course, was bound up with, and ought to hold sacred the treaty of, his father.

Among many other of my notes on this subject, I find the following, taken from the mouth of a high official character, present, I believe, at the ratification of both treaties with Gaika, those of Lord Somerset and Sir R. Donkin. "Gaika agreed to the cession; but, as the line desired by the colony took in the Chumi, he requested that he might have the basin which that river fills, as it was the place of his birth; but it was proved on the spot that he was not born there, but far to the eastward; and, being taxed with the falsehood, he acknowledged the fact, colouring his previous assertion, that he had been brought up there, which was also disproved. One Möller gave evidence at the time, that, until a few years before, the Caffres had not lived westward of the Keisikamma river, and at that period several persons were living who knew that formerly the Caffre tribes occupied nothing westward of the 'Kneiba or 'Kei river (seventy miles east of the present boundary)."

Consequently, their expulsion by the British government, in 1819, was not out of a territory they could lay claim to, either by right of birth or long occupation, but by a temporarily held conquest.

wards their black brethren, and both possessing property, naturally coveted; an illicit and extensive (because profitable) trade was therefore early established for cattle and ivory, in exchange for beads and iron, when the acting governor, General Sir Rufane S. Donkin (gratefully remembered and regretted as the best disposed friend to his emigrant countrymen), perceiving that a servile adherence to the views of his predecessors was unsound, dangerous, and useless, and that by following them he would be encouraging the existence of a crime, which, although it had a legal, had no moral existence, wisely issued his proclamation for the establishment of a Caffre fair at Fort Willshire, on the Keisikamma, dated 20th July 1821, of the credit of which his enemies have vainly attempted to rob him. The surrender of his office to Lord Charles Somerset, by the acting governor, was the signal of the complete reversal of his acts and views; and in the melancholy wreck of many wisely-designed and well-conducted improvements, his Caffre fair, which had not proceeded beyond receiving the sanction of a public law, shared the effects of the common ruin. The consequence of Sir Rufane Donkin's proclamation remaining in abeyance (for it was never repealed), and the hostile spirit of the government, was, therefore, a closer enforcement of the restrictive system, and the whole vengeance of government was threatened to be directed against the violators of the old law, now increased by time, and a more intimate acquaintance with the Caffres themselves, their country, and their produce. The impossibility, however, of restraining the illicit intercourse, along with the desire of participating in its fruits (evidently productive), induced the colonial government, early in 1822, to commence a singular kind of monopoly of this traffic; and regulations were formed for a trade between 'the Caffre people and the officers of the colonial government,' for red clay, an article in some demand by the former, for the purpose of personal decoration, and which was abundant within the old boundary. The fair was ordered to be held every full moon, at the clay-pits, on the western side of the Great Fish-river; and on the 24th May 1822, the first attempt was made, under the immediate superintendence of the secretary of the district of Albany. On this occasion a scene of much ludicrous and absurd haggling took place between the Caffre chief, Enno, and the colonial agent, rather derogatory to the dignity of a civilized government; when, about nightfall, after much discussion, twenty old women were permitted to carry away as much clay as they conveniently could, in exchange for six small skins. The ensuing day, after repeated

and rather angry palavers with the government trader, the savages were allowed to dig and take off in quantity, about three waggon-loads of this valuable article, for forty small skins, two elephants' teeth, two buffalos' horns, and half a buffalo's hide, value in all about £4. 10s.; Enno expressing himself that this sale of the white man's land was rather at an extravagant rate, and stating that he would rather take beads, buttons, and iron, instead.* This fair, which kept diminishing in its supplies of produce, and existing for three or four months only, was not only objectionable for the spirit of monopoly in which it was instituted, nor for being a half-measure of conciliation and intercourse, but by being held so far within the colonial boundary, and in the extensive jungles of the Great Fish river, it gave a fatal opportunity to the ill-disposed Caffres to congregate and secrete themselves, the result of which was, that several murders were committed, and a greater number of cattle stolen than at any other period; so extensive were these depredations, that about the middle of the year, the troops upon the frontier were officially declared to be insufficient to repress these disorders, and it was considered necessary to establish a military enrolment of the inhabitants, under the name of 'The Albany Levy,' a measure which, by the inconvenience it occasioned to the British settlers, to whom it was exclusively confined—the arbitrary, indelicate, and illegal manner in which it was attempted to be enforced, and the expense it occasioned to the government of the country, increased the amount of the losses of the colony, and added to the vexations of a newly-settled population, already severely visited by the dispensations of Providence, floods, rust, and droughts.

"The 'Government' fair soon ceased to be visited by Caffres, because they saw the agent alone, with a little red bole in his hand, abundant, and supplied by nature, requiring many antelope skins in return, the acquirement of which demanded labour, skill, and agility; or elephants' teeth and buffalos' hides and horns, requiring labour, agility, skill, and courage combined. As these people were, therefore, not permitted to satisfy their wants by fair exchange, they also increased the number of plunderers, and the country was plunged into hostilities—commanders were numerous—patrols incessant, and blood on both sides was frequently shed; during which time the illicit traders pursued their traffic profitably and without danger!

"It was now laid to the charge of the individuals thus employed, that their intercourse led to the introduction of the Caffres and their consequent excesses; but the true cause for both must be sought for in the legal permission of *entrée* of large bodies into the colony given by the institution of the 'Clay Pits Fair,' and to the excitement it induced, and so suddenly disappointed, for the possession of European articles. To ripen public odium against these determined yet certainly culpable adventurers, portions of two proclamations of Governors Plettenberg and Macartney, dated severally 5th April 1774 and 14th July 1798, declaring the eastern boundary of the colony fixed at the Great Fish river, and enacting the punishment of death to such as should cross that stream, were re-published on the 28th Nov. 1823, with the expressed determination of the governor, to carry their Draconic penalties into execution, and this singular document was allowed to escape into the Colonial Gazette, when a white population of above 2,000 persons, thus expatriated, were actually settled, by authority of the government, beyond that river, in the subdrostdy of Cradock, holding grants, many signed by the same governor, recognized by an abundance of public acts, paying public imposts, and placed under the superintendence of a government agent!

"Upon these newly-revived and vexatious authorities, actions were commenced against what were termed the illicit traders; but the failure of the public prosecutor to substantiate his charge of illegality, in a case (28th Jan. 1824) which had been selected from the clearness of the facts of trafficking, put an end to any further attempts to restrain the intercourse by legal proceedings—the accused parties pleading the non-repealment of a proclamation of Sir R. S. Donkin's, fixing the Keisikamma river as the colonial boundary, in bar to the prosecution; and very shortly afterwards, the hitherto obnoxious measure of a Caffre fair was ordered to be established by proclamation, bearing date the 23d July 1824, under the authority of Lord C. Somerset himself.†

"The promulgation of the notice of this traffic having received the sanction of

* The avidity of the Caffre for trade is still farther borne out by a report to government by the then Landdrost of Albany, nineteen years afterwards, (23d July 1822), in which, referring to the Caffres, he says—"whose natural inclination for a friendly traffic, will always induce them to embrace any opportunity that may be offered for underhand or contraband dealings." It is extraordinary that the same officer, notwithstanding he saw on one hand a whole savage people determined to break through every restraint and danger for the purpose of a trading intercourse; and on the other, his own countrymen braving the terrors of the law for the same end, could add to the same despatch his advice conveyed to government, and which seriously misled it for a considerable time, "I do not think the trade should be yet extended to individuals."

† On the 19th January 1827, another fair was instituted at the Chusie river, in the neutral or ceded territory, but the small returns caused its discontinuance at the end of 1828.

guilty, and do therefore acquit him of the whole thereof.

Disapproved,
(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Maj. Gen.
In command of the Forces.

Remarks by the Major-General.—"There is no satisfactory explanation in these proceedings, why the prisoner's disrespectful language regarding his immediate superior officer, Qu. Mast. Sheridan, was not reported about the time of its occurrence. This reservation has apparently caused the Court to doubt the accuracy of Lieut. Brownrigg's impression at the moment, though the evidence of that officer before them is positive to the words spoken.

"With the Court's acquittal on the 2d, 4th, 5th, and 6th charges, the Major-General does not interfere; but he is bound to express his dissent and disapproval of their opinion on the 3d. The Court find the allegations proved, that is, the expressions imputed to Serjeant Davis, but also find that they were not terms of the 'most marked disrespect.' As there is no doubtful construction of the sentiment and words expressed, it follows, that, in the Court's opinion, there existed circumstances in the application of those expressions divesting them of the character of 'the most marked disrespect;' and the Court, therefore, 'attach no criminality to the prisoner's conduct.'

"The Major-General in command of the forces conceive this opinion of the Court to involve, if accepted, the most pernicious consequences to military discipline; the terms used were a positive indisputable offence in the relative condition of the prosecutor and prisoner. Nothing had occurred to change those relations; and in the event of Lieut. Brownrigg's resumption of his regimental duties, involving his command and the prisoner's obedience, it is evident that discipline will receive a severe shock, if the insulting expressions of Serj. Davis, regarding his superior officer, Lieut. and Adj. Brownrigg, shall be considered as justified by the sentence of a court martial.

"Another opinion inferrible from the finding of the Court is, that the nature of some private concerns between the prosecutor and prisoner justified the prisoner's open expression of his contemptuous estimation of his superior officer; thus reducing an offence against military order and subordination into a mere question between two indifferent persons. The object of the Court's assembly, and the duty required of them, were to inquire into an alleged breach of military discipline; any circumstance palliating the offence, or any conduct in the prosecutor exhibiting a culpable connexion with it, was open to the Court's remark: but the Court had not the power to justify an offence against subordination and order, because they are dissatisfied with the persons through whom the injury was inflicted.

"The finding of the Court, on the 3d charge, seems to warrant either of these constructions; and, as the Major-General conceives them highly prejudicial to military discipline, he records his marked disapproval of the finding.

"Had there been any doubt in the Major-General's mind of the prisoner's 'most marked disrespect,' it would have been dissipated by the indecorous and reprehensible style of the defence, which affords stronger evidence than any on the prosecution, of the disposition of the prisoner to disregard the rank and authority of his superior officer. This is a subject of surprise, as well as regret, in the conduct of a soldier possessing such honourable testimonials of character as were laid before the Court.

"The prosecutor, in his notice of the prisoner's defence, also permitted himself a tone, calling for the expression of the Major-General's disapprobation.

"The objections to the evidence of Private Haslem, alleging him to be a deserter, and enlisted under a false name, ought to have been rejected without inquiry.

"The prisoner is to be released, and to return to his duty."

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

FEB. 7. *Larkins*, Ingram, from London, Cape, and Madras; and *Orient*, White, from London.—9. *Solway*, Proctor, from London and Colombo.—10. *Duke of Argyll*, Bristow, from London and Madras; and *Zenobia*, Owen, from London.—*Frances Ann*, Hay, from Liverpool.—*Fergus*, Mason, from Greenock.

Sailed from Saugor.

FEB. 14. *Duke of Northumberland*, Pope, for London.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 30. At Cawnpore, the lady of J. S. Chapman, Esq., 16th Lancers, of a son (since dead).
Jan. 15. At Mymoorie, the lady of Dr. Andrew, of a son, still-born.
16. At Agra, Mrs. Staines, jun., of a son.
20. At Arrah, Mrs. J. P. Dessa, of a son.

DEATHS.

Dec. 25. At Lucknow, Mrs. T. Catania, senior.
Jan. 10. At Meerut, Mr. Rich. Sidley, aged 38.
27. At Calcutta, of apoplexy, Mr. Melville, of the late firm of Fergusson and Co.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

REVISED RATES OF PASSAGE ALLOWANCE TO OFFICERS.

Fort St. George, Jan. 16, 1835.—The following extract from letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the military department, under date the 27th Aug. 1834, is published for the information of the army.

Par. 1. "Having, in compliance with

since embarked in the traffic, the road through Caffreland may be considered nearly as well known as that to Cape Town. The articles sold and received in exchange are the same as those at the Caffre fair, and the returns, from the date of the establishment of the interior private trade to the 30th of June 1829, may be valued at £3,500 to £4 000.

"From the result of the experiments made on the Caffre boundary, the circumvallation of the colony, which an unfortunate and erroneous policy had drawn around it, was destined to receive another and irreparable breach upon its northern extent; and within six months from the date of the proclamation of Lord Charles Somerset, giving an authority for the Caffre fair, another was issued, permitting the long sealed and interesting countries beyond the Gariep or Orange river to be traversed by mercantile adventurers. As the history of their attempts at trade and exploration is not intended to form part of the present notice, it will be sufficient to observe, that the relaxation of the old system has called into activity about fifty adventurers into these new and distant regions; that the amount of produce they have brought into the colony has exceeded £11,000; that they have reached the tropical regions, and to within 100 miles of the Portuguese settlements on the eastern coast, and established the undoubted fact, that under the ostensible appearance of traders alone, can travellers of any description command success! From the ease with which all the adventurers in this direction have been enabled to prosecute their journies, there seems little doubt but that African discovery might be prosecuted with safety and success, in a healthy climate, and through countries equally interesting with those of the too long celebrated but deadly Niger."

Such is the history of this interesting traffic to the end of July 1829, and such were the then impressions of the present writer. *Since that period, the trade and its influence has extended into every corner of Caffraria.* The restriction as to the route through the Tambookie country having been abrogated, the traders penetrated along the coast in every direction, and settled themselves down with the consent of the chiefs on the Caffre soil, building houses and opening stores; and such was the supply kept up in these nuclei of civilization, that travellers in the Caffre country declare that they found every want supplied with almost equal ease as if they had been within the colonial boundary. From the Omzimvoboo, or St. John's river, to the colony, they could rest in an European establishment almost every night. It is supposed that more than one hundred of these trading stations were established, where European manufactures were taken in barter for hides, horns, and ivory.

Notwithstanding several misunderstandings which have taken place between the Caffres and traders, as must be expected when the colonist is unrestrained, and at the same time beyond the limits of his country's protection, the trade has gradually increased; so much so, that its returns are stated, for the year 1832, as equal in value to £34,000, while those for the following year are estimated as above £40,000 sterling.

Corroborative of the view I have taken of the importance and value of the traffic, I shall close this article by quoting the words of the able and well-informed editor of the *Graham's Town Journal*, which I extract from his annual bird's-eye view of the state of the Albany District, 2d January 1834, where he says: "The Caffre trade has now settled into a steady matter of calculation. Its precarious and fluctuating character is rapidly disappearing, and instead of trading with beads, and other worthless baubles of that description, the demand is now for useful manufactured articles for clothing and culinary purposes. The fears entertained at one time, that the flood of wealth, pouring into the colony from the interior, would speedily subside, are now forgotten, and it is clearly seen that the frontier trade is not only likely to continue steady, but also that by a liberal and wise policy towards the Caffres, and by the due encouragement and protection of the traders, the traffic may be extended to a distance, the limit of which it is impossible to calculate."

Connected with this interesting and important subject, one great problem still remains to be reduced, and on its proper and judicious solution depends the future peace of this country, and the mode in which those similarly situated with ourselves shall be treated—those, I mean, who are, like ourselves, surrounded by native uncivilized and ferocious tribes. The question, as it refers to late events, may be stated in the simplest form: What shall we now do with, and what shall we do for, the Caffres? which I leave for consideration.

May the spirit of wisdom descend upon our government and our councillors! and may they arrange the subject of difference in the safest and most honourable manner, giving liberal encouragement to those who merit it, and dealing out the full terrors of national indignation, tempered with mercy, to those who have either inflicted, or caused the infliction of, past miseries.

Cape papers to the 12th of April contain intelligence of a successful attack made by the colonists upon the Caffres;

government, was received with satisfaction and astonishing avidity by the British immigrants, who, *struggling* under the pressure of a continued series of failures in their crops, rejoiced at the promise of this new field of speculation; and a large number immediately embarked in the trade, which was opened on the 18th of August following the proclamation.* Ivory and hides, for which were exchanged beads, buttons, and brass wire, were the principal articles of barter; and, within the short period of twenty-two months, 112,943 lbs. of the first mentioned articles, and 46,575 hides, the value of which cannot be estimated at less than £27,623, passed through the metropolis of the new settlement, and contributed to convert a slowly progressing and puny village, at once, and as by miracle, into the second town of the colony, for buildings, population, and commerce.

"The obvious success of the earliest adventurers in the fair soon attracted additional speculators into its busy sphere, overstocking the market with traders, and, by producing an injudicious and angry competition, a too minute division of its profits; besides this, the supply of ivory, the most valuable and a money article of produce, from the rapid consumption of the native hoards of many years, suddenly fell off to one-fourth of its usual quantity, while at the same time the taste of the Caffres, satiated with the old and cheap description of bead, became extraordinarily capricious, and required for its indulgence a more expensive kind of this sort of ornament, the shape, colour, and size of which varied with almost every succeeding fair. The consequence of these combined circumstances was the failure of most of the traders in 1826, who, without experience, laid in large stores of any particular kind of bead which appeared particularly to catch the fancy of the admiring savage, and they thus contracted ruinous debts to the merchants for an article which the Caffre speedily ceased to desire, and valueless to any other person. The number of traffickers frequenting the fair, therefore, fell off almost immediately; those individuals among them who were able to weather the storm, thus taught prudence, however dearly, soon made the trade advantageous; and although the quantity of ivory is considerably diminished, the supply of other produce has continued large and steady, and the Caffre fair may now be relied upon as one of the most important and certain resources of the eastern province. The value of the articles imported into the colony through this channel, since the 18th of August 1824 to June 1829, may fairly be averaged at no less than £50,000.

"In calculating the advantages gained in a pecuniary way to the settlement, to the colony at large, and even to the mother country, by the creation of a new market for her manufactures, small as it however at present may be, the moral effects of the new and liberal system of intercourse (already experienced) ought certainly not to be overlooked; and among these (as a resident), I would from my own knowledge enumerate the decreased amount of depredations upon our cattle, and the entire cessation of murder by the Caffres within the boundary: these are established facts, which every inhabitant of Albany shows, in the impunity with which he now exposes himself, unarmed, in the most retired jungles of the country, and in the ease of mind with which he now retires at night from his formerly fearfully watched cattle-fold. Beyond these, however, it may be expected that intercourse—and a trading one is the best of all suited to the purpose—may produce cordiality, confidence in the obvious purity of our motives, imitation of our manners and belief, and that civilization may be the gradual but certain harvest of our exertions.

"About the end of 1826, an extended right of trading was conceded by the colonial government, and private dealers were allowed to enter Caffraria and barter with the natives; restricted, however, from commencing their speculations until at such a distance from the fair at Fort Willshire, as to be beyond its influence. The route selected for the new adventurers was through the Tambookie country, along the sources of the Kei river, and several individuals immediately engaged in this arduous undertaking. At the end of 1828, they had penetrated as far as Port Natal, a distance of above 350 miles, connecting that fine and interesting country with the colony; and from the number of persons that have

* To imitate the (now justly exploded) absurdities of more civilized countries than the Cape in their interferences with trade, it was most gravely, sapiently, and I am certain, at the same time, with most humane intentions, ordered, that useful articles should be sold to the caffres, along with the only things then in demand by them, the paltry beads, which latter, like the cowries of the western coast, is the circulating medium of the savages. This regulation was, in effect, to encumber them with sundry articles then of no use or value to them, and at the same time to entail a heavy and useless expense upon the trader. The amiable objects of the advisers of this mode to force civilization failed, the Caffres preferring their free limbs, and brass wire and iron ingots to beads to breeches, which they thought straitened red night caps and Manchester cotton pocket handkerchiefs. After some years of non-interference, when the interior market had been satiated with beads, useful articles came naturally into demand; the stiff leathern mantle (toga) or caross, was exchanged for the pliable, warmer, and cheaper European woollen blankets, and the caross found its way as an import into the colony, in the shape of a cured hide; native pottery was displaced for British iron-ware, and English duck and English hats now clothe the upper and nether extremities of many of the lately naked barbarians.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

MOUNTED ORDERLIES.

Fort-William, Nov. 25, 1834.—At the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief in India, the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to prohibit the employment of any cavalry soldier, whether of the regular or irregular branch of the service, as a mounted orderly, either by civil or military officers, except in attendance on the Governor or Commander-in-chief, at any of the presidencies, in all situations, or on general officers or brigadiers when actually on the parade or on other military duty.

HORSE ARTILLERY.

Fort-William, Jan. 23, 1835. — The Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to direct, that in the materiel equipment of a troop of horse artillery, 12-pounder brass howitzers be substituted for the 24-pounder howitzers, sanctioned in General Orders of the 25th March 1834.

COURT-MARTIAL.

QU. MAST. SERJ. W. DAVIS.

At a General Court-Martial assembled at Agra, on the 22d July 1834, Qu. Mast. Serj. Wm. Davis, H.M. 13th L.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

1*st Charge.*—"For having, on the night of the 24th Oct. 1833, spoken of his superior officer, Qu. Mast. Mark Sheridan, H.M. 13th L.I., in a strain of language the most insubordinate and disrespectful, terming that officer, his 'superannuated, drunken, choleric, old master.'

2*d Charge.*—"For having, since the period of my being placed in arrest, viz. 23d Oct. 1833, propagated, or been instrumental in propagating, through the regiment, to my hurt or dishonour, a report to the effect that I had been guilty of an act of forgery connected with the withdrawal of the sum of Rs. 600 from the late firm of Fergusson and Co., such report being malicious, calumnious, and grossly false.

3*d Charge.*—"For having repeatedly, and on various occasions, and in the presence of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 13th L.I., spoken of me in terms of the most marked disrespect.

4*th Charge.*—"For having, in the month of Feb. 1834, when he understood that Private (then Serjeant) Henry Haslem was about to be employed as a clerk by me, during the sitting of the general court-martial before which I was arraigned on the 25th day of Feb. 1834, attempted to tamper with that soldier, and incite him to the commission of a breach of trust, by endeavouring to induce the said Private Henry Haslem to divulge whatever transpired at my bungalow, or came under his observation, as affecting his, Qu. Mast. Serj. Davis's character.

5*th Charge.*—"For having, in the month of Feb. 1834, attempted to intimidate Private (then Serjeant) Henry Haslem, H.M. 13th Lt. Inf., from the performance of the duty upon which he was employed by me, by telling him, the said Henry Haslem, 'that if he had any regard for his situation, he ought to be careful of what he was about, and not make himself so officious, as he might cause prejudice against himself in a certain quarter,' or words to that effect.

6*th Charge.*—1st. Count. "For having forwarded, on the 26th day of May, to my address, unaccompanied by any explanation whatever, a bill, or copy of a bill, from the regimental canteen, of liquor issued to the serjeants of the regiment by my order, which had been long discharged.

2*d Count.* "For having, on the same day, when requested by the serjeant major of the regiment, by my directions, to explain the meaning of such conduct, intimated to him, 'that he could not give him, the serjeant major, any answer,' and further adding, 'that he supposed Mr. Brownrigg would get an answer soon, as he should go to the commanding officer immediately,' or words to that effect.

"The whole of such conduct, on the part of the said Qu. Mast. Serj. Wm. Davis, being disrespectful, highly insubordinate, most disgraceful and unsoldier-like, and subversive of good order and military discipline."

(Signed) W. M. BROWNRIGG,
Adj. 13th Lt. Inf.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding. — On the first and second charges, that the prisoner is not guilty.

On the third charge, the court find the allegations charged proved, with the exception of the words, "the most marked disrespect," but attach no criminality to the prisoner's conduct.

On the fourth and fifth charges, not guilty.

On the first count, sixth charge, the court find the allegations charged proved, but attach no blame to the prisoner's conduct.

On the second count, sixth charge, not

but it appears that, whenever the insurgents are beaten upon one point, they soon appear again in another, and in greater force, committing every species of depredation, and showing no quarter to those who are unfortunate enough to fall into their power. The contest, in fact, seems to be far from a termination, and the war is represented as the most formidable in which the colony has ever been engaged with the barbarians. On the 27th of March, in consequence of information being received of the enemy being in great force at Mudesina, a distance of about 30 miles from the camp, the colonial force crossed the Keisikamma, at Willshire Drift, in three divisions. As soon as the enemy was discovered, the troops moved forward with great rapidity, attacked the insurgents in a very strong hold in the Mudesina, and then penetrated at different points into the fastnesses. The result was quite successful; but, from the nature of the country, the bushes being very thick and favourable for their escape, comparatively few of the Caffres were slain; 1,200 head of cattle were, however, secured, besides considerable flocks of goats; 150 women were also taken prisoners, and upwards of 500 huts destroyed, while not a single loss of life was sustained on the part of the colonists, and only one man wounded. The troops then retired to Fort Willshire. On the following day, the herd of cattle belonging to the farmers who had taken refuge at Fort Beaufort was sent out, under charge of some Hottentots and two Englishmen; but they had not proceeded many hundred yards from the post, before a party of the Caffres, who were concealed in the bush, rushed down upon them, killed two of the party, wounded others, and carried off the greater portion of the cattle, before any assistance could be rendered from the camp. From the missionary station at Clarkebury, in the Tambookie country, the accounts were very unfavourable, announcing an attack upon it by the Ficani, under Capsai, son of a chief who revolted from the celebrated Zoola king Chuka, and having been joined by many fugitives from the Zoolas and the tribes formerly subject to Matiwana, is now said to possess very formidable power, and to have become the scourge and terror of the country contiguous to his territories, a mountainous range north-east of the Amapandas. These people descended from the mountains on the 18th of March, and commenced their attack by an assault upon the tribes under the chiefs Toobee and Diko. All the English immediately went to the assistance of the Tambookies, but the latter at the onset fled, and left the few English to resist alone the advance of the marauders. The whole of the inhabitants belonging to the tribes mentioned were consequently destroyed, their houses burnt, about 2,000 head of cattle carried off, and a tract of country about 20 miles in length and 10 in breadth completely devastated. The Tambookie people were considered as quite subdued, and the property and lives of the British traders, about 30 in number, besides mechanics, placed in imminent danger. A memorial had been forwarded to the Governor on the behalf of Vadanna, the Tambooki chief, praying for assistance to punish the Ficani. The traders had also prayed for an armed force to protect their removal from that part of the country. Mr. Robert Rollins is the only Englishman whose life is mentioned as having been lost on this occasion. His brother is also stated to have fallen a victim to the fury of the Caffres at Fort Beaufort.

The expense to the colony would be very great, as it was expected the Commander must keep the field for many months. The colonists had the greatest confidence in the measures adopted by Sir B. D'Urban to prevent any fresh attack on the colony. The Provisional Government had issued a proclamation, authorising the issue of 6,000*l.* in sterling notes.

Mauritius.

Advices from the Mauritius to the 28th of February, state that the Slavery Abolition Compensation Commissioners there had terminated their labours by striking the valuation of each apprentice at £72. 16*s*, which was considered a correct estimate.

M. Prosper D'Epinay, who, in *June* 1832, was superseded by Mr. Jeremie, under circumstances still in the recollection of our readers, had been appointed procureur-general of the island and its dependencies.

Trade was extremely active in the island, and sugar, the great staple of export, was in good demand. The export of sugar, from the 1st of August last to the 24th of December, amounted to nearly 36,000,000lbs., and the quantities shipped in the months of January and February had increased the amount to nearly 50,000,000lbs. Freights to England were very low, being quoted at 30*s*. per ton.

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the request of his Majesty's Government, considered whether, in consequence of recent arrangements, any alteration should be made in the rates of passage-allowance to officers of his Majesty's army, on the voyage to and from India; and having compared those rates with those for the passage of King's officers to and from Ceylon, New South Wales, &c, we have adopted the following resolutions:—

"That the present rates of passage-money for regimental officers proceeding to India, as specified in the margin,* be strictly adhered to, and that the charter-party allowance, which has usually been issued in addition to those rates, do immediately cease.

"That the rates of passage-money to officers proceeding on the staff,† and which for the most part have heretofore included a charter-party allowance, be fixed at the rates specified in the margin.

"That the rate of passage-money for regimental officers returning from India, be fixed at sums exceeding, by one-fourth, the amount allowed for the voyage to India, *viz.* — Field-officer, Rs. 1,700; captain, surgeon, and paymaster, Rs. 1,400; subaltern, assistant-surgeon, and quarter-master, if a commissioned officer, Rs. 1,200.

2d. "These revised rates will be applicable to our officers, as well as to those in his Majesty's army, from the date of the promulgation of the arrangement in General Orders."

Feb. 13, 1835.—In continuation of G.O. of 16th Jan. 1835, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract from General Orders by his Exc. the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council, dated the 28th ultimo, be published for the information of the army.

"With reference to the foregoing revised rates of passage-money to commissioned officers of his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's service, the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to direct a proportionate reduction in the rates of passage-money granted to warrant officers under the provisions of the Gov. G.O. of the 17th July 1829, *viz.*

"Deputy commissaries, assistant and deputy-assistant commissaries, from 1,500 to 1,200 rupees.

"Conductors and all others of inferior rank, from 1,000 to 800 rupees."

LOCK HOSPITALS.

Fort St. George, Jan. 16, 1835.—The Governor in Council directs that all Lock hospitals under this presidency be abolished, from the 1st of March next.

No new patient is to be received into the several Lock hospitals, from the receipt of these orders at stations respectively.

SERVICES OF MR. HARRIS.

Fort St. George, Jan. 16, 1835.—Chas. Harris, Esq., is permitted to resign the service, from the date of his embarkation for England.

In permitting Mr. Harris to retire from the service, the Governor in Council avails himself of the occasion to record the sense which he entertains of the talent, integrity, and zeal, with which that gentleman has discharged his duties throughout a long and honourable career of public service, extending to a period of forty-five years, during which he has filled the highest offices in the provinces and at the presidency.

PERFORMANCE OF OFFICE DUTIES.

Fort St. George, Jan. 23, 1835.—The Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that on all future occasions of a superior being detached on duty, or called away under circumstances to entitle the party to a continuance of full allowances, the deputy or officer next in rank in the office shall be required to perform the duty of the superior grade, without any additional allowance, which cancels the G.O.G. 4th May 1832.

SERVICES OF COLONEL PEARSE.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 31, 1835.—The Commander-in-chief regrets the intended departure of Colonel Pearse, on furlough to Europe; but his past honourable and useful career of service, and the efficient state in which he leaves the regiment of artillery, in personnel and materiel, afford the best proof that Colonel Pearse has zealously acquitted himself of the important trust he has now held for upwards of eight years, in a manner highly creditable to his professional ability. The Commander-in-chief will have great satisfaction in bringing his sentiments of the valuable services and merits of Colonel Pearse to the favourable notice of government.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE ON CONVICTS.

Fort St. George, Feb. 3, 1835.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that when it may be deemed expedient to authorize medical attendance on native convicts, &c., the medical officer placed in charge shall be entitled to head-money, at Rs. 12. 8. per 100 men per month, corresponding to the allowance for native troops and public followers entitled to medical attendance.

* Regimental.—Field-officers, £135; captain, paymaster, and surgeon, £110; subaltern and assist. surgeon, £85.

† Staff.—Major-general, £235; adjutant-general and quarter-master general, £135; deputies do., £110 (or if regimental field-officers, the allowance of their rank); aides-de-camp, £110.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Feb. 7. G. S. Hooper, Esq., to officiate as third judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for southern division.

J. C. Scott, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Madras during absence of Mr. Hooper, when relieved from charge of auxiliary court at Coimbatore by return of Mr. Thompson.

D. White, Esq., to be head-assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Malabar.

Commander M'Dowall, Indian Navy, to be master-attendant at Calicut.

14. T. L. Blane, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Bellary, in absence of Mr. Onslow.

T. A. Anstruther, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Malabar.

C. J. Bird, Esq., to be head-assistant to collector and magistrate of Tinnevelly.

T. W. Goodwyn, Esq., to act as head assistant, to principal collector and magistrate of Madura v. Mr. Anstruther.

Attained Rank.—H. F. Dumergue, as senior merchant, on 2d Jan. 1835; T. B. Roupell, factor, 13th do.; W. Wilson, factor, 13th do.; H. D. Phillips, factor, 22d do.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Feb. 6, 1835.—Assist. Surg. A. J. Will, 10th N.I., to take medical charge of ex-Rajah of Coorg and his family during journey from Vellore to Benares.

Ens. J. N. Warrington, right wing Madras European regt., to be lieut., v. Mears cashiered; date of com. 2d Feb. 1835.

Feb. 10.—2d-Lieut. J. G. Balmain to be qu. mast. and interp. to 3d bat. artillery, v. Back permitted to resign the appointment.

Feb. 13.—Capt. Minter, of H.M. 45th regt., and Lieut. Harnett, of H.M. 41st do., to take charge of invalids, &c. of H.M. service proceeding to England on ship *Asia*.

Col. W. G. Pearse permitted to resign appointment of acting commandant of artillery from date of his embarkation for Europe on ship *Asia*.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 3 *to* 5.—Surg. R. Anderson removed from 11th to 47th regt., and Surg. G. Knox from latter to former corps.

Feb. 6 *to* 9.—Ens. D. C. Campbell, 9th regt., to act as qu. mast. and interp. of 40th regt., till further orders, v. Latour dec.

The following removals and postings ordered:—Col. George Jackson (late prom.) to 7th L.; Lieut.-Col. H. Bowdler, from 30th to 7th do.; Lieut.-Col. J. Stewart, from 22d to 52d do.; Lieut.-Col. R. Fenwick, from 52d to 40th do.; Lieut.-Col. S. Townsend, from 7th to 30th do.; Lieut.-Col. C. Lethbridge (late prom.) to 22d do.; Surg. James Richmond from 34th to 31st L.-Inf.; Surg. A. E. Stuart (late prom.) to 40th N.I.; Surg. Alex. Blest, M.D. (late prom.) to 34th L.-Inf.; Assist. Surg. Shaw from 2d bat. artillery to do duty with European regt., and app. to medical charge.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Feb. 6. Cornet F. Simpson, 5th L.C.—Lieut. F. Henderson, 10th N.I.—Surg. Geo. Meikle.—10. Lieut. P. A. Walker, 1st L.C.—Lieut. Thos. Coles, 16th N.I.—Capt. H. F. Baker, European Regt.—13. Lieut. F. G. J. Lascelles, 4th L.C.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 10. Capt. D. H. Mackenzie, horse artillery, for health.—Lieut. G. L. Childers, 10th N.I., for health.—13. Lieut. J. Back, 3d bat. artillery, for health.

To Visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to *Europe*).—Capt. G. Logan, 41st N.I.—Capt. H. Coyle, 28th N.I.—Ens. H. W. Yates, 26th N.I.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 13. Lieut. F. B. Doveton, sub.-assist. com. gen., for eighteen months, for health.

Cancelled.—Feb. 6. The leave to proceed to Calcutta granted on 23d Jan. to Lieut. E. Galtskell, 2d N.V.B.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

FEB. 4. *Lord Wm. Bentinck*, Hutchinson, from Covelong.—10. *Marian*, Richards, from Singapore; *George and Mary*, Roberts, from Covelong.—11. *Gilbert Munro*, Duff, from Mauritius.—12. *Madras*, Beach, from London and Cape.—13. *Patriot*, Eastmure, from Covelong.

Departures.

FEB. 5. *Swallow*, Adam, from Ceylon; H.M.S. *Imogene*, Blackwood, on a cruize; and *Louisa*, Towle, for Straits and Malacca.—10. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, for Mangalore.—13. *Katherine Stuart Forbes*, Fell, for Calcutta.—18. *Mary Ann*, Hornblow, for London.

BIRTH, MARRIAGE, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 5. At Madras, the lady of S. P. Arathoon, Esq., of a son.

Feb. 2. At Muktul, the lady of Assist. Surg. S. A. G. Young, of a son.

3. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. and Qu. Mast. Bloag, 7th L.C., of a daughter.

8. At Coimbatore, the lady of the Rev. W. B. Addis, of a daughter.

— At Pondicherry, the lady of Charles Guldamour, Esq., of a son.

12. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Robt. Thorpe, 27th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

— At Madras, the lady of Æ. R. McDonnell, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Feb. 10. At Cuddalore, Mr. Chas. Walker West, second son of Col. Richard West, of the Madras N.I., to Miss Charlotte Turnpenny.

DEATH.

Jan. 30. At Mangalore, C. M. Bushby, Esq., acting judge and criminal judge of Canara.

Bombay.

MINUTE OF COUNCIL.

General Department.—Bombay Castle, Jan. 14, 1835.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has received a report from the committee appointed to examine the junior civil servants in the Oriental languages, stating that the undermentioned gentlemen were examined on the 10th instant, and were pronounced to have attained such proficiency in the Hindoostanee language as qualifies them for official employment:

Mr. Samuel Mansfield, who arrived in India on the 7th October 1834.

Mr. H. B. E. Frere, who arrived in India on the 23d September 1834.

The committee has also reported that Mr. Hebbert was examined on the same day, in Guzeratee, and passed in that language; and that they consider the examination passed by Mr. Hebbert and Mr. Mansfield as highly creditable to those gentlemen; the former of whom has now passed in three languages, and the latter has been only three months resident in India.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Separate Department.

Feb. 5. Mr. Henry James Blaklaton to proceed to Ahmedabad, and to place himself under orders of collector at that station.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 22, 1835.—Lieut. Col. Gibbon to command fortress of Asseerghur, from 13th *January*.

Capt. T. Roe, 12th N.I., to command invalids of Hon. Company's service proceeding to Europe on ship *Lady Raffles*.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. H. Rudd, 5th N.I., to act as interp. to right wing of that regt., from 23d Nov. 1834.—Lieut. D. C. F. Scott to act as adj. and qu. mast. to left wing, and Lieut. G. O. Reeves to act as qu. mast. to 3d L.C.—Lieut. G. H. Bellasis, 24th N.I., to act as adj. to a detachment of that regt., consisting of 300 rank and file.

Jan. 26.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Capt. C. H. Delamain, 3d L.C., to continue to perform duty of interpreter to that regt. until further orders.—Ens. *Janvrin*, H.M. 20th regt., to act as interp. in Hindoostance language to 10th N.I., from 13th Jan.—Lieut. P. C. N. Ambel to act as staff officer and interp. to left wing of 1st Gr. N.I., during period it was separated from head-quarters of regt.—Lieut. C. A. Echalaz to act as qu. mast. to 10th N.I., from 14th Oct. 1834, until further orders.

The brigade orders under dates 6th Nov. 1834 and 9th Jan. 1835, directing Lieut. Col. Stevenson, of horse brigade, to assume command of Poona brigade, *confirmed*.

Feb. 3.—Lieut. Leach ordered to be detached to Tannah on duty.

Feb. 5.—The following arrangements made, to render the proportion of staff-officers conformable to the revised establishment of brigades and cantonments:—Capt. Forbes, 20th N.I., last appointed major of brigade, attached to Candeish brigade, to be at disposal of Com.-in-chief, upon being relieved by Capt. Macan, acting assist. adj. gen. of S. D. of army.—Lieut. Durack, 24th N.I., late line adj. at Dapoolie, to be fort adj. at Asseerghur, vacant on Lieut. Tapp's departure to England.

The following temporary arrangements made:—Capt. W. Wyllie, brigade major at Sholapore, to be acting assist. adj. gen. to Poona division of army, v. Capt. Hagart, app. acting deputy adj. general.—Lieut. P. W. Clarke, 2d or Gr. N.I., to act as brigade major at Sholapoor, v. Wyllie.

Feb. 9.—Maj. Gen. J. W. Sleigh, C.B. (having reported his arrival) to assume command of Poona division of army, from 5th Feb. 1835.

Col. Willshire, Queen's Royals, to assume command of Poona brigade.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. G. Fisher, 12th N.I., to act as adj. to left wing of that regt., during indisposition of Lieut. Clarkson.—Lieut. Hale, 22d N.I., to retain charge of bazaars at Ahmedabad; date 28th Jan.—Capt. Billamore, 17th N.I., to proceed to Veerpoor to receive charge of that post, during absence of Capt. Forbes on leave; date 25th Jan.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Feb. 10.—Mr. Midshipman Quanborough, having produced a med. cert. of his unfitness for the active duties of his profession, placed on invalid list.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 29. *Caledonia*, Stroyan, from Liverpool; and *Fort William*, Neish, from China and Singapore.—30. *Ganges*, Ardlie, from Colombo; and *Ann*, Butter, from Calcutta.—FEB. 8. H.M.S. *Andromache*, Chads, from Colombo.—10. *Africaine*, Watkins, from Mauritius.—11. *Buckinghamshire*, Hopkins, from London, Madeira, Cape, Point de Galle, and Calicut; *John Hayes*, Jessie, from Liverpool; and *Abgarris*, Dunbar, from Calcutta.

Departures.

JAN. 28. *Triumph*, Green, for London.—FEB. 1. *Lady Gordon*, Harmer, for Cape; and *Palmira*, Loader, for Cape and London.—9. H.M.S. Rose, Barrow, on a cruize.—15. *Majestic*, Lawson, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 18. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of James Brydon, M.D., of a son.

22. At Ahmedabad, the lady of J. M. Davies, Esq., C.S., of a son.

25. The lady of Capt. Henry Tudor, country service, of a son.

Feb. 1. At Bombay, Mrs. Blackwell, of a son.

6. At Bombay, the wife of Nicholas Fernandez, jun., Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES

Jan. 24. At Bombay, T. M. Blois Turner, Esq., of the engineers, to Herbertina, daughter of the Hon. Sir Herbert Compton, chief justice of Bombay.

Feb. 2. At Belgaum, Thomas Waller, Esq., assist. surgeon in charge of the 6th N.I., to Alicia Anne, fourth daughter of Joseph Gilbert, Esq., Lymington, Hants.

DEATH.

Feb. 5. Of fever, Major W. C. Illingworth, of the 2d regt. L.C.

Ceylon.

COURT-MARTIAL.—LIEUT. R. GLOSTER.

Head-Quarters, Kandy, Nov. 28, 1834.—At a General court martial held at Colombo on the 10th Instant, of which Col. Lindsay, C.B., 78th Highlanders, was President, Lieut. Richard Gloster of H.M. 61st Regt. was arraigned on the undermentioned charge, *viz.*—

"For having, when under orders to march with the 2nd division of the 61st Regt. for Kandy, on the 21st July last, in order to quell an insurrection of a serious tendency, attempted to evade his duty as an officer of the regiment, when likely to be actively employed, by stating on the preceding day (the 20th) to Assist. Surg. Cavet (the medical officer appointed to proceed in charge of the 61st Regt.), that he, Lieut. Gloster, 61st Regt. "was unfit for the march, being very unwell," or words to that effect—and secondly, for subsequently making a solemn declaration to denying that he, Lieut. Gloster, ever had any such conversation as before recited with the said Assist. Surg. Cavet, or his having seen the assist. surgeon on that day, until he entered the mess-room, and had sat down to the tiffin table—the aforesaid solemn declaration being a premeditated and marked untruth.—The foregoing charge implying conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and subversive of good order and military discipline."

Upon which charge, the Court came to the following decision:—

Opinion and Sentence.—That the pri-

soner, Lieut. Richard Gloster, 61st regt., is not guilty of the charge preferred against him, and the court therefore fully acquit him thereof.

The Court in justice to the several evidences, as well as to the prosecutor, deem it proper to express their opinion, that a casual conversation did take place, between Lieut. Gloster and Assist. Surg. Cavet; but by no means to the extent, or meaning, implied in the charge, and of so trifling a nature, as to render it possible, that it was not fixed in the memory of the prisoner.

Approved and confirmed.
(Signed) JOHN WILSON, Maj. Genl.
Com. the Forces.

After the most attentive perusal of the foregoing proceedings, it is with feelings of satisfaction the Major-General declares his entire approval of the finding and sentence of the court martial; and he is persuaded that the army of Ceylon will participate with him in the satisfaction with which he now promulgates to them the full acquittal of Lieut. Gloster of the 61st Regt. of a charge than which none could have inflicted a deeper wound on the honour of a British officer, or have reflected a more serious disgrace on the character of his Majesty's service. Above all will the distinguished corps to which Lieut. Gloster has the honour to belong, rejoice to learn that the foul stigma has been cast from their officer by the verdict of an honourable and impartial jury of British officers.

When the Major-General considers the result of this court martial, the measures which precipitated the trial, the desire he himself evinced that it should not hastily be resorted to, he cannot abstain from expressing his unfeigned regret that the service should have been subjected to the inconvenience of a public proceeding of this nature.

The injurious report raised against Lieut. Gloster called, no doubt, for the commanding officer's strictest investigation; but then it was due from him to the accused, and to the corps to which this officer belonged, that he, whose honour had been so grossly assailed, should be afforded every facility of vindicating himself to the satisfaction of his brother officers.

This just and reasonable course was, however, not pursued; nay, more—the Major-General has learned with pain and surprise that the officers of the 61st were assembled on the occasion, to the single exclusion of the individual most interested in the object of the meeting, and that "unguarded expressions" of indignation are admitted by the prosecutor to have been uttered by him at that meeting, to the prejudice of Lieut. Gloster.

Although the Major-General is ready to give Col. Darley full credit for the zeal he has invariably displayed while under his command in the discharge of his military duties; although he is willing to admit that, in this instance, he was influenced by a desire to uphold the character and reputation of the 61st Regt.; although he is confident Col. Darley could not have been actuated by other than public motives, yet such conduct as that above referred to, let it come from what quarter or have originated in what motive it may, must receive the Major-General's marked and unqualified disapprobation.

Dr. Cavet of the 97th Regt., the principal evidence for the prosecution, does not appear to have been actuated by any malevolent feeling towards Lieut. Gloster; yet it is to be lamented that he should not have acted with more discretion than to raise on the doubtful evidence of his own unsupported impressions, a rumour so deeply affecting the character of a British officer.

The term "report" applied by Dr. Cavet to the transitory conversation held with him by Lieut. Gloster, was inappropiate, unauthorized, and most untoward in its consequences. At the time they conversed, Dr. Cavet admits that he did not consider himself in medical charge of the 61st Regt.; with what propriety then could it be affirmed that Lieut. Gloster had in any manner "reported" himself to him, when he, Dr. Cavet, was at the moment acting in no capacity to authorize his considering, much less his affirming, what passed to be a "report?"—A moment's reflection would have told him that it was in fact no report, but simply what the opinion of the court states it to have been; namely, a "casual conversation."

Yet, in his readiness to impart that conversation, Dr. Cavet chooses unfortunately to give it a degree of official importance which he was not justified in doing, and which may be considered as the original cause of a court martial, which the Major-General regrets it should have fallen to him to place on the military records of his command.

The Major-General directs that Lieut. Gloster be forthwith released from arrest, and return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 1. G. H. Crippe, Esq., to be government agent for eastern province.

2. D. A. Blair, Esq., to be district judge of Colombo, No. 1. South.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—Dec. 16. *Solway*, from London and Mauritius.—Jan. 25. *Buckinghamshire*, from London and Cape.—29. *Symmetry*, from London and Mauritius.

Arrivals at Trincomallee.—Jan. 29. H.M. Ships *Zebra* and *Algerine*, from England and Cape; and sailed 31st Jan. for Bombay.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 17. At Kandy, the lady of Leake Kelly, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

27. At Colpetty, the lady of George Ackland, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Nov. 8. At Gillemalle, in the district of Saffragam, Pagodi Moodianse, at the advanced age of 114 years, leaving a widow 95 years of age.

Jan. 23. At Colombo, Mr. John William Young, son of Capt. W. Young, *late of the H. C.* navy, aged 23.

23. At Trincomalee, Major John Antill, late of H.M. Ceylon rifle regt., in his 45th year.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Dec. 11. *Emily Jane*, and *Mandarin*, both from Calcutta.—17. *Lady of the Lake*, from N.S. Wales; *Britannia*, from Bahia; and *Louisa*, from Manilla.—Jan. 7. *Ruby*, and *William Wilson*, both from Singapore.—13. *Diana*, from London and Batavia.—31. *Mermaid*, from Calcutta.

Freight to London (Jan. 20).—£5. 5s. to £5. 15s.; large ships, £6 to £6. 5s.

BIRTH.

Nov. 4. At Macao, the lady of J. Leffler, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

Jan. 3. On board the *Asia*, *at Canton*, *of fever*, James, youngest son of Mr. John Robinson, Leith Street, Edinburgh, aged 23.

Manilla.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Dec. 23. *Vestal*, from Sydney.—*Hoogard*, from Greenock; and *Trinculo*, from Liverpool.—Jan. 6. *William*, from Liverpool.—14. *William Salthouse*, from China.—25. *Sydon*, from China.—29. *Tremont*, from China.

Freight to Great Britain (Jan. 31)—£3. 10s. to £5. 10s. per ton.

New South Wales.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Sydney.—Oct. 26. *Governor Harcourt*, and *Henry Tanner*, both from London.—Nov. 12. *Childrens*, from London; and *Isabella*, from Mauritius.—14. *Blenheim*, from Cork.—17. *James*, from London and Cape.—18. *Hooghly*, from London and Cape.—19. *Guinare*, from Liverpool.—20. *Sovereign*, from Mauritius.—22. *Numa*, from Leith.—26. *Princess Victoria*, from Calcutta.—Dec. 1. *George Hibbert*, and *William*, Stoveld, both from London.—11. *Hind*, from Calcutta and Hobart Town.—12. *John Craig*, from London.—14. *Guardian*, from London.—17. *William*, Sowerby, from London and Launceston; *Margaret Grabam*, from Scotland and ditto.—26. *Bristol*, from Mauritius.—Jan. 1. *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool.—2. *Henry Porcher*, from London.—4. *Leda*, from Cape.—6. *Maria*, from Cape and Hobart Town; and *Margaret*, from London, Cape, and ditto.—18. *Cebotia*, from Liverpool and Hobart Town.—20. *Calil*, from Mauritius.—22. *Royal Admiral*, from Cork; *Horatio*, from Rio de Janeiro; *Lady Normanby*, from Mauritius and Hobart Town; and *Henry Tagierron*, from London.—24. *Harmony*, from Mauritius.—30. *Bengal Merchant*, from London.—31. *Britannart*, from London and Hobart Town; and *Louisa*, from Mauritius.—Feb. 2. *Royal Saxon*, from London *Undaunted*, and *Forth*, from Cork.—3. *Richmond*, from London and Cape; and *Richmond*, from London.—19. *Funchal*, from London.

Departures from Sydney.—Jan. 1. *Henry Tanner*, for Madras.—2. *David Scott*, for China.—14. *John Craig*, for Manilla.

Freight to London (Feb. 14).—Wool, 1d. to 1½d. per lb.; oil, £3. 10s. per ton; timber, £3. 10s. per load; flax, £4. to £4. 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS.

June 16, 1834. At Norfolk Island, the lady of Asstet. Surg. Rolland, 4th regt., of a son.

Aug. 3. At Lansdown Park, Goulbourn, Argyle, Mrs. Bradley, of a daughter.

20. At Sydney, the lady of David Chambers, Esq., of a son.

22. At Clari Montes, Campbell Town, Mrs. Hammond, of a daughter.

26. At Tanjibah, Port Stephens, the lady of Lieut. Caswell, R.N., of a son.

27. At Farry Hill New Town, the wife of G. Cavanagh, Esq., of a daughter.

30. At Sydney, the lady of Capt. Joseph Moore, of a son.

Sept. 10. At the Australian College Buildings, Mrs. Carmichael, of a daughter.

— At Throsby Park, Mrs. Throsby, a daughter.

12. At sea, in the midst of a tremendous gale, on board the *Manfield*, the lady of Frederick Brock, Esq., of a son.

Oct. 6. At Annandale, Perth, the lady of G. P. Half, Esq., of a son.

19. At Bellevue, near Maitland, the lady of H. J. Pilcher, Esq., of a daughter.

31. At Woodlands, Bathurst, the wife of John Street, Esq., J. P., of a son.

Nov. 9. At Parramatta, Mrs. Bradley, a daughter.

10. At Bustle Hall, Illawarra, the lady of C. T. Smith, Esq., of a son and heir.

12. At Castle Forbes, Mrs. Larnach, a daughter.

21. At Grampian Hills, Argyle, Mrs. Wm. Shelley, of a son.

24. At Pennant Hills, Mrs. G. M. Simpson, of a daughter.

Dec. 2. At Sydney, Mrs. Unwin, of a son.

6. Mrs. Macliehose, of a son.

16. At Hunter's River, Mrs. Henry Glennie, of a daughter.

28. At Neotafield, Hunter's River, the lady of Henry Dangar, Esq., of a daughter.

31. At Sydney, the lady of D. A. C. Hasard, Esq., of a son.

Jan. 6. At Parramatta, Mrs. Davies, of a son.

9. At Sydney, the lady of John William Gosling, Esq., of a son.

20. At Sydney, the wife of Mr. Whitehead, of Phillip-street, of three children (two sons and a daughter).

25. At Sydney, Mrs. Chrystie, widow of the late Capt. C. R. Chrystie, of a daughter.

Lately. At Windsor, the lady of Archibald Bell, jun., Esq., of Corindah, Hunter's River, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 8. At Sydney, J. H. Potts, Esq., of the Bank of New South Wales, to Miss Emma Bates.

11. At Sydney, Edward Hallingden, Esq., to Anne, only daughter of the late John Turner, Esq., of Halifax.

18. At Sydney, Myles Sheehy, Esq., *solicitor*, to Miss McKenzie.

Sept. 10. At Sydney, P. L. Campbell, Esq., Royal Scots Fusileers, aide-de-camp to his Exc. the Governor, to Barbara Isabella, youngest daughter of the Hon. Alex. M'Leay, Esq., colonial secretary.

Oct. 28. At Sydney, Charles C. Dutton, Esq., to Claude Hamilton, eldest daughter of John Stephen, Esq., of Birch Grove.

Dec. 6. At Parramatta, Mr. Wm. Byrnes, wine merchant, to Ann, second daughter of Francis Oakes, Esq.

10. Mr. George Bell, *Sydney*, to Sarah Danby, daughter of Mr. S. Danby, builder, London.

Jan. 15. At Sydney, Robert Campbell, jun., Esq., of Bligh-street, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Orr, Parramatta.

27. At Liverpool, Capt. Faunce, 4th (or King's Own) regt., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie, *lately* commanding the same corps.

DEATHS.

Aug. 13. At Windsor, Mr. G. Loder.

Sept. 22. At Sydney, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Dowling, wife of the Hon. James Dowling, judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

24. At Sydney, after a short illness, Alexander Still, Esq., of the commissariat.

Nov. 14. At Sydney, Mrs. Thos. Smidmore.
Dec. 5. At Campbell Town, Maria, wife of Robert Stewart, Esq., J.P., third police magistrate of Sydney.
7. At Sydney, Mrs. James Devlin.
14. At Sydney, aged 19, Maria, wife of George Blaxland, Esq., and eldest daughter of the Hon. James Dowling, judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Jan. 4. At Ashfield Park, Walter, eldest son of the late Walter Lang, Esq., of Glasgow, aged 21.
6. At Sydney, Selina, wife of Mr. George Tomlins, aged 28.
16. At Sydney, Major Charles Smeathman, coroner of the territory.
27. At Sydney, Mr. James Jenkins.
Feb. 4. Suddenly, Mr. Wm. Merritt, senior.
Lately. By the wreck of the boat *St. Patrick*, near Botany Bay Heads, in his 25th year, James Alphens, only son of John Mackie, Esq., of Sydney.
— At Sydney, John Scougall, Esq., merchant.

Van Diemen's Land.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Hobart Town.—Nov. 28. *Elion*, from Singapore.—Dec. 2. *Janet* and *Aurora*, both from London.—7. *Eveline*, and *Margaret*, both from London.—14. *Eleanor*, from Mauritius.—18. *Grecian*, from ditto.—19. *Rosendale*, from Sydney; and H.M.S *Hyacinth*, from Swan River.—23. *Cygnet*, from London and Launceston.—Jan. 3. *Isabella* and *Friendship*, both from Twofold Bay. —*Aurora*, from Sydney.—20. *Sir John Rae Reid*, from London.—23. *Augusta Jessie*, from London. —27. *Palmer*, from Leith.—Feb. 1. *Thomas Harrison*, from London.—*Sarah*, from London.
Arrival at Launceston.—Jan. 30. *Lotus*, from London.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 8. At Hobart Town, John Roberton, Esq., commander of the brig *Bee*, to Miss Holmes.
Nov. 8. At Rodburne, William Delittle, Esq., colonial assistant surgeon, Brighton, to Martha, eldest daughter of Mr Alfred Lutterell.
Dec. 16. At Woodlands, Richard Harper Willis, Esq., to Emma, second daughter of Benj. Bethune, Esq., J. P., of Woodlands.
Jan. 1, 1835. Edward M. Dyne, Esq., to Christiana Ruth Towner, of Hobart Town.
13. At Hobart Town, Henry, second son of John Mace, Esq., of Tenterden, in Kent, to Caroline, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Cruttenden, of Woodsden Hawkhurst, in the same county.

DEATHS.

July 10, 1834. At Hobart Town, the Rev. Richard Yaldwin, late of the University of Cambridge, aged 41.
Aug. 14. At Elwick, near Hobart Town, Elinor Howell, wife of Capt. Wm. Bell, of the Bengal horse artillery.
Oct. 6. On his passage from Van Diemen's Land to Sydney, Michael Redmond, Esq., late of Wexford, Ireland.
Nov. 25. Robert Ballantyne, Esq., late of Selkirkshire, surgeon.
27. At Glenorchy, Alex. Beauvais, Esq.
Dec. 24. At the Cascade, Major Hugh Mackintosh, formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and more latterly attached to the Persian embassy, aged 58.
Lately. At Launceston, of apoplexy, Assist. Surg. Garret.

Swan River.

SHIPPING.

Arrival—Nov. 27. *Adams*, from London and Cape.

DEATH.

Nov. 1. At Perth, T. T. Ellis, Esq., late principal superintendent of the corps of mounted police in this settlement, and formerly of H.M. 14th regt. of dragoons, who was wounded in the temple by a spear, in the late attack upon the natives at Pinjarra.

New Zealand.

BIRTHS.

July 6, 1834. At Te Horohore, the *wife* of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, of a son.
17. At Mangunga, the lady of the Rev. William Wood, of a son.
Oct. 5. At Mangunga, the lady of the Rev. John White, of a daughter.
Nov. 12. At Coutu Mangero, the *wife* of Mr. William Young, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Aug. 30. Drowned at the Frith of Thames, by the accidental upsetting of a boat in a squall, Messrs. J. Lathorpe, J. R. Pratt, and G. Bowers.

Sandwich Islands.

DEATH.

Lately. At Owhyhee, Mr. Douglas, botanist. He accidentally fell into one of the pits, or traps, for wild cattle, and was gored to death by an infuriated bull.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Feb. 4. *Clifton*, from Liverpool.—5. *Superior*, from Cape.—6. *St. Laurence*, from Rio de Janeiro.—20. *Sancho Panza*, from London.—21. *Duke of Clarence*, from London.—March 8. *Gondolier*, from Liverpool.
Departures.—Jan. 22. *King William*, for Batavia.—24. *Fortitude*, for Ceylon.—27. *Euphrates*, for Calcutta.—29. *Argo*, for Hobart Town.—Feb. 3. *Caledonia*, for Sydney.—5. *Kyle*, for Ceylon.—10. *Amelia Thompson*, for Bombay.—11. *Coromandel*, for Bombay.—March 8. *Camilla*, for Madras and Calcutta.

BIRTH.

Jan. 3. The lady of George Robinson, Esq., of twin daughters, one of whom survived only a few hours.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Feb. 9. *Avoca*, from Bahia.—28. *Achilles*, from St. Helena.—March 8. *Victory*, from London and Madeira.—12. *Courier*, from Liverpool.—14. *Henry*, from London.—15. *Strath Eden*, from London.—17. *Emily*, from London; *Lord Hobart*, from St. Helena.—19. *Batavia*, from Rotterdam.—20. *Claudine*, from London.—24. *St. Clair*, from St. Helena Bay.—30. *Hepworth*, from Liverpool; *Clive Branch*, from London.—31. *Prince George*, from Newcastle (with coals); *Porcupine*, from St. Helena.
Departures.—Feb. 19. *Hersey*, for N. S. Wales.—23. *Capricorn*, for Mauritius.—March 14. *Achilles*, for Mauritius and Ceylon.—15. *Victory*, for Bombay.—21. *Strath Eden*, for Madras and Calcutta.—24. *Claudine*, for Madras.

DEATHS.

Jan. 31. Assist. Surg. John Conwell, *of the Madras establishment*, aged 25.
Feb. 12. John Francis Goodwin, Esq., aged 27. He was killed in an action with the Caffres in the Fish River Bush; having on the previous night joined the forces under Col. Smith, as a volunteer, and fell in covering the retreat of a person who had been wounded.
24. François Louis Mabille, Esq., aged 49.
March 5. At Stellenbosch, Harriet, wife of Capt. Thomas Harris, Bombay service, aged 32.

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Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

Calcutta papers, of a few days' later date than those previously received, reached us just before publication.

A meeting of the mercantile community took place on the 30th January, to consider of an address to the Governor-General. A resolution proposed by Mr. Harding and seconded by Dwarkanath Tagore,—"That the public conduct of Lord William, as connected with the commercial and productive interests of this country, and the public weal generally, deserves the grateful acknowledgments of the community,"—was met by an amendment proposed by Mr. Longueville Clarke, who complained that this meeting wanted publicity, to the following effect: "That while this meeting refrains from pledging itself to an unqualified approval of Lord William Bentinck's administration, they are of opinion that some of his acts have conferred such eminent benefit on the country, that the inhabitants of Calcutta ought to convey to him their expressions of gratitude and regard." This amendment was lost by a small majority, on the show of hands, and the address proposed by the resolutionists was agreed to.

It is proposed to pay a grateful tribute to Lady William, by instituting a charitable fund bearing her name.

A numerous meeting of native gentlemen took place on the same day, at the Hindu college, at which an address was voted to Lord Wm. Bentinck; and the portrait of Lady William was suggested as a proper mark of respect and gratitude to her ladyship. Baboo Ramcomul Sen, on taking the chair, prettily observed, that "the only act of unkindness on the part of his lordship, was his parting with them:" a sentiment welcomed by cheers.

Sir Charles Metcalfe was expected to return to the presidency; Mr. Blunt was to proceed to Allahabad, to take charge of the Agra government.

The Shekawattee force has dispersed; the engineers, with the 61st B. N. I., Blair's horse, and the sappers and miners, remain. No sooner had the force moved eastward from Singhana, than the freebooters left their lurking places; but, before they had time to assemble in sufficient numbers to renew their depredations, Lieut. Forster, stationed at Ramgurh, marched against a noted leader, called Sujjawar, who was collecting a party, and who, after offering a stout resistance, surrendered. The reduction of these freebooters has already reduced the rate of native insurance greatly.

The difference between Runjeet Singh and the chief of Peshawur remains unsettled. The famine still prevails in the Cashmere countries. Shah Shooja is reported to be at Furrah, between Candahar and Lashee, with 15,000 sowars.

A native letter from Lucknow states that the King of Oude has become tired already of his bride, and contemplates another marriage.

The Government have made extensive arrangements for putting down Thuggee, which still prevails.

The Sikh envoy at Calcutta, it is said, was about to study the tenets of the Christian religion, with a view of adopting it, and abjuring his own, which was to have been followed by his marriage with an English widow; the latter, however, has been broken off.

Mr. Macnaghten has declined the situation to which he was appointed on the Law Commission.

The *Bengal Herald* states, that the object of the Mysore prince, who has now arrived in England, is to lay before the authorities here his limited means.

Sir Frederick Adam has set off on a tour into the interior of the Madras presidency.

Seven of the attorneys, solicitors, and proctors of the Supreme Court, Bombay, have agreed to petition the King in Council against the rule published by the judges (see last vol. p. 250) for the admission of attornies, solicitors, and proctors, on the ground that it is at variance with the charter of the court, that it tends to degrade the profession, and offers facilities to idle and unfit persons to obtain admission.

The *Bombay Courier* contains some severe strictures upon the failure of the *Forbes*, and the imputed mismanagement of the Calcutta steam-committee.

Sir Robert Grant and family landed at Bombay on the 11th February. It is stated, however, that Lord Clare was to remain at the head of the government till he embarked in the *Melville*, at the end of the month.

The New Governor of Goa, Bernardo Peres de Silva, a native, was just entering on his functions, on the 1st February, when he was suddenly attacked by a body of the European Portuguese inhabitants of the island, and put under restraint, on board a corvette in the river, and the late governor, Don Manuel de Portugal, was elected in his place. The motive of this act is supposed to be a dread of losing employments under a new order of things.

A private letter from Macao, February 3d, which has appeared in the London papers, mentions another dispute with the Chinese authorities, arising from the

conduct of the master of the *Argyle*, in detaining two Chinese on board, as hostages for twelve of his men, who had illegally landed on the coast, and were seized. Capt. Elliot is said to have threatened to retake the men by force.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Jan. 26. Mr. W. M. Dirom to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Maldah, during absence of Mr. Torrens.

27. Mr. S. T. Cuthbert to be civil and session judge of Behar.

Mr. W. Dent to be ditto ditto of Shahabad.

Mr. G. J. Morris to be ditto ditto of Patna.

Mr. T. R. Davidson to officiate as civil and session judge of Shahabad until arrival of Mr. Dent.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Fort William, Jan. 26, 1835.—Lieut. John Millar, 26th N. I., to do duty with Assam Light Infantry.

Jan. 28.—63d N. I. Capt. J. B. Smith to be major, and Lieut. W. C. Ormaby to be capt. of a comp., from 20th Jan. 1835, in suc. to Maj George Jenkins retired on pension of his rank.

Assist Surg. Samuel Davies to succeed to medical charge of civil station of Patna, in room of Surg. King, placed at disposal of commander-in-chief.

Head Quarters, Jan. 29, 1835.—The following removals of surgeons ordered:—D. Renton, from 10th to 16th N. I.; P. Carruthers (on furl.) from 6th to 29th do.; J. Allan, M.D., from 29th to 10th do.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 23. At Kurnaul, the lady of Major Wallace, of a daughter.

26. At Ghaseepore, the lady of Capt. G. R. Carmac, H. M. 3d Buffs, of a daughter.

29. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. J. Randle, of a daughter.

Feb. 1. At Chowringhee, the lady of H. Shakspeare, Esq., of a daughter.

2. At Cossipore, the lady of William Jackson, Esq., Attorney at Law, of a son (since dead).

3. At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. Sewell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 22. At Calcutta, Lieut. Patrick Nicolson, 28th Regt. N. I. to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Major William Mitchell.

— At Berhampore, Mr. Thomas Cumens, of the London Missionary Society, to Miss Sarah Jones.

— At Calcutta, Mr. George Martin, to Eliza Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Babonau.

27. At Calcutta, C. C. Russell, Esq., of Dauduagur Factory, Zillah Gya, to Sarah, second daughter of Rev. William Moore.

31. At Calcutta, Mr. John Babonau, to Ann, daughter of the late Doctor Gibson, of the H. C. service.

DEATHS.

Jan. 29. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. M. Dessa, wife of Mr. Joseph Dessa, aged 24.

30. At Calcutta, Mr. J. T. Rotton, aged 19

31. At Calcutta, Louisa Maria, wife of Mr. John Herbelet, aged 20.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, June 24.

A quarterly general Court of Proprietors of India Stock was this day held. The court was made special, to receive a report from the Committee of By-laws.

The *Chairman* (W. S. Clark, Esq.) stated that the dividend warrants for the half-year's dividend ending in July would be ready for delivery on the 6th July next.

The *Chairman* laid on the table a bill that had been introduced into parliament for suspending the formation of the new presidency of Agra.

Mr. *Twining* brought up the report of the by-laws committee, which was read. It proposed many alterations, with the view of adapting the laws to the altered condition of the Company.

After a desultory conversation, the further consideration of the alterations in the by-laws was postponed to the 15th of next month.

The members of the committee of by-laws were re-elected, and Mr. Edward Goldsmid, Colonel William Blackburn, and Mr. Alexander Annand, were appointed to fill the vacancies occasioned by the retirement of Sir John Rae Reid, Mr. Darby, and another member, who had resigned.

Mr. *P. Laurie* gave notice, that at the next court he should bring forward a motion to ascertain whether any case had been submitted to the law officers of the Company, relative to the disputed votes at the late election of a director; and if so, that it, as well as the opinion, should be laid before the court.

Mr. *Fielder* brought forward his promised motion on the subject of Haileybury College, which was to the effect that, taking into consideration the small number of pupils educated at Haileybury, and the expenses entailed on India by that establishment, the proprietors cordially approved of the measures taken by the directors for the abolition thereof. Several gentlemen spoke on the motion, which was rejected by a large majority.

Mr. *Mills*, after a few prefatory observations, gave notice that he would move, on the 15th of July, "for the production of all papers and correspondence between the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and the Court of Directors, and the President of the Board of Control, connected with the recall of any Governor-general of India since April 1834."

Mr. *Wreding* asked if it was intended to act upon the recommendation of the committee of the House of Commons, with respect to the excluded maritime officers?

The *Chairman* said the subject was one of those which was under the consideration of the court.

Mr. *Fielder* asked if the Court of Directors intended to adopt any further measure this year on the subject of the equalization of duty upon East and West India Sugars?

The *Chairman* stated that the subject would meet the attention of the Court of Directors.—Adjourned to the 15th July.

*** We are obliged, owing to the lateness of the date, to defer a full report till next month.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

PRIVY COUNCIL, JUDICIAL COMMITTEE, *February 4th.*

Maharaja Grees Chund Roy, appellant; *Sumboo Chund Roy*, respondent.—This was an appeal from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, Bengal. The suit was originally brought by the respondent for the recovery of 40,800 rupees, the balance of arrears of a rent-charge upon the family estates, which have descended to the appellant.

The parties are members of a zemindary family, of which Raja Kishun Chund Roy was formerly head, who was the owner of Pergunna Ookrah, now the great zemindary of Nuddea. During his time, the zemindary had been under Government management; the Raja receiving out of the revenues a monthly stipend, in the nature of *maikhana*, amounting to two lacs per annum. The zemindary had never been divided, and the Raja, in order to terminate disputes between his sons, as to the division, by his will in 1780, devised the whole zemindary to his eldest son, Sumboo Chund, but charged with annual payments amounting to Rs. 40,000, for the maintenance of the other members of his family, including Rs. 15,000, to the respondent. Half of the amount of these allowances was charged upon the stipend granted by government out of the revenues of the zemindary. The allowances bequeathed by the will were afterwards reduced, that of the respondent being fixed at Rs. 1,000 per month.

The zemindary descended to Sumboo Chund's son, Raja Iswar Chund Roy, and from him to his son, the present appellant. When the latter came into possession, the respondent's annuity fell into arrear, and in 1800, respondent instituted a suit against Iswar Chund Roy, to recover the balance then due. The raja pleaded in defence to this suit, that most of the estates had been sold by government to satisfy arrears of revenue, and that the respondent's annuity should abate in proportion to the reduced value of the zemindary. It appeared that, in 1789-90, Iswar Chund Roy had signed an agreement, acknowledging his ability to pay the annuities to the family. The Zillah Court, in April 1801, decreed the arrears of the annuity to the now appellant; which decree was confirmed, in January 1802, by the Provincial Court of Calcutta.

Subsequent to this last decree, Iswar Chund Roy died, and the present appellant, on succeeding to the zemindary (being then an infant), appealed to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut; which court, in August 1803, confirmed the two preceding decrees, with interest and costs.

Notwithstanding this decree, the payment of respondent's allowance was still resisted, and in May 1804, he was obliged to institute a suit in the Zillah Court of Nuddea for the arrears which had accrued since the former suit commenced. The present appellant rested his defence on these grounds, namely, that the estate was unable now to pay the annuities; that the respondent was entitled, according to the reduced value of the zemindary, to claim only Rs. 15,750, and that he had actually received Rs. 12,250, leaving a balance of only Rs. 3,500. The Zillah Court, in September 1804, held that the respondent's right to the above allowance had already been decided on, and decreed the amount claimed, Rs. 40,808, with costs. The Provincial Court, on appeal, in June 1805, confirmed this decree, which was also confirmed in May, 1806, by the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, the latter court giving interest at 12 per cent., till the money was paid, and all costs of appeal, declaring that the suit had been appealed against to protract payment. The raja now appealed to the Privy Council, on the grounds that the personal acts of Iswar Chund Roy, on which the original decree was founded, could not bind the appellant; that the allowance ought, in equity, to be reduced in proportion to the present value of the zemindary; that there was no proof that any part of the appellant's father's personal estate, on which the claim can be made, came to the appellant's hands; and that the decree makes the appellant personally chargeable with the payment of an annual sum, due, if at all, out of the revenue of the zemindary.

The Right Hon. *T. Erskine* gave judgment. The facts of this case, in the opinion of their lordships, did not lay a su

ficient foundation for their decision of the important points of law which had been raised in the case. It appeared that the will, made by Raja Kishen Chund, bequeathed the whole zemindary to his eldest son, leaving a certain fixed stipend to each of his other children; and it was argued that he had no authority, under the Hindu law, to give such excessive stipends as he had allowed. But all the facts disproved that assertion, nor had it been alleged in the court below, that there had been an excessive allowance at the time, considering the extent of the zemindary. Iswar Chund admitted that the zemindary was of sufficient extent to pay them, and he continued and promised to pay them. Their lordships did not say that this promise would, of itself, bind his heir, so as to make him pay an excessive stipend; but it amounted to an admission that it was not excessive. But it had been considered, by the court below, that, in consequence of events, there ought to be a reduction of the stipends; and cases had been cited to shew that English equity applied to this case. But in order to raise such a question, the appellant should have made out clearly that the value of the zemindary had been reduced by an act of government. But there was no such proof, nor even any such allegation; so that there were no materials upon which to discuss the principle of the law upon which the appellant sought to place the case. Their lordships thought there was no ground for disturbing the judgment, which they affirmed with costs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

On the 17th of June, a ballot was taken at the East-India House for the election of a director, in the room of the Right Hon. Robert Cutlar Fergusson, who has disqualified. At eight o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election to have fallen on John Shepherd, Esq.

The result of this election is disputed. Mr. Crawford, M.P., and Mr. Peter Laurie, the Middlesex magistrate, two of the scrutineers, refused to join the return of the other two, but made a special return, protesting against the decision of the directors on some points relating to the proxies; and it is understood that legal proceedings will be taken by Mr. Warden's committee to protect the franchise of the absent proprietors. A form of power of attorney was, it seems, prepared by the officers of the Company to enable proprietors at a distance to vote without coming to town, and it was printed and issued to the committees of the candidates. At the back of the power of attorney was printed the form of oath to be taken, that the East-India stock held by the proprietor actually belonged to him. The form issued under such a sanction was implicitly followed, but it was nevertheless held to be bad when the election came on, so far as respected those who have of right a plurality of votes, persons having £3,000 stock being entitled to two votes; three votes for £6,000, and four votes for £10,000. The form of oath was printed thus: "I, A.B., do swear, that the sum of £1,000 or more of the capital stock," &c. Now, if the sum had been left blank, to be filled up by the proprietor with the actual amount held by him, all would have been well; but those who held £10,000 thought the words "or more" reached their case, and took the oath without alteration. At the ballot, however, though the sum held by each proprietor is known at the India House, persons who subscribed to the printed form without alteration were held to have but one vote, where, in fact, two, three, or four votes were intended to be given to the candidate. Again some votes were rejected altogether, because the proprietors had not written their names at the bottom of the form of oath, the signature of the magistrate to the allegation that the party had taken the oath before him not being considered a sufficient proof of the fact.

APPOINTMENTS.

On the 10th of June a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Henry Shakespeare, Esq. was appointed an ordinary member of the Council of India.

On the 16th, a Court of Directors was held, when Thomas Campbell Robertson, Esq. was appointed provisionally an ordinary member of the Council of India.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF MADRAS.

Mr. Richards, a Whig member of the Irish bar, has received the appointment of Chief Justice of Madras. Mr. Richards, who is a king's counsel, is a man of respectable standing at the bar. Although he has not mixed in politics, he is understood to be a warm personal friend of Mr. O'Connell. It is stated, that the present government have avowed a determination to admit the members of the Irish bar to a full share in the legal patronage of the Crown in India and the colonies.—*Times.*

This appointment, it is understood, will be declined by Mr. Richards.

DR. WHITELAW AINSLIE.

The King was, on the 10th June, pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Dr. Whitelaw Ainslie, late of the medical staff of Southern India.

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RETIREMENTS, &c. FROM THE COMPANY'S SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Retired in England.—Lieut.-Col. Charles Fitzgerald, C.B., of cavalry, from 9th April 1833.—Capt. Thomas Lamb, 12th N.I., from 21st June 1834.—Capt. George Irvine, 33d N.I., from 30th May 1834.—Capt. David Mason, 49th N.I., from 26th April 1833.—Lieut. W. D. Littlejohn, 71st N.I., from 15th April 1834 (on Lord Clive's Fund).—Surg. James Evans, from 24th April 1834.

Resigned.—Lieut. James Campbell, 13th N.I., from 14th June 1834.—Lieut. James O. Oldham, 60th N.I., from 18th June 1834.—Lieut. Thomas G. Dundas, 72d N.I., from 3d Feb. 1835.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Retired in England.—Major Harry Salmon, of Invalids, from 11th March 1835.—Capt. Alex. P. Thompson, 8th L.C., from 20th Jan. 1835.—Lieut. James Ker, 33d N.I., from 22d Jan. 1835.—Lieut. J. A. Russell, 51st N.I., from 31st Jan. 1835.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Retired in England.—Commander J. B. Harrison, Indian Navy, from 7th Feb. 1835.

Resigned.—Lieut. Thomas Probyn, 17th N.I., from 10th April 1834.—Lieut. Frederick Twynam, 21st N.I., from 21st Nov. 1834.

Pensioned on Lord Clive's Fund.—Lieut. Henry Price, 3d N.I., from 14th Sept. 1834.

Struck off (having been absent five years).—Lieut.-Col. James Livingstone, of infantry, from 19th April 1831.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

4th L. Drags. (at Bombay). *Brev.* Maj. E. Byrne to be major, v. Moore, dec., and Lieut. C. L. Cumberlege to be capt., v. Byrne (both 3 Oct. 34); Capt. Wm. J. M. Hughes, from 52d regt., to be capt., v. Gibson who exch. (22 May 35); Cornet G. J. Husband to be lieut., v. Cumberlege (3 Oct. 34.); *Cornet* J. H. T. Warde to be lieut. by purch., v. Huband whose prom. by purch. has not taken place (22 May 35); Cornet B. Trollope, *from h. p.* 4th Dr. Gu., to be cornet, repaying dif., v. Warde (22 do.).—A. Scudamore to be cornet by purch., v. *Trollope* who retires (29 do.)

11th L. Drags. (in Bengal.). Capt John Jenkins to be major, v Blundell dec.; Lieut. Geo. Butcher to be capt., v. *Jenkins*; and Cornet C. Macartney to be lieut., v. *Butcher* (all 13 Nov. 34); *James* White to be cornet, v. Macartney (22 May 35).

13th L. Drags. (at Madras). Lieut. John Macartney, from 4th Dr. Gu., to be lieut., v. Tyssen, who exch. (15 May 35).

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Cornets W. P. Waugh to be lieut. by purch., v. Sweetman, who retires; and J. C. R. Wegnelin to be cornet by purch., v. Waugh (both 29 May 35).

2d Foot (at Bombay). Capt. R. W. Brough to be capt., major, v. Hunt, dec.; Lieut. J. Carney to be capt., v. Brough; Ens. J. E. Simmons to be lieut., v. Carney; and Ens. R. B. Walton, *from h. p. 90th regt.*, to be ens., v. Simmons (all 29 May 35.—Wm. Reed to be ens. by purch., v. Walton, who retires (5 June).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Capt. H. F. Lockyer to be major by purch., v. *Maclean*, who retires; Ens. P. Browne, from 2d W. I. *regt.*, to be ens., v. Cameron, who exch. (12 June).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. Thos. Minton to be capt., v. Gell, dec.; Ens. Edw. Staunton to be lieut., v. *Minton*; and E. J. Blanckley to be ens., v. Staunton (all 22 May 35).

9th Foot (at Mauritius). Lieut. Col. C. Campbell, from h. p. unattached, to be lieut.-col. (8 May 35.)—*To be Lieuts.* Lieut. W. B. Farrant, from 54th F.; Lieut. J. M. Calder, from 91st do.; Lieut. R. J. Edmonds, from 46th do.; Lieut. Jas. Dunne, *from* 44th do.; Lieut J. F. Field, from Ceylon regt.; Lieut. Wm. Tavernier, from 2d W. I. regt. (all 6 May); Ens. S. Brownrigg, and Ens. W. W. Powell (9 May); Ens. F. Bathie, *from 31st regt.*, and Ens. Wm. French, from 13th do. (10 May).—*To be Ensigns.* A. B. Brooke, v. Powell prom., and Ens. Wm. Lindsey, from h. p. 96th regt., v. Brownrigg (9 May).—C. H. Rooke to be ens. by purch., v. Lindsey, who retires (15 do.). Ens. D. M. Bethune, from 90th regt., to be ens., v. Rooke, who exch. (5 June).—Lieut.-Col. John M'Caskill, from 99th F., to be lieut.-col., v. Campbell, who exch. (19 June).

13th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. A. E. F. Holcombe to be lieut., v. Malim, dec. (12 Sept. 34); Augustus Brotherton to be ens., v. Holcombe (22 May 35).—Ens. Edw. King, from 39th F., to be ens., v. Whish, whose app. has not taken place (29 May).—Cadet G. Mien to be ens., v. Brotherton, whose app. has not taken place (19 June).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Assist. Surg. Wm. Steele, from 1st Drags., to be surgeon, v. Shean, app. to 89th regt. (29 May 35).—Lieut. C. Murray to be capt., v. A. P. Brown, dec.; Ens. G. H. Wallace to be lieut., v. Murray; and Ens. G. M. Ross, from 91st regt. to be ens., v. Wallace (all 5 June).

17th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Maj. John Pennycuist, from h. p. unattached, to be major (paying the diff. v. Bouverie, app. to 66th F. (8 May 35). J. D. Barnes, M.D., to be assist. surg., v. Stewart, who resigns (29 do.).—J. G. De Burgh to be ens. by purch., v. Furneaux, who retires (5 June).

21st Foot (in Van Diemen's Land). Lieut. R. G. Williams to be capt. by purch., v. Schaw, who retires; 2d Lieut. Aug. Blair to be 1st lieut. by purch., v. Williams; and Wm. Domville, to be 2d lieut. by purch., v. Blair (all 24 April 35).

28th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Lieut. W. G. Byam, from h. p. unattached, to be lieut., v. Mountsteven prom.; Staff Assist. Surg. Arch. Alexander to be assist. surg. (both 8 May 35).—Ens. W. Everard to be lieut. by purch., v. Byam, who retires; T. A. Gerard to be ens. by purch., v. Everard (both 15 do).—Capt. J. P. Kennedy, from h. p. Militia of Ionian Islands, to be capt., v. J. E. Acklom, who exch.; Staff Assist. Surg. J. Campbell to be surg., v. Galcani, app. to 46th F. (both 19 June).

31st Foot (in Bengal). T. J. Bourke to be ens., v. Batine, prom. in 9th regt. (10 May 35).

38th Foot. Ens. C. W. Crickett, from 44th F., to be lieut., v. Close, dec. (22 May 35).

39th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. M. Spencer to be capt. by purch., v. Leckie, who retires; Ens. Edw. Bligh to be lieut. by purch., v. Spencer; and Edw. King to be ens. by purch., v. Bligh (all 22 May 35).—Ens. Thos. White to be lieut. by purch., v. Maule prom. (29 May); Ens. R. F. Orde, from 79th regt., to be *ens*, v. King, app. to 13th F. (29 do.); Cadet H. W. Humphreys, to be ens. by purch, v. White (30 do.)

40th Foot. (at Bombay). Brev. Maj. Richard Jebb to be major by purch., v. Simcockes, who retires; Lieut T. J. Valiant to be capt. by purch., v. Jebb; Ens H. C. Tyler to be lieut. by purch., v. Valiant; and Richard Armstrong to be ens. by purch., v. Tyler (all 1 May 35).—Capt. C. S. Naylor, from 89th regt., to be paym., v. Moore placed upon h. p.; Cornet J. W. Hinde, from h. p. 15th L. Dr., to be ens., v. Macbeath cashiered (both 8 do.).—Ens. J. J. Morris to be lieut., v. Williams dec. (24 Nov. 34); Ens. John Byrne, from h. p. 1st Gar. Bat., to be ens., v. Morris (29 May 35.—H. Halkett to be ens. by purch., v. Hinde who retires (29 May).—Edward Lee to be ens. by purch., v. Byrne who retires 12 June).

41st Foot. (at Madras). Ens. F. Darvall to be lieut. by purch., v. O'Callaghan prom., T. Burgh to be ens. by purch., v. Darvall (both 8 May 35).

44th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. T. A. Souter, from 57th F., to be lieut., v. Dunne app. to 9th regt. (8 May 35.—Wm. Skelton to be ens., v. Crickitt prom. in 38th regt. (22 May 35).

45th Foot (at Madras). Richard Maunsell to be ens. by purch., v. Erskine who retires (24 April 35).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. W. R. Faber to be capt. by purch., v. Rundle, who retires; and Ens. H. Pearson to be lieut. by purch., v. Faber (both 22 May 35); Ens. S. B. D. Anderson, from 99th regt., to be lieut., v. Croke dec. (23 do.).

54th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. John Blackall, from 48th regt., to be lieut., v. Mellis who exch.

(22 Aug. 33).—Lieut. W. A. Dely, from h. p. 48th F., to be lieut., v. Farrant app. to 9th F. (8 May).

55th Foot (at Madras). Jas. Walker to be ens. by purch., v. Bell app. to 59th F. (5 June).

57th Foot (at Madras). Edward Stanley to be ens. v. Souter prom. in 44th regt. (8 May 35).—Staff Assist. Surg. R. H. Neville to be assist. surg., v. Armstrong dec. (15 do.)

83d Foot (at Madras). Capt. H. B. S. Seymour, from h. p. 23d L. Dr., to be capt., v. J. Gibbons who exch., rec. dif. (29 May 35).—Lieut. D. Mc C. Stubbeman to be capt. by purch., v. Seymour who retires; Ens. J. Thorp to be lieunt. by purch., v. Stubbeman; and G. H. Harrison to be ens. by purch., v. Thorp (all 5 June).

99th Foot (at Mauritius). Ens. T. A. Mitchell, from h. p. 56 regt., to be ens., repaying dif. v. Anderson prom. in 44th regt. (23 May 35).—Ens. C. H. Rooke, from 9th F., to be ens., v. Bethune who exch.; James Garland to be ens. by purch., v. Mitchell who retires (both 5th June).

Ceylon Regt. 2d Lieut. F. B. Bayley to be 1st lieut., v. Field app. to 9th F.; B. B. Keane to be 2d lieut., v. Bayley (both 8 May 35).

Unattached.—Lieut. Wm. Mountsteven, from 9th F., to be capt. without purch. (8 May 35); Lieut. Hon. W. F. O'Callaghan, from 41st F., to be capt. by purch. (8 do.)

Staff.—Brev. Lieut.-Col. John Campbell, on h. p. unattached, to be town-major of St. Helena (24 April 35).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MAY 30. *Hashmy*, Stuart, from Calcutta 21st Jan., and Madras 6th Feb.; off Falmouth.—*Monarch*, Buchanan, from Bengal 28th Jan.; off Cork (for Liverpool).—JUNE 1. *Triumph*, Green, from Bombay 28th Jan., and Cape 25th March; off Portsmouth.—*Margaretha*, Barcham, from Batavia 10th Jan.; off Penzance.—4. *Madras*, Thornton, from China 8th Jan.; in the Bristol Channel.—5. *Falcon*, Burne, from Cape 31st March; at Liverpool.—6. *Helvellyn*, Boadle, from China 30th Jan.; off Brighton.—13. *Recovery*, Wellbank, from China 17th Jan.; off Folkstone.—16. *Ignatia*, Reinaves, from Manilla 1st Feb.; at Cowes.—17. *Adelaide*, Clarke, from N. S. Wales, 21st Feb., and *Emily*, Planter, from Cape 2d April; both off Falmouth.—H. M. S. *Hornet*, Vassall, from Madras 30th Jan., Trincomallee, and Cape 11th April; off Portsmouth.—*Planter*, Fraser, from China; off Liverpool.—18. *Sovereign*, Baker, from N. S. Wales 23d Feb.; and *Margaret Graham*, Miller, from ditto 11th Jan., and V. D. Land 25th Feb.; both off Portsmouth.—*William Metcalfe*, Phillipson, from N. S. Wales 7th Feb.; off Kingsbridge. *Majestic*, Lawson, from Bombay 13th Feb.; off Liverpool.—19. *Robarts*, Wake, from China 6th Feb.; off Dover.—*Palmira*, Lander, from Bombay 1st Feb.; and *Hibernia*, Gillies, from Bengal, 12th Jan., and Cape 20th March; both off Plymouth.—*Harmony*, Elley, from N. S. Wales 30th Sept., and Cape 25th March; off Portmouth.—*Clifton*, Bushby, from Mauritius 15th March; at Liverpool.—*London*, Pickering, from Bengal 16th Jan., and Madras 3d Feb.; off Liverpool.—20. *Bencoolen*, Embleton, from Mauritius 5th March, and Cape 5th April; off Portsmouth.—*Governor Harcourt*, Douthy, from N. S. Wales 15th Feb.; off Ramsgate.—*Ann*, Griffiths, from China 4th Feb.; off Scilly.—22. *Mary Ann*, Hornblow, from Madras 16th Feb., and Cape 13th April; off Portland.—*Africa*, Skelton, from Ceylon 11th Feb.; and *Kenneth*, Haswell, from Cape 28th March; both off Portsmouth.—*James Laing*, Tomlin, from Manilla 7th Jan.; off Weymouth.—*Coventry*, Purdie, from China 31st Jan.; at Deal.—23. *Mermaid*, Johnson, from China 22d Jan.; and *Recovery*, Morgan, from South Seas; both at Deal.—25. *John Barry*, Robson, from N. S. Wales, 12th Feb; off Romney.—26. *Fergusson*, Young, from Bengal 8th Feb.; and *Auriga*, Chalmers, from V. D. Land 27th Feb.; both at Deal.—*Barbazater*, from N. S. Wales 24th Feb.; off Dover.—*Clyde*, Iceland, from V. D. Land 11th Feb.; off Folkstone.—*Golden Fleece*, Graves, from Bengal 5th Feb.; off Liverpool.—27. *Rhoda*, Hurst, from V. D. Land 4th Feb.; off Romney.

Departures.

MAY 20. *James M'Inroy*, Cleveland, for Batavia and China; from Cove of Cork.—27. *Jeannette*, Lovett, for China; from Liverpool.—*Iona*, Grant, for Cape and Algoa Bay; from Deal.—28. *Blackwall*, Bowson, for N.S.Wales, with convicts; from Deal (12th June from Cork).—31. *Duchess of Clarence*, Hutchinson, and *Princess Charlotte*, Kirby, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*William*, Clarke, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—JUNE 2. *Fanny*, Drummond, for Cape; from Deal.—*John O'Gaunt*, Robertson, for Batavia and Lintin; from Liverpool.—*Bombay Packet*, Garnock, for Bombay; from Liverpool (5th from Waterford).—3. *Jumna*, Plaster, *Gipsey*, Highat, and *General Gascoyne*, Fisher, all for China; *Taylor*, Tapley, for Bengal; all from Liverpool.—4. *Alexander Baring*, St. Croix, for China; *Vanguard*, Walker, for Batavia and Singapore; and *Lady M'Naughton*, Hustwick, for N. S. Wales; all from Deal.—5. *Lady Fenwalsam*, Webster, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—6. *Eliza*, Campbell, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Clyde*, Kerr, for Batavia and China; from Deal.—7. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Toller, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Boyne*, Richardson, for Bombay; from Deal.—*Emma*, Hudson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—8. *Georgiana*, Thoms, for Mauritius and Bengal; *Velocity*, Whytlacombe, for Muscat and China; and *Kirkman Finlay*, Russell, for Bombay; all from Deal.—*England*, Bacon, for N. S. Wales, with convicts; from Portsmouth.—10. *Bowman*, Dawson, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*Bellhaven*, Crawford, for China; from Liverpool.—11. *Sterling*, Burnett, for Bengal; and *Hero*, Campbell, for Cape and Swan River; both from Deal.—12. *Lotus*, Summerson, for New South Wales; and *Fairlie*, Ager, for Mauritius and Bengal; both from Deal.—*Parkfield*, M'Auley, and *Syria*, Bowman, both for Bombay; from Liverpool.—13. *Heroine*, M'Carthy, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—*Arabian*, Boult, for China; from Bristol.—14. *Ann*, Virtue, for Launceston; from Deal.—15. *Annandale*, Hill, for Bombay; from Cove of Cork.—16. *Hector*, Smith, for V. D. Land; and *Columbo*, M'Kellar, for Cape and Ceylon; both from Deal.—*Richard Walker*, Fiddler, for V. D Land and N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—17. *General Palmer*, Down, for China; from Deal.—*Spartan*, Leitch, for Singapore; from Liverpool.—18. *Jean*, Gouldie, for Singapore; from Deal.—*Cordelia*, Creighton, for China; from Liverpool.—20. *Exmouth*, Warren, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; from Deal.—*Hercules*, Wood, for China; from Liverpool.—*Isabella*, Robertson, for China; from Leith.—21. *Robert Small*, Fulcher, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—24. *Huddersfield*, Noakes, for Rio de Janeiro and Bombay; from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Lady Flora, from Madras: The Baroness de Kutzleben; Mrs. French; Mrs. Joliffe; Mrs. Agasbank, H. C. S.; Thomas Daniel, Esq.; A. Agasbank, Esq.; F. Chambers, Esq.; M. Cooper, Esq.; J. Payne, Esq.; Capt. French, M. E regt.; Lieut. Griffith, 11th M. N. I.; Lieut. Pellowe, 10th do.; Lieut. Nott, H.M. 45th regt.; Lieut. Pellowe, 10th do.; Kutzleben, Benwell, and two Agamoor; Masters Agamoor, Reid, Benwell, and Pellowe.—The following were landed at the Cape: Major and Mrs. Ward; two Misses and two Masters Ward; Mr. Louis.

Per Hashmy, from Bengal: Mrs. Lacey and family; Miss M'Lean; Rev. C. Lacey, Baptist missionary; R. Gibbon, Esq., superintending surgeon M. E.; Lieut. J. D. Deward, H. M. 44th regt.; Lieut. J. M. Montgomery, H.M. 49th regt., Ens. H. Scott, H.M. 62d regt.; Master Hallaher, &c.

Per Governor Harcourt, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. Woore; Mrs. Baldy and three children; Mrs. Barton and child; Lieut. Woore, R.N.; Dr. Galloway, R.N.; D. A. C. G. Baldy.

Per British Sovereign, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. Rolland; Mrs. Ryan; Dr. Rolland, 4th regt.; Dr. Wilson, R. N.; Mr. Wm. Bryan; Mr. Fernaud; Mr. John Ashtown; Master Nowland.

Per Bencoolen, from Mauritius: Mrs. Thomas; Mrs. Webb; Mrs. Samoulthan; Mrs. Embleton; Mr. Couve; Mr. Garlen; Mr. Samouthan; Mr. Blackburn; 3 servants; 22 American seamen.—(Mr. Passmore was landed at the Cape.)

Per Palmira, from Bombay; Capt. Keir; Capt. Wilson; Lieut. Atkinson; Lieut. Creigh; Master and Miss Ferrar.

Per Ann, from China; John Wm. Graham, Esq.; Capt. R. B. Shittler.

Per Hibernia, from Bengal; Mrs. Baker and family; Mrs Corry; *Capt. Saurin*, 32d Bengal N. I., in charge of invalids; Colin Scott, Esq.; Wm. Love, Esq.; Mr. Pearson; 40 H. C. invalids.

Per Mary Ann, from Madras; Mrs. Pearse; Mrs. Savage; Mrs Dasye; Mrs. *Palwhele*; Mrs. Coxe; Col. W. G Pearse; Capt D. Mackenzie; Capt. Wallace; Lieut Whitlock; Lieut. Farran; J Fraser, Esq.; H. E. Moorat, Esq.; Wm. Farmer, Esq; Rev. A. Bourne; two *Misses* Steele; two Misses Cochran; Misses Birnie and Doveton; two Masters Steele; two Masters Bruce.—*From the Cape*: Lieut.-Col. M'Caskell, H.M. 98th regt.; Capt. Edie, *ditto*; I. Fraser, Esq.

Per John Barry, from N. S. Wales: Dr. Osborne, R.N.; Mr. and Mrs. Brocklehurst; Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, &c.

Per Clyde, from Van Diemen's Land: Mrs. Davies; Mr. and Mrs. Drake; Mr. Alexander; Mr. J. Patten.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Robert Small, for Madras and Bengal; Mrs. Halbed; two Misses Halbed; Mrs. Edward Barwell; Miss Augusta Barwell; Mrs. Alexander; Miss Greenlaw; two Misses Sutherland; Miss Seymour; Capt. Halbed, Bengal Cavalry; Edward Barwell, Esq., Barrister at Law; Charles Barwell, Esq.; — *Colquhoun*, Esq., *merchant*; — Colquhoun, Esq., ditto; — Money, Esq., Madras military service; — Forrest, Esq., Assistant-surgeon, Bengal establishment; — Bonaffé, Esq., *merchant*.

Per Vansittart, for Madras: Mrs. Short; Mrs. Fry; Miss Dickens; Capt. Short, H.M. 62d regt.; Six officers of His Majesty' service; Detachments for H. M. 37th, 62d, and 63d regts.

Per Colombo, for Cape and Ceylon; Mrs. Dinwoodie; Mr. and Mrs. Saunders; Mr. and Mrs. Wooland; Rev. Mr. Bicard and family; Rev. Mr. Brink; Rev. Mr. Morees.

Per Georgiana, for Mauritius: James Wilson, Esq. new chief judge) and family.—For Bengal: Mr. H. Chapman.

Per Lady Fenwalsam, for Bombay; Lieut. and Mrs. Morse; Lieut. Home; Mr. Williams; four officers and 100 tanoys of H. M. 40th regt.

Per Heroine, for Madras and Bengal; Capt. and Mrs. Browne; Capt. May; five officers and 250 troops of H. M. service

Per Exmouth, for Madras and Bengal; Bishop Corrie; Dr. and Mrs Showers; Lieut. and Mrs. Shuldham and infant; Dr. White and sister; Mrs. Ellison; Mrs. Clarke; Miss Postans; Miss Wickfield; Rev. J Wilkison; Capt. Brown; Lieut. Oliphant; several officers of H. M. 46th regt.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

The *Sylph*, *Wallace*, from *Calcutta to China*, got on shore on Bintang Island, previous to the 3d February, and was expected to go to pieces. 1,000 chests of opium in her.

The French brig *Aimable Josephine* was taken by the natives at the Feejee islands in July last. The master and officers murdered.

The *Madeline*, Hamilton, from London to N. S. Wales, was totally lost 7th April, on an unknown shoal, seven or eight leagues to the eastward of the island of Bona Vista. Crew saved.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 18. At St. Servan, France, the lady of Major J. K. Clubley, of a daughter.

June 4. At Ramsgate, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Gummer, Madras army, of a daughter.

6. At Peterstone Court, near Brecknock, the lady of Lieut. Wynter, 11th regt. Madras N. I., of a daughter.

8. In York Street, Portman Square, the lady of Major Tronson, 13th Light Infantry, of a son.

9. At Milford Lodge, near Lymington, Hants., the lady of Lieut.-Col. H. T. Roberts, C.B., of a daughter.

14. The lady of R. Anderson, Esq., late of the Hon. Company's service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 3. At *Frome*, Lieut. Col. J. W. Aitchison, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Eliza Vincent, eldest daughter of the late Capt. R. I. L. O'Connor, R.N., of Innox-Hill House, Frome, and of Carrickfoyle, Jamaica.

6. At St. James's Church, Capt. Thomas Armstrong, late of the 16th Lancers, to Mary Ann, only daughter of John Slater, Esq., Margate.

8. For the second time, at Artharet, near Longtown, Cumberland, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq. to Marcia Maria Grant, daughter of Lieut. Gen. Sir Colquhoun Grant.

10. At Bath, Capt. George Boyd, 2d Grenadier regt. Native Infantry, Bombay establishment, to Amelia Lamont, second daughter of the late William Robertson, Esq., of Demerary and Essequibo.

— At Stoke Church, Lieut. Col. J. P. James, of the 24th regt. Madras N. I., to Emily, second daughter of C. Tripe, Esq.

11. At Stonehouse, Richard E. Boardman, Esq., captain in the Madras army, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late G. Pallser, Esq.

16. At Richmond, Surrey, Henry Brown, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, to Eliza Ann, youngest daughter of the late Sir Harry Verelst Darrell, Esq.

17. At Paddington Church, George Augustus Wm. Trotter, Esq., late of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Thomas B. Mallam, Esq., of Woodfield-lodge, Westbourne Green, Paddington.

18. At Croydon, C. L. Jacob, Esq., of the Bombay army, son of John Jacob, Esq., of Guernsey, to Emily, third daughter of Lieut. Col. Utterton, Heath-lodge, Croydon, Surrey.

Lately At St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, W. Inglis Ferrar, Esq., Hon. E. I. *Company's Bombay* medical establishment, to Sarah, daughter of D. Grant, Esq, South place, Finsbury.

DEATHS.

May 4. On board the *Coromandel*, on his return from India, Capt. A. P. Brown, late of the 16th Foot, and formerly of the 40th regt.

26. At Bruntsfield House, the seat of his brother-in-law, Major Gen. Sir John Dalrymple, Bart., of North Berwick.

30. At Devonshire Place, *in the 46th year of his age*, George Thornton Bayley, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's civil service on the Bengal establishment.

— On board the *Hibernia*, on the passage from Bengal, Thomas Baker, Esq.

June 2. At her residence in London Street, Fitzroy Square, Sarah, widow of the late Capt. Wm. Story, of the East-India Company's service.

— At Addlestone, near Chertsey, Charlotte, widow of Lieut. Col. Andrew Wilson Heaney, of the East-India Company's service.

9. At his house, Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, David Carruthers, Esq., M.P. for Hull, after a short but severe illness.

— At Porto Bello, near Edinburgh, Miss Charlotte A. M. Ochterlany, aged 22, grand-daughter of the late Sir David and sister to Sir Charles Ochterlony, Bart.

11. In the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, Col. Sir A. S. Fraser, K.C.B., in his 59th year.

14. At Risby, near Bury St. Edmonds, Suffolk, in his 81st year, Samuel Robinson, Esq., of Finsbury Circus, formerly of the firm of Elliott, Robinson, and Co., Finsbury Place. Few persons have ever founded a juster title to the character of "charitable" than this kind-hearted gentleman. The possession of ample means enabled him to fulfil to the utmost what seemed not more the dictates of duty than self-gratification; for he had, indeed, "learned the luxury of doing good."

N.B. *The letters* P.C. *denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices;* A. *advance (per cent.) on the same;* D. *discount (per cent.) on the same;* N.D. *no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 32 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The* 5 *to* 8 *per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 5*mds. The* Surat Candy *is equal to 746½ lb. The* Pecul *is equal to 133⅓ lb. The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, January 29, 1835.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors ..... Sa. Rs. cwt.	14 0	@	20 0
Bottles 100	10 8	—	11 0
Coals ..... B. md.	0 5	—	0 5½
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 .. F. md.	35 8	—	36 0
—— Brasiers' ..... do.	34 0	—	34 8
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	——		——
—— Old Gross ..... do.	33 9	—	33 13
—— Bolt ..... do.	36 0	—	36 4
—— Tile ..... do.	34 0	—	35 0
—— Nails, assort. ..... Ct. Rs. do.	47 0	—	55 0
—— Peru Slab ..... Sa. Rs. do.	28 12	—	29 8
—— Russia ..... do.	——		——
Copperas ..... do.	2 14	—	3 0
Cottons, chintz ..... pce.	——		——
—— Muslins, assort. ..... do.	1 3½	—	13 0
—— Yarn 16 to 170 ..... mor.	0 4½	—	0 8
Cutlery, fine ..... 25 A.		—	30 A.
Glass ..... 5 A.		—	10 A.
Hardware ..... 30 D.		—	45 D.
Hosiery, cotton ..... 10 A.		—	25 A.
Ditto, silk ..... 20 to 35 A. & P.C.			

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. ... Sa. Rs. F. md.	4 5	@	4 7
—— —— flat ..... do.	4 0	—	4 8
—— English, sq. ..... do.	4 0	—	4 8
—— —— flat ..... do.	3 0	—	3 0
—— Bolt ..... do.	2 13	—	2 13
—— Sheet ..... do.	2 11	—	2 11
—— Nails ..... do.	3 2	—	3 5
—— Hoops ..... cwt.	4 0	—	4 4
—— Kentledge ..... F. md.	10 4	—	14 4
Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	3 6	—	3 10
—— unstamped ..... F. md.	1 5	—	1 6
Millinery ..... do.	6 2	—	6 8
Shot, patent ..... 20 D.	6 0	—	6 4
Spelter ..... bag	——		——
Stationery ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 2	—	5 4
Steel, English ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 to 10 D. & P.C.		
—— Swedish ..... do.	5 7	—	5 10
Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. box	6 0	—	6 4
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ... yd.	17 12	—	18 4
—— coarse and middling	3 8	—	3 0
—— Flannel fine	1 2	—	3 4
	1 3	—	1 14

MADRAS, February 4, 1835.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bottles 100	7	@	8
Copper, Sheathing ..... candy	250	—	260
—— Cakes ..... do.	250	—	260
—— Old ..... do.	240	—	250
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	280	—	300
Cottons, Chintz ..... 10 A.		—	15 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams ..... 15 A.		—	20 A.
—— Longcloth, fine ..... 30 A.		—	35 A.
Cutlery, fine ..... P.C.		—	10 A.
Glass and Earthenware ..... Improving.			
Hardware ..... 15 D.		—	20 D.
Hosiery ..... 25 A.		—	30 A.
Iron, Swedish, ... candy	42	—	50
—— English sq. ..... do.	25	—	28
—— Flat and bolt ..... do.	25	—	28

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops ..... candy	30	@	35
—— Nails ..... do.	——		——
Lead, Pig ..... do.	42	—	45
—— Sheet ..... do.	35	—	40
Millinery ..... 25 A.		—	30 A.
Shot, patent ..... 15 A.		—	20 A.
Spelter ..... candy	45	—	50
Stationery ..... 30 A.		—	35 A.
Steel, English ..... candy	45	—	50
—— Swedish ..... do.	65	—	70
Tin Plates ..... box	20	—	21
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..... 15 D.		—	20 D.
—— —— coarse ..... 15 D.		—	20 D.
—— Flannel, fine ..... P.C.		—	10 A.

BOMBAY, January 31, 1835.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	10	@	12
Bottles ..... doz.	1	—	——
Coals ..... chald.	8	—	12
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .... cwt.	54		——
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	56		——
—— Plate ..... do.	57		——
—— Tile ..... do.	51		——
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	——		——
—— Longcloths	——		——
—— Muslins	——		——
—— Other goods	——		——
—— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 ..... lb.	0 8½		0 11
Cutlery, table ..... P.C.			0 1
Glass and Earthenware ..... 10 D.		—	20 D.
Hardware ..... P. C.			——
Hosiery, half hose ..... P. C.			——

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish ..... St. candy	50	@	51
—— English ..... do.	25		26
—— Hoops ..... do.	——		——
—— Nails ..... cwt.	5 12		6
—— Sheet ..... do.	13		14
—— Rod for bolts ..... do.	5 12		——
—— do. for nails ..... St. candy	30		31
Lead, Pig ..... do.	28		29
—— Sheet ..... cwt.	10		——
Millinery ..... do.	9 8		——
Shot, patent ..... 25 D.			——
Spelter ..... cwt.	10	—	12
Stationery ..... do.	8 12		9
Steel, Swedish ..... 5 D.			——
Tin Plates ..... tub	12		——
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..... box	24		25
—— —— coarse ..... yd.	4	—	7
—— Flannel, fine	1 12	—	2 4
	1		——

CANTON, January 27, 1835.

	Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. ..... piece	1¼	@	3½
—— Longcloths ..... do.	3	—	11
—— Muslins, 20 yds. ..... do.	——		——
—— Cambrics, 40 yds ..... do.	3	—	4
—— Bandannoes ..... do.	1.75	—	1.90
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50 ..... pecul	30	—	50
Iron, Bar ..... do.	1.75		2
—— Rod ..... do.	2½		——
Lead, Pig ..... do.	5		5½

	Drs.		Drs.
Smalts ..... pecul	30	@	60
Steel, Swedish ..... pecul	4		——
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... tub	0.80		1.50
—— do. ex super ..... yd.	2.75	—	3
—— Camlets ..... pce.	15	—	21
—— Do. Dutch ..... do.	23	—	25
—— Long Ells ..... do.	9	—	9½
Tin, Straits ..... pecul	15	—	16
Tin Plates ..... box	9		——

SINGAPORE, January 24, 1835.

	Drs.		Drs.
Anchors ..... pecul	8	@	9
Bottles 100	31	—	31
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..... pecul	40	—	42
Cottons, Madapollams, 24 yd. by 30in. pcs.	2	—	3
—— Imit. Irish ..... 24 do.	2	—	3
—— Longcloths, 36 to 40 ..... 30 do.	3½	—	6½
—— —— do. do. ..... 40 44 do.	4½	—	7½
—— —— do. do. ..... 44-54 do.	5½	—	8½
—— —— —— —— ..... 50 do.	——		——
—— —— —— —— ..... 54 do.	——		——
—— —— ..... do.	2½	—	3
—— Prints, 7/8, *single colours* ..... do.	3	—	3
—— —— 9/8 ..... do.	1½	—	2½
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in. ..... do.	very lt.		
—— Jaconet, 20 ..... 44 46 do.	mdm.		D.
—— Lappets, 10 ..... 40 44 do.	4	—	5½
—— Chints, fancy colours ..... do.	——		——

	Drs.		Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. .. doz.	2½	@	4
—— do. do Pullicat ..... doz.	1½	—	2
—— Twist, 24 to 40	Bm. dem.		
Hardware, assort. ..... pecul	4½	—	5
Iron, Swedish ..... do.	2½	—	3
—— English ..... do.	3	—	3½
—— Nail, rod ..... do.	4½	—	5
Lead, Pig ..... do.	unsaleable		
—— Sheet ..... bag	——		——
Shot, patent ..... pecul	4	—	4½
Spelter ..... do.	5½		——
Steel, Swedish ..... do.	——		——
—— English ..... pcs.	10	—	11
Woollens, Long Ells ..... do.	20	—	24
—— Camblets ..... yd.	1½	—	2½
—— Ladies' cloth			

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Jan. 29, 1835.—Lappets, the stock of which is small, are in good demand, but plain White and Coloured Cottons generally are dull. The Yarn market is in the same state as for the two preceding weeks. In Woollens nothing doing. The Copper market is inactive, and our quotations may be considered in some degree nominal. Spelter and other descriptions of Metals are much the same as by our last. In Wines, &c., no sales to report; the market generally overloaded.—*Price Cur.*

Madras, Feb. 4, 1835.—The market has not varied much by the present arrivals from England. Millinery, Stationary, Long Cloths (fine), Glassware, and Earthenware, are getting into inquiry, and prices improving. The importations of Hams and Cheese, Oilman-stores, and Confectionary, have been large, and prices on the decline. Metals, with the exception of Iron, which continues in good request, and none imported for some time, find purchasers at prices varying little from our quotations.—*Price Cur.*

Singapore, Jan. 10, 1835.—Markets for the last week have been exceedingly dull—almost nothing doing, which is usually the case during the months of January and February—between the Bugis and Junk seasons.

Bombay, Jan. 31, 1835.—Having had no arrivals from England for several weeks, except the *Caledonia*, from Liverpool, holders of Metal are firm, and prices are beginning to shew a slight indication of improvement, especially in the articles of Spelter and Copper. In Piece Goods very little has been done for some weeks past.

Canton, January 6, 1835.—Cotton Piece Goods are going off at our quotations, though the sales are becoming limited as the new year approaches. The finer qualities of Cotton Yarn are in request. Woollens are saleable at a little improvement in price. Long Ells have declined, and the dealers are fearful of purchasing under the expectation of large importations.—*Jan.* 20. There has been a little improvement in the price of Iron. Woollens are rather dull of sale, arising, we believe, more from the general neglect of business consequent on the new year, than from any other cause. Money is scarce amongst the Chinese.—*Jan.* 27. At this particular season few transactions in business take place, and we have no alterations to notice.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Jan. 29, 1835.

Government Securities.

Buy.	Rs. As.		Sell.
Prem.	21 12	Remittable, No. 1 to 1817	22 8 Prem.
	0 4	Second 5 per cent.	2 0
	1 12	Third 5 per cent.	2 4
Disc.	2 12 4	p. Cent. Loan.	2 14 Disc.

13,000 Bank of Bengal Shares (10,000)—13,000.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	8	0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	6	0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit	7	0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London and Liverpool, six months' sight, and 12 months' date—to buy, 2s. to 2s. 1d.; to sell, 2s. 2d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, Feb. 4, 1835.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, six per cent.—22 per cent. premium.

Non Remittable—Old five per cent.—par.

Ditto ditto of 18th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—par to 2½ premium.

Ditto ditto last five per cent.—2½ per cent. premium.

Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—1½ per cent. discount.

Ditto ditto New four per cent.—1½ per cent. discount.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months, 1s. 10½d. per Mad. R.

Bombay, Jan. 31, 1835.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 107 to 107.8 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 to 101.8 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 129.8 to 131 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rupees.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23, according to the period of discharge, 107 to 108 per ditto.

Ditto of 1825-26, 107 to 110.4 per ditto.

Ditto of 1829-30, 110 to 110.4 per ditto.

Ditto of 1832-33, 106 to 106.4 per ditto.

4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 100 to 100.4 per ditto.

Singapore, Jan. 24, 1835.

Exchanges.

On London, 3 to 4 mo. sight, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per dollar.

On Bengal, 210½ Sa. Rs. per 100 dollars.

Canton, Jan. 27, 1835.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d per Sp. Dol. nominal.

Finance Committee for advances on consignments, 4s. 7d.

On Bengal.—Private Bills, 210 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Company's ditto, 30 days, 208 Sa

On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 216 to 218 per

Sycee Silver at Lintin, 4½ per cent. prem

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, June 23, 1835.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Coffee, Batavia ..... cwt.	(4)	Mother o'-Pearl Shells, China } cwt.	2 15 0
— Samarang	—	Nankeens ..... piece	0 3 0
— Cheribon	—	Nankeens 100	0 12 0
— Sumatra	—	Rattans ..... cwt.	0 9 6
— Ceylon	—	Rice, Bengal White ..... cwt.	0 15 0
— Mocha	3 10 0	— Patna	0 7 6
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0 0 7½	— Java	1 10 0
— Madras	—	Safflower	0 9 0
— Bengal	0 0 7	Sago, Pearl	0 13 0
— Bourbon	none	Saltpetre ..... Company's Bengal lb	—
Drugs & for Dyeing.		Silk, Canton	—
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	0 10 0	— Novi	—
Amniseeds, star	3 4 6	— Ditto White	—
Borax, Refined	3 18 0	— China Taffeta	—
— Unrefined	3 15 0	— Bengal Privilege	—
Camphire, in tub	—	— Organzine	0 0 11
Cardamoms, Malabar ..... lb	0 1 0	Spices, Cinnamon	0 0 9½
— Ceylon	—	— Cloves	0 0 7
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	3 13 0	— Mace	0 2 8
— Lignea	2 10 0	— Nutmegs ..... cwt.	2 13 0
Castor Oil ..... lb	0 0 1½	— Ginger, Black ..... lb	0 0 4½
China Root ..... cwt.	0 18 0	— Pepper, Black	0 0 1 3
Cubebs	2 0 0	— White ..... cwt.	1 14 0
Dragon's Blood	2 15 0	Sugar, Bengal	1 16 0
Gum Ammoniac, drop ..	6 0 0	— Siam and China	1 9 0
— Arabic	3 4 0	— Mauritius (duty paid)	2 10 0
— Assafœtida	1 10 0	— Manilla and Java ..... lb	1 4 0
— Benjamin, Sel. Sort ..	5 10 0	Tea, Bohea	—
— Animi	4 0 0	— Congou	—
— Gambogium	4 0 0	— Souchong	—
— Myrrh	3 0 0	— Campoi	—
— Olibanum	2 0 0	— Twankay	—
Kino ..... lb	nominal	— Pekoe	—
Lac Lake	0 2 5	— Hyson Skin	—
— Dye ..... cwt.	8 0 0	— Hyson	—
— Shell	8 12 0	— Young Hyson	—
Nux Vomica ..... cwt.	1 0 0	Tin, Banca ..... cwt.	3 9 0
Musk, China ..... oz.	0 0 3	Tortoiseshell ..... lb	1 3 0
Nux Vomica ..... cwt.	0 0 3	Vermillion	0 10 0
Oil, Cassia ..... oz.	0 0 3	Wax ..... cwt.	8 0 0
— Cinnamon	0 0 6	Wood, Saunders Red .. ton	13 0 0
— Cocoa nut ..... wt.	1 13 0	— Ebony	15 0 0
— Long pepper ..... oz.	0 0 3	— Sapan	9 0 0
— Mace	0 0 4		
— Nutmegs	0 0 6	AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.	
Opium	0 1 8	Cedar Wood ..... foot	0 0 6
Rhubarb	none	Oil, Fish ..... ton	26 0 0
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	0 2 3	Whalebone	115 0 0
Senna ..... lb	3 10 0	Wool, N. S. Wales, ord.	—
Turmeric, Java ..... cwt.	0 1 8	Best ..... lb	0 0 3
— Bengal	0 10 0	Inferior	0 0 10
— China	0 17 0	— V. D. Land, ord.	—
Galls, Blue Sorts	0 1 4 0	Best	0 0 8
Hides, Buffalo	5 10 0	Inferior	0 0 10
— Bull	5 15 0	SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.	
Indigo, Blue and Violet .. lb	0 0 5	Aloes ..... cwt.	1 8 0
— Purple and Violet	—	Ostrich Feathers, und .. lb	0 8 3
— Fine Violet	0 0 9	Gum Arabic ..... cwt.	1 5 0
— Mid. to good Violet ..	0 0 6	Hides, Dry ..... lb	0 0 4
— Violet and Copper	0 0 4	— Salted ..... cwt.	1 7 6
— Copper	0 0 4	Oil, Palm	—
— Consuming, middle fine	0 5 11	Relaina	6 15 0
— Do. very fine	0 6 0	Wax	6 0 0
— Do. ord. and low	0 5 9	Wine, Cape, Madeira, best .. pipe	17 0 0
— Java	0 4 6	— Do. 3d & 2d quality .. load	14 0 0
— Madras low to ord.	0 3 5	Wood, Teak ..... lb	0 0 1
— Oude low to mid.	0 3 5	Wool	0 1 6
— Madras low to ord.	0 3 5		
— Oude low to mid.	0 4 6		

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Bengal	July 1	Troops *Earl Grey*	800	Marjoribanks & Ferrars	James Talbert	E. I. Docks	Alves, Steel, and Harrison, Lime-street-sq.; John Masson.
	— —	Troops *Cornwall*	872	Palmers, Mackillop, & Co.	William Bell	E. I. Docks	Thomas Haviside & Co.
	— 20	*Lord Hungerford*	724	Charles Farquharson	C. Farquharson	W. I. Docks	Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.; Thos. Haviside & Co.
	— 12	Ports. *London*	620	Money Wigram	John Wimble	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	— 25	*Windsor*	700	Richard Green	Alexander Henning	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co. and Tomlin, Man & Co.
	— —	*Duke of Bedford*	720	Sir C. Cockerell, Bart.	Wm. A. Bowen	W. I. Docks	Sir Chas. Cockerell, Bart. & Co., Austin-friars.
	Aug. 1	*Hibernia*	550	J. Jacob and Sons	Robert Gillies	St. Kt. Docks	Lyall, Willie & Co.; Arnold & Woollett; Tomlin, Man & Co.
	— —	*Broxbornebury*	750	Alfred Chapman	Alfred Chapman	E. I. Docks	John Chapman & Co., Leadenhall-st.
	— —	*Juliana*	600	Gledstanes and Co.	C. B. Tarbutt	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Moss & Co., Mark-lane.
Madras and Bengal	July 26	*Roberts*	730	Gledstanes & Co.	Henry Wake		Edmund Read
	Aug. 8	*Coromandel*	650	Joad & Co.	Thomas Boyes	W. I. Docks	Thomas Haviside & Co.
Madras	— 10	*Lady Flora*	755	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	St. Kt. Docks	Tomlin, Man & Co., Cornhill.
	Sept. 1	*Asia*	530	Thomas F. Stead	Thomas F. Stead	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchin-lane.
Cape and Madras	Aug. 10	*La Belle Alliance*	676	Thomas Farncomb	Charles Arkcoll	W. I. Docks	Scott, Bell, & Co.; Edmund Read, White-lion-court.
	— 15	Ports. *Wellington*	500	Gustavus Evans	James Liddell	W. I. Docks	Mac Ghie, Page, & Smith; J. Barber, Leadenhall-st.
Bombay	July 5	*Java*	420	J. Cockburn & Co.	John Todd	Lon. Docks	William Abercrombie, or Henry Toulmin.
	— 8	Ports. *Carnatic* ... Cape	650	Richard Green	John Brodie	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	— 10	*Malabar*	650	Richard Green	William Tucker	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	— 15	Ports. *Mary. of Hastings*	500	Captain & Co.	John Clarkson	W. I. Docks	Crawford, Colvin, & Co.; Capt. Clarkson, Birchin-lane.
	— 26	*Triumph*	545	Robt. & Thos. Green	Thomas Green	W. I. Docks	Robert Green, Birchin-lane; Tomlin, Man & Co.
	Aug. 1	*Mermaid*	(?)	Ingram Chapman	Ingram Chapman	W. I. Docks	Forbes, Forbes & Co.; John Chapman & Co.
	— —	*Lady Raffles*	647	Richard ... reen	Robert Pollock	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
China	July 1	*Marq. of Camden*	1400	Thomas Larkins	Henry Gribble	E. I. Docks	Gledstanes & Co.; Capt Larkins, White-lion-ct.; J. Barber.
	— 25	*Ann*	800	J. P. Griffith	J. P. Griffith	E. I. Docks	Lyall, Willie, & Co., Great St. Helen's-passage.
	— 26	*Minerva*	1000	Henry Templer	James L. Templer	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
Singapore and Manilla	— 7	*Parmeo*	370	Henry Arthur	Alfred Bental	Lon. Docks	Edmund Read, or Tomlin, Man, & Co.
Ceylon	Aug. 1	*Tigris*	426	William Tindall	James Stevens	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, Birchin-lane.
Mauritius and Ceylon	— —	*Atlas*	410	Chalmers & Guthrie	Francis Hunt	W. I. Docks	Scott, Bell & Co, Alderman's-walk; Edmund Read.
	July 9	*Minerva*	327	Andrew Anderson	J. Gray	St. Kt. Docks	Godwin & Lee, Bishopsgate-street-within.
New South Wales	— 15	*Salacia*	296	Robert Barry	William Addison	St. Kt. Docks	Bryant, Brothers & Co.
	— 30	*Lord Wm. Bentinck*	430	H. Fletcher	Charles Munro	St. Kt. Docks	John Masson.
	Aug. 5	*Governor Harcourt*	400	William Doutty	William Doutty	St. Kt. Docks	John Masson, Lime-street-square.
Hobart Town & New South Wales	July 10	*Brothers*	356	Fleming and Towns	Robert Towns	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Barry & Co., Mincing-lane; J. Cramond, Lime-st.
	— —	*Kinnear*	375	Ellice, Kinnear & Co.	Charles Mallard	Lon. Docks	Ellice, Kinnear & Co.; Arnold & Woollett.
Van D. Land & New South Wales	— 20	*Orion*	323	John Todd	R. Rodgers	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett.
	— 25	*Stirling Castle*	351	T. Ker	J. Fraser	St. Kt. Docks	Bryant, Brothers & Co.
	— 30	*Dryade*	388	T. Richardson	R. Heard	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod, Mark-lane.
	Aug. 1	*Integrity*	320	R. Gordon & Sons	John Pearson	St. Kt. Docks	William Martin, East-Indias Chambers.
Launceston	July 5	*Isabella*	225	Robert Brooks	G. H. Parker	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co.
Launceston & China	— 9	*Charles Kerr*	300	John Pirie & Co.	Harford Arnold	Lon. Docks	John Pirie & Co., and John Marshall.
Swan River & K. G. Sound	— 15	*Britton*	350	John G. Parker	John G. Parker	St. Kt. Docks	Edward Luckie.
Swan River & Sydney	Aug. 1	*Giraffe*	262	Captain & Co.	E. Burn	St. Kt. Docks	C. Dod.
St. Helena	July 4	*Sea Witch*	196	John Nixon	James Fry	Lon. Docks	Edward Luckie, Birchin-lane.

DOCKS.

	Price.	Dividends.
	£.	p. cent.
East India ..... (Stock)	210	4 p. cent.
London ..... (Stock)	87	3½ p. cent.
St. Katherine's	60	3½ p. cent.
Ditto Debentures	—	4½ p. cent.
Ditto ditto	108½	4 p. cent.
West-India ..... (Stock)	171	5 p. cent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Australian Agricultural	30	—
Bank (Australasian)	30	—
Van Diemen's Land Company	68	—

PRICES OF SHARES, June 25, 1835.

	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
	£.	£.	£.	
East India Stock	6,000,000	—	—	March, Sept.
London	3,238,400	100	—	June, Dec.
St. Katherine's	1,352,750	—	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures	500,000	—	—	6 April, 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	800,000	—	—	5 April, 5 Oct.
West-India	1,200,000	—	—	June, Dec.
Australian Agricultural	10,000	100	25	—
Bank (Australasian)	5,000	40	10	—
Van Diemen's Land Company	10,000	100	—	—

Wolfe, Brothers, 25, Change Alley.

THE LONDON MARKETS, June 26.

Sugar.—The demand has been extensive of late, and the prices have consequently advanced. The stocks of West India and Mauritius are low. The announcement that there will be no immediate alteration in the duty on East-India sugars checked transactions, and has reduced prices a little.

Coffee.—The expected equalization of the duties on this article has caused East-India Coffee to advance 5s. per cwt.: Ceylon from 6s. to 8s. There is much confusion and uncertainty about the measure, particularly as to when it will take effect—as to whether a certificate of growth will be required—and what coffee is to be considered as from British India,—whether being shipped from thence, from Singapore, &c., will be considered sufficient. Several deputations on these subjects will wait upon the Minister to get explanations on these points.

Cotton.—This market is rather heavy.

Silk.—The East-India sale, which commenced on the 22d inst., is going on with activity, and full 1,000 bales, out of the 2,000 of Bengal quality declared by the Company, have been got through. For some filatures, an advance of 7½ to 10 per cent. has been paid.

Tea.—The Company's sale of Teas, which commenced on the 1st of June, concluded on the 2d, having occupied a shorter time than ever before remembered. This arose from the determination of the trade not to buy, in consequence of a notice issued by the Company that at the next sale the prices will be reduced 20 to 25 per cent. on the average quotations realized at the sale just concluded. Of the total quantity of Tea declared, 5,000,000 lbs., only a small quantity was taken by the trade, and that at a fraction above the taxed prices.

There is no change in the market; the sales now advertised for next month exceed 60,000 packages, and this prospect very much absorbs the attention of the trade, and prevents business. The clearings of the free trade Teas are very great. Deliveries of Tea from the 14th to the 21st June—Bohea 229 quarter-chests, 21 half-chests, 14 large chests. On hand 3,333 quarter-chests, 480 half-chests, 632 large chests. Total lbs. for the week to 21st June, 263,812. Total on the two weeks 500,227 lbs. Company's Tea only. A considerable failure has taken place in this trade, occasioned by the late rapid decline in prices.

Indigo.—The quantity of Indigo declared for the 14th proximo is now 7,200 chests, which is expected to be increased by 2,000 to 3,000 more. There are no sales in the Market to report.

Wool.—At the public sales which commenced on the 10th inst., the quantity put up was about 900 bales, N. S. Wales and V. D. Land, and about 1,000 bales of other descriptions, the greater part of which sold, and the prices ranged 1d. to 2d. per lb. higher for the Colonial Wools, owing to the small quantity put up to sale, and the large attendance of manufacturers: V. D. Land, best, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 1d. Inferior, 7½d. to 1s. 7d.; German, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d. About 7,000 to 8,000 bales of N. S. Wales and V. D. Land Wool will be brought to sale about the middle of July.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from May 26 to June 25, 1835.*

May	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	214	90½ 90⅝	91⅛ 90⅝	98⅜ 98½	99¼ 100	16¾	257½	91⅛ 91⅛	4 7p	22 25p
27	212 213	89½ 90⅛	90⅛ 91⅛	97⅞ 98⅛	99 99¼	16⅛	—	91 91⅛	par 5p	19 22p
29	212 212½	89⅛ 89⅝	90⅛ 90⅝	97⅞ 98	99⅛ 99⅜	—	258½	90⅜ 91⅛	1 3p	18 21p
30	—	89⅜ 89⅝	90¼ 91	98⅛ 98⅜	99 99⅜	16⅝	258	90⅜ 91	par 3p	5 18p
June 1	213	89⅜ 90⅛	90⅞ 91⅛	98⅛ 98½	99⅛ 99⅝	16 9/16 16⅝	258	91 91⅛	2 5p	13 18p
2	215 217	89⅜ 90⅜	90⅝ 91⅛	98⅛ 98½	99⅛ 100	16 9/16 16⅝	259 9	90⅞ 91⅛	4 6p	18 20p
3	217 218	89⅜ 90⅝	90⅝ 91⅛	98 98⅜	99⅛ 99⅞	16 9/16 16⅝	260	90⅞ 91⅛	7 11p	20 27p
4	217	90 90⅛	Shut	98⅛ 98⅜	Shut	16⅜	259 60	91 91⅜	11 16p	29 34p
5	217¾ 218½	90 90⅛	—	98⅛ 98⅜	—	16⅛	—	91 91⅜	15 17p	33 36p
6	218 218½	89⅞ 90⅛	—	98⅛ 98⅜	—	16⅛ 16¼	Shut	91 91⅛	14 16p	35 36p
8	217	90⅛ 90¼	—	98⅜ 98⅝	—	—	261	91⅛	13 15p	34 36p
9	217 218	90⅛ 90⅜	—	98⅜ 98⅝	—	16⅛ 16⅜	260	91⅛ 91⅜	11 12p	32 34p
10	216½ 217	90⅛ 90⅜	—	98⅜ 98⅝	—	16⅛ 16⅜	—	91⅛ 91⅜	8 11p	31 33p
11	216	90⅛ 91	—	98⅜ 99	—	16⅛ 16⅜	260½	91⅛ 91⅜	9 10p	31 33p
12	215 216	90⅜ 91⅛	—	99⅛	—	16⅜	—	91⅜ 92	8 10p	27 32p
13	216	90⅜ 91	—	99 99⅛	—	16⅜ 16⅝	—	91⅜ 91⅝	8 10p	26 29p
15	216	91 91⅛	—	99 99⅛	—	16⅜ 16⅝	—	91⅞	7 9p	26 28p
16	215½	91 91⅛	—	99 99⅜	—	16⅜ 16⅝	—	91⅞ 92⅛	7 10p	27 28p
17	215 215½	91 91⅛	—	99⅛ 99⅜	—	16⅜ 16⅝	—	91⅞ 92⅛	9 11p	28 29p
18	215½ 216	90⅞ 91	—	99⅛ 99⅜	—	16⅜	—	91⅞	9 11p	28 31p
19	215½ 216	90⅜ 90⅞	—	98⅜ 99⅛	—	16⅝ 16¾	—	91⅞ 91⅝	8 10p	29 31p
20	—	90⅜ 90⅞	—	98⅜ 99	—	16⅝ 16¾	260½	91⅞ 91⅝	7 9p	28 31p
22	216½	90⅜ 90⅝	—	98⅛ 98⅞	—	16⅝ 16¾	260½	91⅞ 91⅝	7 9p	28 30p
23	216	90⅜ 90⅝	—	98⅛ 98⅞	—	16⅝	—	91⅞ 91⅝	—	28 30p
24	216½ 216⅞	90⅜ 90⅝	—	98⅛ 98⅞	—	16⅝ 16¾	260	91⅞ 91⅝	7 9p	27 28p
25	216½	90⅜ 90⅝	—	98⅜ 98½	—	16⅜ 16½	—	91⅞ 91⅝	6p	26 28p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

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ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *February 13.*

Kenderdine v. M'Farlan and Hoseason.—This was an action of trespass and false imprisonment, brought by an apprentice of Messrs. Jessop and Co. against two magistrates of Calcutta. It appears that the boy, under an apprentice-deed, was taken into the employ of Messrs. Jessop and Co. that, in consequence of family disputes, he left his father's house, and it was arranged that the father should allow Rs. 36 per month for his maintenance, and Mr. Jessop undertook to allow Rs. 32; that the father discontinued his payments in a few months, and the boy, on Jessop and Co. refusing to pay the arrears, absented himself. He was summoned before the magistrates to find securities to attend to his employment; he attended, with a solicitor, who contended that the statute of Elizabeth did not extend to India, and that the deed of apprenticeship was executed in a manner which rendered it invalid and inoperative. The solicitor (Mr. William Thompson) stated, on the trial, as follows: "Mr. Hoseason was decidedly of opinion that the articles were binding, and Mr. M'Farlan coincided; the latter appeared to have some doubts as to the jurisdiction, but the former had none. Mr. M'Farlan retired, and, after consulting Burn's *Justice*, returned, and said the boy must go to jail for thirty days. I said it was a very hard case; we had been advised that the indenture was invalid, and the boy would have to remain in jail eight or nine days, in consequence of the holidays preventing an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*. (Mr. Justice Grant remarked, that there was nothing to prevent the obtaining of a writ the next day). Mr. Hoseason replied, 'it would serve the boy right.' I asked him if he did not consider it a hard case, and how he would like to be sent to jail under similar circumstances? He replied 'why, very well, if I had acted as he has done.' He added, laying his hand upon his heart, that he did not care a damn for the law, if his heart told him he was acting rightly; that the objection was a quibble originating out of the passing of the Reform Bill, and asked me if I was a reformer. The plaintiff was committed to jail at three o'clock; it was an inclement day and the night was the same. I saw the place where he was confined. I should not like to be placed there for comfort. I saw the boy next day; he appeared much distressed, and his eyes were swollen. The expense of the whole proceedings is Rs. 494, which includes the taxed bill of costs amounting to Rs. 388. There was one regular hearing only at the Police Office. Mr. M'Farlan retired for about half an hour to consider the question as to the jurisdiction. I believe there was no legal or regular conviction."

Mr. *John King*, the keeper of the great jail, after proving the warrant, and Mr. M'Farlan's and Mr. Hoseason's handwriting, deposed as follows: "The plaintiff was in my custody in October last. On the first night, he was lodged on the misdemeanor side, in a single room on the ground floor, well raised, but without glazed windows. His servant could not have access to him. Mr. Thompson applied to have him removed to the other side, but this I could not permit without an order from the sheriff. On the next day, an order was obtained for that purpose and he was removed. I saw him the morning after he was brought to prison; he appeared much distressed. I thought his constitution was delicate. He remained in prison till the 22d of October, when he was liberated. I think the apartment he was first placed in is comfortable. It is perfectly dry, and I never heard that it was unhealthy."

It appeared that a writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained on the 17th of October, and the boy was discharged on the 22d (having been sent to prison on the 6th).

Mr. *Turton* claimed damages on the ground that the warrant, by which the prisoner was committed, did not contain the conviction, and up to this date there had been no conviction drawn out, nor was the boy furnished with the grounds of the complaint against him. He did not ask for vindictive damages, because he believed neither of the defendants had acted from hostile or improper motives, but he asked for some compensation for the seventeen days' imprisonment, and for the expense which his client had incurred in consequence of this illegal proceeding. The costs amounted to Rs. 494, and it did appear to him that the least they who had imprisoned the plaintiff illegally could have done, would have been to have tendered that amount, as some small amends for having done that which the law will not justify, however the magistrate's heart might.

The *Advocate-General*, for the defendants, said it was quite clear the boy refused to work;—that he was brought before two magistrates, and the latter, according to the custom prevailing and established here, sent the boy to prison, using the

common form of warrant on the occasion. It had this difference only, that the boy might be set at liberty on finding security to return to his employment. He mentioned this merely to show there was nothing harsh or hostile in the proceeding of the magistrates. It was true the parties were attended at the police office by an attorney, who gave his opinion as to the validity of the agreement; but he did not know that the magistrates were bound to take his opinion of the law. It was, however, before the court in evidence that the magistrates had paid attention to the attorney's suggestions, and that one of them had retired and endeavoured to satisfy himself as to the extent of the jurisdiction. If they erred, if they founded their belief on that which is not founded on law, it was but an error in judgment, and an error in judgment in a magistrate or judge is not a ground for damages or for an action.

The *Chief Justice*.—This is an action of trespass and false imprisonment, to which the defendants have pleaded the general issue only. Under that plea, they could have put in the conviction, and that alone while it stood would have been a sufficient defence, and would have entitled them to a verdict. There is no question of hardship here, and we do not go either into the question whether the apprentice law extends to this country, or into that of the valid execution of these indentures. The real question before the magistrates was, whether the apprentice should receive any and what allowance from Messrs. Jessop and Co. Now, it is quite clear they were *not* bound to allow any thing towards his maintenance, and his father appears to have taken it upon himself. But the magistrates have *not* put in any conviction, and indeed none was drawn up, for it is impossible to look upon Mr. M'Farlan's loose memorandum on the back of an affidavit as such. There must therefore be a verdict for the plaintiff. As to damages, he has proved an expense incurred of between Rs. 400 and 500: that we must give him, of course. But, *we think*, we must give something beyond that, and on this *ground*; we think it right to mark our sense of the neglect of the magistrates to draw up a conviction in due form. It is an erroneous practice, and must not be continued. The party has a right to have a formal conviction, which he may remove, and have revised and considered in a superior court. On this ground, and to mark our opinion upon the course adopted by the magistrates, we think it right to give Rs. 500 more. The verdict must be for Sa. Rs. 1,000.

February 18th.

The criminal sessions commenced this day, before Sir Edward Ryan, the chief justice, who, in his charge to the grand jury, observed: "it is to me a most sincere pleasure to observe native gentlemen continuing on the grand jury. I am sure that in matters of fact, depending on the testimony of native witnesses, their better information as to the language and habits of the parties, must render essential service. In the same way, I am confident, you also render them the greatest assistance, in informing them on the law of England, with which, of course, they are not familiar; and I am quite sure that in *your deliberations* you allow them the fullest time—for they may require somewhat more than yourselves—to deliberate and consider if *there is primâ facie* evidence sufficient to send the parties into this court."

Rajah Kaleekishen was in court. "We understand," says the *Englishman*, "his highness has either overcome his objections to serve on grand juries, or is determined not to allow them to prevent his having that honour."

February 24th.

Justio Innocentio, Maximo De Torres, Peroo, Calloo, John Hendriques, Usef, Azim, and Mahomed, stood charged with having, on the 19th October, on the high seas, near the Dalla coast, on board the *Young Rover*, feloniously made an assault on John Henry Ewers, confined him in the cabin of the vessel, of which he was master, placed a sail over the entrance, spread tar and varnish over the sail, and set fire to it, by which the said Ewers was mortally scorched and burned, of which he instantly died.

(The particulars of this transaction are given in our last vol., p. 256.)

The jury returned a verdict of *guilty* against Maximo and Justio, and of acquittal for the rest of the prisoners.

The next day, the six prisoners acquitted were tried for the murder of the syrang. Two (Peroo and Calloo) were found guilty, but earnestly recommended to the mercy of the court. They were sentenced to transportation for life.

Four of the crew were placed at the bar, charged with having piratically stolen the vessel; but the Advocate-General declined to offer any evidence in support of the indictment; sufficient having been done, in his opinion, to satisfy the ends of justice, or, at all events, to offer an example.

March 6th.

Johnston v. *Webster.*—This was an action for libel, brought by Capt. Jas. H. Johnston, comptroller of government steamers, against Mr. John Webster, of the firm of Jessop and Co., *iron-founders* in Calcutta, who repaired the government machinery. In August last, the plaintiff, in execution of what he conceived to be his duty, went to the defendant's yard to see how some repairs were executed in the *Irrawaddy* steamer, which he found fault with, and Mr. Webster, who disapproved of Capt. Johnston's interference on similar occasions, ordered him to leave the yard, in the presence of Capt. Forbes, superintendant of government machinery; observing that he (Capt. J.) had told Capt. F. that he, Mr. Webster, was mangling the cylinders. Capt. Johnston, after some altercation had taken place, left the yard, and afterwards wrote to Capt. Forbes, asking him what could be the reason for Mr. Webster's conduct.

Capt. Forbes's answer was as follows:

My dear Johnston:—The communication I had with Mr. Webster, after the receipt of your first note, was a verbal one, and to the effect that it certainly was necessary, as I had daily been urging, that the greatest possible care should be taken in the process of boring out the *ends of the cylinders*, some few of the tool lines of which I had previously observed were rather too deep. These lines I again examined with him when I mentioned the substance of your note, as far as regarded the chance of injuring the cylinders, but, so far as I remember, without mentioning the terms you had used, one of which, on referring to your note this morning, I found was "mangling" them. Irritated at your having visited the manufactory in his absence, when, as he stated, if you had come to him direct, he would have been happy to have given any explanations wished for, he added, what I to-day told him I should consider it proper to inform you had been stated, that you had proposed to Mr. Jessop, or to the firm of Jessop and Co., their allowing you a *dusturi* on the amount of government work done by them; as also that, previous to the departure of Mr. Jessop, you had made proposals for placing money in their house; their rejection of these proposals being apparently referred to as part of the cause of the unpleasant feeling, assuredly injurious to the progress of the government work, existing between you and them. Whether or not you may regard these assertions worthy of refutation, or of any notice, of course rests with yourself.

The taking of *dusturi* (fees) being contrary to the orders of government, and exposing the plaintiff to a removal from his office, he brought this action for the injury these spoken words inflicted upon him in his occupation.

Capt. Forbes proved that Mr. Webster had declared to him, that Capt. Johnston had proposed to put money in the house of Jessop and Co., and had asked for *dusturi* or *buxis* with reference to work done on government account, and that the annoyance he had experienced from the plaintiff would not have occurred if the house had accepted those proposals: he (defendant) having this information from Mr. Jessop. He added, that on his (Capt. F.'s) inquiring whether Mr. Webster had mentioned this subject to Capt. Johnston during the "row" which had taken place between them in the yard, the defendant replied, he had given the plaintiff "a hint." The witness said he was dissatisfied with the cylindering, though it had only a slight scratch or ridge, and some of the grooves were too deep; it is now a fair job. The manufactory of Jessop and Co. is a good one; Mr. Webster is the best workman in Calcutta. It was considered the plaintiff's duty to look after the work; he is decidedly not so good an engineer as Mr. Webster. Upon one occasion, plaintiff, two other persons, and witness, went into the yard to look at the repairs to some engines: defendant declined to accompany them. On this occasion, plaintiff knocked two rivets off a boiler. The rivets were a little hollow, but it was not necessary that he should have knocked them off; he might have objected to them. Such a proceeding was calculated to give the greatest offence to every person about the factory. Witness thought it an irritating thing, and a person doing so at Boulton and Watts's, or Maudsley's, in England, might fairly calculate on being knocked down.*

A witness, who was in the yard at the time, proved that the words were spoken, but after plaintiff had left the yard.

For the defendant, Mr. George Jessop was examined, who stated as follows: "Capt. Johnston, on one or two occasions, asked me if he was not entitled to some handsome commission for bringing the work the firm were doing. I mentioned this to Mr. Webster, merely saying that plaintiff had been asking for *dusturi*. I cannot say if commission was mentioned on more than one occasion, but it might have been so. He asked me if I would take him into the concern as a partner, stating that he had £5,000 to put in; but nothing more was said. I also told this to defendant. I replied that I had no objection to sell the whole concern, and plaintiff asked why I did not write a letter to him, in order that he might lay it before government. Mr. Webster would not agree; he said he would have no connection with the plaintiff. I left Calcutta at the end of July."

On his cross-examination, this witness

* Capt. Johnston, in a published letter, has expostulated with Capt. Forbes for not setting this transaction in a proper light. Capt. J. states, that he had been informed by the boiler-makers, that the rivets putting in by Jessop and Co. into the boilers of the *Irrawaddy*, then under repair, were not counter-sunk, and that there was not sufficient metal for good rivetting; that he represented this to Capt. Forbes, suggesting that the boiler-makers should examine the work; that Capt. F. undertook to speak to Jessop and Co. on the subject; that, after Capt. F. had deferred this, he said he had done so, and that Jessop and his partner had refused to have their work examined by boiler-makers; that Capt. J. urged their duty to government, and that then Capts. F. and J., with two boiler-makers, went to Jessop's yard; Capt. F. previously informed him (Capt. J.) that Jessop would not be present because he was gone to the Sand Heads, and that Mr. Webster would not be present because he was not very well: "the truth was, he did not choose to be there;" that after examining the rivets, and having their faultiness pointed out by the boiler-makers, Capt. J. observed that, without cutting out a rivet, they could not see whether it had been counter-sunk, nor so well determine whether a sufficient quantity of metal had been rivetted down, and proposed that one or two should be taken out, which was done, and the facts proved to be as the boiler-maker had stated.

would not swear that the conversation about the partnership had no reference to the government offer of two lakhs, to anybody who would contract for steam-navigation with England. He could not recollect the occasion or the time when *dusturi* was spoken of, or if it was since plaintiff held his office. He did not recollect offering plaintiff a commission to sell to government; he might have done so. He may have asked a loan of money of the plaintiff, in a joking way. He could not say if he had ever done so seriously. Plaintiff never had it in his power, in the contracts with government, to shew favour or disfavour. When the witness communicated to defendant, plaintiff's proposal to be allowed a *dusturi*, he stated it merely as what occurred when they were laughing and talking—as a joke, and as such he mentioned it. He did not tell Mr. Webster it was a joke.

The *Chief Justice* said, that it was the opinion of the court, that there must be a verdict for the plaintiff on the general issue, and all other pleas but the second, which came within the case of "M'Pherson v. Daniel," 10 Barnw. and Cresw., wherein it is decided that it is not an answer for oral slander, for a defendant to shew that he heard it from another and named the person at the time, without shewing that the defendant believed it to be true, and that he spoke the words on a justifiable occasion. The court thought there was satisfactory evidence that Mr. Jessop did say to the defendant what was alleged; and also that there was some evidence that defendant believed what Mr. Jessop said. But the court considered it a very doubtful point, whether the words were uttered on a lawful occasion, or whether the defendant believed them to be true. There was, however, some evidence that they were said at a time when Capt. Forbes, urged by plaintiff, was about to take away the work from Jessop and Co.; and, being a little doubtful, it gave the defendant a verdict on the second plea. The Court was not satisfied with the evidence of Mr. Jessop; and Capt. Johnston went out of court with a character untouched. "We suppose," said the learned judge, "the latter came into court to establish his character and not for damages; if we had damages to give, they would have amounted to Rs. 1,000. We wish it also to be understood, that we think the plaintiff has done right in bringing this matter before the court; we do not believe that he uttered the words which he is said to have uttered, and he goes out of court after having given an opportunity to the defendant to establish an imputation on his character, and which the defendant has wholly failed to do."

March 16.

In the matter of Colvin and Co. This was an appeal from a decision of Sir J. P. Grant, in the Insolvent Court, on the petition of the insolvents for their discharge, with the consent of the major part of the creditors. Sir John's judgment, which was against the discharge of the insolvents from liability till all proceedings were at end, is given in vol. xv. p. 186.

Sir J. P. Grant, as the junior judge, according to the practice of the court, where there is a difference of opinion, delivered his judgment at considerable length, and to the same effect as his former decision when sitting in the Insolvent Court.

The *Chief Justice regretted his difference of opinion* from his learned brother, which would have made him suspend his judgment till the court should have been full, but he was pressed by the importance of time to the petitioning party. He also felt more confidence, because it was not a new matter, the same point having been considered in the case of C. G. Strettell, when a reference was made to the other judges, and the order for his discharge was made with the entire concurrence of the then Chief Justice. He should not go into the question of the policy of the statute, but confine himself to the consideration of it as it stood; and though he was bound to say there was much obscurity in the clause in question, yet he thought it clear that the party was entitled to discharge without any reference to the future conduct of the matters of the estate. That he gave no opinion upon, and it would be a matter for further consideration; but the statute gave a right to discharge "whenever" the sufficient number of assents should be obtained. It had been said that an Insolvent Law was framed on a different principle from those on which the Bankrupt Law was introduced; but it appeared to him that the Indian Insolvent Act had much of the character of a Bankrupt Act also. The learned Chief Justice then went shortly into the grounds of his decision, which was that the insolvents were entitled to their discharge as asked, and the order of the Insolvent Court must be altered accordingly.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, *Feb. 7.*

In the matter of James Young and others.—Mr. *Turton* moved the Court to make an order absolute for compromising the debts of certain persons indebted to the estate and interested in the factories which they hold. He said, on a former day, he had made a special application, stating, that these persons were largely indebted to the estate, and had no means to pay except the interest they held in the factories. The assignees had already a general power to effect compromises with debtors; but this was a special case; for instance, one of the parties was indebted to the estate upwards of five lacs of rupees, and had no other property than the shares he held in the factory of which the assignees were co-lessees.

Mr. *Justice Grant*—"It is quite clear the general power to compromise, under the 46th clause of the act, is or is not sufficient for the purpose. If sufficient, the assignees may act on it; if not, they may apply to the creditors. The 50th clause, however, did confer a power on the Court to make a special order on such applications, and he thought the proper course would be to refer the petition to the examiner to ascertain whether the parties represented to be debtors to the estate, have any property besides the shares in factories therein mentioned, and whether it will be for the advantage of the estate to make such compromises."

Mr. *Turton* then presented a petition from Mr. Burkinyoung, praying to be discharged from the assigneeship of the estate, on account of serious ill-health, for which his medical adviser had ordered him to sea.

Mr. *Prinsep* opposed the application, on the part of Bagshaw and Co., who represented Fletcher, Alexander, and Co., the largest creditors. Mr. Burkinyoung might proceed to sea without vacating the assigneeship (the resignation of one assignee, Mr. Justice Grant thought, affected the assignment to both); and the change of assignee might involve existing equity suits, and place the estate in jeopardy. The creditors should have time for deliberation.

Mr. *Shaw* thought that, as Mr. Burkinyoung was going beyond the jurisdiction of the court, some security should be required for his acts during his assigneeship.

Mr. *Turton* thought it a very extraordinary thing to ask for security from a party about to proceed to sea, against whom no charge was made. What authority had the court to ask for such security? Mr. Burkinyoung had devoted the whole of his time, and the best of his ability, to the performance of his duty as assignee, and yet he is to be told, invidiously, that he shall not resign.

Mr. *Justice Grant*—"Mr. Turton, there is nothing invidious in requesting the court to take securities from Mr. Burkinyoung as to his accounting for his acts prior to his resignation. The creditor has a perfect right to do so. Mr. Burkinyoung is going away out of the jurisdiction of the court, and it is but reasonable to say, 'leave something behind you.'"

Mr. *Turton* said Mr. Burkinyoung would continue liable if he went to England.

Mr. *Justice Grant* said he would continue liable,—if he could be laid hold of.

Mr. *Turton* was desired by Mr. Hurry to say that he did not wish to continue sole assignee.

The order was made that, in the terms of the act, the assignment shall be vacated, and the assignee to deliver up an account to such person as the court may appoint.

Mr. *Turton* moved the rule absolute for carrying on the factories for another year.

Mr. *Shaw* was instructed not to oppose this motion as it was evident that the effect of throwing so large a quantity of property at once into the market must be most injurious. He hoped, however, that the Court would bear in mind that this firm failed in 1832, and that up to this period no dividend whatever had been made. The court would also recollect, it was given in evidence that Rs. 70,000 was considered to be the full value of the Moisgunj and Moisharah concerns. He was aware that several offers had been made for these concerns, but he had no knowledge as to whether any sale had been effected. He, therefore, addressed a note to the assignees, requesting to know, on behalf of a creditor, what is the best price which has been offered, since the failure of Alexander and Co., for the Moisgunj concern, and the price now put on it. The answer he received was a request, that he would state the purpose and object; and pledge himself that no harm should accrue to the estate from any information he might receive. To this letter he returned an answer, and received another reply stating, that the assignees were willing to give (provided their attorney, Mr. Wight, was present) such information as that gentleman might consider expedient. To this reply he had returned no answer, because he did not consider that the questions he had to submit to the assignees were of a nature to require Mr. Wight's intervention, but he called at the office of the assignees, where he was informed by Mr. Burkinyoung, that the assignees were unwilling to give him the information he required, because it might prejudice the estate. As this information had been withheld by the assignees, he was obliged to seek it elsewhere, and he found, on application to Gisborne and Co., that that firm had offered, in October 1834, Rs. 80,000 for the Moisgunj concern, which, at the date of the failure, was valued by the assignees appointed by the court at Rs. 70,000 only; and the court would recollect that it had been stated, that indigo had fallen thirty per cent. since that period, and that indigo factories had, consequently, greatly depreciated in value. The offer of Rs. 80,000, Mr. N. Alexander, on behalf of the assignees, had declined acceding to, stating that one lakh was the lowest price that could be taken. He had heard of many other refusals to sell the factories,

but, as information had been refused by the assignees, he could not bring any of them before the court. He would suggest that these factories should be put up at the valuation put upon them by the bank.

Mr. *Turton* said, that the grounds put in by Mr. Shaw stated, that he was an attorney of this court, and that he had made an application to the assignees, but it was not stated that he was a creditor.

Mr. *Justice Grant*.—"He was known by the assignees to be an attorney for one of the creditors."

Mr. *Turton*, with reference to Mr. Shaw's objection to the presence of Mr. Wight, thought it would not have been unreasonable had Mr. Shaw not been an attorney himself; but, as it was, he should like to know whether assignees to bankrupt estates at home were in the habit of giving information under similar circumstances, without consulting their legal adviser? As to the Moisgunj factory not having been sold, the reason would be apparent to any one who read the advertisement in the papers, and who were acquainted with the object of the application which the court had that day referred to the examiner. The reason of the sale not having been affected was, that this very factory was one of those which the assignees could not sell without compromising with the planters. In the Moisgunj concern, Mr. Savi, whose debt was Rs. 1,29,561, held four sixteenths; Mr. Stuart, whose debt was Rs. 2,84 869; held six sixteenths; and the concern held six sixteenths likewise. The assignees had refused Rs. 80,000; but the reason was evident,—they could not sell until some arrangement was effected with the co-lessees.

Mr. *Justice Grant* said, the main question was, what is to be done with the factories, since it appeared, from the statement of the assignees, that they could not be sold, owing to the rights of the creditors being involved and mixed up with the right of other persons. As to the propriety of delaying the sale, it was evidently of no use putting them up at auction, since it appears they cannot be sold until some arrangement is affected. He thought this order must be made absolute, with a proviso, that Mr. Shaw's client may come in and show cause that the factories may be sold.

In the matter of James Calder and others.—This was an order obtained on the 17th ult., that Mr. J. W. Sutherland do attend this court, on the next court-day, to be examined touching the covenant granted to Mr. Browne Roberts, in the letter of license granted to Rickards, Mackintosh and Co.

Mr. J. W. Sutherland examined. "I obtained the order for the examination of the parties in this matter. I am a creditor of Mackintosh and Co. and of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co. also. A deed of arrangement has been entered into with the creditors of the last-mentioned firm. I executed the deed, and have acted under it. I have received twenty-five per cent. on my claims; I presume, I have received it under the deed. I did not receive remittances from the house of Mackintosh and Co. for Company's Paper, sold by them, belonging to the trust of Col. Geddes. I received remittances from them on my own account; I would say to the extent of £1,500 or £1,600. Since Col. Geddes's trust has been transferred to me, I have had the bills remitted by Mackintosh and Co. on that account in my possession. All the bills which arrived in England, before the failure of Mackintosh and Co. was known there, were accepted by Rickards, Mackintosh and Co. I have not received the dividend upon them. There are other trustees; and I understand that a dividend has been received by them on the small portion which arrived previous to the failure of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co. I have no direct information of this myself. The accepted bills amount to about £4,000; the non-accepted bills amount to £10,600. The trust received, besides, £5,000 in bills of Thomas Dent and Co. They were remitted with the bills for £4,000 that were accepted. Those bills were received about a week or ten days before the failure of the house here was known at home. I had received my own bills about six weeks or two months previously. I am not aware that any bills drawn by Mackintosh and Co. were refused acceptance by Rickards, Mackintosh and Co. previous to the failure of the former house being known at home. I do not know what further dividend may be expected from Rickards, Mackintosh and Co. but I believe something further will be paid. The extent of their dividend will depend very much on the outturn of the estate of Mackintosh and Co. I do not expect to get twenty shillings in the pound; I shall be glad to get fifteen. I can form no accurate opinion of the probable outturn of the estate at home. I have been refused information by Mr. Browne Roberts, with regard to his proceedings in this country, as agent for the creditors of Rickards, Mackintosh & Co.

Cross-examined.—At the first meeting of the creditors of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co., 17th May 1833, a statement of their affairs was drawn out and placed before the creditors, and certain resolutions were passed. There is an item in this statement, of amount of stock due to Mr. Browne Roberts by Mackintosh and Co. of £38,000. I was present on the day the Insolvent Court last sate; I heard

the amount then stated to be due to him by Mackintosh and Co. was Rs. 70,000. I have seen Mr. Roberts' departure from Calcutta announced in the papers a few days ago. He was present the last Insolvent day. This is a clause in the deed of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co.

And further, that they, the said Robert Rickards, Robert Dent, Browne Roberts, and John Rate shall not, nor shall or will, either of them, any time or times hereafter, during the continuance of this present arrangement, without the consent in writing of two or more of the inspectors for the time being, acting under these presents, enter into or undertake or become engaged or concerned in any new contract, undertaking, trade, or business whatsoever, except such as shall be essentially necessary for getting in and disposing of their estate under direction of the said parties hereto on the second part, or the majority of them, or the inspectors or inspector for the time being, or such as in their judgment shall be for the benefit of the said creditors, nor shall, nor will they do, or knowingly suffer to be done, any act, deed, matter, or thing whatsoever, whereby any creditor or creditors, of them, the said parties hereto of the first part, shall or may obtain any security or securities for his, her, or their debts, or any part of, or any preference or priority of payment thereof, or of any part thereof, before any other or others of them, contrary to the true intent and meaning of these presents.

Mr. Browne Roberts came to this country for the purpose of proving Rickards, Mackintosh and Co.'s claim, as well as his own claim of £38,000, on the estate of Mackintosh and Co. He was to receive £2,000 from the inspectors of the former estate for the voyage, but in consequence of some remonstrance, the amount was cut down to £1,500. The claim of £38,000 was reduced to Rs. 70,000. I judge, from circulars which have come into my possession, that he came out to benefit himself rather than to benefit his creditors. I understand there have been some arrangements regarding his claim on Mackintosh and Co. Mr. Roberts was not present at the meeting of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co.'s creditors on the 17th May 1833. I had conversation with him both before and after the failure. I understand that he did not take one farthing into the London firm, giving as his reason that Mackintosh and Co. would remit £38,000. I know of Mr. Roberts's marriage-settlement, in which he had a life-interest. He returned a schedule and an amended schedule, in which he did not mention it. I, having satisfied myself that he had a marriage-settlement and life-interest, called for, and had a perusal of, his private schedule; finding it was not mentioned, I wrote to the inspectors of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co.'s estate on the subject. They did not reply to my letter, but they ordered the settlement to be publicly sold, and it produced £600 to the estate. Mr. Browne Roberts was not in London at the time of the failure of the London firm. I understand that he was at Madrid. He told me, prior to the failure, that he had a large claim on the house here, but not the precise sum which he expected to be remitted to him, and which ought to have been placed to his account at Rickards, Mackintosh and Co.'s.

Re-examined.—Mr. Browne Roberts was not in England at the time of the failure of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co., nor was he present at the meeting of the 17th May. He was not at the meeting of the 28th June. I understood that Mackintosh and Co. would advance a sum of money for the share of Mr. Roberts's capital, to be placed to his credit, for the share in the house at home. I understood this from Mr Roberts himself. It was stated at the meeting the claim on the house here was composed partly of the amount they were to advance. I never heard the sum stated to be three lakhs. I never heard what the amount was.

Mr. Sutherland, in conclusion, declared that he had been actuated by no vindictive feelings in procuring this investigation. He only wished the case to be fairly investigated for his own satisfaction and for the satisfaction of parties at home.

Mr. *Turton* applied for a day to be named to declare a dividend on this estate. The amount, he said, would be three per cent. The assignees, however, had sufficient assets to make a dividend of five per cent.; but, in consequence of the twelve months not having expired since publication in the *London Gazette* last June, they were obliged to divide three per cent. only.

February 21.

The same.—This was an application by Mr. *Cochrane* on behalf of Mr. J. W. Sutherland, that no dividend be paid on the claim of Mr. Browne Roberts, until the rest of the creditors of the insolvents be fully paid and satisfied.

Mr. *Turton* appeared for Mr. Browne Roberts, and for the trustees of the firm of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co. The learned counsel put in the petition of Mr. B. Roberts, which set forth, that he retired from the house of Mackintosh and Co on the 30th April 1828, having proceeded to England in the previous March, and that he became a member of the firm of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co. in May 1830; that the latter firm stopped payment in June 1833, and that a deed of arrangement was entered into, in which among other things it was provided, that the partners should realize and get in their personal estates, and after satisfying their separate debts, should pay the surplus to the co-partnership fund; that the whole of deponent's personal property in the United Kingdom, and also his marriage settlement, was sold and disposed of, pursuant to such covenant; that he has an admitted claim on the estate of Mackintosh and Co. of Rs. 55,700, exclusive of further claims, to which he con-

siders himself entitled upon the footing of an arrangement entered into between him and his partners upon his quitting the firm of Mackintosh and Co.; but, whatever claim he hath, is not for his own benefit, but in trust and for the benefit of the estate of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co.; that Mr. J. W. Sutherland, on whose behalf this application is made, did execute the deed of trust as one of the creditors of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co., and that the deponent had lately arrived in this country for the purpose of making certain claims on parties at present residing in India, on behalf of the trustees of the estate of Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co. The learned counsel argued, that before Mr. Roberts's claim could be struck out of the schedule of Mackintosh and Co., or rather before the payment of it could be postponed until the remainder of the creditors should be paid in full, it must first be ascertained to which of the creditors of Mackintosh and Co. Mr. Roberts was liable, and who are to be paid in full before him. For instance, it was quite clear that Mr. Browne Roberts had not been a partner in the firm since 1828, and therefore it was evident he was not liable to any parties who had become creditors of the firm since that period.

Sir *J. P. Grant* did not see clearly how or when Mr. Roberts had quitted the partnership.

Mr. *Cochrane* said, he had not been advertised out of the firm until three years after the period it was said he had left it.

Mr. *Turton* said, even in that case Mr. Roberts would only be liable to those who had not had notice. It was distinctly proved, that there was a sum of Rs. 70,000, a balance admitted by the assignees, in Mr. Roberts's favour, and that this sum was not made up merely of the amount he was to receive for his three-anna share in the firm, but of sums received on his private account since he had quitted the partnership. He would admit, until it was shown the firm was in a solvent state when Mr. Roberts quitted it, that he could not be entitled to any thing for his three-anna share; but any sums paid in on his private account, subsequent to his quitting the concern, were clearly the property of the creditors of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co. As to the transaction itself, the transfer of the sum to the account of Mr. Roberts had been *bonâ fide*, and it was not at all evident, but rather on the contrary, that the firm was insolvent in 1827-28, or if it was, that Mr. Roberts was aware of it. Mr. Vanthart had deposed, that according to his belief the house was insolvent in 1819, when Mr. Fulton quitted it; but from the amount carried to "bad balances," it would appear that gentleman had come to an erroneous conclusion. In 1825 there was a balance of three lakhs and a-half against the house, and the year preceding, the balance was five lacks. He admitted that, from 1825 downwards, the house had been gradually getting worse; but a fair examination into the circumstances would shew that there was nothing which could induce Mr. Roberts to believe that the house was likely to fail. At the time Mr. Roberts quitted the partnership, had the partners showed a sense of their own insolvency, when they undertook to pay Rs. 40,000 per share for each of his shares? Did any one come into the house on the retirement of Mr. Roberts? Was he a young and inexperienced person that joined the firm at that time? No; on the contrary, Mr. Storm had been long in business, and thought he was doing perfectly right in joining the house. Mr. Jenkins had said, that the state of the accounts in 1831 prevented him from joining the house, but that he continued with them to the date of the failure, not having finally determined whether he would join them or not. Then was it to be believed, that if Mr. Jenkins thought it might be worth his while to remain with the house, Mr. Roberts could not quit India in 1827, with a favourable view of its solvency? It was proved that the firm lost £90,000 by the house at home holding Mercer and Co.'s indigo over at a time when it fell from 5*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*, making a loss of near one-half the debt, which could not have been foreseen at the time Mr. Browne Roberts went home. Had Rickards, Mackintosh and Co. sold the indigo immediately, the result would have been very different; and as this indigo was not sold till March 1828, it was quite impossible that the loss could have hastened Mr. Roberts's departure from this country. He now came to the debt due by Mendieta, Uriarte, and Co., which, to this moment, was not ascertained to be irremediably bad. Unless he was wrongly informed, the assignees had now thought it worth their while to send Mr. Storm, one of the insolvents, to Madrid, to press the claim there. If the whole should be recovered, it would be more than sufficient to cover the debt of Mendieta, Uriarte, and Co. As to the debt of Ramrattan Mullick, that person had a claim of one lakh and a-half against Surropchunder Sircar, and there was a claim against the Company for nine lakhs, in support of which there was a petition before the court at home. The claim against the Company, it was true, might not now be regarded as it was in 1828, but the claim of one and a-half lakh was yet before the Supreme Court. When Mr. Browne Roberts quitted the partnership, Ramrattan Mullick's security was a good set-off to the full amount; Mendieta, Uriarte and Co.'s was a security to the full amount with great difficulties in the way of recovering it; and Mercer and Co.'s was considered, in 1827, to be a sufficient security to the full extent; but the fall of indigo, cotton, &c. had since destroyed that to a very considerable extent, and, in like manner, the fall in landed property had made Ramrattan Mullick's a bad debt. Mr. Jenkins said, "if these three debts had been good, and no panic had existed, I think I should have joined the house." The debts were considered good at the time Mr. Roberts left the house. Mr. Jenkins continued, "a lucky hit or two might have recovered matters." "I took my impression from the partners of the firm; it did appear to be the feeling that the house might not go on." If such was the impression of the partners, he would like to know what there was of fraud in receiving Rs. 40,000 for each share three years previously to the time the impression was communicated to Mr. Jenkins. The account of Mr. Browne Roberts was not before the court, but this was—that a part of it consisted of sums received by the firm, on his account, since he left the house. A great deal had been said regarding a representation made at the first meeting of the creditors of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co., of a sum of £38,000 said to be due to Mr. Roberts from the house here; it however turned out that Mr. Roberts was not present when the statement was made, and when the matter came to be sifted, it was found to be a sum of £30,000 which the firm here promised to advance him. Mr. Sutherland appeared here in a most extraordinary position. Mr. Sutherland was a creditor of Richards, Mackintosh and Co.; he had received a dividend under the assignment, and he now came here to move the court to strike out the claims of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co.

Sir *J.P. Grant*.—"He is also a creditor of Mackintosh and Co."

Mr. *Turton* admitted that he was, but still there appeared something singular in Mr. Sutherland's proceedings, since he was acting against the interest for which Mr. Browne Roberts was merely a trustee, for not one cowrie would ever go to that gentleman, as there would be no surplus from the estate of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co. The question before the court was merely a question of law, as to the amount received by the firm on Mr. Roberts's account since he quitted the partnership. There could be no doubt his creditors were entitled to that, and he would submit for a reference to the examiner to ascertain what those accounts were and to whom they were due. The amount of the balance due on the three

anna shares he admitted to be doubtful; but if any reference were made, he begged that also might be included, as well as to ascertain whether any sums were due for Mr. B. Roberts's expenses while at Madrid. Mr. Roberts had drawn nothing but what was perfectly understood to be his own; and if it was asserted that he had, there was the more occasion for a reference.

Mr. *Cochrane*, in reply, said, that it did not appear by the books of Mackintosh and Co. that Mr. Roberts was a trustee; but it appeared that he had represented to his creditors in London, or his partners had done so for him, that there was due to him from the house here £38,000, which had been cut down there to £34,000, and which had been ultimately cut down by the assignees here to Rs. 70,000. With reference to the assignment, it could not be supported; for if it was shown that the house here had been entirely insolvent, he of course could convey nothing, and his assignees must be bound by the equities of the man whom they claim under. In April 1831 Mr. Roberts sent a begging letter to the firm here, with which he thought it necessary to trouble the court, as it was asserted that Mr. Roberts was a creditor to a large amount: "Having in consequence of my joining the house here, been under the necessity of hiring a house and furnishing it, and not having a penny at my command, rather than add to the weight of my pauper situation here in Bishopsgate-street, I have taken the liberty to pass the two following bills on you at the ruinous rate of 1*s.* 8*d.*—the only terms on which I was able to negociate them, viz. on the 31st of March £423, or Sa. Rs. 5,067; on the 6th of April £500 or Sa. Rs. 6,000. Even these sums I should not have thought of drawing for had you continued to send on to Major Oliver, the accruing interests on Mrs. Roberts's trust and property, the deprivation of which, situated as I unfortunately am in this house, puts me and my large family to serious inconvenience. Trusting that you will kindly honour these two drafts, and pass the amount, when paid, to my debit, believe me, your attached friend, B. Roberts." This letter (Mr. Cochrane continued), the whole scope of it showed that it was not only written by a man who knew he had no claim on those he addressed, but who also knew the situation of his late partners. How was it that Mr. Roberts was not present on this occasion? Why was he not here at present "acting under the deed of arrangement?" It appeared to him (Mr. Cochrane) that Mr. Roberts's conduct, from beginning to end, had either been a fraud against one set of creditors or a double fraud against both. Mr. Cochrane then read a letter

which he had produced during the examination of Mr. Storm, written in hieroglyphics:

In regard to the credit through China, our former letters will have set the subject at rest for ever I hope. You are now fully aware of all the circumstances that led to the case: had direct remittance been made they would never, I am assured, have been resorted to. But, my friend, means were T. W. P. H. W. P. H. W. P. N. and are still U. M. I. V. J G. to meet your P. Y. W. R. F. Look, I beg of you, at C. J. S. Y. W. R. H. F., and G. P. J. N. M. F. O. W. V. W. P. S. Q. F. The consignments of the year lately made, you will find with reference to prices here and the frightful stock on hand, will not give an average anything like sufficient to cover the drafts passed in favour of the Board of Trade. Allow me once more to repeat the question I before put to Gordon. Where are R. L. P. R. F. to come from? Be assured that in India I never had anything like the W. P. E. U. G. H. E. that these things produce here. I must once more implore you all to take into N. Y. W. D. G. S. J. P. F. U. P. the T. P. G. P. W. S. W. M. H. in which T. G. shall be placed. W. R. G. W. Y. V. C. and V. W. Y. M. G. Y. G. M. U. H. H. F. be not I. Y. J. M. T. H. M. W. W. P. G. I will not dwell further on the subject, but refer you to Mr. Rickards's letter.

This letter (Mr. Cochrane continued) was of importance, as it showed that the partners were compelled to have recourse to hieroglyphics to conceal their situation from their head book-keeper, and even Mr. Storm was not acquainted with the characters. Was this consistent with a belief that the house was solvent, or that it might recover itself by "a lucky hit or two," which Mr. Jenkins had spoken of?

Sir *J. P. Grant* said, he thought this was quite a different case from the question whether a partner can retire from an estate without notice, and not be liable for the debts afterwards incurred; or from the question whether a partner may be entitled to retain the sum of money which he goes out for. In this case there was an agreement to pay a sum of money to the outgoing partner; but, if the firm had no assets, they could not, of course, fulfil their agreement, and it could not be supported against the claim of creditors. The claim here rested on two different grounds: the first was the balance of the agreement made on the retirement of Mr. Roberts, and the second was the amount said to be received by the firm subsequent to that retirement. He thought it ought to be ascertained how much had been received by the firm since Mr. Roberts left it, and he did not see how that could be done without a reference to the examiner.

Mr. *Turton* agreed to waive the right to any sums but those received by the firm subsequent to Mr. Roberts's retirement, and the examiner was ordered to enquire and report as to their amount.

In the matter of James Young and others.—This was an order *nisi*, obtained on application, by petition, of various creditors, praying, that the court would order that Mr. Thomas Holroyd be appointed assignee to the estate of the insolvents in the room of Mr. Burkinyoung, resigned.

Mr. *Prinsep*, on behalf of Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. and others, presented a petition, not against the appointment of Mr. Holroyd, but praying that some alteration should take place in the management of the estate, and that for the future the assignees may be remunerated by a moderate per-centage on the net proceeds realized, and not as heretofore by a fixed salary.

The *Advocate-General* said, the court would hardly exercise its discretion as to the remuneration without having some information before it. The petition prayed that the assignees might receive a moderate per-centage. Now the expenses of keeping up the necessary establishment might be so great that a moderate per-centage would not be sufficient to defray them.

Mr. *Turton*, on behalf of Mr. Hurry, thought it quite impossible to fix the amount of the per-centage without there was something before the court to show what expenses were incurred. The court had generally referred this question to a meeting of creditors, and acted upon their suggestion.

Sir *J. P. Grant* said, the petition stated that "a moderate per-centage would be for the benefit of the estate;" but it was not said how the estate would be benefitted, nor what difference ought to be adopted in the plan of management. It stated, without imputing any blame to the assignees, that they had hitherto so conducted the state as to produce nothing. But no alteration was suggested; and what was the reason of this apparently unprofitable management he could not tell. He had no information or knowledge on the subject, and of course the court would do nothing without giving the creditors an opportunity to come in. He thought the best course would be to refer it to the examiner to enquire whether it would be for the benefit of the estate that the assignees should be remunerated by a per-centage, and if so, what that per-centage should be. If the assignees of this estate, contrary to the practice at home and in this country, were to be considered as servants who received a salary, they must be treated so, and have something according to their trouble.

Mr. *Turton* remarked, that it had been said no advantage had been derived from the present plan of management. He could hardly think this assertion consistent with the fact, that at the time of failure almost every particle of the property had been mortgaged, and these, to the extent of twenty-one lakhs, had been paid off.

Mr. *Prinsep*.—"Had been contracted to be paid off."

Mr. *Turton* said, that fourteen lakhs of mortgaged property had been actually cleared. Of course it was necessary to clear these incumbrances before a dividend could be paid.

The *Advocate-General* thought it would be hardly fair to name an early day for the examiner to report. Mr. Holroyd being only now appointed, he would require some little time to make himself acquainted with the affairs of the estate.

Sir *J. P. Grant* said, that the order might afterwards be enlarged; but he would name the next court-day for the examiner to enquire and report whether it is for the benefit of the creditors, that the assignees should be paid for their trouble in the conduct and management of the affairs of the estate by a per-centage or a fixed salary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LORD AND LADY WM. BENTINCK.

On the 30th of January, a very full meeting (upwards of one hundred, including thirty or forty natives) assembled in the Exchange Rooms, in consequence of an advertisement addressed to the mercantile community and others, to consider of an address to the Governor-general on his departure. Mr. Cockerell was voted in the chair, who explained that it had not been thought necessary that this meeting should be convened by the sheriff. The advertisement had been issued without signatures, to obviate the remarks which had been made on a former occasion.

Mr. Harding moved the first resolution:

That the public conduct of His Excellency the Governor-general, Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, as connected with the commercial and productive interests of this country and the public weal generally, deserves the grateful acknowledgments of the community.

The resolution having been seconded by Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore,

Mr. Longueville Clarke begged leave to propose an amendment. He said, the mode of calling this meeting had very much surprised him. It was an invitation to "all members of the mercantile community and others disposed to address his Excellency the Governor-general, on the occasion of his approaching departure." Now, he considered himself one of those invited, for he was disposed to address Lord William Bentinck. In all former cases, invitations of this nature came forth under some authority, authenticated by the signatures of known individuals. He did not approve of every thing his lordship had done; "but, taking a general view of his administration," said Mr. Clarke, "I think he has done more for the benefit of this country than all his predecessors." Entertaining that opinion, he considered the mode of getting up this meeting by an anonymous advertisement to be a slight, and insulting to the Governor-general. He moved:

That, while this meeting refrains from pledging itself to an unqualified approval of Lord William Bentinck's administration, they are of opinion that some of his acts have conferred such eminent benefit on the country, that the inhabitants of Calcutta ought to convey to him their expressions of gratitude and regard.

That, as this meeting has not been convened by the sheriff of the city, nor by the avowed authority of any of the inhabitants, it wants that degree of publicity and sanction which the merits of Lord William Bentinck deserve, when it is proposed to address him on his retirement.

Mr. Bruce seconded the amendment, which was opposed by Mr. Cochrane, who contended that, all being agreed upon the main purpose of the meeting, their proceedings ought not to be disturbed by a captious objection, and concluded with moving the previous question. The amendment was then put from the chair, and lost by a small majority on the show of hands, Mr. Clarke declining to insist on a division.

The first resolution was then adopted.

The following address was then agreed to:—

"To His Excellency, the Right Hon. the Governor-general, Lord William Cavendish Bentinck.

"My Lord: As the hour is at hand, when you purpose, on account of impaired health, to resign your high office, and to quit for ever this country, which you have now governed for nearly seven years, we, the undersigned merchants, agents, planters, and others of the classes more particularly concerned in production and commerce, desire to offer your lordship the respectful expression of our profound regret at the loss which we are about to sustain in your departure, and our sincere sorrow for its distressing cause. We feel ourselves impelled, by a strong sense of duty to your lordship, and to that portion at least of the community whom we may be said in some sense to represent, in thus presenting ourselves to contribute our humble testimony in approval of numerous measures completed or in preparation, having for their object the general improvement of the country, the moral and social advancement of its vast and various population, and the development in particular of its commercial and agricultural resources. For much good that has been accomplished, we return your lordship our sincere and grateful thanks; for much that remains to be done by your successors, we shall not be the less grateful to them, because we may have to ascribe a share of their merit to your example, and to the tone in the public councils which you will leave behind you.

"In many respects, your lordship's administration has necessarily been of a character widely different from those of your predecessors. Their's were the more brilliant days of war and diplomacy, and

profuse expenditure. To you, the task has fallen, more homely, not less useful, but often more painful, of consolidating, preserving, and organizing, of repairing the deep wounds in the public finances, of contending with an alarming deficit, and of enforcing the remedy of severe economy and retrenchment. The period of your lordship's government has been marked in a most distressing manner by mercantile disaster, to a degree and amount passing all previous experience in India. That fearful crisis has now passed over; but it is not to be forgotten, that while, in the beginning of panic, the impending calamities appeared to be within the reach of prevention by timely assistance, that assistance was liberally afforded by your lordship.

"Among the measures effected or designed for the advancement of the country and the development of its capabilities, we gratefully enumerate—

"Your liberal views regarding colonization, and the free ingress and unlicensed and unmolested settlement of Europeans, with the right to hold lands; satisfied, as we are, that to your earnest advocacy of those great measures for the improvement of India, and to the publicity with which you were not afraid to conduct that discussion, the country owes those great and salutary enactments.

"To the perseverance and ardour with which steam-navigation has been recommended and encouraged in all its branches, external and internal, we are indebted, that at length the subject has been cordially taken up by Parliament, and the home executive authorities, on your lordship's representations.

"The treaties by which the navigation of the Indus and its tributaries have been thrown open for the first time to the adventurous trader, and the jealousies of the foreign powers along its course soothed into co-operation with that great design, we consider to be, in a particular manner, your lordship's work; and we confidently expect, that these beginnings will ripen with time and prudence into results beneficial to commerce and its concomitant, civilization.

"In the same enlightened spirit, we hope your lordship has planned the liberation of domestic trade and intercourse, throughout the British Indian dominions, from the barbarous and antiquated shackles of transit duties, and other internal taxation. We trust to see the benevolent design speedily carried into execution, and we acknowledge with thanks the indications of such intention in the facilities already granted to the transit of our great staple—indigo—to this metropolis from the interior. We acknowledge, further, the relaxation practically allowed by your lordship's government in regard to the Calcutta stamp duties, a tax so distasteful to the inhabitants, from the circumstances under which it was imposed, and its impolitic and vexatious pressure on a languishing commerce. We have seen with satisfaction the disposition evinced to encourage municipal improvement among us, and approaches to self-government and to institutions akin to those of the mother country. In this description we include the Chamber of Commerce, the Trade Association, the contemplated advancement of native gentlemen to the office of justice of the peace, suggested improvements in conservancy details, patronage extended to central and district charitable societies, the institution of savings' banks, and the endeavours to improve the health of the city, and reclaim unproductive wastes, by a system of drainage applied to the eastern marshes and salt lake, in connection with the new canal, which now, with its durable suspension bridges, has been drawn round Calcutta from the Hooghly, connecting it with the navigation by the Sunderbunds.

"The attention which your lordship has bestowed on the internal communication of the country generally, deserves our particular acknowledgments. The formation of the new Trunk road through the Dooab; the arduous construction of a solid and magnificent road from the great western mart of Mirzapore, along the main line of traffic to the south and west; the preparatory surveys for connecting the Ganges with the Baugurutty, by a grand canal which shall maintain the communication in the driest seasons—all these we regard as proofs of that real solicitude for the improvement of the country, which we were led to anticipate from the promise held out by your lordship's early declaration of your desire to receive suggestions and information, by your constant personal accessibility to all ranks, and by your uniform encouragement of that freedom in discussion through the press, which your immediate predecessors had so strangely feared, and so unwisely proscribed.

"We have gone into an enumeration of some of the benefits conferred by your lordship on the country we inhabit, because we would not have it seem that we are carrying up a mere complimentary address to your lordship; and are therefore anxious to put on record, the substantial reasons which have led us now to offer our unfeigned acknowledgments for the benefits which have either been conferred or contemplated by you, and our most sincere wishes for the restoration of your lordship's health, and for your future happiness and prosperity."

The reply of Lord William Bentinck to this address contains the following passages: "Taking this last leave (in India only I hope) of the steam question, I cannot but rejoice in the entire success of the inland navigation. The home authorities met our recommendation with a promptitude and completeness of execution which demands our warmest thanks. The communication with Europe has not been equally successful. Greater difficulties surround it. We all lament the resolution to adopt the line of the Euphrates. If there were no obstacles in the channel of the river, or in the state of the surrounding countries, the difficulties of maintaining steam-machinery in a state of efficiency, even with the command of the naval establishment, the founderies and skill of Calcutta, has been too often brought to our notice, not to create a lively apprehension for the success of an experiment wholly deprived of these indispensable aids. The provision also of a sufficient number of engineers is a source of great expense and of constant disappointment.

"But an efficient marine steam-establishment in India is called for by considerations more powerful even than those of commercial advantage or improved political control. It would multiply, in a ratio little understood, the defensive means of the empire. Let me advert to an event, the particulars of which are within your recollection—the Burmese war. If five powerful steamers had then been at our command, to bring up in quick succession all necessary reinforcements and supplies, the war would probably have terminated in a few months, and many millions of treasure, many thousands of lives, and extraordinary misery and sickness, would have been spared. Allow me to submit another estimate of advantage, of the correctness of which you all can likewise judge. The proper station for the principal reserve of our European troops in India is at Bangalore, Madras the place of embarkation. In a few days, at any period of the monsoons, the same five steamers would carry this force to the most distant part of the shores of the empire. In five weeks, with the aid of the river-steamers, this reserve would reach Allahabad, the most centrical point of our territories, and one our most commanding positions. The same steam-power, that would enable us to baffle any invader in war, would be ample in time of peace to carry into complete execution the whole plan of the Bengal steam-committee, for which I continue to be a decided advocate.

"I do not think I am deceived in my expectations of the immense benefits to commerce that are likely to accrue from the general opening of the trade. The great China wall must crumble to dust before the peaceful attacks of British commercial enterprize—a free communication and interchange of products between these two vast countries must inevitably follow—and I hail with pleasing anticipation the certain prospect that Calcutta, already great and flourishing, must attain to a degree of eminence and wealth, that will place her in a rank with the greatest emporiums of trade in the world."

On the same day, pursuant to a requisition signed by several native gentlemen, and published in the different newspapers, a numerous meeting of the natives of Calcutta and its neighbourhood was held at the Hindu College, for the purpose of considering in what manner they might best express their sentiments of regret at the approaching departure of Lord William Bentinck from India.

On the motion of Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, Raja Gopeemohun Bahadoor was called to the chair, and on taking his seat, he expressed his regret at the loss which the native community was about to sustain by the departure of their esteemed and benevolent Governor-general from India. "His lordship," he said, "has done every thing kind for us; the only act of unkindness is his parting with us."

Baboo Russoomoy Dutt, after eulogizing his lordship's government with regard to the native community, read the following in the English language:

"To the Right Hon. Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, Governor-general of India.

"My Lord: In anticipation of your lordship's early departure to Europe, we approach your lordship, to express our sorrow for the intended withdrawal of your presence from amongst us, and for the infirm state of health which renders that step necessary, our veneration for your person and character, and our gratitude for the enlarged spirit of justice and benevolence, with which the natives of this country have been treated under your lordship's administration.

"Situated as the natives are, and constituted as is the government under which they live, every change of the person at its head is regarded by them with a mingled feeling of hope and apprehension. When the reins of power were entrusted to your lordship's hands, you did not leave us long in doubt that in you we had found a ruler who would consult the welfare of the subject—a friend, a protector, and a benefactor.

"We now look back on the measures of your lordship's administration immediately affecting the position and prospects of natives; and we discover an uniform, consistent, and sustained endeavour to improve their condition and to elevate their character. These purposes have been wisely and benevolently sought, by opening to natives places of greater trust and emolument, and thus setting before them new objects of ambition, long before

the late act nominally abolished disabilities by reason of religion, place of birth, descent, or colour; by introducing the trial by jury into the administration of justice by the Company's courts; thus both creating a duty and establishing a right, which help to infuse a sense of public justice and notion of public spirit into the mass of native society; by abolishing ignominious modes of punishment to which natives were subjected, and which both tended to perpetuate their degradation, and afford occasion for new and enormous abuses; by establishing a regulated check through every branch of the public service, to secure a just and considerate treatment of natives from the officers of government; by discouraging arbitrary and invidious usages, expressing and exciting mutual disrespect and distrust between Europeans and natives; by encouraging every effort which natives have made for their own melioration, and for the extension of education among their countrymen; and, finally, by promoting free and friendly intercourse with natives.

"We do not affirm that your lordship has left nothing for your successor—with better health, with enlarged powers, with an explicit declaration of the Imperial Legislature in our favour, and with the co-operation of the authorities of England to accomplish. But in the actual measures and in the spirit of your lordship's government, we see a sincere, benevolent, and persevering regard for the advancement of our country and the happiness of our countrymen. Under your lordship's paternal administration, a new era has dawned upon us, tending to establish a community of feeling and identity of interest between races separated by almost every conceivable circumstance of alienation, and united only under the same political government, and in allegiance to the same crown. Your lordship has first taught us to forget the distinction between conquerors and conquered, and to become, in heart and mind, in hopes and aspirations, one with Englishmen. We ardently desire to cherish these feelings. We trust they will descend to our children and to our children's children. And when the high destinies which, as a people, we may be permitted to anticipate in union with a great and a wise nation, are in progress of accomplishment, and actually fulfilled, the name of Lord Wm. Bentinck will be fondly remembered as that of the friend of the natives of India.

"My lord, this language is not the flattering tribute of servility. It is not the offering either of hope or fear to rank and to power. We feel our obligations to your lordship more deeply than language can convey, and our public thanks are the expression of heartfelt gratitude, not for personal favours to ourselves individually, which most of us have never received, but for the enlightened policy and the just liberality with which the great common interests of our country and our race have been invariably pursued by your lordship.

"Accept, my lord, of our ardent good wishes for your lordship. In your native land, amid the esteem and respect of your friends and countrymen, may the evening of your lordship's days be crowned with an abundant measure of private happiness and public usefulness."

After the address was read, Rajah Kalee Kissen stated, that, apprehending some of the persons present at the meeting may not understand the English language, it would be better if a translation in Bengalee of the address just read be submitted for their guidance; and the chairman being of the same opinion, Baboo Russomoy Dutt read a Bengalee version of the address, which elicited a burst of general applause.

The address was agreed to *nem. con.*

Baboo Radhacant Deb thought that some expression of their sentiments towards Lady William Bentinck, for her great politeness and attention to the natives, was due to her ladyship, and moved that a subscription be set on foot to accomplish the object in view. The motion was seconded by Rajah Kalee Kissen. Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore thought a portrait would be a proper and suitable testimony of their grateful feelings towards her ladyship.

The mover and seconder of the above resolution, and a majority of the meeting, having assented to the suggestion, a subscription-paper was circulated, and several gentlemen put down their names as subscribers.

Baboo Gundachurn Sen stated, that he was at a loss to know what general benefit had been conferred by Lady Bentinck to entitle her ladyship to any expression of their sentiments; and as he could get no information from the gentlemen present, he begged to decline subscribing. Upon which, Baboo Ramcomul Sen observed, that none but those who felt disposed to subscribe were desired to do so.

Lord William, in his reply, said: "You alone can accurately judge of the effects of our administration; you best can decide upon its failure or success; and your gratifying testimony upon this occasion encourages me to hope that we have *not* lost sight of the great end and purposes of British Government in India, as laid down for our guidance by the legislature and the home authorities, and so eloquently and justly described in your address to be these — 'to establish a community of feeling and of interest between races separated by almost every conceivable circumstance of alienation—to efface all distinction between conquerors and conquered, and to make all in heart and mind, in hopes and aspirations, one with Englishmen.' It is the consummation of this great truth that is to be devoutly prayed for. This foundation once solidly laid, the greatness and honour of Britain, the happiness, prosperity, and independence of India, can never be impaired.

"But it would ill become me, in my position, to conceal the unpleasant fact, that during my course I have seen too much of this conqueror spirit, of the pride of domination, of the abuse of power, and of the too general oppression of the strong over the weak, to be able to pronounce that this wished-for time is arrived. These evils still require the strong hand of authority to put them down,—the establishment of a more simple code of laws, and what is of great importance, a more efficacious administration of them. But the dawn of that day, under other influences than ours, has long appeared, and the day itself is rapidly advancing. The same spirit of enlightened and benevolent improvement which is reforming the European world, has established its powerful sway over India; and even the present generation may, I hope, live to see more than a partial realization of those blessings, which the dispensation of a kind Providence seems to have intended for India, when she permitted her almost miraculous union with a nation, the most distant from her, but alone able by her insular situation, her mighty power, and liberal institutions, to perform effectually towards her the joint offices of guardianship and of regeneration.

"I have read with peculiar satisfaction in your address the large expression of approbation passed by those best able to form a judgment upon the measure of the Government abolishing corporal punishment from the native penal code. I am glad to see the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Council confirmed by your own greater knowledge of the character of your countrymen, *viz.* 'That this ignominious punishment tended to perpetuate the degradation of the natives, and afforded occasion for new and enormous abuses. We all believed further in its uselessness, either to check crime or to reform the offender. It may be of advantage to state, that the Council consisted at that time of Sir C. Metcalfe, Messrs. Blunt and Ross —names to which deference and respect are particularly due, and that their conviction, long previously formed, had resulted from their great experience in the judicial and every other branch of the Indian administration.

"But the subject of the highest congratulation with all those whose hearts are with India, is that enactment of the Legislature, which, in harmony with the injunctions of the home authorities for the more extensive employment of native agency, has abolished all distinction in respect to eligibility for office. This measure is as wise as it is just, for there can be really no good government till the spirit of it is brought into full operation. The two races are indispensable to each other; the labours of each are imperfect without the aid of the other. The European brings to India his higher education, his superior knowledge, his greater energy, and his active valour. The native contributes the collective talents of his vast numbers, his local information and sympathies,—his aptitude for business, his subordination and patient courage. The most complete administrative system ought to be created out of this union of various merits. But, to arrive at this end, it is necessary, on your part, to advance the elevation of the native mind and character to the highest possible standard of perfection, while the ruling authority, on theirs, must give the utmost encouragement to the attainment of the necessary qualifications, by throwing wide open the doors to distinction, and by granting a full participation in all the honours and emoluments of the state."

The committee of native gentlemen appointed to wait upon Lady Bentinck to request the favour of her permitting her portrait being drawn, met at the government house on the 17th February, when Mr. W. H. Macnaghten took them before her ladyship, introducing them individually.

Lady William received them with her usual courtesy.

Baboo Russomoy Dutt stated the object of their visit.

Lady William replied, that she was sensible of the kindness of the Hindoo community in wishing to have her portrait drawn; but she thought it would be far better if the contributions for getting a portrait prepared, were sent to the Charitable Institution, whereby many poor creatures would be benefited.

Baboo Radamadhub Bonnerjea begged to assure Lady William, that they would be most happy to do so with the surplus money.

Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore said, "We and the other subscribers are extremely anxious to have your ladyship's likeness among us when you shall have left India."

Lady William replied, that she was highly gratified at the honour thereby proposed to be done to her.

Maha Raja Kaleekishen Buhadur now addressed her Ladyship in broken accents, or rather an under tone, as follows: "My Lady: We cannot adequately express our sorrow at your ladyship's approaching departure, from the sufficiency of experience we have had of your kindness to us, for which our hearts are full of gratitude,

and we lay under great obligation to your ladyship. We feel proud at this time to find our earnest desire, to have your ladyship's portrait drawn, granted. We pray for a pleasant voyage to your ladyship, and a safe return home—a country very remote from this,—and we entertain the sanguine hope that, from your ladyship's well known disposition, we may not be forgotten, so that we may not be mistaken in thinking we have a place in your recollection."

Lady William replied, that they would ever be remembered with pleasure.

The Charitable Institution, to which allusion was made by her ladyship, was established at a meeting held at the Town Hall, when it was resolved that a committee, at the head of which was Sir C. D'Oyly, bart., should have the management of a fund, to be collected by general subscription, to be named "the Lady William Bentinck Fund," for application to such charitable purposes as to her ladyship may seem most fitting, and at the same time calculated to serve as a record of the respect, gratitude, and admiration which her ladyship's many virtues have not failed to inspire. The subscription is limited to Rs. 16.

The *Chundrika* contains the following report of what took place at the *Dhurma Subhá*, on the 15th February:—

The secretary, resuming the subject of the address to Lord William Bentinck, said, that at the last meeting it was intimated that several members were not willing to join in the address; therefore it would be necessary to settle the point at this meeting.

To this, Baboo Nilmony Dutt said, that it was his opinion that those who profess to be rigid Hindus, could not, with propriety, gives votes in favour of a personage, the destroyer of their religion.

This was seconded by Baboo Rajnarayn Mukhopadhya, in a speech to the effect, that the principal cause of forming this *Subhá* is Lord W. Bentinck; for the Hindus being much grieved at the abolition by him of a very great religious rite, which created much fear at their hearts, founded this *Dhurma Subhá*: how, then, could praises be offered by the Hindu community to the individual who has annihilated the Hindu rite?

Baboo Sutteechurn Ghosál spoke thus:—"It is certainly not judicious for the *Subhá* to countenance the address to Lord William Bentinck; but if he has any quality of excellence, there can be no harm to relate it—as 'even the virtues of an enemy are to be counted of;' consequently, although the Governor-general is an opponent to this society, yet there can be no objection to enumerate his good deeds."

Maha Raja Kalikrishna Bahadur stated, that it would indeed be guilt on the part of those persons, who have obtained benefits and indulgence from the hands of Lord William Bentinck, were they not to attempt to present their grateful offerings of farewell and to express their regret for his lordship's approaching departure: it was therefore undoubtedly necessary to *join* in the address.

It was then concluded, that the same respect cannot be shewn by this society; but that no objection can arise to any person who is desirous of subscribing his name, if he is conscious of his lordship's favours.

Some gentlemen, "desirous to mark by a lasting memorial their esteem for the public and private virtues of Lord William Bentinck, and who believe that a similar wish prevails widely in every part of the Indian Empire," proposed to solicit his lordship to permit his statue, executed by Mr. Chantrey, to be erected in some conspicuous part of the town of Calcutta; the amount of each individual's subscription not to exceed the sum of Rs. 50, in order to admit of more general participation. A meeting was invited and held at the Town Hall, February 4th, when a committee was appointed to wait on Lord William, for the purpose of requesting his lordship's consent to the wishes of the subscribers, of receiving and investing subscriptions, of ordering such disbursements as may appear necessary, and, generally, of superintending all the arrangements for the execution and erection of the statue, it being the duty of the said committee, at intervals of not exceeding six months, to publish an account of the receipts and disbursements. It was then resolved "that the proposed limitation of the amount of subscription, being understood to have given dissatisfaction, be withdrawn," and "that any surplus which may remain after the completion of the design intrusted to the committee, shall be appropriated to the Lady William Bentinck Charity Fund."

The committee waited upon his lordship, who appeared deeply affected by this expression of the public feeling towards him. His reply was as follows:—

"I cannot do otherwise, gentlemen, than accept the honour which you propose to confer upon me; but I must at the same time frankly declare, that my assent is not given without feelings of reluctance and pain. My disposition naturally shrinks from any public display of the nature contemplated, and I am exceedingly averse to the expense which the execution of this kind and flattering intention must occasion. Highly as I value your good opinion, gratifying to me as is the assurance that I possess it, still I had rather that these sentiments had been confined to your own bosoms, than expressed in so costly a manner.

"There is only one point of view in which I feel it my duty to accept the honour intended for me. It has been the object of the administration over which I have presided, to establish great principles, indispensable alike to the happiness and prosperity of the population, to the success of our government, and to the honour of our country. I consider this act on your part as a marked confirmation of these principles, and calculated in an especial manner to give them firm root and to establish their permanency. But I hope I may be permitted to offer an entreaty, in which I am cordially joined by Lady William Bentinck, that, if you should still think on public grounds some act necessary to couple the name of an individual with measures you approve, the object may be effected at the least expense, and that the greatest possible amount may be given to the Charitable Fund which it is in contemplation to establish in Lady William Bentinck's name."

In consequence of this communication from his lordship, the committee have come to the opinion that the proposed statue should be of bronze, and equestrian. The amount of the subscriptions realized up to the 14th March, was Rs. 26,888.

Amongst the other tributes to Lord William, a deputation from the missionaries waited on him on the 15th March, and expressed their deep sense of the blessings his lordship had conferred on the country, and the zealous encouragement afforded by him to education. His lordship, it is stated, was very much affected by the interview.

The Governor-general held a durbar on the 14th March, at which his lordship gave a farewell audience to the ambassadors of Runjeet Singh. His lordship desired the vakeels to give his best regards to his highness Runjeet Singh, and expressed his hope that the same friendly relations, which had been hitherto maintained between British India and the Seikh kingdom, would be preserved inviolate. His lordship then gave each of the ambassadors a massive gold ring and retired. The durbar was private, there being nobody present, with two or three exceptions, but those whose attendance is usual on such occasions.

Lady William Bentinck held her last drawing-room on the same evening. The visitors began to assemble some time before the usual hour, and the rooms were soon filled. Her ladyship, with characteristic affability, went round the circle of numerous guests then assembled, and addressed a few kind words to each of them. The rooms were crowded on this occasion to a degree perfectly unexampled.

Sir Charles Metcalfe arrived a few days before.

The Governor-general and Lady William, with his lordship's private secretary and Dr. Turner, embarked on a steamer and proceeded down to Saugor on the 19th.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

A meeting of creditors of Alexander and Co. was held on the 16th March, for the purpose of considering, according to an order of court, in what manner the assignees should henceforward be remunerated. Scarcely thirty persons attended. It was resolved "That, considering that the original assignees of Alexander and Co. satisfied the Insolvent Court, that they had been put in possession of assets equal to one-half of the liabilities, this meeting is of opinion that a commission of five per cent. is ample remuneration for the services of the assignees, the latter paying all charges, except law charges."

Previous to entering into any discussion, Mr. Bagshaw observed, that the creditors ought to have a statement of the affairs of the estate.

Mr. Hurry produced the following statement of the book-debts at the present time:

Civil	31,01,579
Military	39,19,403
Medical	5,85,983
Commercial, &c. &c.	1,81,59,439
Total	2,56,67,403

Mr. D. C Smyth said, with reference to this statement, that it was impossible for the creditors to come to any decision, until the good debts were separated from those which might be now considered irrecoverable. At the first meeting which took place, after the estate had been put under the control of the Insolvent Court, it was stated there was sufficient property to pay eight annas in the rupee; but now it was rumoured that the estate was not expected to pay more than one anna. If there was any foundation for this report, he thought the affairs of the insolvent firm had better be wound up at once; and he was also authorized to say, that was the opinion of several creditors for whom he appeared. The creditors ought to be informed what they might expect,—whether so many annas or so many pice.

Mr. Holroyd said, he had been so short a time in the management of the estate, that it could be hardly fair to expect him to give an opinion.

Mr. Lingham suggested, that Mr Hurry was not under the same disadvantage.

Mr. Hurry replied, that it was quite impossible to give an accurate opinion, as there was no basis to go upon. He,

however, stated that mortgage property had been redeemed from the Bank of Bengal to the amount of seven lakhs.

Mr. D. C. Smyth remarked, that the assignees on a former occasion had given an opinion, that there was property amounting to eight annas in the rupee, and surely now, with much greater experience, they might state how far that opinion was well-founded.

Mr. Hurry said, that the assignees had certified to the best of their belief, and they had their information from those who, it was supposed, were best acquainted with the value of the property.

Mr. D. C. Smyth said, it was upwards of two years since the date of the failure, and quite time that the creditors should have some information.

Mr. Holroyd said, that, so far as he could judge, the estate might pay a dividend of ten per cent., but that would not be before the expiration of twelve months.

Mr. Hurry said, that there could not be a dividend before the mortgages were paid off.

Mr. Fullarton entered into an explanation of the composition with the bank of Bengal, to redeem the mortgaged property for thirteen lakhs, by three instalments of four lakhs and fifty thousand rupees each. The first of these instalments had been paid, and more than one lakh of the second, besides which there were other payments ready to be made, which reduced the amount to seven lakhs, and the whole, the assignees apprehended, there would be no difficulty in paying during the course of the present year; so that whatever returns the factories may give, as well as the factories themselves, will be applicable for the purposes of a dividend. With regard to the working of the factories Mr. Fullarton said, the estate had gained two-thirds by their being carried on, though for the future the profits would not be so great, unless a considerable change took place in the price of indigo. But the creditors might calculate with considerable confidence that all the mortgages to the bank of Bengal would be redeemed. On the whole, he thought, there were prospects of twenty-five lakhs being applicable for the dividend at the commencement of the year, which would be about ten per cent. on the debts. He was of opinion that the probable outturn would be much larger than Mr. Holroyd estimated it.

Mr. H. Smith said, it appeared that whatever had been collected, had been appropriated to the payment of the assignees and the mortgages of the bank of Bengal.

Mr. Fullarton.—"Yes, but I believe it has been done to the great advantage of the creditors of the estate."

The following is a memorandum of the number of accounts still open in the books of the late firm:—

Individual accounts of debtors	901	
House accounts current	90	
		991
Individual accounts of creditors....		2019

The amount realized from debtors, between the 10th January 1834 and 10th January 1835, was Rs. 4,28,311-7.

Mr. Fullarton, at the meeting, took the opportunity of correcting an impression that had gone abroad, that he and other retired partners knew the house to be insolvent when they retired, and therefore ought not to be allowed to prove their respective debts. He said it was now sixteen years since he retired—and his retirement was the most recent that had occurred—and at that time there was not the most distant suspicion of insolvency. On the contrary, himself and other retired partners, especially Mr. Jos. Alexander, had subsequently remitted large sums to the house, to be held as fixed balances on their private account.

ESTATE OF PALMER AND CO.

At a meeting of the creditors of Palmer and Co., "for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of carrying on some of the indigo factories belonging to the estate, for the present season, unless they can be sold for adequate prices; and also of disposing of the outstanding debts due to the estate by public sale," about thirty creditors attended. Mr. R. C. Jenkins, the secretary to the assignees, read a statement, shewing what factories remained undisposed of, and the out-turn of each by working them last year. They comprehended five indigo concerns, namely, Sarnath, in the districts of Benares and Juanpore—Shaw Gunge and Bobsha, in Juanpore—Bickrampore, in Behar and Shahabad—Manickgunge, in Dacca—yielding altogether 1,621 maunds of indigo at an outlay of Rs. 1,60,000, on which a profit of about Rs. 60,000 was expected to be realized, and not one of them shewed any loss. The out-turn of the preceding year, Mr. Jenkins said, had been a profit of about 6 per cent. on the outlay. Two other concerns had been sold within the last six weeks—the Coolbaria for Rs. 70,000, and Palmer and Co.'s share in the Sultanpore factories for Rs. 27,000. An effort had been made to dispose of the five now remaining by public auction, but not a single bid had been offered for any one of them. Mr. Jenkins also read the following memorandum and estimate of the book debts:

Due 30th April last.	Ultimately recoverable.	Of which collected to 31 Jan. last.
Civil..... 14,31,747	12,54,689	85,804
Military..... 29,59,065	28,07,713	1,00,134
Miscellaneous 1,42,41,608	16,97,294	1,72,439

the collections averaging 39,819 per month.

Hence it appeared that the estate might yet possibly produce fifty-four lakhs of rupees, if managed as hitherto, in the course of a long period of years. But Mr. Jenkins, on being questioned as to his own opinion on the subject, said that he did not expect to realize so much as this estimate, which had not been formed by estimating each debt individually, but upon a general view of past recoveries.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

That it is expedient to carry on the factories now working for the current year, or until the assignees have suitable offers for them.

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the disposal of the outstanding debts by auction is neither advantageous nor practicable, without almost total sacrifice to the estate.

That the assignees, as soon as possible, make out a printed list of all the outstanding debts that may be due to the estate on 30th April next, exhibiting in such statement what was the balance due by every debtor to the estate on the date of failure, as well as what may be due by him on 30th April 1835, and that this printed list, when ready, be furnished to every creditor or his representative requiring the same.

BARETTO ESTATE.

At a meeting of the creditors of Joseph Baretto and Sons, Messrs. Brightman and Co. were elected to the office of trustees, with a dividend of two and a-half per cent as remuneration on the dividends, to cover all expenses and law-charges, in the room of Mr. Melville, whose ill-health renders his departure to England indispensable. A statement was exhibited, showing the assets now available to be upwards of four lakhs, and the debts due at present, entitled to dividend, were under that amount. The appointment of Messrs. Brightman and Co. has since been objected to in the suit "Vrignon *v.* Colvin," on the ground of a question of the liability of Messrs. E. and J. Brightman, the former lately, and the latter still being a member of the firm.

HINDU HOSTILE SECTS.

The long-expected collision between the Vishnuwees and Suraogees took place on the 11th inst, and terminated without any serious consequences, despite the line of conduct pursued by the authorities, which had a tendency to produce very different results. Four companies of the 45th, under the command of Captain McQueen, were present. What little disturbance took place commenced on the Suraogees attempting to take from his shrine their misshapen deity, and carry him in procession through the town. They were then opposed by the Vishnuwees, whose religious fury found an easy vent, in casting bricks and other missiles at the procession, and in ultimately setting fire to the *chupper* of the temple, which concealed the obnoxious deity, who was consumed in the flames. One child was unfortunately burnt in the temple, the only casualty, with exception of one man, who was either crushed to death or killed by a brick, which occurred. This was the utmost extent to which the Vishnuwees carried their opposition; and yet, incredible as it may appear, it was deemed so serious by the acting magistrate of the zillah, that he called upon the officer in command of the troops to fire on the people, to raise another altar to the religious madness, which has so often made the world familiar with carnage—in the midst of a comparatively peaceable town. The officer, however, refused to comply with the insane order, and the affair ended without any further loss of life and but little of property. So disposed were the Vishnuwees to avoid any thing like force or riot, in the prevention of the procession, that a deputation of sixty-five of their party, headed by **Duolut Ram**, the head of the sect, and a man of influence, proceeded a few days ago to **Allahabad**, to argue the question before the **Board**, and endeavour to get an injunction from that court forbidding this ceremony, so repugnant to their feelings. It is to be hoped that the Board will not sanction their intolerance, and remind them that the British Government interfere not in the religion of any party, and expect that the toleration they extend to all, will regulate the conduct of the different sects to each other. It is only the want of firmness shewn by the magistrate, in the first instance, that rendered a reference to government necessary, or inspired the Vishnuwees, who have seen and understand the timidity or hesitation of the authorities, with any thing like a determination to oppose this procession of the Parisnatees. A second attempt will be made to-day by the Suraogees, who ought to be supported in the exercise of their unoffending worship.—*Mof. Ukbar, Feb.* 14.

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

It will be satisfactory to the proprietors to hear that the receipts of the last house-benefit have put the theatre out of debt; a state of prosperity unexampled in the history of our Drury.—*Cal. Cour., Feb.*12.

THE LEARNED LANGUAGES OF INDIA.

The indiscreet virulence, with which the learned languages of India have been attacked of late, in a portion of the press, and the *delenda* principle which has been put forth, in several quarters, with a show of authority, very naturally excited a degree of alarm and disgust among the great mass of the natives. But so long as these writings were not accompanied with any overt act of power, sensible men among them might perhaps regard the projected innovations as the visionary schemes of a

few enthusiasts. Not so, however, when they heard it reported that the Madrissa and the Hindoo colleges were to be new-modelled; that the Persian and Arabic and Sanskrit languages, the languages of eastern poetry and history, and of the Hindoo religion, were no longer to be taught in those seminaries, which had been expressly instituted and endowed for the purpose of teaching them with purity. That no such resolution has been taken by Government, we firmly believe; but there have been sufficient indications that propositions of this nature have been seriously made, and been actually discussed in high quarters; and the simultaneous adoption of rules for promoting the spreading of the English language would naturally give countenance to an impression, that the ear of Government had been lent to the scheme. It is, therefore, without surprise that we hear there has been a great ferment among the natives of Calcutta upon this subject during some days past; that a petition signed by some ten or twelve thousand persons has been actually presented to Government against the apprehended extinction of the Madrissa College; and that the native committee of management of the Hindoo College have, one and all, avowed their intention to resign, if the Sanscrit class is to be done away with. Let those who are afflicted with the Anglomania take warning, and not push their fanciful theories against the feelings of the people. If such a ferment has been produced in Calcutta, the seat of government, by the rumour of these changes, can there be any doubt of the disgust with which they would be regarded in the ancient cities of Hindostan? — *Cal. Cour.*

STEAM-NAVIGATION.

At length the steamer *Forbes* has found her way to Calcutta. She arrived at Socotra on the 27th October, the coals (with the exception of ten tons, which were reserved to bring her in with the land) having been exhausted on the 11th of that month. The vessel remained two days at Socotra, whence she started for Mocha on the 29th, reaching the latter place on 3d of November. She left Mocha on the 4th November, reached Juddah on the 8th, and Suez on the 16th of the same month. The *Forbes* left Suez on the 29th November, reached Juddah on the 6th December, left it on the 8th, arrived at Mocha on the 16th, left it on the 20th, and reached Socotra on the 5th of January. Considerable difficulty was experienced at that island in getting the coals on-board, owing, we understand, to the confusion which prevailed there, in consequence of the British troops having just taken possession of the island. The steamer was detained off the island until the 17th of January, when she got under weigh and reached Galle on the 9th inst., steamed from thence on the 15th, reached Madras on the 18th, left it on the 21st, and arrived at Kedgeree yesterday morning.—*Englishman, Feb.* 28.

We understand that the steam-committee have resolved by a large majority to despatch the *Forbes* a third time, and have accordingly called upon the assignees of Mackintosh and Co. to put in hand the necessary repairs without delay. These, it is now calculated, could not be executed so as to get her ready for sea by the 15th of April. The committee, therefore, propose that the vessel shall start on the 1st of June. To lessen the difficulty of the long run from Galle to Socotra, it is intended to have a vessel laden with coal waiting for her as a depôt at King's Island, a well-known anchorage in the Maldives; but the steamer is not to take her to sea in tow, as in the case of the *Regia.*—*Cour., Mar.* 11.

Extract of a letter from Tamarida Bay, Socotra, dated Jan. 12.:—"Acting Commander Haines, of the Indian navy, was sent from Bombay, in October, to purchase this island for government, and a sum of 10,000 dollars was given to him for that purpose; but the chief, to whom it belongs, told him that he would not give an inch of it to the English. The chief resides at Kisen, a place on the Arabian coast. Capt. Lowe, of H. C.'s brig of war *Tigris*, had orders from the Bombay government, in the event of Capt. Haines's failure, to land the troops, which he has done. The Governor-general will be a little disappointed, as they all made sure that the chief would sell the island, which made them send the troops before they heard of its being made over. I suspect we shall keep possession of it now, having landed the troops. The chief threatened to send over a force, if we took possession, and drive us off again, which he might do very well; but he had better not let Capt. Lowe fall in with his fleet, or he will fleet them."

A summary statement of receipts and expenditure on account of the New Bengal Steam Fund, from the 1st July 1834, to the 2d February 1835, appended to a report of the committee, shews the receipts (including passage-money, receipt from government, &c.) at Rs. 98,424; the disbursements Rs. 68,569; balance Rs. 29,855; interest and other items make the assets Rs. 34,582.

ALLAHABAD.

The governor of the new presidency, Sir C. T. Metcalfe, arrived at Allahabad on the 6th February, with an escort of cavalry and infantry, and was saluted with seventeen guns. Next day he held a levee, when the gentry of the station were introduced to him. Sir Charles resided in tents pitched in the fort before the head-quarters. The arrival of his excellency diffused universal cheerfulness throughout the station. A ball was given to the governor by the whole community, at the house of Mr. Turnbull, on the night of the 9th, and a similar entertainment was given by Sir Charles. Estimates, it has said, have been called for to ascertain the expense that would be incurred by running up buildings for the accommodation of the new offices, and the whole of the arrangements were proceeding under an apparent assurance that there would be no removal of the seat of government.

Sir Charles was soon after recalled to Calcutta to take the reins of the Supreme Government, on the departure of Lord Wm. Bentinck. He left this government in the hands of Mr. Blunt, who was about to proceed on a special mission to Lucknow.

A correspondent of the *Englishman* states:—"It is reported, that a letter has been received in the Sudder board of revenue, in answer to one from the members of the board to Government, remonstrating against the abolishment of the commissionerships. It was left to the Sudder board, either to abolish themselves, or the commissioners. In pursuance of this order, the revenue branch of the Allahabad commissionership has also been abolished, and the records will be transferred to the board."

A correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, writes from the seat of the new presidency:—"Bungalows are rising on all sides, without number, for the accommodation of the clerks attached to the public offices, who are now living in uncomfortable native buildings, paying five rupees rent per month—accommodations are not to be had here on any terms. The bungalow into which I have removed, purchased only a few days back for Rs. 5,000, in 1826 cost Rs. 600. There is a want of vigour apparent in the constitution of our new presidency, and doubts are entertained by many intelligent persons of its continuance. Such want of confidence in the permanency of the new arrangements must retard improvement, and it would be no unworthy task in government to endeavour to remove such suspicions."

A weekly newspaper, in connexion with the *Cawnpore Examiner*, was issued at Allahabad on the 10th March; its title is the *Central Free Press.*

LAW CHANGES.

In consequence of the intended retirement of Mr. Money, the master in equity, the following changes are rumoured:—

Mr. A. Dobbs to be master: Mr. Elliot Macnaghten to be accountant general of the court, giving up his appointment as examiner on the equity side; Mr. Henry Holroyd to be examiner in equity, retaining his office of clerk of the crown; Mr. E. Ryan to be keeper of the records.

ROADS.

The *Meerut Observer*, speaking of roads in the interior, says:—"From what appears to have been done, and the design in execution, there is a reasonable hope that, at no very distant period, the means of communication between Delhi, Meerut, and Allahabad, will be materially facilitated; between these places the road is uniformly level, and we should not suppose a rise of fifty feet occurred throughout the line."

BANK OF BENGAL.

A government notification, dated Mar. 7th, announces that the Governor-general in Council has deemed it expedient to require that the capital stock of the bank of Bengal shall be increased from fifty lacs of S Rs. to seventy lacs, and has directed a subscription to be opened for the further amount of twenty lacs to be added to the capital stock of the said bank. Eighteen months, that is, until the 10th of September 1836, is allowed, during which proprietors of shares may exclusively set down their names as subscribers for the additional capital, and if the whole amount of such increased capital stock shall not be subscribed for by the said proprietors before the 10th September 1836, the subscription shall then become public.

NATIVE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

An important order of council appears in this day's *Gazette*, by which the Sanscrit College Medical Class, the Medical Class of the Madrussa, and the Native Medical Institution, are abolished, and, in their place, a new college is to be formed, of which Dr. Bramley is made superintendent, "for the instruction of native youths in various branches of medical science."

Whether the medical instruction hitherto given to the natives, at the institutions now abolished, disappointed the objects of Government, we are quite uninformed. We interpret the change as not intended to cast an indirect censure upon them but to establish something still better—college of surgery and medicine, upon a scale competent to introduce those branches of science extensively, and in a high degree of efficiency, among the natives. The superintendent is therefore very properly required to devote his whole time to the interests of the institution, and a selection has been made of perhaps the very best man to set it a-going, which the service could provide,—the gentleman, we

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believe, who originated the plan of an institution of this kind.—*Cal. Cour. Feb* 4.

We have often adverted to the absurdity of attempting to teach the sciences of Europe, but more especially the sciences of medicine and surgery, through the medium of the dead language of India, a country in which those sciences have made no advance, *probably*, for many centuries, and for the very terms of which those languages have no symbols. A Sanscrit college of medicine, as a Sanscrit medical class, is an absurdity on the very face of it, which has no parallel except in the case of a Sanscrit school of astronomy. Entertaining these views, we, of course, rejoice on the abolition of these antiquated absurdities, upon which so much money has been expended to *no* purpose, and on the substitution of a new medical college, in which rational principles of instruction are recognised; and we congratulate Lord William Bentinck and the country on the measure.—*Hurk., Feb.* 6.

We are much rejoiced to hear that the superintendence of this newly-created institution has been intrusted to a very talented and zealous member of the *faculty*, Dr. Bramley. Much of its success will depend on his exertions, and the method he may adopt of conveying instruction to the Hindoo youth. Our young men of the higher castes unfortunately entertain a great abhorrence of anatomical dissections, without which it is next to impossible that they can become practically useful. Here, then, the ingenuity of the superintendent will have a large field for exercise, in devising means for communicating knowledge, and introducing the *timid* Hindoo youth to the use of the scalpel, without offending his delicate nerves and still more delicate conscience too sensitively. Habit, we are persuaded, will in time remove a great part of this useless and mischievous repugnance; and after some years the example of the older pupils will no doubt tend to encourage the beginners to handle the subject for dissection; but the difficulty is in the beginning: it is there that the skill of the conductor of these young men will be called into full play.—*Reformer.*

NATIVE EDUCATION.

Mr. Adam, editor of the *India Gazette*, has been selected for a commission to inquire into the state of education in this country, with a view, of course, to adopt some general plan suitable to the wants of the people. Mr. Adam, it is very well known, has long given his attention to the subject.—*Cal. Cour., Feb.* 6.

A correspondent of the *Englishman* says:

"Government has set itself seriously to work, and inquiries are about to be made for the purpose of ascertaining what is now doing, and what is required to be done, in the cause of education. While this preparatory measure is about to be taken, it is satisfactory to learn that an enactment is under consideration by the legislative council, which will provide all that is solicited, or that can be desired, in respect to the admission of the English language for the transaction of the business in the courts and public offices of the country, whenever the public convenience and interests of the parties concerned may admit of its use. These two simultaneous steps taken by government, at the commencement of the undertaking, are not only judicious *in themselves, but* indicate the course intended to be taken. The English language is *to* be the medium of transacting public business. The appointment of Mr. Adam, 'to conduct inquiries into the state of native education in Bengal,' has been spoken *of in* approving terms by the press in Calcutta. I cannot say that I approve of the measure altogether. Not that I conceive an objection can be raised against the object of the appointment, or against the individual appointed; but the measure appears to be inadequate to the purpose. If the government really wants the information implied in the appointment, I cannot imagine why it can content itself to wait for it for so long a period as must necessarily elapse before Mr. Adam, with the most diligent exertions, can obtain it. Government would have *acted* in a manner more worthy of the object, if it had undertaken to pursue it with a little more spirit, and with an apparent determination to consume a much less portion of time in the pursuit than must now be consumed."

We have heard it stated as a fact, that, in the department of the general treasury and accountant's office, an important step has been made towards the final triumph of reason over prejudice, as respects the language of public business. *Positive* orders, we learn, have been issued for the entire discontinuance of Persian in all accounts, which are to be received at head-quarters only in English.—*Friend of India.*

CAPTAIN TROYER.

Captain Troyer has received a valedictory address from the pundits and students of the government Sanscrit College, which for several years has been under his special superintendence and direction. The address was written and delivered in the Sanscrit language; the following is a translation:

"To the distinguished and excellent Capt. Troyer, whose presence confers a blessing on the minds of all men, whose heart melts with tenderness, whose

greatness is resplendent! We, the pundits and students of the Sanscrit college, acknowledging our numerous obligations, and cherishing a firm attachment to you, with every good wish and with great humility, thus deliver our sentiments, for the purpose of giving expression to the gratitude we respectively feel. In the first place, may you always greatly prosper! may your generous desire for the good of others increase! may the brilliant jewel of your fame shine throughout the world! may your compassionate disposition be abundantly gratified! More particularly during a period of about five years that you have exercised the superintendence of this college, you have excited in our minds only feelings of affection, without any mixture of opposite sentiments. According to your directions, we have all attended to our respective duties, and no contention or disagreement has ever taken place. Through great and considerate kindness on your part, our confidence of mind has been *much increased; by* which means, although engaged in a laborious occupation, we have *instructed* our pupils without the consciousness of toil. By the rules which you have established for the improvement of the learning and understanding of the students, *they* have made greater progress than could have been effected any where else. *By your* repeated representations, you succeeded in preventing the threatened misfortune to the students that would have arisen from the proposed reduction of their allowances. We have experienced the quiet repose of those who sleep in peace under the *shade* of the desire-yielding tree of your influence. You have not displayed a hasty temper nor any disingenuous purpose. You have always been of pleasant aspect, and from your mouth has never proceeded unkind language. From your eyes has shone the benevolence of your mind. From your youth upwards you must have studied means of pleasing and benefiting others. You have always distinguished yourself by your attachment to our national literature, by the encouragement you have given to students of learning, and by your great and varied efforts to promote knowledge. For those qualities all hold you in respect and veneration. Seldom any where is one to be seen like you. Wherefore, learning the certainty of your departure from us, and your return to your native land, we are deeply grieved, and often thus reflect:

Whom shall we have like you?—
We who have laboriously acquired skill in Sanscrit learning.
Who will now delight in investigating Sanscrit literature?
Alas! who will now avail themselves of the knowledge of the learned?

"Be that as it may, may you depart hence in peace, safely reach your native land, and live long in the enjoyment of the society of your friends and acquaintance! For us, often will we think of you. To say more than this is unnecessary."

(Signed by fifteen pundits and by *seventy-two* students of the law and logic classes.)

Capt Troyer replied, in the Sanscrit language, to the effect that he was highly sensible of the honour they did him by the expression of their friendship and esteem; that he too was grieved by the prospect of separation from such worthy men; and that *nothing* remained to him but to wish them all happiness and prosperity.

NATIVE ENGLISH.

The following is a specimen of native composition in the English language. It appears to be a recommendation of the policy of substituting English for Persian in judicial proceedings. Whether the letter contains *intrinsic* arguments in favour of that measure may be doubted.

"To the Editor of the *Calcutta Courier.*

Sir: Although I am not unhappy through the continuation of currency of any *oriental* language in transacting the official correspondences of this country, and dare hope to answer any purpose that may require me to be possessed with the philosophy either in reading or writing that character; but by the perusal of your uncomparable superlative and accomplished journal of the 5th instant, having been given to feel an unaccountable pleasure in learning a valuable piece of news relative to the requital of Persian language in the management of judicial offices under the *control* of the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut for the western provinces, immediately caused to be immersed in happiness, and could not lose time to solicit the *same* to be promulgated over the same natural channels in this part of the *world*, which I feel persuaded the hon'ble members of the legislative council of India are *in consideration* about the establishment of. In the mean time I beg leave to exhibit that I of course decline to be fortunate through the absence of confessing to pray for the blessing and continual prosperity of the Right Hon'ble Lord William *Cavendish* Bentinck, for his lordship's being pleased to take several measures for the good government and welfare of this quiet and peaceful country, by giving performance to the enactment of several regulations relative to the appointment *of* native subjection to hold the judicial and revenue offices of this tract, and several *other* matters of different qualities.

"I lately beg permission to bring to his lordship's excellent and favorable notice, that the exhibition of the above cited

Regulations has mostly been convenient for flourishing the success and character of richest and respectful individuals, but scarcely or not for preventing the calamity or misfortune of poor and helpless fellow creatures, who rely their maintenance solely on the hire of their works, though they might be proved to be virtuous and good natured, and through the non-existence of assistance they could scarcely be admitted to hold the appointments clerkships or of any other capacity in the public departments.

"Should his lordship be pleased to be compassionate to give promulgation to any measure for the admittance of poor candidates into service, would of course be excessively praiseworthy and estimable by the public.

"Master Editor, I beg the favour of your recommending this to the humane consideration of your worthy readers, and shall feel obliged by their affording a possible nourishment to the same.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"A poor and helpless OOMEDWAR."

CANAL BETWEEN THE JUMNA AND SUTLEGE.

A letter from Loodianah, in the *Delhi Gazette*, says:—"You will be surprised to learn that Government have positively refused Dr. Henderson permission to proceed *viâ* the Sutlege and Indus to Bombay. He is about to set out for Tihara, on the Sutlege, where he intends to trace out the line of the proposed canal, and ascertain as near as possible the general level. The canal from this would pass through Ry-ka-kote, Mullair, Kotla, Kanawra, Patialah, Shahabad, Ladwa, to Bowriah, a ghaut below Jagugtree, where, it is said, boats may come up at all seasons of 800 tons burthen. The distance is 128 miles. The ground is said to rise to Ladwa about thirty feet, but to fall from that to near the Jumna. The average depth will, therefore, be about twelve feet, or fifteen including the water. The simple cutting would therefore cost perhaps Rs. 7,000 per mile; but if it cost three times that it would be nothing compared to the advantage. The line cuts eight or nine hill streams, three of which contain water all the year."

DEDUCTION FROM THE PAY OF MILITARY INSOLVENTS.

The *Englishman* says:—"The impression abroad, regarding the nature of Sir C. Metcalfe's reply to the Insolvent Court, on the occasion of the reference on the subject of military insolvents, is decidedly wrong, and the estimable governor of Agra does not really merit the obloquy which has originated in this impression. The object of the reference of the Insolvent Court (in the case of Major Spiller), was not to ascertain how much diminution of his receipts an officer could bear to meet old claims, but how much government was in the habit of deducting when it put officers under stoppages; and the reply of the government, when Sir Charles Metcalfe was officiating at the head, was simply confined to a communication of *the usage.*"

The Insolvent Court, in the matter of Major Spiller, who had forbid the deputy-paymaster at Benares to pay his (insolvent's) assignee one-half his pay and allowances, which had been ordered by the court, without an especial license from himself, directed that the insolvent do forthwith direct Capt. Clayton to pay to the assignee one-half his pay and allowances. Sir E. Rynn expressly stated, that the decision was founded on the communication from government.

AGRA BANK.

On the 30th January, the Agra Bank declared a half-yearly dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

THE MERIT-FOSTERING MINUTE.

The "merit-fostering minute" and the consequent reports of the Revenue Board and Sudder Dewani are, we hear, beginning to work, and to be *felt*. Rumours of great changes to take place amongst the commissioners and the collectors have reached us. We abstain, for obvious reasons, from mentioning any names. We are sorry to hear, that the proceedings with reference to the removed have been very secret, and the reasons for judgment passed not given to the judged. We have a few remarks to offer on this mode of inflicting punishment. We do not pretend to decide on the merits of the conduct of the parties at all; but whether their inattention or incapacity, or whatever it is that is alleged against them, may have merited a reduction in rank and emolument or not, still we do say that they were at least entitled to a hearing. We have heard of punishing first and then hearing; but if we are rightly informed, these parties are punished without being heard at all: now, let who will attempt to gainsay it, we maintain that such a proceeding violates a most sacred principle of justice.—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 30.

ANTIQUITIES.

The lovers of antiquarian researches may expect a treat some of these days, from the discoveries making by Captain Grant and Lieut. *Cunningham of the* Engineers, who are digging into a very old building or mound, about three miles to the east of Benares, called the *Sarnnath*. It is a solid building, 115 feet high, and forty or fifty feet in diameter. It is faced with stone half-way up, and carved with lotus flowers and other ornaments. The upper half is of bricks in a very decayed state. It is evidently a Boodh temple, but no one here can give any account of it, and it is supposed to be some thousand years old. They are running a shaft from the top downwards, through the centre of the building; and a few days ago, when about twelve feet down, a stone was found, about three feet by one, with an inscription of three lines, or rows of letters, deeply cut into it, and neatly formed. As yet, none of the learned pundits of Benares can decypher it. Some of the letters resemble the Sanscrit character.—*Mofussil Paper.*

SEVENTH LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Seventh Laudable Society, a statement of the accounts and outstandings was produced. The available funds amount to about four lakhs, besides the securities held for the debt of Alexander and Co. and valued at about three and a-half lakhs; and the lapsed shares, among which they are to be divided, are 242 in number, thus giving Rs. 1,728 per share. It was therefore resolved to divide Rs. 1,700 per share, to be paid on or after the 25th instant.—*Cal. Cour. Feb.* 18.

ICE FROM THE HIMALAYA.

An attempt is making under the direction of Capt. Wade, by means of native agents, to bring ice from the hills, on the Sutlege, in boats, for the supply of the station at Loodianah. Should the experiment succeed, it is expected that ice will ultimately be sent to Bombay.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF CHERRA-POONJEE.

Capt. Lister is appointed superintendent of political affairs in the Khassia Hills, and the head-quarters of the Sylhet Light Infantry are removed to Cherra-poonjee. This step more than makes amends for the abolition of the sanatarium. It gives to the station the benefit of a surgeon, and affords those who are so disposed, an opportunity of seeking the renovation of their strength in that region. It places the existence of a European settlement in those hills, we trust, beyond the reach of individual caprice and prejudice. With a fixed establishment at Cherra, search may be advantageously made for a situation better adapted for the object of a sanatarium than the position which was at first selected. A detachment of the Sylhet corps might be posted at Myrung, or at any other place deeper in the hills, which is free from the disadvantages which form so powerful a drawback on the utility of Cherra. We have always been of opinion, that while this range of mountains holds out the surest prospect of recruiting constitutions which have been exhausted by the heat and sultriness of the plains, Cherra is not the spot best adapted for a "watering place," chiefly because it is subject to a redundancy of the watery element. Circumstances are now drawing public attention to our eastern frontier; the regions of Upper Assam are likely to become the seat of active enterprize in the cultivation of the tea-plant; and a road across the hills from Cherra to Gowhatty will soon, perhaps, become indispensable. On this line will be found the place best adapted for a settlement.—*Friend of India.*

GOVERNMENT LIFE-INSURANCE.

The *Gov. Gazette* of March 16, contains an official publication of an extract from the proceedings of government, with reference to the establishment of a government institution for the insurance of lives; and it notifies that the Governor-general in Council had resolved, that an office for the insurance of lives, under the guarantee and on the credit of government, shall be established at Calcutta; that it shall grant policies on the lives of all classes of persons, European and native, with a power, however, to the managing directors of absolute rejection of a life without reason assigned, in case they shall see reason to think the risk likely to be disadvantageous; that the committee be required to prepare rules for establishing the office on the footing proposed, being careful to leave a predominant influence in the management to the government directors and the appointment of all officers to the Governor-general in Council; the directors not named by the government to be elected by the assured; that the committee, in preparing the rules, shall insert provisions such as to allow facilities in the transfer of policies and risks from other existing institutions, and, if agreed to by the managers and persons concerned in those institutions, to arrange for the incorporation of the business of those concerns with that of the government office, on such terms as may be found consistent with the rules to be established for the latter; the committee will make free and unreserved communication to these institutions of the measures directed to this end which it may intend to recommend to government, and will receive from the managers of them any suggestions or objections they may desire to offer, it being an object of much anxiety with the Governor-general in Council to avoid inflicting any injury or disadvantage on these establishments that can possibly be avoided; that although the question whether any limit shall be placed on the amount to be secured on one risk is one of detail regulation to be provided for in the rules, still the Governor-general in Council has deemed it of sufficient im-

portance to be taken into the special consideration of government, and it is the opinion of his Lordship in Council, that the government office should not incur upon one life a larger risk than one lakh of rupees.

THE BISHOP.

The Bishop of Calcutta has announced his intention to hold a confirmation, in the cathedral, on the 21st of April, and an ordination on Trinity Sunday, 14th of June next.

MEILA ON THE GANGES.

A correspondent of the *Englishman*, from Allahabad, writes:—"The grand day of the *meila* has passed. I went to the junction of the rivers in the evening, and witnessed what baffles accurate description, not with regard to the splendour of the scene, for of that there was little worth noticing, but with reference to the disgusting sights that abounded in every direction. All the filth which could be accumulated by the residence of a hundred thousand people in a limited spot, might have been put up with, for it might have been expected; but the wanton beastliness of an assemblage of people met for religious purposes could not but excite the most unqualified disgust. There were hundreds of jogees nearly, very nearly, naked, and many absolutely stark naked; and even women were in this beastly state. Nor was this all; their actions were horribly indecent. But enough of this. The crowd this year has been so great that several people have been trodden to death. Government collect a large sum by the imposition of a tax on each person that bathes in the conflux, and this year has been very profitable. By an account believed to be accurate it is stated, that Rs. 1,14,000 were collected in one day. It was understood that all the taxes of this kind had been abolished, but perhaps the security of life afforded by the precautionary measures of the police, is a sufficient return to the people for the squeezing practised upon them."

THE ARMY.

The report about Cawnpore being done away with, as a station for king's troops, is fast gaining ground, and it is also added, that the head-quarters of the division will be removed to Lucknow. The corps of European cavalry will be stationed either at Kurnaul or Agra, and H. M. 16th regt. at Loodianah. All the smaller posts in Oude are to be abolished, and a portion of the troops now on duty there will be ordered to Allahabad.—*Cawnpore Ex.*

The Shekhawattee force has dispersed. Gen. Stevenson, with the 7th Cavalry, 32d, 36th, and 51st N. I., has marched towards Agra. The 4th Cavalry and 22d N. I. have gone to Nusseerabad. The Kurnaul Artillery are now approaching Delhi on their return to that station. The Engineers, with the 61st N. I., Blair's Horse, an artillery officer, the Sappers and Miners, remain in Shekhawattee. The letters of our correspondents, as usual, supply particulars.

A detachment of the Rajpootana Field Force will be cantoned in a centrical position, most probably near the rivulet called Katulee. The rajah of Bikaneer is ready to equip and pay a resalah of Bidawats, the rajah of Joudpore to embody the Larkhanees in a similar manner, and the Thakoors of Shekhawattee will engage to maintain corps of their own marauders, for preserving peace in the country. These chiefs have all consented, and the Governor-general's approbation, though we do not know whether it is already signified, cannot be withheld from so beneficial an arrangement.—*Delhi Gaz.*

The troops at Puttun are still kept under canvas, Major Alves supposing that a force will yet be required to depose Jotaram. The spot selected for the future cantonment of the troops, is a barren waste in the neighbourhood of Joonjnoo, where nought but lime-stone and granite is available.—*Bengal Herald.*

NATIVE STATES.

Delhi.—The following table, for which we are indebted to the civil surgeon, shews a few, and only a few, of the crimes and accidents prevalent amongst the 150,000 inhabitants of this city, during the past year. We have not had an opportunity of comparing it with the police reports, in which the same occurrences are probably entered under different heads; but they are recorded here as taken down from the account, true or false, of the sufferers and their friends.

Accidents in the city of Delhi, for which medical and surgical treatment was asked in the year 1834:

	Cured.	Died.
212 hurt in scuffles	212	0
26 wounded in fighting with swords, daggers or spears	16	9
2 gored by bullocks	2	0
1 bitten by a snake	1	0
26 wounded by assassins	0	26
70 poisoned with opium	60	10
37 ——— other drugs	20	17
8 hurt by falling or leaping into wells	4	4
12 ——— from house tops	4	8
Total 393	319	74

—*Delhi Gaz. Jan.* 26.

Oude.—Great complaints continue to be made of the disturbed state of this kingdom, and of the neglect, the incapacity and the debauchery of its ruler. Most of these allegations are contained in native letters, which are not to be implicitly relied on. One says:—"The king has given permission to the lady, who, in so short a time, gained and lost his affections, to reside in any part of the country, so as not to interfere with him, or cause him any annoyance. Many are the hours of anxiety that the king passes at the signs that foretell the entire loss of his sceptre. The unnatural dispute between his majesty and the padsha begum, is far from being at an end, although at present, the anger of each is not so violent as it used to be. Still, there are no signs of returning friendship between them. The king has placed a guard round the queen's palace." Another says:—"The prime minister holds the durbar, and the king is employed in the exercise of hunting, &c., requiring something to amuse him to drive away the fear that rests in his breast of his departing power. The king, it is said, has chosen Benares as the place where he would retire to in case any such accident happen."

Intelligence has been received at Calcutta, of a very serious disturbance in this unfortunate country, to suppress which, troops had been ordered out from Cawnpoor. A company of artillery and a regiment of infantry, it is said, have already marched over to bring the unfortunate tenants of the Oude government to their allegiance.

One of the Mofussil papers contains an account of an atrocity committed by the Oude revenue officers. There had been considerable difficulties in collecting the revenue from a small village containing not more than thirty houses, and eighty or a hundred grown-up men. The village did not possess even the slightest means of defence. Against this miserable place were brought four guns and about 1,500 men. The officer took up his position during the night, and a little after sun-rise, opened his guns upon it. The inhabitants never dreamed of defence, and of course surrendered; upon which, the troops began to murder them. Ten men were killed and three wounded.

Lahore.—The army of Peshawur consists of 2,000 akalees, 6,000 sowars, the two battalions of Alhoo Wallah and Khuruk Sing, the two regiments of Gomon Sing and Kurum Sing, besides other contingent forces, together with thirty swivels and two field-pieces.

No Nihul Singh has requested of the maharaj, that the entire district of Peshawur may be made over to him, and as an acknowledgment of his feudal inferiority, he proposes to pay annually the sum of two lacs of rupees, and keep a body of 2,000 troopers disposable at the will of the raja. To this solicitation, the raja replied by enumerating the sums of money he had expended in seizing and occupying that country, and the exertion he had made to replace the "bold peasantry" whom he had either destroyed or driven into exile, both of which considerations prevented his complying with his grandson's request, and in lieu he offered a jagheer. Some negociations were then detailed which had taken place between Dost Moohumud and Runjeet's agents, but to little purpose, as nothing but war and conquest will please either party. Runjeet was going to hold a grand review at Attock.

Cabul.—On the 4th December, Dost Moohumud proceeded in such a state, as the simplicity of the Afghan customs admit of, to a mosque of great sanctity near the city, where the *Khootba*, or sacred address previous to any important undertaking, was chanted by the mooftees, to requite whose services, and gratify their priestly pride, he conferred the honorary title of *Ameer-ool-momunee*, "commander of the faithful," on each and all of them. While bestowing these distinctive names, he thought proper to assume one himself, and accordingly issued an order, by which the humble title of sirdar was to be omitted, and Dost Moohumud, "the victorious," used instead. After this, he betook himself to some of the more important preparations for his campaign against the Sikhs.

Intelligence was brought to Lahore, that Dost Mahommed Khan, with a large army, was gradually bringing every part of the country under his own subjection, and that the Puthans were assembling in large numbers, with a view of anticipating the Cabul chief in measuring their strength with the Sikh troops. The chiefs of the Cabul army are said to be completely united in their councils, a circumstance of rather rare occurrence. Sirdar Mihr Die Khan volunteered the assistance of a large body of cavalry to Dost Mahomed Khan. He was thanked for his offer, but the proffered aid declined, as the troops would be better employed in maintaining the internal order of the country.

A general desire to assist Dost Moohumud seems to pervade all the different Afghan tribes from Peshawur to the confines of Bokhara, but their zeal will scarcely form a band of union so close as that which connects the Sikhs.

If the reports circulated by the Persian paper of Loodianah may be relied upon, Sooja ul Mulk still possesses a number of adherents among the Pathans in the neighbourhood of Huederabad on the Indus, who acknowledge allegiance to him.

Cashmere.—The famine still prevails here.

Bokhara.—The king of this country contemplates the annexation of the city of Bulkh to his present territories, and is now making preparations to effect his object. A horde of Toorkomans lately possessed themselves of the town of Kharuzm, situated on the shores of the Caspian. This town was much resorted to as a place of anchorage by the Russians.

Jeypore.—Extract of a letter, dated Pahtun, 11th February: "Popular disturbances, in the city of Jeypore, have followed on the death of the Raja. On carrying the body forth to the place of cre-

mation, upwards of 2,000 Bramins were found assembled, the leaders of whom demanded a sight of the body of their deceased prince, which was denied; the whole of them then exclaimed that he had been 'poisoned,' and imprecated curses on the head of the minister Jotaram as the murderer; recapitulating at the same time many other crimes against him. The procession at length made way, and gaining the desired spot, consumed the body to ashes. On their return, however, they were attacked by the assembled multitude, and Jotaram's troops at length fired on and dispersed them. Some were killed, and others have been seized and placed in confinement by the minister. Some temples, (belonging, as well as I can ascertain, to the same particular sect as Jotaram,) were plundered by the populace on the occasion. Dr. Mottley, arriving not till after the cremation, was too late to glean any information save the accounts which were given him of the Raja's death by others. I understand he says, that, supposing the descriptions of the case he received were true, the symptoms of an acute liver attack may be recognised. He states the city to be in a state of great ferment; that knots of people were standing about in the streets, and hesitated not openly to declare their belief of the Raja having met with foul play—and, certainly, appearances are much in favour of the presumption. Jotaram has evidently taken the alarm, if we are to believe letters, which I hear the agent has received from him, intimating a wish to retire from office—but possibly he has no intention of the kind, and the declaration is only a *ruse*. In all probability we shall now be compelled to interfere. Whether any suspicions of the legitimacy of the Raja's reputed son have existed in the minds of the government functionaries I know not; but I understand that we have not yet recognised it.—*Hurkaru.*

The following story, regarding the death of the late Raja, is said to obtain general credit:—Jotaram, beginning to suspect that his influence over the mind of his prince was on the wane, to discover the Raja's sentiments regarding him, caused one of his own creatures to obtain a private interview with the Raja, and directed him, with the view of sounding his opinion, to speak loudly in abuse of the minister. The unfortunate young prince, deceived, gave vent to his feelings, stating his wish to get Jotaram placed in confinement, and another minister appointed in his room. The next day the Raja was seized with the disease, (whatever was its nature) of which he, in a very brief period, died.

The *Delhi Gazette* says: "The people, who know what Jotaram desires and is capable of, accuse him without hesitation of having now poisoned his nominal master. The thakoors, not one of whom is fit to govern the country, though each is eager to have an opportunity of plundering it, dividing their time between brutal intoxication and intestine quarrels, unite in wishing to displace the low-born minister, who was a banker, until his comely person found favour in the late Ranee's sight. This minister, perhaps the ablest of his countrymen who pretend to office, profligate and abandoned though he be, is the peer of the proudest nobles of Jyepore in public virtue. His late mistress gave the state a chief, who was not the son of her husband, and perhaps not even her own. The race which, by political courtesy, the boy represented, is really extinct. The heir who was announced to the Raja in his fourteenth year, is said to be still alive, but we believe he has not yet been acknowledged by the Governor-general in Council."

A letter from Camp, dated February 23d, states that Jotaram had died by poison.

Gwalior.—The removal of the late resident has, as might have been expected, proved a source of great uneasiness to the Raja, who, from outward demonstrations at least, seems to grieve exceedingly. This regret may, however, be partly assumed, for the Raja cannot but perceive that the permanent support of the resident could not be relied on, and that the esteem which he had with so little merit or exertion of his own acquired, might be readily lost. As it is, however, the Raja professes an ardent friendship for his enthroner, and has curtailed his daily allowance of food, as being the most usual and earnest way of displaying sorrow. The new settlement, if settlement it may be called, which is based upon the most arbitrary calculations and haphazard assumptions, some time ago commenced by the Raja, is proceeding. One whole purgunah, that of Gohud, has been subjected to this regenerating process. This good, is, however, balanced by the evil sustained by the inhabitants of Oojuen, who have for a considerable time supported a large body of plunderers. In one of their excursions lately, these freebooters encountered a body of the "Gwalior Militia," and sustained a loss of several of their number in killed and wounded.—*Mofussil Ukb., Feb.* 28.

HINDU HOLIDAYS.

The following is the reply of Lord Wm. Bentinck to the petition against interference with the Hindu holidays: "It is the firm conviction of his lordship in Council, that it never was the intention of the vice-president in Council to depart in the smallest degreee from that fundamental principle of British policy, which gives equal protection to every form of religion professed in India, nor does his Lordship in Council conceive that any step which has yet been taken, can justly be considered as a violation of that principle. It is the determination of his Lordship in Council, not to suffer any rule, which can operate as a test of religious belief, to be estabished in any of the public offices, and you may confidently rely on his assurance, that neither by direct nor indirect means will the Government interfere with the rights of conscience or the exercise of religious duties. His Lordship in Council does not conceive that the system at present established can practically have the effect of excluding even rigid Hindoos from employment under the state. Should his Lordship in Council, hereafter, see reason to think that his opinion on this subject is incorrect, it will be his duty to adopt such measures as may effectually remove all grounds of complaint."

SUPPRESSION OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

An order has appeared in the *Gazette* suppressing corporal punishment in the native army, and substituting for it the power of dismissal from the service, given to regimental district and brigade courts-martial. The *Englishman* considers the new mode of punishment "inadequate to the ends intended—the prevention and suppression of crime," and that "it will merely be found to supply to the sepoy a substitute for desertion, without the penalties of desertion." We should conceive, however, that it might be possible sufficiently to check enlistments, so as to prevent the admission of men who have been once dismissed. But whatever force this objection may be entitled to, there is another, which to us appears a very serious one. It is, that while flogging continues to prevail in the King's army, its abolition in the Company's must appear to place the former in a degrading position by comparison.—*Cal. Cour.*

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BISHOP'S CHARGES—CASTE AMONGST NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

Extract from a letter of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Venerable the Archdeacons and the other Clergy of the Diocese, dated Mission House, Vepery, Madras, Feb. 21, 1835:—

"I had no intention, at first, of delivering a second charge to the reverend missionaries—indeed I had prepared none—but, when I had been some time at Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and found the deep prejudices existing there on the subject of every thing touching upon caste, with the slight hold which real Christianity had on the sentiments and practice of the people, to say nothing of the immense number of the new Christians who were interested, I altered my purpose. The case was emergent. These crowds were neither to be left under the fatal influence of pagan and unchristian usages, nor yet to be thrown out from all means of grace, and forced back into open idolatry, by any hasty or severe course of conduct. They neither felt their disease nor could well endure the remedy. When, in addition to this, I discovered a system at work in the extreme South*(where I supposed the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, the senior a Lutheran, were continuing to follow our general doctrine and discipline), in direct opposition to our Protestant Episcopal Church, by the members of which they were sent out—a system so ruinous in my judgment to the holiness and peace of the new converts as to threaten a subversion among them of Christianity itself—when I considered all these things, I thought it my duty instantly to determine what advice I should offer, and then to reduce it to the form of a supplemental charge, addressing what I wished to say to the numerous native catechists and schoolmasters through an interpreter."

Extract from the Lord Bishop's first charge, addressed to the Clergy of the Diocese.

"The heathenish usages connected with caste are unknown in the presidency of Bengal, and must become unknown in every other—and that at once, so far as religion and the service of God is concerned. An isthmus cast up between Christ and Belial,—a bridge left standing for retreat to Paganism,—a citadel kept erect within the Christian enclosure for the great adversary's occupation, is what the Gospel cannot tolerate. The Jesuits' proceedings in China are warning enough to us.

"Watch also, affectionately and wisely, but narrowly, I pray you, over all the habits of the new converts. Every thing in their morals is important. Old associations of ideas will soon return; old vices soon revive. Guard them against indolence, falsehood, deceit, fraud, craft, the base love of gain, impurity. I believe a native of India is as capable in himself of fidelity, forethought, diligence, constancy, truth, frankness, purity, as a native of Great Britain. I know not what difference there is between an Hindoo idolater in the nineteenth, and a Druidical idolater of the fourth century. The idle reports of the general worthlessness of the new Christians are founded on the same ignorance of facts, as those which were framed against the primitive Christians."

* Province of Tinnevelly.

Extracts from the Lord Bishop's second charge, addressed to the Missionaries at Tanjore and Vepery.

"The main barrier to all permanent improvement is, as I trust, in the way of removal, *the heathen usages of caste in the Christian Churches.* When this case was laid before me, a year and a-half since, I had not a moment's hesitation as to my duty; and all I have seen since my arrival here has strengthened that conviction, which indeed had been fixed in my mind from the time that I first turned my attention to Indian missions, nearly forty years since. But I wonder not that the decisive step was not taken sooner. It was natural, it was proper, it was necessary, to try every other expedient, before so violent an one, for such it appears to the natives, was adopted. Whilst the master minds of Swartz and Gericke remained to keep down the attendant heathen practices, caste was comparatively harmless. It seemed more of a civil distinction. But I rejoice to find that the judgment of all my brethren and of the whole body of Christian Protestant missionaries, without exception, concurs now with my own—that the crisis had arrived, and that nothing but the total abolition of all heathen usages connected with this anti-christian and anti-social system, could save these missions. I trust I am not doing wrong in communicating to you that the approbation of the most Reverend the Archbishop of Canterbury has just arrived to cheer my anxious mind. His grace's despatches, received after my arrival on the scene of the missions, have sustained me in the arduous duty I have had to perform. To his grace's authority I should have implicitly bowed, had he conceived that I had proceeded too far. But I cannot be sufficiently thankful to a good Providence which brought me the condescending assurance of my honoured and most beloved Metropolitan's approval of my proceedings—a general approval, I mean—at the very instant that I most required it. I have likewise to offer my best acknowledgments to you, my reverend brethren, for your cordial co-operation *with your bishop*; for your discretion, your mildness, your forbearance, and yet your firmness in pursuing the course he recommended.

"A nucleus is now formed, as I hope, in all the stations for a sound and permanent Christian doctrine and discipline. One of the grand artifices of Satan is, I trust, discovered and laid bare. The new converts, *before they are baptized*, and the catechumens before confirmation, will readily submit from the first to the undeviating rule now established. The old congregations will be treated with the extraordinary tenderness which the habits of India for three thousand years, and their own low state of Christian faith, require. It will suffice as to them that all overt acts, as respects the church and the *public worship of God*, be discontinued. For the rest, we must wait. In proportion as new missionaries come out, and true Christianity revives and spreads amongst their flocks, they will understand the grounds of my conduct, and rejoice in the paternal, though strong, resolution which dictated it.

"May I suggest, in the next place, the extreme importance of gently accustoming the Christian flocks to church order and discipline, according to the mild spirit of our Protestant establishment. Revolt against their pastors has been one of the most common effects of the heathen usages connected with caste. The petitions I have received are full of the most exaggerated and groundless complaints. Christianity is a meek thing; idolatry, which insults the one glorious Sovereign of the universe, disobeys the spiritual government derived from Him. Never was I so convinced of the admirable suitableness of our Church for the Indian converts, as since I have been for ten or eleven weeks in the scenes of the missions in this presidency. The feebleness of these Christians, their state of society, their habits, the immature knowledge of the catechists and schoolmasters, and their frequent distance from the missionaries, make liturgical offices, and a church government like our own, indispensable. Teach the flocks their weakness and danger. Teach them to obey and follow their shepherds. Teach them a high reverence for the public worship of God, and for the holy day which he has set apart for religious duties. Teach them to consult their ministers on all spiritual emergencies. Teach them the meaning and excellency of our liturgy, articles, our offices of religion, our fixed standards of doctrine, discipline, and administration of the Sacrament, and the beautiful gradations of internal polity in our ecclesiastical government. India is the place to demonstrate the wisdom of our reformers. When my beloved brother the Bishop of Madras is come amongst you, you will consult him, on the very slight modification of our English usages which an eastern climate and the extreme wordiness and circumlocution of the Tamil and other native languages may require. These variations, however, will be so slight—and the slighter the better, for we cannot too nearly approach the home models—that I should not have adverted to them at all, except for the purpose of enforcing the necessity of the bishop's authority being duly interposed. I dread innovations. I dread theories in religion. The steady and holy course pursued by our reformed church now for three centuries, is far safer than all the dreams of a spiritual democracy. A more correct discipline will follow the increase of our episcopal missionaries, and will facilitate what I now recommend. Native priests will be ordained by the bishop only. The recourse to Lutheran clergymen will probably no longer be necessary. *Much*, very much we owe to that sister church; but I speak now of similarity of Christian rites and the preservation of peace in the same mission.

"Allied with this topic, is the next on which I presume to touch, the conduct of our Christians as it respects loyalty to civil government and quietness in society. There is nothing for which the primitive Christians were more remarkable—the spirit of party-politics, and a worldly, secular, discontented, fretful resistance to civil government, is one of the most fatal of the present.* Teach your catechumens peaceableness and submission. Teach them fidelity in their several relations in the community. Teach them that magistrates and rulers are the ordinance of God. Let them abstain, not only from all turbulence, but from all collections of persons where turbulence may be apprehended. Just payment of taxes, and faithfulness as to the transit of commodities, 'tribute rendered to whom tribute is due, honour to whom honour, fear to whom fear,' are of great moment. When the transition is taking place between the patriarchal authority of the small mission communities, to the public rule of the civil magistrate, and the walk of the convert in the eye of the world, let all bear witness to his loyalty and truth. In this you must lead the way, honoured brethren, by the respect shown by yourselves and by all your catechists, to the lawful governors of the country. You must let the missionary be the example of deference, reserve, and modesty in his intercourse with those in exalted station. Forwardness, pertness, neglect of little attentions and courtesies, meddling with what does not concern him, and taking liberties upon kindness shown, are totally opposite to the meek carriage of our lovely and most humble Lord and Master. Servility, indeed, on the other hand, is worse—time-serving, flattery, connivance at vice, forgetfulness of the dignity of our ministry. But meekness is one thing, baseness another.

"The converts will, further, have in these views, a double need of your care, as the heathen caste distinctions are broken down, and the gentle gradations of rank, as in Christian countries, are substituted. Presumption or pertness in the wife, the sister, the child, the disciple, the scholar, the subject, would more obstruct the peaceful abolition of caste than any other thing that could be named. Whilst the Pagan barriers are being removed, and all the old notions of defilement in the touch of another or in the eating with him, or entering his house and intermarrying in his family, are being banished; let the due reverence for age and station, and learning and piety; let the scriptural, conscientious submission to the magistrate and the laws, prove how little those unnatural barriers were required."*

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK.

At a meeting held at the College Hall on the 16th February, to take into consideration the propriety of testifying the estimation in which the public character and services of Lord William Bentinck, as Governor-general of India, are held, George Norton, Esq. in the chair, it was unanimously resolved:

"That this meeting do record their sense of the valuable services rendered to our common country, and more particularly to the people of India, by the Right Hon. Lord W. C. Bentinck, throughout the course of his wise and liberal administration of the government entrusted to him—services which have, in the opinion of this meeting, contributed to the honour of Great Britain, and essentially to advance the prosperity of its Indian empire.

"That this meeting, desiring to perpetuate these sentiments, and to hand down his lordship's name to posterity with the honour due to his eminent qualities as an English statesman, by some lasting memorial expressive of the common feelings of the people of this presidency, open a public subscription for the purpose of raising a fund adequate to this object; and that, with a view to mark the general feeling by which it is dictated, contributions be limited to 100 rupees, and the smallest donations be received.

"That the nature of the testimonial be decided upon at a future meeting of the inhabitants of this presidency, to be called after fourteen days' notice by a committee now to be appointed."

KIMEDY.

It is rumoured that some alteration in the management of a portion of one of our northern districts is contemplated; and

* "A Christian missionary first arriving in India would not, and could not, credit to what extent the heathen practice connected with castes extended. As to *religious services*, the different castes sat on different mats, and on different sides of the church, to which they entered by different doors; they approached the Lord's table at different times, and had once different cups, or managed to get the catechists to change the cup before the lower caste began to communicate; even the missionary clergyman was persuaded to receive the holy supper last. They would allow no sponsors at baptism of an inferior caste; they had separate divisions in the burial-grounds, and none of inferior castes could perform the service; after which they were all compelled to bathe as being unclean, and for eight days the howling women continued their heathen custom of mourning. The country priest or catechist would not reside in a village of Pariars, nor receive them into his house for instruction; nor would a Soudra congregation receive a Pariar teacher, and when a congregation was convened, the inferor classes were all excluded. Separations between the children after eight years of age were insisted on."

that the province of Kimedy, like that of Chotah Nagpore in Bengal, is to be placed under some officer who shall combine military with revenue and judicial powers. This system has been more than once tried in Bengal in turbulent districts, and has been found uniformly successful.—*Madras Times, Feb.* 21.

BREAKWATER.

At a public meeting, held at the College Hall, 23d February, to take into consideration the practicability of erecting a breakwater for the port of Madras, G. Norton, Esq. in the chair, the following resolutions were agreed to:

"That, for the furtherance of commercial prosperity at Madras, as well as the public convenience, it is highly desirable that some measure be adopted to overcome the difficulty of communication with shipping in the roads occasioned by the surf.

"That the plan of a breakwater appears to offer the most eligible means of attaining the desired object, at the least expense.

"That a committee of the thirteen gentlemen be now appointed (with power to add to their number), to investigate plans, and generally to adopt such measures as may appear calculated to forward the objects of the meeting.

"That a subscription be opened for voluntary contributions or donations, on the condition that the sums so subscribed shall not be called for, unless some plan shall be approved by the committee appointed to examine the plans proposed and adopted by the majority of the subscribers at a meeting to be called for that purpose."

It was agreed that a subscription book should be immediately put in circulation round the room. The total amount subscribed at the meeting is 17,930 rupees.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EARL OF CLARE.

A deputation waited on the Earl of Clare, at Parell, on the 23d inst., in pursuance of the resolution of a public and numerously-attended meeting of the 18th, to communicate to his lordship the desire of that meeting (with his lordship's acquiescence) to establish scholarships in the Native Education Society's schools at Bombay, bearing the name of "Lord Clare's Scholarships," to hand down to posterity the name under which the natives of India were first admitted to the high privilege of the office of justice of the peace, and to commemorate the Earl of Clare as the nobleman under whose auspices the Elphinstone College was finally established and liberally endowed, as well as the munificent patron generally of native education. His lordship was pleased to acquiesce in the object of the deputation, and expressed in the highest terms the gratification which he felt in contemplating the perpetuation of his name as the warm promoter of the moral and intellectual improvement of the natives in this presidency, where it has been his pleasing duty to give effect to the act of the Legislature for their advancement to the high privileges conferred upon them, as well as to comply with the instructions of the hon. Court, in carrying into full operation the institution of which his distinguished predecessor, Mr. Elphinstone, is founder. — *Bombay Gaz., Feb.* 25.

Some pique seems to have been caused by his lordship's declining to dine, previous to his departure, with "a high public military functionary," and dining with Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, a native J. P.

ATROCIOUS AFFAIR AT AHMEDNUGGUR.

The *Bombay Courier* gives the following details, from an eye-witness, of a transaction at Nuggur, almost unparalleled in enormity:—

Kurrun Sing, the rajah of Ahmednuggur, died on the 6th February. At the moment of his dissolution, Pritthee Sing, his eldest son, a youth of about seventeen, was labouring under a paroxysm of fever, and the Karbarees and others eagerly availed themselves of his absence to conceal the fact of the rajah's death until the following evening, when it became generally known that preparations were making for re-enacting the Edur tragedy, and that *five* out of the seven ranees were to be burnt alive with the body. Mr. Erskine, assistant to the political commissioner, being on the spot, with a detachment of 300 men, promptly summoned the nearest relatives of the deceased, and explained to them the detestation entertained of such inhuman practices by the British Government; at the same time declaring his intention of opposing the suttee by every means in his power. The whole of the 8th was spent, on the part of Pritthee Sing and his advisers, in representations of the necessity of the ceremony taking place; but Mr. Erskine was not to be deterred from his purpose, and earnestly and repeatedly entreated their co-operation in his views. During the time thus gained, the plotters and projectors of the diabolical scheme in contemplation, having failed in their endeavours to induce the women to leave the town with them, were secretly and actively engaged in collecting armed Bheels and matchlock-men from every village in the Ahmednuggur zillah, with a design of

carrying the suttee into effect by dint of main force; and, towards evening, large bodies of men were observed pouring into the town from every quarter. Mr. Erskine directed them to be disarmed, and the officer commanding the detachment was wounded whilst delivering this order to a kotwal of Kurrun Sing's, who, at the head of about fifty or sixty followers, immediately fired upon Lieut. Lewis, and then absconded into the fort, closing the gates after them. A brisk fire was next opened upon the detachment from the ramparts, which continued until night-fall, when they were compelled to fall back a few hundred paces, an express having in the mean time been sent off for artillery.

When the news of what had occurred was brought to Prithee Sing, he refused to take part in the ceremony, declaring to his evil advisers that they had lost for him his raj, and that it was his intention immediately to leave the town. His mother refused to accompany him; but Mattjee, his principal and most vicious counsellor, finding the rajah determined, agreed; and having left a band of Bheels and Golas (a menial and degraded caste among the Rajpoots), with a confidential ruffian, who had strict injunctions to see the work of butchery complete at all risks, they left the town together about dark.

Every thing was quiet until about half past two o'clock on the following morning, when an alarm was given that the pile was on fire. It was then of course too late to render any assistance, even had the means been at command, the pile having been constructed on the bank of the river, upon such a principle, that, had the unfortunate women shewn any disposition to effect their escape, their efforts must have proved perfectly unavailing; their murderers had, however, in some measure anticipated resistance, by drugging them almost to a state of stupefaction. In this helpless and forlorn condition, one of the wretched females was sacrificed without much difficulty; the other four were dragged over a broken part of the wall by these monsters in human form, and hurled headlong into the pile, which, saturated with oil and clarified butter, was immediately set fire to, and the abomination completed! Their screams and supplications caused many of the Guikwar horsemen and others, who were encamped between the river and the ground first occupied by the detachment, to start from their sleep, and the alarm was given, but too late to be of any avail.

Kurrun Sing is represented to have been of fiendish disposition, and a most determined drunkard, and to have lived with the women he married a few days only, after which they were immured in a dungeon.

Our detachment has been obliged to intrench itself, and wait for reinforcements, amounting altogether to 700 men, a wing of the cavalry from Deesa, and a couple of battering guns. A slight affair has also happened at one of the gates, in which several of the enemy were put *hors de combat*, and a Bheel chief of some note (who was observed to be very active in the affair with Lewis's detachment), caught.

Little doubt now remains but that the whole of the unfortunate suttees were compelled to burn; as, on examining the pile immediately after the horrid deed was perpetrated, the hand of a female, cut off apparently by the blow of a sword or axe, was found in the ashes.

MR. ANDERSON.

Copy of a Letter dated Bombay Castle, 6th March 1835.

"Sir: I am directed by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Government of India, dated the 19th ult. and to inform you that your services are placed at the disposal of the supreme government, for the purpose of your being employed as one of the Indian law-commissioners, in conformity with your nomination by the home authorities.

"His Lordship in Council directs me to convey to you his congratulations on your appointment, and to express to you the thanks of Government for your valuable services in every station which you have filled under this presidency.

"To this Government the loss of your services is great; but the Right Hon. the Governor in Council reflects with pleasure, that from your high talents, and your desire to do all the good in your power, the community at large will reap lasting benefit from the happy selection which has been made of you to be a member of the law commission.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"your most obedient servant,
(Signed) "C. HARRIS, *Chief Sec.*"
"G. W. Anderson, Esq."

LIEUT. COL. VANS KENNEDY.

The *Bombay Courier* of March 14 states, that Lieut.-Col. Vans Kennedy has been deprived by government of his appointment of judge-advocate-general. "This measure," it adds, "has not been notified in general orders, nor are the ostensible reasons for it generally known, but that it has been determined upon there can be no doubt, and it is understood that the opposition of Col. Kennedy to the wishes of the Commander-in-chief, with regard to Col. Valiant's court-martial, was its real cause. The validity of the proceedings, we believe, is very much questioned, and a representation is about to be made regarding it to the home authorities."

SUGAR-CULTURE.

The Bombay government have exempted from assessment for a period of five years "all land cultivated with the Mauritius sugar-cane in the principal collectorate of Poona, and the collectorates of Ahmednuggur, Candeish, Tannah, and Rutnageeree;" besides which, rewards are to be given "to such individuals as produce the best specimens of this cane in the above collectorates during that period, by the collectors and their assistants."

Ceylon.

On the 13th February, the Governor, at a levee held at the Pavilion, Kandy, delivered an address to the chiefs and priests of the Kandyan nation assembled, "to express his obligation, as the representative of the King of England, to those chiefs and priests who have been instrumental in the detection of the treasonable intentions of some individuals belonging to their respective bodies." His Excellency, in a long speech, pointed out what would have been the deplorable consequences to the colony, had the designs of those individuals developed themselves in rebellion. He announced that he should invest Mahawalletenna Dessave with the office of first Adigar, he having been the first person to awaken the vigilance of government in respect to the existence of treasonable intentions. The loyalty, zeal and courage of David de Silva, Modliar, were to be rewarded with the appointment of Modliar of the Governor's gate; and marks of favour would be bestowed upon the priests, Mahalle, Ratnapalle, and Embelmegame.

The Governor makes the following statement regarding the views of the parties.

"About a month after the first intimation the Government had received from Mahawalletenna Dessave of existing treasonable intentions, I received a letter from Mr. Turnour, dated the 25th April, informing me, that in his second interview with Molligodde, late adigar, and Dunuwille, late dessave, after their return from Anooradhapoora, the subject of a memorial and of sending delegates to England (which had not been adverted to in his first interview) was prominently put forward. I received additional letters from Mr. Turnour on the subject: he appeared to be inclined to believe, that the parties were in earnest in the preparation of this memorial, and that whether they had or had not dabbled in treasonable designs, they were now at least looking towards a legal mode of redressing any grievances under which they might consider themselves to labour. After this information, and especially after receiving from Mr. Turnour an epitome of the contents of this proposed memorial, I felt it to be my duty, as Governor, notwithstanding my strong suspicion of their disloyalty, to give every facility to the transmission of this memorial to his Majesty, and thereby to assist in turning their minds from disloyal to loyal courses. With this view, I sent for Dunuwille, and told him that I had heard from Mr. Turnour, and other quarters, of the preparation of a memorial; that I was anxious to have it translated and a copy of it sent to me—that I would give the framers of it my best advice upon the subject. I observed that they would do well to lose no time in sending such a document home, inasmuch as the speech made by himself, on the part of the chiefs, in the Audience Hall at Kandy, on the 24th January 1833, could not have prepared his Majesty and the British Government to expect that any such declaration would be offered. Dunuwille appeared to enter entirely into my views. We had a good deal of conversation upon the expediency of sending a delegate to England with the memorial, who might give information in full detail upon any parts of it that were not clearly explained. Between the 26th May, when I returned from Colombo, and June, when I set out on a tour to Anooradhapoora, I received, in obedience to my urgent request, a translation of this memorial. I told Dunuwille that I was of opinion, that the memorial was extremely well drawn up; that of course I could not express my assent to some of the propositions that it contained, but that I would forward it to the Secretary of State for presentation to his Majesty, and at the same time call, in the strongest manner, the attention of his Majesty's Government to its contents. Dunuwille informed me, that he must consult the chiefs, and that he would press upon them the expediency of acting upon my suggestions; but from that period I never heard the subject mentioned. On the 29th June I returned from Anooradhapoora to Kandy; fresh indications of guilty intentions poured in, and on the 19th July the prisoners were arrested."

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Jan 27, 1835. —With the sanction of government, the following movements to take effect, consequent to the abolition of Secrora and Pertaubghur as military posts:—

47th Regt. N.I., from Secrora and Pertaubghur to Lucknow.

72d Regt. N I., from Berhampore to Saugor, when relieved by the 4th regt. N.I.

CONDUCT OF LIEUT. COL. C. R. SKARDON AND CAPT. J. JOHNSON.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Feb. 12, 1835. —The Commander-in-chief having had before him the proceedings of a line court-martial assembled at Loodianah, by order of Lieut. Col. C. R. Skardon, on the 31st Dec. last, for the trial of certain men of the 4th troop 2d brigade of horse artillery, on charges preferred against them by Capt. James Johnson, commanding the troop, his Excellency deems it necessary thus publicly to record his decided disapprobation of the whole of the measures which led to these proceedings.

The conduct of Capt. Johnson in adopting, without due authority, a measure of a highly improper nature, involving great outlay to his men, whose consent to it he took no means by personal inquiry to ascertain; and afterwards, when he found a misunderstanding, as to the mode of raising funds for the purpose, had occurred, in resorting to the most violent and oppressive steps, by gagging one man, and bringing to trial him and many others, deserves the Commander-in-chief's most decided reprehension; and it is considered no small aggravation of Capt. Johnson's offence, that, even after the first ebullition of his resentment towards those who were the objects of his displeasure may be supposed to have subsided, he had not the generosity to intercede with the commanding officer at the station in behalf of the unfortunate individuals, to avert the disgrace and oppression of a corporal infliction for irregularities which his own improper conduct had led to.

The behaviour of Lieut. Col. Skardon, in ordering, without communicating with the head-quarters of the division, a court-martial for the trial of these men, and in recklessly carrying into effect punishments which are considered by the Commander-in-chief to have been cruel and unjust, merits and receives his Excellency's decided disapprobation.

The Commander-in-chief deems it necessary to remove Capt. Johnson from his present charge, and to post him to the 4th comp. 2d bat. of artillery, which he will join forthwith.

The conduct of the staff and pay havildar, Gungur Sing, appears to have been highly reprehensible, and his Excellency has been pleased to direct, that he be reduced to the rank and pay of a private trooper, from the date of the publication of this order at Loodianah.

Petumber Sing, Ungnud Sing, Sewcherran Sing, and Shekh Mamoollah, troopers, are to be re-enrolled, with their former standing, from the date of their dismissal from the service.

INDIAN LAW COMMISSION.

Fort William, Feb. 19, 1835.—His Exc. the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council has this day been pleased to issue his commission to J. M. Macleod, Esq., of the civil service, of the establishment of Fort St. George, and G. W. Anderson, Esq., of the civil service, of Bombay, appointing them, in pursuance of the recommendation signified by the Hon. the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Right Hon. the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to be, together with C. H. Cameron, Esq., barrister-at-law, members of "the Indian Law Commission" established under the provisions of section 53, Act 3 and 4 William IV. cap. 85.

The Governor-general of India in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Frederick Millet, of the Bengal civil service, to be secretary to the Indian Law Commissioners.

FLOGGING IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

Fort William, Feb. 24, 1835.—The Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to direct, that the practice of punishing soldiers of the native army by the cat-o'nine-tails or rattan be discontinued at all the presidencies; and that it shall henceforth be competent to any regimental detachment, or brigade court-martial, to sentence a soldier of the native army to dismissal from the service for any offence for which such soldier might now be punished by flogging, provided such sentence of dismissal shall not be carried into effect unless confirmed by the general or other officer commanding the division.

CONDUCT OF CAPT. J. B. MACKINLAY.

Fort William, March 13, 1835.—The Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief having deemed it necessary to alter, to a certain extent, the distribution of the divisional

staff of the army; and having been pleased, in furtherance of that object, and in the exercise of his legitimate and unquestionable authority, to remove Assist. Adj. Gen. of Division Capt. J. H. Mackinlay, from Cawnpore to Meerut, that officer, forgetting the respect and obedience due to the head of the army, has thought proper, not only to remonstrate against his Excellency's orders, but, as deputy post-master at Cawnpore, to appeal against them to the government, through the post-master-general.

To mark his disapprobation of conduct so inexcusable, on the part of an officer of long standing, the senior of his class, of considerable official experience, and from whom the commander-in-chief had a right to expect an example to others of zeal and subordination, the Governor-general of India in Council directs the removal of Capt. J. H. Mackinlay from the divisional staff of the army.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. P. DICK.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Feb. 6, 1835.—At a general court-martial, held in Fort William on the 19th Jan. 1835, of which Col. William Hopper, of artillery, is president, Lieut. P. Dick, of the 47th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"With conduct scandalous and highly disgraceful to an officer and a gentleman, in having appeared in a state of intoxication, in the town of Calcutta, on the 20th Dec. 1834, and subjected himself on that occasion to the shame of being taken up in a state of insensibility by the police; he, Lieut. Peter Dick, having also been found in the street in a similar state by the police, on a previous day in the same month."

Finding.—"The court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Lieut. Peter Dick, of the 47th regt. N.I., is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—"The court sentence the prisoner, Lieut. Peter Dick, of the 47th regt. N.I, to be discharged the service."

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. Dick will be discharged the service from the date of publication of this order at the presidency.

LIEUT. J. P. WALKER.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Feb. 7, 1835.—At a European general court-martial, assembled at Cawnpore on the 10th Jan. 1835, of which Lieut. Col. G. Moore, 59th regt. N.I., is president, Lieut. John Pascal Walker, 47th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"Having, at Secrora, in Oude, on the evening of the 1st Oct. 1834, at the mess table of the 47th regiment, made use of a gross and indecent word twice; and upon Capt. B. Blake, of the same regiment, reproving him for it, as senior officer present at the mess, having replied, that he would say it again; and when Capt. Blake told him he should consider it his duty to represent such conduct to the commanding officer, having thrown a bottle with great force towards the head of the said Capt. Blake, but which he avoided. Lieut. Walker then having thrown a tumbler with great force, which hit Capt. Blake with great violence on the head; and having as soon as Capt. Blake recovered from the shock, and had desired the adjutant, Lieut. Corfield, to place Lieut. Walker in arrest, shouted out, addressing himself to the said Capt. Blake, 'damn you, you coward.' Such conduct being highly insubordinate, and subversive of military discipline, and highly disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman."

Finding.—"The court, having well considered the evidence before them, and the prisoner's own admission of his guilt, are of opinion, that he, Lieut. J. P. Walker, of the 47th Regt. N.I. is guilty of the whole of the charge exhibited against him.

Sentence.—"The court, on the above finding, sentence the prisoner Lieut. J. P. Walker, 47th Regt. N.I., to be dismissed the service."

Approved and confirmed.
(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK, General.
Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. Walker's dismissal will have effect from the date on which this order is published to the troops in Oude.

CAPT. J. S. MARSHALL.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 14, 1835.—At a European General Court Martial re-assembled at Cawnpore, on the 26th Jan. 1835, of which Lieut. Col. George Moore, 59th Regt. N.I. is President, Capt. J. S. Marshall, 71st Regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:

Charge.—"I charge Capt. John Samuel Marshall, of the 71st. Regt. N.I., with conduct malicious, aspersive of my character, public and private; injurious to the good order and reputation of the 71st regiment; calculated to destroy military discipline, and bring authority into contempt; and unworthy the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

"1st instance. Having, at Meerut, in contempt of my authority, and subversive of all order and discipline, forwarded a paper, under date the 30th Nov. 1833, to Maj. Gen. the Hon. John Ramsay, commanding the Meerut division, asserting that dangers existed in the 71st regt. N.I. then under my command. He, the said Capt. J. S. Marshall, having never reported to me, the commanding officer of the regiment, and his immediate commanding officer, the existence or apprehension of any danger either in his company or in the regiment.

"2d instance. In having, on false and malicious assertions of danger in the 71st regiment demanding the cognizance and immediate exercise of the Major General's authority, obtained a Court of Inquiry on me, and the regiment under my command, and having occupied the court with such extraneous and vague accusations, as to compel the court to report, that after seven days they were unable to judge of what subject matter was to be brought before them.

"3d instance. With having preferred against me, his then immediate commanding officer, and commanding the 71st regiment, numerous charges, submitted to a court-martial at Meerut, in May 1834; such charges being deemed by the court-martial to have been framed under the influence of long premeditated malice, springing from intentional animosity and determined insubordination, and to be frivolous, vexatious, and malicious.

"By order,
(Signed) "J. HUNTER, Lt. Col.
"56th regt. N.I.
"Late in command of the 71st regt.
"Cawnpore, 25th Nov. 1834."

Finding.—"The court, on a full consideration of the evidence before it, is of opinion, on the 1st charge, that the prisoner Capt. J. S. Marshall, 71st regt. N.I., did forward a paper to the Major General, and is guilty of so much of that charge, as 'having never reported to Lieut. Col. Hunter, his immediate commanding officer, his apprehension of dangers in the 71st regt.,' but acquits him of the remainder of the same; the paper (No. 5) not appearing to the court to bear that construction which the charge would seem to imply, viz. the assertion of the actual existence of dangers in the 71st regiment.

"On the 2d charge, the court finds that the prisoner Capt. J. S. Marshall is guilty of so much of that charge, as 'having obtained a Court of Inquiry on Lieut. Col. Hunter, and the 71st regt., and occupying the said court with such vague and extraneous accusations as to compel the court to report, that after seven days they were unable to judge of what subject matter was to be brought before them;' but the court acquits the prisoner of the remainder of the charge, an acquittal necessarily resulting from the finding on the 1st charge.

"On the 3d charge, the court finds that the prisoner Capt. J. S. Marshall did prefer against Lieut. Col. Hunter, his then immediate commanding officer, and commanding 71st regiment, numerous charges, submitted to a court-martial at Meerut, in May 1834, and that the said charges were deemed by that court-martial to have been framed under the influence of long premeditated malice, springing from intentional animosity and determined insubordination, and to be frivolous, vexatious, and malicious; but the court is of opinion, that with reference to the remarks of the Major General commanding the forces, on the trial of Lieut. Col. Hunter, this third charge has not been framed in accordance with them. They specially state the necessity of an inquiry into the conduct and motives of Capt. Marshall, whilst it precludes such a course being followed by this court, who have only to find that a certain opinion was expressed by a former court, without the power of entering into the merits of that opinion. This court therefore feels itself incompetent to pass a sentence on the mere opinion of another court, the merits of which they are, by the wording of the charge, debarred from investigating.

"The court is further of opinion, that in the above findings, the prisoner, Capt. Marshall, is guilty of contempt of authority, and conduct subversive of order and discipline, but acquits him of the remainder of the imputations contained in the preambles to these charges.

Sentence.—"The court having found the prisoner Capt. John Samuel Marshall, of the 71st regt. N. I., guilty, to the extent above-mentioned, sentences him to be suspended from rank and pay for the space of six months."

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK, General,
Commander-in-chief.

The suspension from rank and pay of Capt. Marshall is to commence from the date of the publication of this order at Cawnpore.

CAPT. A. M. L. MACLEAN.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March, 14. 1835.—At a European General Court Martial, assembled at Dinapore, on the 4th Feb. 1835, of which Col. T. P. Smith, European regiment, is president, Capt. Alexander Macdonald Lockhart Maclean, 67th regt., N. I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charge.—"1st. With unofficer-like conduct, and disobedience of repeated orders issued to the army, in the following instances; viz.

"1st. Instance. In having, during the period from the month of April to the month of Dec. 1830, at Dinapore and Mhow, borrowed from Sewchurn Pande,

pay havildar, Light Company, 67th N. I., or obtained from other persons, through the medium of the said havildar, various sums of money for his, Capt. Maclean's private expenses, amounting to Sonat Rs. 1,074 and 9 pies, of which sum, Sonat Rs. 779 4 annas and 9 pies are still due by Capt. Maclean.

"2d. In permitting the said havildar to pay interest upon several of the sums so borrowed, thereby laying himself under further pecuniary obligations to the said havildar.

"2d. Instance. With highly improper and unofficer-like conduct, in having quitted India, on furlough to Europe, on the 15th of April 1831, without previously settling his debts to the said havildar, and leaving him responsible for the sums borrowed from other persons on Capt. Maclean's account, as stated in the first charge."

Finding.—"The court, upon the evidence before it, finds Capt. A. M. L. Maclean, of the 67th regt., N. I.—

"On the first count, 1st charge, not guilty, and acquits him accordingly, as the money, though borrowed through the medium of the havildar, left him in no way responsible for the payment of it, and consequently was not in disobedience of general orders on the subject.

"On the 2d count, 1st charge, not guilty, and acquits him accordingly."

"On the 2d charge, not guilty, and acquits him accordingly."

Confirmed,

(Signed) W. C. Bentinck, General,
Commander-in-chief.

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

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

General Department.

Jan. 22. Mr. J. H. Barlow to be *salt agent* at Hijellee.

Mr. T. Plowden to be salt agent of united agencies of 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore.

Mr. J. Donnithorne to be collector of land revenue of 24-Pergunnahs.

Feb. 5. Mr. John French to take charge of commercial residency at Radnagore.

10 Mr. Wm. Adam to *conduct* inquiries into state of native education in Bengal.

21. Mr. J. Lowis to be salt agent of central division of Cuttack, in room of Mr. Maxwell removed.

Mr. A. J. M. Mills to officiate in above situation, until further orders.

Mr. H. Stainforth to take temporary charge of salt chokies in district of Buckergunge.

25. Mr. H. W. Torrens to officiate for Mr. Geo. Alexander, deputy secretary in general department at this presidency.

March 7. Mr. J. Davidson, assistant to Governor-general's agent, stationed at Lohardugga, ex-officio a deputy opium agent of Behar division.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Dec. 27. The Hon. R. Forbes to be joint magistrate as well as deputy collector of Burdwan.

Feb. 2, 1835. Mr. H. B. Beresford to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Maldah, during absence of Mr. R. Torrens, in lieu of Mr. Dirom.

5. Mr. T. C. Robertson to be a judge of Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at Calcutta.

Mr. John Master to be commissioner of revenue and circuit of 19th or Cuttack division.

Mr. E. R. Barwell to be civil and session judge of 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. J. A. Pringle to be commissioner of revenue and circuit of 18th division.

Mr. C. Phillips to assume charge of commissionership of 18th division from Mr. E. R. Barwell, and to officiate as commissioner until further orders.

Mr. Wigram Money to officiate as civil and session judge of Beerbhoom.

Mr. H. Walters to be commissioner of revenue and circuit of 14th or Moorshedabad division.

Mr. T. G. Vibart to officiate as commissioner of ditto ditto.

Mr. W. Dampier to be commissioner of revenue and circuit of 16th or Chittagong division.

Mr. H. J. Middleton to be civil and session judge of Moorshedabad.

Mr. H. Moore to be commissioner of revenue and circuit of 15th or Dacca division.

Mr. E. Lee Warner to be civil and session judge of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. C. Harding to be commissioner of revenue and circuit of 12th or Monghyr division.

Mr. A. C. Barwell to be collector of Beerbhoom.

Mr. J. H. Patton to be magistrate and collector of Dacca, and to officiate as civil and session judge of Nuddeah.

Mr. T. C. Scott to officiate as collector as well as magistrate of Dacca.

Mr. W. J. H. Money to officiate as magistrate of Beerbhoom.

Mr. J. Dunbar to be magistrate and collector of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. R. W. Maxwell to be magistrate and collector of Mymunsing.

Mr. J. Lowis to be magistrate and collector of central Cuttack, and to officiate, as at present, as civil and session judge of Chittagong.

Mr. C. Bury to be magistrate and collector of Rajeshahy.

Mr. A. J. M. Mills to officiate as magistrate and collector of central Cuttack.

Mr. R. Williams to be magistrate and collector of Moorshedabad, and to officiate as additional judge of Burdwan.

Mr. R. Torrens to officiate as magistrate and collector of Moorshedabad.

Mr. H. Stainforth to be magistrate and collector of Backergunge.

9. Mr. C. W. Smith to officiate as junior member of sudder board of revenue in lower provinces, during absence of Mr. W. W. Bird.

11. Mr. R. Macan to be magistrate and collector of Burdwan.

Mr. E. M. Gordon to officiate as civil and session judge of 24-Pergunnahs, until relieved by Mr. E. R. Barwell.

Mr. J. Hereta to be assistant secretary, register, and examiner to committee for improvement of town of Calcutta, v. Mr. A. Troyer proceeding to Europe.

12. Lieut. James Awdry, 55th N.I., to be a junior assistant to agent to Governor-general in Ramghur, under Reg. XIII. of 1833.

18. Mr. J. F. G. Cooke to officiate as civil and session judge of Dacca, during absence of Mr. Craufurd.

19. Mr. E. V. Irwin to be head assistant to magistrate and collector of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. F. E. Read to be head assistant to magistrate and collector of Purneah.

Lieut. A. C. Rainey to officiate as senior assistant at Sandoway, during absence of Capt. White.

Capt. T. Fisher to be superintendent of Upper and Lower Cachar.

21. Mr. W. J. Allen to take charge of current duties of civil and sessions judge's office at Dacca.

23. Mr. C. G. Udny to officiate as civil and session judge of Nuddeah.

Mr. J. H. Patton to be magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs, superintendent of Allypore gaol, and a magistrate of Calcutta.

Mr. F. J. Halliday to be magistrate and collector of Zillah Dacca. Mr. Halliday to continue in charge of his present office of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Noacolly, until further orders.

Mr. F. Cardew to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Tirhoot.

Mr. J. K. Ewart to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Midnapore, ordinarily stationed at Hidgelee.

Mr. W. Taylor to be head assistant to magistrate and collector of central division of Cuttack.

Mr. W. St. Quintin Quintin to be deputy collector of Sarun.

Mr. B. J. Colvin to be ditto ditto of Shahabad.

Mr. E. C. H. Repton to be head assistant to magistrate and collector of southern div. of Cuttack.

23. Capt. H. Rutherford to be a principal assistant to commissioner of Assam, in charge of southern central division of Assam.

25. Mr. A. C. Bidwell to officiate, until further orders, as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Nuddeah.

Mr. F. C. Smith to officiate as a judge of Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at Calcutta, in room of Mr. C. W. Smith.

Mr. E. J. Harrington to officiate as a judge of ditto ditto, to carry on investigation of cases which have been commenced by Mr. C. W. Smith, and to conduct duties of appointment generally, until arrival of Mr. F. C. Smith.

March 2. Mr. W. A. Law to officiate, until further orders, as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Dacca.

6. Mr. C. W. Smith to officiate as a supernumerary member of Sudder Board of Revenue in lower provinces, until further orders.

Mr. R. W. Maxwell to officiate as civil and session judge of Hooghly, during Mr. E. J. Harrington's employment in Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at Calcutta.

Mr. H. B. Beresford to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in district of Balasore.

Mr. G. A. C. Plowden to be deputy collector of Chittagong.

9. Mr. H. M. Pigou to be civil and session judge of district of Dinagepore, and to officiate as commissioner of revenue and circuit of 18th division.

Mr. H. T. Raikes to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of zillah Rajeshahy.

Mr. E. E. H. Repton to officiate, until further orders, as joint magistrate and deputy collector of southern division of Cuttack.

Mr. E. Lantour to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 13th or Bauleah division.

13. Mr. J. C. Dick to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Patna.

Mr. W. Luke to be head assistant to magistrate and collector of Sarun.

Mr. J. H. Crawford to be head assistant to magistrate and collector of Patna.

Mr. H. M. Clarke to be an assistant under magistrate, collector, and salt agent at Balasore.

Mr. Charles Chapman to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 11th or Patna division.

Lieut. Hamilton Vetch, 54th N.I., to be a junior assistant to commissioner of Assam.

13. Mr. J. R. Colvin to be secretary to Sudder Board of Revenue for lower provinces.

Mr. R. D. Mangles to be secretary to government of Bengal in judicial and revenue department.

Mr. J. P Grant to be deputy secretary to governments of India and Bengal in judicial and revenue department.

Political Department.

Feb. 5. Capt. R. Wilcox, 59th N.I., permitted to enter service of King of Oude, for purpose of superintending an observatory in city of Lucknow.

11. Capt. John Cameron, 52d Madras N.I., to be assistant to resident at Hydrabad.

Lieut. F. Mackeson, 14th N.I., to be British agent for navigation of Indus, and stationed at Mithencot.

Capt. John Ludlow, 6th N.I., and Lieut. Arthur Conolly, same regt., to be assistants to Governor-general's agent in Rajpootana.

Lieut. G. P. Thomas, 64th N.I., to be an assistant in department under Mr. F. C. Smith, for suppression of Thuggee.

11. Capt. F. G. Lister, 52d N.I., to be political agent in Cossya Hills, and to have charge of British relations with the Jynteea Raja. Capt. Lister to retain command of Sylhet light infantry, the head-quarters of which are to be fixed at Chirrapoonjee.

Mr. Henry Inglis to be assistant to political agent in Cossya Hills.

Lieut. Gordon, 8th N.I., late second in command of Munneepoor levy, to be political agent in Munneepoor.

19. Mr. N. B. Edmonstone to be superintendent of Ajmeer and 1st assistant to agent to Governor-general for states of Rajpootana.

Cornet J. D. Macnaghten to be 2d assistant to ditto ditto.

Lieut. H. W. Trevelyan to be 3d assistant to ditto ditto.

24. Capt. Chas. Thoresby, 68th N.I., to be political agent in Shekhawattee.

Dr. A. Campbell, assistant surgeon, attached to Catmandhoo residency, to officiate as assistant to resident at that court.

March 5. Capt. Sleeman to be general superintendent of operations for suppression of Thuggee.

10. Lieut. Wm. Benson, 4th L.C., to attend deputation of his Highness Maharaja Runjeet Singh on its return from the presidency to Lahore.

12. Major James Blair, 30th N.I., to command his Highness the Nizam's cavalry brigade, in room of Major Sutherland.

13. Capt. Wm. Minto, 19th N.I., confirmed in appointment of second in command of contingent maintained by Gwalior government.

Mr. Bayfield, an assistant surgeon on Madras establishment, to be assistant to resident at Ava, in addition to his medical duties.

The following civil servants, returned from furlough, are assigned to the presidencies set against their names respectively:—*Bengal*: Mr. Charles Tucker; Mr. Henry Moore; Mr. Richard Macan. —*Agra*: Mr. Andrew Grote; Mr. Richard Woodward; Mr. George Lindsay.

Messrs. F. O. Wells, J. P. Grant, and A. R. Bell, of the civil service, have been transferred to the Agra presidency.

Messrs. E. Lautour and H. M. Clarke, writers, are reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Mr. C. Chapman having exceeded the period within which, under the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, he ought to have qualified himself for the public service, by proficiency in the native languages, has been ordered to return to England; date 21st Feb. 1835

Mr. D. H. Crawfurd has reported his arrival as a writer on this establishment.

Mr. J. B. Thornhill, late of the Hon. Company's establishment at Canton, has been admitted to the civil service of the Bengal presidency, to rank as a writer of the year 1825.

The following gentlemen have reported their return:—Messrs. W. H. Benson and J. F. G. Cooke, from furlough.—Mr. R. F. Hodgson, from England.

Furloughs, &c.—Jan. 23. Capt. T. T. Harrington, first assistant to master attendant, to Europe, on private affairs.—Feb. 3. Mr. E. V. Irwin, for eight months, to Mauritius or New South Wales, in extension of leave granted to him on 27th Dec. 1834.—5. Mr. Charles Becher, to be absent from his station from 20th Feb., preparatory to his proceeding to Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, for health.—9. Mr. W. W. Bird, for one month, to Madras, on private affairs.—21. Mr. C. J. Middleton, for one month, preparatory to pro-

ceeding to Europe, on furlough.—March 7. Mr. W. Cractoft, for eighteen months, for purpose of proceeding to sea, for health.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF AGRA.

General Department.

Feb. 11. Mr. F. O. Wells to be accountant of Agra presidency.

Mr. J. P. Grant to be deputy accountant and civil auditor of ditto.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Jan. 24. Mr. G. F. Edmonstone re-appointed to be an assistant under commissioner of 9th or Goruckpore division.

Mr. F. P. Buller authorised to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in northern division of Moradabad.

26. Mr. A. P. Currie to officiate as magistrate and collector of Goruckpoor during absence of Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. A. Shank to officiate as joint ditto ditto of Goruckpoor during same period.

Mr. E. Thornton to take charge of settlement duties of collectorate of Goruckpoor.

Mr. J. C. Wilson to have powers of joint magistrate in districts of Upper and Lower Dooab and in Rohilcund.

27. Mr. H. Rose to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Furruckabad.

31. Mr. W. Crawford to officiate as magistrate and collector of Benares.

Mr. H. Pidcock to be magistrate and collector of Hummeerpoor.

Mr. J. C. Grant to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Furruckabad.

Mr. T. B. C. Bayley to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Meerut.

Feb. 3. Mr. R. W. Barlow to resume charge of his office of officiating civil and session judge of Ghazeepore (the leave of ten months' absence granted to him on 30th Dec. being cancelled, at his own request).

Mr. E. P. Smith and Mr. W. R. Kennaway to resume charge of their respective offices of magistrate and collector, and joint magistrate and deputy collector of Ghazeepore.

4. Mr. A. Campbell to be commissioner of revenue and circuit in 2d or Agra division.

Mr. H. S. Boulderson to be ditto ditto in 5th or Bareilly division.

Mr. T. P. B. Biscoe to be civil and session judge of Seharunpore.

Mr. W. Cowell to be ditto of Bareilly.

10. Mr. G. Mainwaring to be civil and session judge of Banda, v. Mr. M. Ainslie returned to Europe.

Mr. E. A. Reade to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Belah.

14. Mr. H. St. G. Tucker to officiate as collector of customs at Allahabad, during absence of Mr. Parks.

21. Mr. A. R. Bell to officiate as principal magistrate and collector of Hurrianah division of Delhi territory, during absence of Mr. H. Fraser.

March 6. Mr. F. Lowth to officiate as deputy collector as well as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Hummeerpoor, during absence on leave of Mr. Woodcock.

Mr. H B. Harington, ditto ditto as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Banda.

Political Department.

Feb. 18. Lieut. C. R. Browne, 60th N.I., to be assistant to Governor-general's agent and commissioner in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

March 4. Ensign J. H. Garrett, 30th N.I., to be an assistant under ditto ditto in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

March 7. The Rev. R. Chambers to be chaplain at Barrackpore and to Governor-general.

Furlough.—March 7. The Rev. T. N. Stevens, to Europe, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Feb. 3, 1835.—Cornet J. M. Loughnan, 10th L.C. (having returned to presidency) to resume duties of his office as fort adjutant of Fort William.

Feb. 5.—*44th N.I.* Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Michael Hughes to be capt. of a company, and Ens. R. H. Mockler to be lieut., from 21st Jan. 1835, in suc. to Capt. Richard Newton dec.

Feb. 11.—*71st N.I.* Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Edmund Wintle to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. T. S. Jervis to be lieut., from 5th Feb. 1835, in suc. to Capt. E. Marshall transf. to inv. estab.

72d N.I. Ens. G. H. Rose to be lieut., from 5th Feb. 1835, v. Lieut. E. W. Ravenscroft transf. to invalid estab.

Col. F. J. T. Johnston, 3d L.C., to be a brigadier on estab., v. Paton about to apply for furlough to Europe.

Col. Geo. Hillier, H.M. 62d Foot, to command troops stationed within Tenasserim provinces, upon departure of Col. Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B., for Bengal.

Assist. Surg. Thomas Spens, M.D., to be assistant marine surgeon, in suc. to Assist. Surg. Bramley.

Assist. Surg. Henry Chapman app. to medical duties of Governor-general's body-guard, v. Spens.

Assist. Surg. H. H. Goodeve, M.D., to be assistant to superintendent of new Native Medical College.

The following removals made in pay department:—Capt. Wm. Turner, 54th N.I., from Agra Circle, to be agent for family money and paymaster of native pensions at Barrackpore.—Lieut. T. F. Blois, 11th N.I., from Nusseerabad Circle, to be deputy paymaster at Agra, v. Turner.

Lieut. Arch. McKean, 42d N.I., to have rank of Capt. by brevet from 2d Feb. 1835.

Cadet of Infantry H. Weaver admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Lieut. H. A. Boscawen, 54th N.I., adj. of Calcutta native militia, to take charge of office of secretary to clothing board, as a temp. arrangement.

Col. Daniell, H.M. 49th regt., to continue to command troops in garrison of Fort William, until further orders.

Lieut. Fred. V. M'Grath, 62d N.I., to do duty with Arracan local battalion; date 3d Feb.

The temporary appointment of Local Lieut. Forster to command contingent in Shekhawattee, has been confirmed, under date 23d Jan. 1835.

Feb. 12.—Ens. E. G. J. Champneys, 33d N.I., to be a deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of 2d class, to fill a vacancy in department. (The app. of Capt. Simmonds, in G.O. of 23d Jan., has not taken place).

Capt. J. H. Simmonds, 55th N.I., to be secretary to clothing board, v. Capt. Home permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Cornet Chas. Wollaston, 8th L.C., to be an assistant in stud department, v. Champneys.

Ens. R. W. C. Doolan, 12th N.I., to be a sub-assist. com. gen., to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. G. A. Brownlow, 3d L.C., to be a deputy assist. adj. gen. on estab., v. Capt. J. D. Douglas, who has vacated the app. on promotion, in conformity with G O. of 17th Aug. 1827, there being already two captains absent on staff employ from 53d N.I.

Feb. 16.—Cadet of Artillery N. A. Staples admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Cadets of Infantry Augustus Turner, R. J. Graham, Ralph Dawson, and D. E. Brewster admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.—Mr. R. C. M'Connochie admitted on ditto as an assist. surgeon.

Agra Government.—Allahabad, Feb. 6, 1835.—Lieut. Gen. Marley to continue to exercise command as heretofore of fort, garrison, town, and cantonment of Allahabad, subject to orders of the governor.

Capt. J. M. H'gginson to be town and fort major of Allahabad from this date.

Feb. 25.—Dr. James Graham, surgeon 42d N.I., to officiate as civil surgeon and deputy post-master at Delhi, in consequence of absence of Dr. J. Ranken on leave.

March 4.—Assist. Surg. Chas. Newton, 48th N.I., to be civil assistant surgeon at Banda.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 26, 1835.—Ens. R. A. Trotter removed from 27th and posted to 43d N.I., at Barrackpore.

Feb. 4.—Ens. W. Morrieson removed from 25th to 54th N.I., at Nusseerabad.

Feb. 6.—Supernum. 2d-Lieut. J. Abercrombie to join and do duty with 2d comp. 5th bat. of artillery on its return to Agra.

Feb. 7.—Lieut. C. J. Mainwaring, 1st N.I., to be interp. and qu. mast. to corps, v. J. Fisher dec.

Lieut. H. Hollings, 66th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 25th N.I.

Ens. W. H. Ryves, 61st N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 9th L.C.

Engineers. 2d-Lieut. H. Rigby to be adj., v. Lieut. C. S. Guthrie app. an assist. to Capt. G. Thomson, superintendent of new line of Benares road.

72d N.I. Lieut. C. H. Bolsragon to be adjutant, v. Beatson promoted.

Assist. Surg. M. McN. Rind to join and do duty with artillery at Mhow.

Feb. 9.—*5th N.I.* Lieut. W. C. Birch to be adj., v. Mackintosh promoted.

Superintending Surg. T. Tweedie (on leave of absence) posted to Barrackpore circle of medical superintendence, v. Thomas who has embarked for Europe.

Surg. D. Renton to continue to officiate as superintending surgeon at Barrackpore.

Surg. T. E. Baker, 10th L C., to officiate as superintending surgeon at Agra, during absence, on leave, of Superintending Surg. W. A. Venour.

Assist. Surg. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M.D., to join and do duty with 10th L C. at Muttra.

Feb. 11.—Assist. Surg. T. C. Hunter to do duty with H.M. 62d regt. at Moulmein.

Assist. Surg. A. Drummond to take medical charge of a detachment of H.M. 49th Foot, under orders for Hazareebaugh.

Feb. 16.—Col. F. J. T. Johnson, 3d L.C., who has been appointed a brigadier on estab., app. to command of troops in Oude.

Lieut. G. A. Brownlaw, 3d L.C., who has been app. a deputy assist. adj. gen. on estab., posted to Benares division.

Feb. 17.—Capt. A. R. Macdonald, 4th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Brigadier Gen. J. N. Smith, commanding Saugor division, v. Capt. Chapman, permitted to resign that appointment.

Fort William, Feb. 19.—*Infantry.* Major W. A. Yates to be lieut. col., from 11th Feb. 1835, in room of Lieut. Col. T. Gough dec.

1*st* L.C. Capt G. Thornton (retired) to be major, from 7th July 1833, v. Major W. Pattle promoted. (This cancels the prom. of Capt. J. Franklin published in G.O. of 4th Sept. 1834).—Capt. H. L. Worrall to be major, Lieut. A. L. Campbell to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet G. R. Siddons to be lieut., from 12th Jan. 1834, in suc. to Major G. Thornton retired.

47th N.I. Ens. J. T. Daniell to be lieut., from 10th Feb. 1835, in room of Lieut. P. Dick discharged by sentence of court-martial.

73d N.I. Capt. R. Home to be major, and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Patch to be capt. of a company, from 11th Feb. 1835, in suc. to Major W. A. Yates prom. — Supernum. Lieut. J. Sleeman brought on effective strength of regt.

The following officers to have rank of captain by brevet from 14th Feb. 1835:—Lieut. W. Shortreed, left wing European regt.; Lieut. J. Bartleman, 44th N.I.; Lieut. A. C. Scott, 70th do.

Ens. John Smith, 49th N.I., to do duty with Arracan local battalion.

Ens. A. P. Phayre, 7th N.I., to do duty with Talain corps, now raising for service on coast of Tenasserim.

Lieut. R. McNair, 73d N I., to do duty with Assam light infantry.

Capt. T. A. Vanreenen, regt. of artillery, to have temporary charge of Expense Magazine at Dum Dum.

Feb. 24.—*47th N.I.* Ens. W. C. Hollings to be lieut., from 16th Feb. 1835, v. Lieut. J. P. Walker dismissed by sentence of court-martial.

62d N.I. Ens. Wm. Bridge to be lieut., v. Lieut. E. Ironside resigned, with rank from 23d May 1834, v. Lieut. A. Horne dec.

Deputy Commissary of Ordnance Lieut. G. H. Dyke to be commissary, in suc. to Capt. Matheson dec.

Lieut. F. Tweedale, 8th L.C., to have rank of captain by brevet from 21st Feb. 1835.

Feb. 24.—Capt. D. L. Richardson, invalid estab., to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Governor-general, in room of Capt. Troyer embarked for Europe.

The services of Major F. Grant placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief (it having been resolved that the British superintendence over the body denominated the Munneepoor Levy shall be discontinued).

Feb. 26.—Cadet of Infantry R. C. Tytler admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Mr. J. W. Knight admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 19.—Capt. E. S. Hawkins, 39th N.I., to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. to Benares division, until arrival of Lieut. Brownlow, v. Capt. Nicolson.

Feb. 21 *and* 26.—The following removals and postings of Lieut. Cols. made:—E. Barton (deputy qu. mast. gen. of army) from 73d to 2d N.I.; W. A. Yates (new prom.) to 73d do.; J. H. Cave from 40th to 54th do.; J. H. Littler (on furl.) from 54th to 40th do.; C. W. Hamilton from 27th to 61st do.; G. P. Wymer from 61st to 27th do.

55th N.I. Lieut. J. Ewart to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Lieut. J. Awdry appointed to a political situation.

74th N.I. Ensign D. T. Pollock to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Lieut. M. Huish proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Feb. 28.—The following removals and postings of medical officers made:—Surg. F. S. Matthews (on leave to Cape) from 34th to 54th N.I.; Surg. R. Tytler, M.D., from 48th to 34th do., at Midnapore; Assist. Surg. T. B. Hart from 56th to 48th do., at Seetapore; Assist. Surg. R. Grahame from 71st N.I. to 3d bat. artillery, at Cawnpore; Assist. Surg. A. Chalmers, M.D., to 71st N.I.

March 2.—The following Ensigns removed to corps, and directed to join:—H. McMahon from 7th to 1st N.I., at Cawnpore; A. H. Dyke from 56th to 25th do., at Mirzapore; C. J. Richards from 10th to 25th do., at Mirzapore.

The undermentioned unposted Ensigns appointed to corps, and directed to join:—R. Dowson to 5th N.I., at Saugor; A. G. Reid, 47th do., at Lucknow; A. Turner, 1st do., at Cawnpore; S. H. Becher, 63d do., at Saugor; R. C. Lawrence, 73d do., at Saugor; R. J. Graham, 72d do., at Saugor; H. Weaver, 54th do., ordered to Barrackpore; H. Pierey, 49th do., at do., at Nusseerabad; H. J. Walker, 71st do., at Cawnpore; G. Mainwaring, 53d do., at Loodianah; W. L. Loodianah; J. L. Walker, 71st do., at Cawnpore; D. E. Brewster, 62d do., at Loodianah; W. L. Mackintosh, 43d do., at Barrackpore; S. H. Steer, 5th do., at Saugor; J. B. Conolly, 42d do., at Delhi; H. Ramsay, 30th do., at Meerut; S. J. Becher, 11th do., at Goruckpore.

The following removals and postings of Lieut. Colonels made:—W. H. Kemm from 50th to 31st N.I.; W. Dunlop (qu. mast. gen. of army) from 67th to 50th do.; W. A. Yates from 73d to 67th do.; J. H. Cave from 54th to 73d do.

March 3.—Lieut. W. W. Davidson, 18th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast. to that corps, from 23d Jan. 1835.

Fort William, March 5.—*Infantry.* Major H. T. Smith to be lieut. col., v. Lieut. Col. A. Brown retired, with rank from 11th Feb. 1835, v. Lieut. Col T. Gough dec.

4th L.C. Supernum. Lieut. T. Quin brought on effective strength of regt. in room of Lieut. C. J. Cornish resigned, from 15th Dec. 1832.

1*st N.I.* Lieut. Fred. Corner to be capt. of a comp., from 18th Aug. 1834, v. Capt. A. Fenton retired.—*Ens.* H. G. Mainwaring to be lieut., v. Lieut. Corner prom., with rank from 3d Jan. 1835, v. Lieut. James Fisher dec.

11th N.I. Ens. Patrick Gordon to be lieut., from 7th Aug. 1833, v. Lieut. A. C. Dennistoun retired.

54th N.I. Capt. G. A. Vetch (retired) to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. R. Osborn to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. A. Kirby to be lieut., from 18th May 1833, in suc. to Major W. Cunningham retired.—(The prom. of Lieut. H. R. Osborn to be a capt. by brevet, cancelled.)

67th N.I. Capt. Wm Grant to be major, Lieut. H. G. Frederick to be capt. of a comp., and Ens J. D. Broughton to be lieut., from 11th Feb. 1835, suc. to Major H. T. Smith prom.

73d N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. A. Cumberledge to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. N. Marshall to be lieut., *in suc. to* capt. R. Armstrong retired, with *rank from 18th* Dec. 1834, v. Capt. R. Home *prom.*—(The prom. of Lieut. E. A. Cumberledge, to be a capt. by brevet, cancelled.)

Infantry. Major David Dowie to be lieut. col., from 23d Feb. 1835, v. Lieut.Col. A. Shuldham *dec.*

2d N.I. Capt. Samuel Maltby to be major, Lieut. Rich. Woodward to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. John Shaw to be lieut., from 23d Feb. 1835, in suc. to Major D. Dowie prom.

15th N.I. Capt. Alex. Carnegy to be major, Lieut. Wm. *Hunter* to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. G. J. *Montgomery* to be lieut., *from 26th* Feb. 1835, in suc. to Major Roderick Mackenzie retired.

54th N.I. Capt.Wm. Turner to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. A. L. Corrie to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. N. Palmer to be lieut , from 24th Feb. 1835, in suc. to Major *G. A.* Vetch retired.

Major Arch. Irvine, C.B., corps of engineers, to be a member of military board in room of Lieut. Col. Galloway permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Capt. G. D. Stoddart, 8th L.C., to be deputy paymaster of Cawnpore circle of payment, v. Worrall prom. to rank of major regimentally.

Capt. E. P. Gowan, regt. of artillery, to be principal deputy commissary of ordnance, in suc. to Lieut. Col. *Battine.*

Assist. Surg. T. C. Elliot, *app. to* medical charge of political agency at Mehidpore, in suc. to Mr. Simson prom. Mr. Elliot's salary is fixed at consolidated amount of St. Rs. 500 per mensem for all charges, civil and military.

The following Lieuts. to have rank of Capt. by brevet, from 4th *March 1833*:—John Finnis, 51st N.I.; James Saunders, 50th do.; Henry Huddleston, 7th do.; Colin Campbell, 53d do.

March 13.—*10th N.I.* Capt. George Tomkyns *to* be major, Lieut. *John* Welchman to be *capt.* of a comp., and *Ens.* Robert Munro to be *lieut.*, from 5th March 1835, in suc. to Major D. Pringle retired *on pension* of his rank.

Capt. John Welchman, 10th N.I., to be 2d assist. adj. gen. of army, v. Capt. Stoddart app. deputy paymaster at Cawnpore.

Capt. G. H. *Woodrooffe*, regt. of artillery, to be a deputy commissary of ordnance, v. Dyke prom.

1st-Lieut. G. H. Swinley, regt. of artillery, to take charge of Allahabad magazine, *during* absence of Capt. L. Burroughs, com. of ordnance at that station.

Capt. Gavin Young, 70th N.I., to officiate as judge adv. gen., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Col. Sir Jeremiah Bryant, Kt.

Capt. Edward Sanders, corps of engineers, to officiate as secretary to military board, v. Gowan app. principal deputy commissary of ordnance.

Lieut. W. B. Thomson, 67th N.I., to be a subassist. com. general, to fill a vacancy.

Capt. E. J. Watson, 59th N.I., to command Arracan local battalion, *v. Simonds* removed to command of Assam Sebundy corps.

Assist. Surg. R. B. Cumberland app. to medical duties of civil station of Midnapore, v. Goodeve.

Assist. Surg. Charles Newton app. to medical duties of salt agency at Tumlook.

Capt. Robert Hawkes, 9th L.C., to command 3d local horse, *v.* Blair app. to Nizam's cavalry.

Supernum. Cornet J. A. D Fergusson brought on effective strength of cavalry, from 6th Feb. 1835, in suc. to Major J. Franklin (dec.) struck off.

Lieut. Cuthbert Davidson, 66th Bengal N.I., placed at dispoal of Bombay government, for purpose of being employed on personal staff of Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant.

Lieut. Chas. Chester, 23d N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign charge of Lahore mission.

Assist. Surg. Henry Roe, attached to civil station of Tipperah, placed at disposal of Commander in-chief.

March 17.—Capt. W. *Simonds*, 21st N.I., to be commandant of *Sebundy* corps, to be organized for Lower Assam; date 16th Feb.

Ens. Robert Grange, 44th N.I., to do duty with Assam local battalion.

The order passed under date *21st Jan.*, *placing* Assist. Surg. W. B. Davies, *attached to civil station* of Gowahutty, at disposal of Com.-in-chief, cancelled.

Europ. Regt. (*Left Wing.*) Ens. B. Kendall to be lieut., from 13th March 1835, v. Lieut. T. A. K. MacGregor *transf.* to pension estab.

64th N.I. Lieut. Arthur Knyvett to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. S. Bremner to be lieut., from 13th March 1835, in suc. to Capt. the Hon. Wm. Hamilton transf. to pension estab.

Ens. Henry Kewney, *50th N.I.*, to officiate as a deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of 2d class.

2d-Lieut. Robert Walker, regt. of Bengal artillery, placed at disposal of Bombay government, with a view to his being app. aide-de-camp to Major General J. W. Sleigh, C.B.

Head-Quarters, March 7.—Assist. Surg. J. G. Vos, M.D., *to do* duty under superintending surgeon at Benares.

March 9.—Brev. Maj. D. D. Anderson, assist. adj. gen., removed from Sirhind to *Benares* division, and Capt. G. A. Brownlow, *deputy assist.* adj. gen., from Benares to Sirhind ditto.

3d *Local Horse.* Lieut. G. R. Siddons, 1st L.C., to be adj., v. Forster app. to command of contingent in Shekawatt.

March 11.—The following removals of Lieut. Cols. made:—L. E. Barton from 2d to 25th N.I.; H. T. Smith (new prom.) *to* 54th do.; D. Dowie (new prom.) to 2d do.

Ens. R. C. Tytler, at his own request, to do duty with 34th N.I., at Midnapore.

March 12.—4th L.C. Cornet M. R. Onslow to be adj., v. Lieut. G. C. S. Master permitted to resign appointment.

March 14.—*Arracan Local Battalion.* Lieut. J. R. Lumsden, 63d N.I., to be adj., v. Tilson.

Talain Corps. Ens. T. G. St. George, 17th N.I., to be *adjutant.*

10th N.I. Lieut. F. St. John Sturt to be adj., v. Welchman.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Feb. 5. Capt. E. Marshall, 71st N.I.—Lieut. E. W. Ravenscroft, 72d N.I.

Transferred to Pension Establishment.—March 13. Capt. the Hon. Wm. Hamilton, 64th N.I.; Lieut. T. A. K. MacGregor, left wing European regt.

Permitted to Retire from Service on Pension of their Rank.—Feb. 19. Major J. Scott, invalid estab.—25. Capt. G. A. Vetch, 55th N.I., from 24th Feb.—28. Major Roderick Mackenzie, 15th N.I.—March 11. Major David Pringle, 10th N.I.

Placed at disposal of Governor of Agra.—Feb. 11. Lieut. C. R. Browne, 60th N.I.—24. Ens. H. Garrett, 30th N.I.—Assist. Surg. Chas. Newton.—March 13. Surg. James *Graham*, M.D., for temporary employment.—Assist.Surg. W. F. Andrew, M.D.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officers having been pronounced qualified in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages by district committees, *are* exempted from further *examination*, except by the examiners of the College of Fort William, which they are expected to undergo whenever they may visit the presidency, *viz.*—Feb. 7. 2d-Lieut. J. H. Campbell, regt. of artillery; Lieut. J. H. Burnett, 16th N.I.; *Lieut. D. T. Caddy*, 70th do.—16. Ens. R. Hill, 4th N.I.; Ens. J. Smith, 49th do.; Lieut. H. Henchman, 57th do. —26. Lieut. W. W. Davidson, 16th N.I.

The undermentioned officers having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort William to be qualified for the duties of an interpreter, are exempted *from further examination* in the native languages, *viz.*—Feb. 7. Lieut. R. G. Grange, 10th N.I.—26. Ens. T. D. Pollock, 7th do.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Jan. 28. Lieut. W. P. Robbins, 15th N.I.—Feb. 3. Capt. H. J. White, 30th N.I.—Lieut. B. W. D. Cooke, 56th N.I.—Lieut. R. McNair, 73d N.I.—5. Lieut. L. W. Gibson, 27th N.I.—11. Lieut. H. Moore, 34th N.I.—16. Lieut. Col. J. H. Cave, 40th N.I.—Lieut. Col. W. H. Kemm, 58th N.I.—Capt. J. R. Wornum, 51st N.I.—Capt. T. P. Ellis, 52d N.I.—Lieut. G. C. Armstrong, 47th N.I.—19. Assist. Surg. A. M. M'K. *Minto.*—20. Surg. Robert Tytler, M.D.—March 5. *Ens. Geo. Verner*, 9th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 2. Surg. John Tytler, superintendent of native medical institution, for health (instead *of* to *Cape of Good*, as granted on 7th Jan.)—3. Lieut. J. R. B. Andrews, 52d N.I., for health.—Ens. Bernard Cary, 6th N.I., for one year, without pay, on private affairs.—5. Lieut. W. J. Martin, 9th N.I., *on* private affairs.—Lieut. Chas. *Griffin*, *51st N.I.*, *for health.*—Major Ivie Campbell, 12th N.I., and Capt. *James Fraser*, 2d L.C., for health (to proceed from *Bombay*).—9. Lieut. John Hotham, artillery, for health.—11. Major John Home, 6th N.I., for health.—Capt. H. V. Glegg, 32d N.I., for health.—20. Lieut. P. Bridgman, artillery, for health.—Capt. *Richard* Home, 73d N.I., and sec. to clothing board, on private affairs.—19. Ens. G. Dalston, 58th N.I., for one year, without pay, on private affairs.—28. Major James Fagan, 9th N.I., on private affairs.—Capt. W. G. Lennox, 43d N.I., on ditto.—March 5. Lieut. Col. Arch. Galloway, 55th N.I., and a member of military board, on private affairs.—Assist. Surg. E. Mitchell.—Surg. John Turner, on ditto.—11. Capt. T. R. Fell, 40th N.I., for health. —Capt. G. E. Westmacott, 37th N.I., for health. —Superintending Surg. Thos. Tweedie, for health.

To visit Pyesidency (preparatory to applying for *furlough to Europe*).—Jan. 27. Brigadier R. Patton, C.B., district staff.—Feb. 3. 2d-Lieut. F. C. Burnett, artillery.—13. Lieut. Col. H. L. White, *36th N.I.*—18. Capt. *C. S.* Maling, 68th N.I.

To visit ditto (preparatory to submitting an application to retire from the service).—Feb. 18. Capt. J. Jones, 46th N.I.

To Cape of Good Hope.—March 11 Surg. Geo. Skipton, 3d member of medical board, for two years, for health.

To Van Diemen's Land.—March 5. Capt. John Knyvett, 66th N.I., for two years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

FEB. 1. *Exporter*, Anwyl, *from* Mauritius and Ceylon; and *Eamont*, Burtsall, from Rangoon.—4. *Dunvegan Castle*, Howard, from Madras and Marcanum.—6 *Adelaide*, Steel, from Madras and Covelong.—7. *Addingham*, Sedgwick, from Mauritius.—9. *America*, Lindsay, *from* Boston.—11. *Velocifere*, Bouden, from Bourbon.—13. *Edmonstone*, M'Dougall, from China and Singapore; *Augustin*, Beaufort, from Nantes and Bourbon; and *Arab*, Sparkes, from Khyouk Phyoo.—14. *Cavendish Bentinck*, Roe, *from Colombo.*—15. *Bengally*, Gignoux, from Mauritius and Cheduba. —16. *Fiinn*, Collard, from Ceylon.—21. *Isabella Roberton*, Hudson, from China.—22. *Hindustan*, Redman, from London, Madeira, and Madras; and *Pioneer*, Shankland, from Philadelphia.—23. *Abberton*, Shuttleworth, and *Barretto Junior*, Saunders, from London and Madras.—24. *George*, Spalding, from Boston.—25. *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, Fell, from Port Louis and Madras; and *George and Mary*, Roberts, from Mauritius and Covelong.—26. *Lady Clifford*, Manson, from Covelong.—27. *Forbes* (steamer) Forth, from Red Sea, 29th Nov.—28. *Duke of Roxburgh*, *Enterprise*, Bombay.—MARCH 2. H.C. steamer *Enterprise*, West, from Madras, &c. (with Lord Bishop of Calcutta); and *Thomas Mellor*, Hutchinson, from Liverpool.—3. *Gentoo*. Black, from Greenock; and *Edward*, Heaviside, from Mauritius and Ceylon.—5. *Gaillardon*, Bowman, from Mauritius and Madras.—7. *Eclipse*, Perry, from Salem (America).—13. *Carnatic*, *Proudfoot*, *from* Isle of France and Rangoon.—17. *Juliet*, *Wilson*, *from* Greenock. —18. *Ann Baldwin*, Crawford, from Liverpool.

Sailed from Saugor.

FEB. 27. *Coldstream*, Burt, *for China*; *City of Edinburgh*, Frazer, for *London*; and *La Belle Poule*, Girodroux, for Bordeaux.—28. *William Gray*, Greene, for Boston.—MARCH 4. *Irma*, Thibault, for Havre.—5. *William the Fourth*. Eales, for Persian Gulf.—7. H.C. steamer *Enterprize*, West, for Masulipatam (to convey Sir Frederick Adam to Madras.—9. *Malcolm*, Eyles, for London.—14. *Childe Harold*, Lancaster, *for London*; *Catherine*, Fenn, for London; *Castrian*, Kellock, for Liverpool; and *Exporter*, Anwyl, for Mauritius.—15. *Susan*, Addison, for London.—18. *Zenobia*, Owen, *for* Cape and London.—21. H.M.S. *Curaçao*, Dunn, for England (with Lord William Bentinck), *from* Sand Heads.

Freight to London (March 15)—Dead weight, £3 10s. to £3; light goods, £2. 15s. to £3. 10s.; indigo and silk, £4. to £5. 10s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 15. At Nusseerabad, the lady of M. S. *Kent*, Esq., *assist. surg.*, 7th L.C., of a daughter.

Jan. 11. At Ally Ghur, Mrs. W. Connor, of a son.

17. At Allahabad, Mrs. Turnbull, of a daughter.

21. *On* board the *Hashmy*, off Cooly bazar, the wife of *Lieut.* and Brev. Capt. H. W. Coultman, of a son and *heir.*

22. At Dacca, Mrs. Geo. Kallonas, of a son.

23. At Neemutch, the lady of Major James Blair, commanding 3d local horse, of a daughter.

25. At *Benares*, Mrs. W. Bryant, of a daughter.

28. At Banjetty, Moorshedabad, the lady of C. H. Boisragon, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Havil Bagh, the lady of Capt. Stuart Corbett, of a son.

30. At Chowringhee, the lady of W. M. Dirom, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

31. At Sitjam, the lady of Lieut. Cardew, artillery, of a daughter.

Feb. 1. At Cuttack, the lady of Capt. Festing, 83d N.I., of a daughter.

2. At Banda, in Bundlekund, the lady of Robt. Neave, Esq., C.S., of a son.

4. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. George, of a son.

5. At Baitool, the lady of Lieut. Pigott, *18th* N.I., of a daughter.

— At Hansi, the lady of Capt. C. F. Farmer. 21st N.I., of a son.

6. At Delhie, the lady of T. T. Metcalfe, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

9. At Mhow, in Malwah, the lady of Capt. Graves, 16th N.I., of a son.

11. The lady of J. R. Fraser, Esq., of a son.

12. The lady of Capt. Rd. Lloyd, Indian Navy, of a daughter.

14. The lady of N. Hudson, Esq., of a son.

17. At Kishnaghur, Mrs. *Mullins*, of a son.

— At Benares, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. T. H. Scott, 38th N.I., of a son.

18. At Calcutta, the lady of W. H. Benson, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

19. At Calcutta, the lady of E. M. *Gordon*, Esq., of twins, a boy and a girl.

— At Futteh Ghur, the wife of Mr. T. P. Hall, of the Belah office, of a daughter.

20. At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Thompson, of a son.

22. Mrs. James Hill, of a daughter.

23. At *Fort* William, the lady of Lieut. Col. Battine, artillery, of a son.

— Mrs. T. P. Whittemberry, of a daughter.

24. At Hooghly, the lady of W. H. Belli, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

25. At Burdwan, the lady of the Hon. Robert Forbes, C.S., of a daughter.

26. At Agra, the wife of Lieut. Russell, pension establishment, of a son.

— At Burdwan, the lady of the Rev. J. Weitbreche, of a daughter.

27. At Calcutta, Mrs. Smalley, of a son.

28. At Saugor, the lady of Capt. J. B. Hearsey, commanding 3d local *horse*, of a daughter.

— The wife of Mr. Chas. Bremner, Kidderpore, of a daughter.

March 1. At the Botanic Garden, the lady of Dr. Wallich, of a daughter.

4. At Jessore, the lady of H. P. Russell, Esq., C.S., of a son.
— At Kidderpore, Mrs. M. Todd, of a son.
5. At Allahabad, Mrs. C. Paschaud, of a son.
6. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. C. Kemp, of a son.
— The lady of Capt. J. W. Ousseley, of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of James Minchin, Esq., of a daughter.
10. At Entally, Mrs. James Black, of a daughter, still-born.
12. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. P. Fisson, of a son.
13. At Calcutta, the lady of Albert Matthews, Esq., of a son.
14. At Entally, Mrs. J. J. Marques, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Gent. Aviet, of a daughter.
16. Mrs. Ann Pereira, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 5. At Cawnpore, *Capt.* Chas. Marshall, 68th regt. N.I., to Emma Jane, daughter of the late Col. S. P. *Bishop*, 27th regt. N.I. and widow of the late Lieut. Jas Mackay, of the same corps.
31. At Calcutta, Mr. Edward Bowen, H.C. Marine, to Miss Helen Barber.
Feb. 4. At *Chinsurah*, Lieut. J. D. Young, H.M. 44th regt., to *Catherine* Lavinia *Tisdale*, only child of the late Capt. A. T. Meredyth, Bengal N.I., and niece of Sir H. Meredyth, Bart., Dublin.
— At Calcutta, James Rigby Lancaster, captain of the *Childe Harold*, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Blenkin, Esq., London.
— At Agra, Lieut. G. Dysart, 2d regt. N.I., to Julia Elizabeth, third daughter of Col. Sale, *c.s.*, commanding H.M. 13th light infantry.
— At Calcutta, Mr. C. L. Smartt, H.C. Marine, to Miss Charlotte Maria Tucker.
6. At Calcutta, Mr. J. P. Namey to Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. J. Mercado.
Feb. 7. At Agra, R. B. Duncan, Esq., civil surgeon at that station, to Lucy Sarah Josephine, eldest daughter of Capt. Edward Inge, H.M.'s 13th light infantry.
9. At Calcutta, Mr. J. R. Howatson to Miss Angelina Skinner.
11. At Calcutta, Capt. Charles C. Clarke, of the barque *Thetis*, to Miss Eliza Bridge.
14. At Kurnaul, Capt. F. Abbott, engineers, to Mrs. Burgh.
16. At Calcutta, J. P. Grant, Esq., C.S., to Henrietta Isabella, second daughter of *Trevor* Plowden, Esq., C.S.
17. At Calcutta, Lieut. Frederick Samler, 10th regt. N.I., to Jemima Haldane, youngest daughter of the late Superintending Surgeon James Robertson, Bengal establishment
— At Calcutta, Wm. Moran, Esq., of Tirhoot, to Elizabeth Emelia, daughter of the late Superintending Surgeon James Robertson, Bengal estab.
18. Mr. George Gill to Miss Rose H. Baptist.
19. At Seharunpore, Capt. W. Hough, deputy judge advocate-general, Sirhind division, to Sophia Raikes, eldest daughter of Thomas Raikes, Esq.
23. Mr. Alex. Simpson to Mrs. Sarah Esteve.
24. At Meerut, C. M. Gascoyne, Esq., 5th regt. N.I., to Isabel Augusta, only daughter of the late Superintending Surgeon John Campbell, Hon. E. I. Company's service.
— At Calcutta, Wm. Dodd, Esq., indigo planter, to Miss Matilda Marsh.
25. At Calcutta, Mr. G. A. W. Higginson to Miss M. S. D'Oyly Davies.
— At Calcutta, Mr. *C. F.* Gwatkin to Miss Julia Ann Mitchell.
28. At Cawnpore, W. Welmer, Esq., H.M. 16th lancers, to Margaret Jane, second daughter of W. Ramsay White, Esq., surgeon, same regiment.
March 2. At Benares, Richard W. Barlow, Esq., C.S., to Maria, second daughter of Col. W. Nott, commanding the 38th regt. N.I., at that station.
3. At Calcutta, Capt. Warner, executive officer, 4th division public works, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Bertrand Orde, Esq., of Long Ridge House, Northumberland.
5. At Saugor, W. Anderson, Esq., adjutant 2d local horse, to Amelia Mary, second daughter of Capt. George Chapman.
— At Calcutta, R. E. Blaney, Esq., to Miss Eliza Leigh.
13. At Calcutta, Mr. Josiah Rowe to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late J. U. Sherriff, Esq.
16. At Calcutta, Capt. P. A. Torckler, artillery, to Mary Georgiana, second daughter of the late Major W. McQuhae, of the Bengal artillery.
— At Calcutta, J. W. C. Chalmers, Esq., 43d regt. N.I., to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Major W. McQuhae, Bengal artillery.
17. At Calcutta, Capt. Malcolm McDougall, of the ship *Edmonstone*, to Miss Janet Aiken.

DEATHS.

Jan. 29. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. E. Smith, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Smith, aged 80.
30. At Calcutta, Mr. T. W. Williams, late accountant H.C. dispensary, aged 42.
31. At Surreekondy, Wm. Clavering, Esq.
Feb. 1. At Barrackpore, Sophia, wife of Lieut. Spry, 24th regt. N.I.
4. At Calcutta, Mr. F. J. Galbraith, aged 21.
6. Sewarg Singh, rajah of Jeypore, aged 27.
10. At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Andrew, aged 27.
11. At Calcutta, Lieut. Col. T. Gough, *of the* 2d regt. N.I., aged 55.
13. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. A. Bathurst, aged 34.
15. At Calcutta, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. J. H. D'Rozario, aged 70.
16. At *Calcutta*, Mr. Peter Johnston, of the ship *Susan*, aged 20.
17. At Calcutta, Mr. J. L. Whatley, aged 36.
18. At Calcutta, Mr. John Smith, late an indigo planter, aged 49.
— At Calcutta, R. Martindell, *Esq.*, assistant military auditor general's office, aged 39.
19. At Singitola, Malda, of apoplexy, John Alexander, Esq., aged 51.
21. At Calcutta, Mrs. Jane Swinhoe, relict of the late Henry Swinhoe, Esq., attorney at law, aged 77.
23. At Calcutta, Mrs. D. Motel, wife of J. Motel, Esq., indigo planter, aged 22.
— At Bancoorah, *Lieut.* Col. Arthur Shuldham, of the 31st regt. N.I.
25. At Digah, near Dinapore, Elizabeth, wife of John Marshall, Esq., superintending surgeon.
27. At Calcutta, Mr. Nicholas *Gomis*, aged 19.
March 1. At *Calcutta*, Mr. Wm. Healy, of the H.C. Marine, aged 26.
2. At Bareilly, the lady of Brev. Capt. and Adj. N. Cumberlege, 74th regt. N.I.
6. At Calcutta, Master Wm. Hull, of the Upper Orphan School, aged 15.
7. At Dinapore, Jane Louisa, wife of Lieut. Col. Henry Tipper Smith, *commanding* the 67th regt., aged 45.
18. At Calcutta, Mr. Francis Harvey, aged 60.

Madras.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

COL. SIR E. K. WILLIAMS, K.C.B.

At a general court-martial held at Vellore, on the 15th Dec. 1834, Col. Sir Edmund Keynton Williams, K.C.B. and K.C.T. and S., of H.M.'s 41st or *Welsh* regt. of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges: *viz.*

First.—" For wanton harshness and abuse of his military authority, tending to produce a want of proper respect for me in the regiment I was about again to command, in the following instance:

" In having at Moulmein, on or about the 2d of March 1832, both by his adjutant and in person, violently and peremptorily ordered my baggage to be instantly taken off the public bandies employed for the general use of H.M.'s 41st and 45th regiments, then undergoing relief, and left on the high road.

Second.—" For having at Moulmein, on or about the 12th Oct. 1833, personally prevented two of the soldiers of the regiment under my command, who were playing at long bullets on the high road,

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without their shirts and caps on, *from* being confined or even reported to me, although it was my well-known and positive order, in consequence of several accidents that had occurred (dated 20th March 1832), that *every* man under such circumstances should be immediately confined.

Third.—" For threatening and wounding my feelings, and throwing aspersions on my military character as an officer, in the following instances:—

First.—" In having at Moulmein, on the 1st of June 1832, violently and menacingly threatened to deprive me of the command of the regiment, place me in arrest, and *give* the command of the corps to one of my captains, and then report me to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, notwithstanding I was second in command, on the plea, and as an excuse for such conduct, that I was in the habit of making use of uncalled-for observations and remarks *in some* of my letters that he would not allow or admit of.

Second.—" In having, *on* the 18th of Sept. 1833, in presence of my junior officer, Major Cotton, again violently threatened to bring me to a general court-martial for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty.

Third.—" In having at *Moulmein*, on the 29th of Oct. 1833, *again* charged me with disobedience of orders.

Fourth.—" In having at Moulmein, on the 2d of Nov. 1833, in the presence of the deputy-assistant-adjutant-general, Tenasserim Provinces, *and* Major Cotton, H M.'s 41st regiment, *again* accused me of disobedience of orders *in* bringing the latter officer with me to his quarters, and repeatedly threatening to place me in arrest; and subsequently, on entering his receiving room, in presence of the deputy-assistant-adjutant-general, and Lieut. Deere, of H.M.'s 41st regiment, accused me of disobedience of his orders and neglect of duty, in allowing private McMullen to go out shooting, although he, Col. Sir E. K. Williams, had lent private McMullen his gun expressly for that purpose; all of which, he, Col. Williams, denied, and finally ordered a court of inquiry to put a solitary question to the said McMullen, which he did not comprehend.

First additional charge.—" For having, at *Moulmein*, on the 29th Jan. 1834, placed me in arrest, for no other known cause than having submitted through the prescribed channel charges against Col. Sir E. K. Williams for the approval of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

Second additional charge.—" For having, at Moulmein, on the 29th Jan. 1834, or thereabouts, officially ordered the witnesses to attend at his quarters, who had been publicly warned by me as my evidence in my prosecution of the charges which I had preferred against him, Col. Williams, and having subsequently, at the deputy-assistant-adjutant-general's house, illegally examined them upon the full extent of the testimony they could each adduce against him upon his expected trial, and having ordered the deputy-assistant-adjutant-general, in his presence, to take from each individual a written record of the same, to which they were directed to affix their signature; such unprecedented conduct, together with the intimidating influence of his high rank, having, contrary to law, tended to overawe my witnesses, thereby making them withhold their future evidence against him at his trial.

" The above being to my injury and disgrace, and to the prejudice of the service, as well as in breach of the articles of war, and in direct violation of the known and established laws of the realm.

" (Signed) E. PURDON,
" Lieut Col. H.M.'s 41st Regt."
" St. Thomé, 23d Aug. 1834."

Finding.—*Not guilty*; and the Court doth fully and honourably *acquit* the prisoner of all and every part of the charges.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Lieut.General.

LIEUT. T. MEARS.

Head-Quarters, Chaubry Plain, Feb. 2, 1835.—At a European general court-martial held at Kamptee, on the 15th Jan. 1835, Lieut. Thomas Mears, of the Madras European regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:

First Charge.—" For having, at Kamptee, on the morning of the 1st Dec. 1834, been drunk on duty, when in command of the main guard.

Second Charge.—" For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at the same place, on the same day, been incapable through drunkenness, of attending as member of a regimental court-martial, for which he had been duly detailed.

" The above being in breach of the articles of war."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding on the first charge.—That the prisoner is guilty.

On the second charge.—That the prisoner is guilty.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty as above stated, doth sentence him the said Lieut. Thomas Mears, of the Madras European regiment, to be cashiered.

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

Mr. Thomas Mears is to be struck off the strength of the army from this date,

and placed under the orders of the town major of Fort St. George.

VETERINARY SURGEON W. H. WORMSLEY—LIEUT. E. A. HUMFFREYS—LIEUT. R. PRESCOTT.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 14, 1835.—At a European general court-martial held at Bangalore, on the 14th Jan. 1835, and continued by adjournments, Veterinary Surg. Wm. H. Wormsley of the Horse Artillery, Lieut. E. A. Humffreys, and Lieut. Richard Prescott, both of the 8th regt. L C., were arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—"For scandalous, infamous behaviour, unbecoming the character of officers, and gentlemen, in having, in the artillery billiard-room, at Bangalore, on the 13th Dec. 1834, been engaged in a disgraceful affray, namely, Lieuts. Prescott and Humffreys on the one part, and Veterinary Surg. Wormsley on the other part, during which, Veterinary Surg. Wormsley struck Lieut. Prescott with a billiard cue, and grossly abused Lieut. Humffreys, by damning his eyes, and Lieut. Humffreys attempted to throw Veterinary Surgeon Wormsley out of the window of the billiard-room, afterwards forcibly holding him, the veterinary surgeon, while Lieut. Prescott, inflicted several blows upon his back with a rope's end.—The above being in breach of the articles of war."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—That the prisoner, Veterinary Surg. Wm. H. Wormsley, of the Horse Artillery, is *not* guilty of the charge.

That the prisoner, Lieut. Edward Arthur Humffreys, of the 8th regt. L. C., is guilty of the charge.

That the prisoner, Lieut. Richard Prescott, of the 8th regt. L.C., is guilty of the charge.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoners guilty, as above stated, doth sentence them, the said Lieut. E. A. Humffreys, of the 8th regt. L. C., and Lieut. Richard Prescott, of the 8th regt. L. C., to be discharged from the service.

Confirmed.

(Signed) R. W. O'Callaghan,
Lieut. Gen. and Com.-in-chief.

Remarks by the Court.—The court cannot refrain from expressing their astonishment at the extraordinary conduct of the officers, who were present at, and passive witnesses of, a great part of the unjustifiable occurrences detailed in these proceedings, which there can be no doubt would not have taken place, had they interfered, as was their duty; for to their apathy the unfortunate result must be mainly attributed; and they beg to draw the attention of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, to the conflicting testimony of such of those officers as were examined as witnesses on the defence; to their unmilitary and erroneous opinions, and to their apparent ignorance of what ought to be the conduct of officers in their intercourse with each other.

(Signed) A. T. Maclean,
Lieut. Col. 13th L. Dragns. and President.

I concur in the remarks made by the court.

(Signed) R. W. O'Callaghan,
Lieut. Gen. and Com.-in-chief.

Veterinary Surg. W. H. Wormsley, is to be released from arrest and will return to his duty.

Mr. E. A. Humffreys and Mr. R. Prescott, are to be struck off the strength of the army from this date, and placed under the orders of the town major of Fort St. George.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Feb. 17. John Rohde, Esq., to act as register to Zillah Court of Rajahmundry, during absence of Mr. Goodwyn.

1st-Lieut. S. Vardon, assistant to civil engineer in first division, to officiate, until further orders, as civil engineer in 2d division.

20. Henry Morris, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem, during absence of Mr. E. P. Thompson.

George Sparkes, Esq., to continue to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Malabar.

T. A. Anstruther, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Coimbatore.

27. W. E. Jellicoe, Esq., to do duty under orders of principal collector of Nellore.

March 3. H. Viveash, Esq., to be third member of board of revenue.

T. V. Stonhouse, Esq., to act as temporary member of board of revenue, during employment of Mr. Elliott on other duty.

H. Forbes, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore, during absence of Mr. Roupell.

6. W. E. Underwood, Esq., H. V. Conolly, Esq., and G. L. Prendergast, Esq., to be commissioners for drawing of government lotteries of present year.

Attained Rank.—S. Crawford, as senior merchant, on 11th Feb. 1835; W. A. D. Inglis, junior ditto, on 24th ditto; W. Dowdeswell, junior ditto, on 9th ditto.

Furloughs, &c.—Feb. 20. A. Robertson, Esq., to Neilgherry Hills, for eighteen months, for health.—27. W. Wilson, Esq., to England, for eighteen months, on private affairs.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Feb. 17, 1835.—Capt. H. C. Cotton, corps of engineers, to be superintending engineer in centre division, v. Purton proceeded to Europe.

Cadets of Infantry R. W. T. Money, J. O. Burgoyne, P. F. Thorne, and R. W. O'Grady admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

8th L. C. Cornet Jonathan Fowler to be lieut., v. Humffreys discharged; and Cornet George Cumine to be lieut., v. Prescott discharged; date of coms. 14th Feb. 1835.

44th N.I. Lieut. W. C. Onslow to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Dudgeon proceeded to Europe.

Feb. 24.—Col. E. M. G. Showers, of artillery, to be acting commandant of artillery, with a seat at military board, v. Pearse.

Lieut. Col. W. M. Burton to command horse artillery, v. Showers.

Capt. R. J. Nixon, 25th N.I., to act as paymaster at Vellore, during absence and on responsibility of Capt. Straton.

Assist. Surg. P. A. Andrew, M.D., permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Feb. 27.—1st L.C. Capt M. C. Chase to be major, Lieut. P. A. Walker to be capt., and Cornet E. E. Miller to be lieut., v. Faris dec.; date of coms. 14th Feb. 1835.

3d L.C. Cornet the Hon. H. Arbuthnot to be lieut., v. Kerr resigned; date 24th Feb. 1835.

March 6.—Assist. Surg. James Shaw permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 14, 1835.—Ensigns P. E. Thorne, 16th N.I., and R. W. O'Grady, 34th do., recently posted, directed to join their regiments.

Ens. J. O. Burgoyne, recently posted to left wing Europ. regt., at his own request removed to 5th N.I.

Feb. 25.—The following removals ordered in artillery:—Lieut. Colo. W. M. Burton from 2d bat. to horse brigade, and W. Morrison, C.B., from latter to former; Majors A. Crawford from 4th to 2d bat., and F. Derville, from 2d to 4th do.; Capts. T. Biddle from 2d to 4th bat., and A. E. Byam from 4th to 2d do.; Supernum. 2d-Lieuts. W. B. Stevens and A. W. Macintire from 3d to 1st bat.

Feb. 26.—Assist. Surg. S. Chippendall to have medical charge of 10th N.I., during absence of Assist. Surg. Will on other duty.

Feb. 27.—Cornet Thomas Newberry, at his own request, removed from 2d to 8th L.C., as second cornet.

Permitted to resign Service.—Feb. 24. Lieut. C. A. Kerr, 3d L.C., at his own request.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Feb. 17. Lieut. J. H. Macbraire, 9th N.I.—Lieut. Edward King, 15th do.—Lieut. T. D. Roberts, 36th do.—Lieut. John Gerrard, 45th do.—*Lieut.* J. C. Power, 51st do.—24. Surg. J. T. Conran.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 27. Capt. G. Logan, 41st N.I., for health.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—Feb. 19. Lieut. R. Mitchell, 6th N.I.—March 3. Capt. C. Bond, 47th N.I.—Lieut. C. T. Willis, 5th L.C.

To Tenasserim Coast.—Feb. 27. Assist. Surg. M. F. Anderson, for three months, on private affairs.

To Neilgherry Hills.—Feb. 24. Superintending Surg. J. Underwood, for six months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 24. Surg. Sir Thos. Seveatre, K.T.S., for twelve months, for health.—March 6. Capt. A. Hyslop, com. of ordnance Nagpore subsidiary force, until 1st March 1837, for health (to embark from Western coast).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 13. *Premier*, Byron, from Port Louis.—16. H.C. steamer *Enterprize*, West, from Calcutta; and *Samuel Brown*, Harding, from Coverlong.—18. Steamer *Forbes*, Forth, from Suez, Mocha, &c.—22. *Woodlark*, Tozer, from China and Singapore; and *Gaillardon*, Bowman, from Ceylon.—23. *Zoroaster*, Patten, from Moulmein.—27. *Marin*, Morris, from Rangoon.—March 5. *Carron*, Wilson, from Macao, Singapore, &c.—6. *Mercury*, Brodie, from Padang, &c.; and *Marion*, Richards, from Tandemanar.—11. H.M.S. *Rose*, Barrow, from a cruize; and *Trial*, Vaughan, from Rangoon.—12. H.M.S. *Talbot*, Pennell.

Departures.

Feb. 7. *Abberton*, Shuttleworth, for Calcutta.—15. *George and Mary*, Roberts, for Calcutta.—16. *Asia*, Biddle, for London.—20. Steamer *Forbes*, Forth, for Calcutta.—23. H.C. steamer *Enterprize*, West, for Calcutta.—24. *Gilbert Munro*, Duff, for Rangoon.—25. *Gaillardon*, Bowman, for Calcutta. *Zoroaster*, Patten, for Trincomallee.—26.—27. *Samuel Brown*, Harding, for Corings.—March 3. *Woodlark*, Tozer, for northern ports.—11. *Mercury*, Brodie, for Corings.—13. *Madras*, Beach, for London.

Freight to London (March 4).—Dead weight, £3; light goods, £4.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 7. In camp, at Shikarpoor, the lady of Capt. R. M. Humffreys, 2d N.I., of a son

Jan. 21, 1835. At Moulmein, the lady of S. S. Trevor, Esq., artillery, of a son.

Feb. 6. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. Aldritt, artillery, commissary of ordnance at that station, of a son.

14. At Kamptee, the lady of Lieut. Giraud, 22d regt., of a daughter.

— At Salem, the lady of Capt. Warner, 18th N.I., of a son.

18. At Berhampore, near Ganjam, the lady of Lieut. and Qu. Mast. E. Roberts, 49th regt., of a daughter.

21. At Rajahmundry, the lady of Assist. Surg. James Woodforde, M.D., of a daughter.

25. At Madras, the lady of Capt. H. Power, assist. mil. auditor gen., of a son.

26. Mrs. Hickey, of a son.

Lately. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. J. Worthy, 18th N.I., of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 12. At Alleppey, John Caldecott, Esq., to Miss Sophia Rodgers.

25. At Bangalore, the Rev. John Guest to Miss Charlotte Hunter.

26. At Madras, Thomas Onslow, Esq., of the civil service, and third son of Sir Henry Onslow, Bart., to Elizabeth Sarah, eldest daughter of Charles Roberts, Esq., Madras civil service.

March 5. Mr. C. M. Gaybisse to Mrs. A. M. Jones, relict of the late T. Jones, Esq., of Madras.

DEATHS.

Jan. 24. At Madras, Cornet and Adj. Thomas Monisse, of H.H. the Nabob's service, aged 53.

27. At Madras, Mr. Manual Watkings, aged 49.

Feb. 6. At Vepery, Mrs. C. Peyton, relict of the late Capt. W. M. Peyton, of the 19th N.I., after an illness of about four months.

14. At Kamptee, Major George Faris, of the 1st regt. Light Cavalry.

17. At Madras, Mr. W. Billings.

23. At Ongole, Ensign C. Mackinnon, of the 9th regt. Native Infantry.

March 4. At Madras, Assist. Surg. J. O. H. Andrews, of the medical establishment.

Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department.

Jan. 29. Mr. E. H. Goldsmid to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Poona, until further orders, and to have charge of Indapoor district.

Feb. 4. Mr. A. Hornby to act as sub-collector of Sholapoor.

Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft to be first assistant to principal collector at Dharwar.

Mr. E. H. Briggs to be third assistant to collector at Kaira.

Judicial Department.

Feb. 18. Mr. W. Birdwood to be acting assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur for detached station of Dhoolia.

Mr. W. E. Frere to be acting assistant judge and session judge of Ahmedabad.

March 4. Mr. W. Woodcock to be acting assistant register to courts of sudder dewannee and sudder foujdaree adawlut.

7. Mr. Greenhill, fourth judge of sudder adawlut, to act as judicial commissioner for southern Mahratta country, in room of Mr. J. Henderson, resigned the situation.

Political Department.

Feb. 19. Lieut. Col. H. Pottinger re-assumed charge of residency in Cutch on 29th Jan.

General Department.

Feb. 23. Charles Norris, Esq., chief sec. to gov. (having returned to presidency), to resume charge of secret, political, and judicial departments.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Feb. 26. The Rev. Ambrose Goode to be chaplain of Bhooj and occasionally to visit Rajcote, receiving regulated allowance to cover his expenses.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 29.—Lieut. E. P. De l'Hoste confirmed in situation of deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of army, v. Capt. Swanson app. *military* paymaster at presidency.

Jan. 30.—Capt. Hagart, senior assistant in adj. general's department, to be acting deputy adj. gen., during absence of Maj. Keith, on leave at Cape of Good Hope.

Jan. 31.—Assist. Surg. E. W. Edwards confirmed as acting vaccinator in N. E. division of Guzerat until arrival of Assist. Surg. White.

Feb. 2.—Lieut. S. Macan, 17th N.I., to take charge of bazars at Hursole; date 20th Jan.

Lieut. F. Wells, 15th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages to that regt., from 31st Dec.

Lieut. R. Hughes, 3d N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., from 14th Jan., until further orders.

Feb. 12.—2d L.C. Capt. F. C. Rybot to be major, Lieut. W. Turner to be capt., and Cornet W. A. Hamilton to be lieut., in suc. to Illingworth dec.; date of rank 6th Feb. 1835.

Lieut. D. A. Malcolm, 3d N.I., to act as fort adj. at Asseerghur, from 14th Jan., v. Ens. Prendergast proceeded with his regt. to Belgaum.

Lieut. Cruickshank, corps of engineers, to resume his situation as assistant to chief engineer.

Feb. 16.—Lieut. E. Hunt, 1st Gr. N.I., transferred to invalid establishment.

Feb. 19.—Cadet of Artillery W. S. Terry admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Cadet of Infantry C. D. Delamotte admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensign.—Mr. Wm. Hardy, M.D., admitted on ditto as an assist. surgeon.

Brev. Capt. Keith, H.M. 2d or Queen's Royals, to be aide-de-camp to Col. Willshire, commanding Poona division of army, from 3d Feb.

Feb. 21.—Capt. P. Hunter, 1st L.C., to be joint remount agent for purchase of horses for mounted corps of Madras and Bombay.

Feb. 24.—Lieut. E. Pottinger, artillery, to be attached to irregular horse employed in Cutch, in room of Lieut. Jackson about to rejoin his corps.

Feb. 27.—2d-Lieut. C. Walker, engineers, to be interp. in Hindoostanee language to that corps at Seroor, and to have charge of bazar at that station.

March 3.—Cornet B. H. Combe, at his own request, removed from 3d to 1st L.C.

March 4.—Capt. A. Urquhart, brigade major, to act as assist. adj. gen. to Poona division of army, until arrival of officer app. by government to that situation.

Lieut. R. St. John, of European regt., to act as brigade major at Poona, v. Urquhart.

Corps of Engineers. Lieut. W. B. Goodfellow to be capt., v. Slight dec.; date of rank 20th Aug. 1834.—2d-Lieut. P. Brougham to be 1st-lieut., v. Bishop dec.; date 3d Nov. 1834.

March 7.—Lieut. P. Brougham, of engineers, to be acting assistant to superintending engineer at presidency.

Lieut. J. Vincent to be employed under orders of principal collector of Poona, in suc. to Lieut. Brougham.

Lieut. S. V. W. Hart, 2d or Gr. N.I., to act as interp. to right wing 2d L.C., *from* 13th Feb.

Regt. of Artillery. 2d-Lieut. C. H. Nixon to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language, v. Pottinger app. to irregular horse in Cutch; date 24th Feb. 1835.

Returned to duty from Europe.—Feb. 19. Maj. W. Spiller, 5th N.I.—Maj. W. Miller, artillery.—Capt. W. Macan, 6th N.I.—Capt. J. Lloyd, artillery.—Lieut. F. C. Holt, 4th N.I.—Lieut. J. Penny, 1st L.C.—Lieut. A. Tweedale, ditto.—Lieut. N. H. Thornbury, 4th N.I.—Lieut. A. H. O. Mathews, 15th do.—2d-Lieut. W. Massie, artillery.—Surg. G. A. Stewart.—Surg. J. Bird.—Surg. R. T. Barra.—Assist. Surg. W. B. Barrington.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 12. Lieut. M. Willoughby, artillery, for health.—March 7. Capt. E. M. Willoughby, acting deputy qu. mast. gen. of army, *for* health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 5. *Elizabeth*, Kelso, from Cape.—10. H.M.S. *Algerine*, Galtskell, from England, Cape, &c.; and H.M.S. *Zebra*, M'Crea, from Trincomallee.—20. *Mary*, Tucker, from Liverpool, and *Anacreon*, Labal, from Bordeaux.—21. *Glenelg*, Llangley, from China and Ceylon.—22. H.M.S. *Imogene*, Blackwood, from Madras; and *Tropic*, King, from Port Glasgow.—26. *Sarah*, Syms, from Liverpool.—March 1. *Prince Regent*, Bourchier, from London.—3. *Nymph*, Dubois, from Bordeaux.—5. H.C. schooner *Shannon*, Warry, from Socotra.—10. H.M.S. *Winchester*, Sparshott, from England (bearing the flag of Rear Adm. Sir T. B. Capel).—13. *Mona*, Hill, from Liverpool.—14. *John Campbell*, Cleland, from Glasgow.—15. *Colonel Newall*, Kall, from Calcutta.—16. *Bridget*, Crosbie, from Liverpool.

Departures.

Feb. 22. *Napoleon*, Barbot, for Madras.—March 12. H.M. Ships *Algerine*, Tarbotone, and *Zebra*, M'Crea, for Trincomallee.—13. *Africanus*, Watkins, for London.—15. *Elizabeth*, Kelso, for Red Sea.—17. H.M.S. *Melville*, for England (bearing the flag of Adm. Sir J. Gore).

Freight to London (March 16)—£3. 10*s.* to £4. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 25. At Deesa, the lady of Lieut. A. H. Williams, 13th N.I., of a daughter.

Jan. 27. At Mazagon, the lady of Capt. W. M. Coghlan, artillery, of a son.

Feb. 14. At Hursole, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Knipe, 17th N.I., of a daughter (since dead).

19. At Rutnagherry, the lady of G. L. Elliot, Esq., C.S., of a son.

20. At Poona, the lady of Capt. R. M. M. Cooke, 19th N.I., of a daughter.

21. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Lieut. J. S. Ramsay, 4th N.I., of a daughter.

27. At Byculiah, the lady of the Rev. Henry Jeffreys, of a son.

March 5. At Bombay, the lady of Major W. D. Robertson, of a son.

9. At Baroda, the lady of Capt. John Clunes, 12th N.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 4. At Poonah, Lieut. Wm. Long, 8th regt. N.I., commanding the Poonah police corps, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thos. Welliden Stokoe, Esq., of the Bombay establishment.

26. At Byculiah, Lieut. R. Thornbury, 4th regt. N.I., to Matilda, fifth daughter of Isaac Barrington, Esq., of Ballycogly Castle, Wexford.

DEATHS.

Feb. 13. In the Fort, C. N. Goodwin, Esq., aged 36.

17. Of a wound received while gallantly leading an attack on the town of Gotah, Lieut. Charles Pottinger, 17th regt. N.I.

19. At Bombay, Lieut. James Frederick Turner, of the artillery, aged 29.

25. At Bombay, Mr. Charles Minter, of the army commissariat department, aged 31.

March 14. In the Fort, Jane, lady of W. K. Fogerty, Esq., surgeon, aged 26.

15. At Mazagon, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Kaye, aged 37; and on the 16th, Jane Louisa, infant daughter of the same, aged four days.

Lately. At Sholapoor, R. C. Money, Esq., of the civil service.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, June 24.

A quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street. The court was made special for the purpose of there being laid before the proprietors the Report of the Committee of By-laws, proposing various alterations in those laws, which were rendered necessary by the new situation in which the Company is placed, under the Act of the 3d and 4th William IV. cap 85.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The minutes of the last court having been read,—

The *Chairman* (Wm. Stanley Clarke, Esq.) acquainted the proprietors, that certain papers, which had been presented to Parliament since the last General Court, were now laid on the table.

HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman*—"I have the honour to acquaint the court, that the warrants for the payment of the half yearly dividend on the Company's stock, under the 11th sec. of the Act of the 3d and 4th William IV. cap. 85, will be ready for delivery on Monday the 6th of July next."

PRESIDENCY OF AGRA.

The *Chairman*.—"I have (in conformity with the By-law, sec. 4, cap. 1.) to lay before the proprietors a bill now in progress through the House of Commons, 'To authorize the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to suspend the execution of the Provisions of the Act of the 3d and 4th William IV. cap. 85, so far as they relate to the creation of the Government of Agra.'"

BY-LAWS.

The *Chairman*.—"I have to state, that it is ordained by the By-law, sec. 2, cap. 3, that the by-laws shall be read in the first General Court after every annual election."

The by-laws were then read short.

Mr. *Twining* (as chairman of the Committee of By-laws) presented the report of that committee; which was read as follows:—

The period having arrived at which, in your committee's opinion, they might safely and beneficially enter upon a revision of the existing code of by-laws, a great portion of which had more particular relation to the affairs of the Company as a commercial corporation, your committee have proceeded to the discharge of that duty, with a view to adapt the code to the altered position of the Company, in consequence of the Act of the 3d and 4th William IV. cap. 85; and having maturely considered the subject, they now beg to submit to the General Court a copy of the by-laws, with such alterations as appear to your committee to be necessary, and the reasons for which they are recommended.

The General Court will perceive, that among the by-laws which it is proposed to retain there are several, *viz.*

Chapter III. Section 4,
— VI. — 5, 6, 7, 9, and 21,
— VII. — 1,
— XIII. — 3,

which declare that, in the event of their being contravened by a director, he shall be *liable to be removed from his office*. Doubts having arisen as to the force and effect of their provisions, your committee, notwithstanding that the subject appeared to have been specially considered by a former committee in 1817 with the assistance of eminent counsel, deemed it advisable to take a further legal opinion as to the validity of the several by-laws which impose the *liability* referred to; and the Company's law-officers having been placed by the late chairman of the Court of Directors in communication with your committee, a case was prepared and laid before the Company's standing counsel, whose opinion is herewith submitted, and to which the committee request the particular attention of the General Court. Whatever may be the legal effect of these by-laws, your committee consider that the objects of them are perfectly obvious and reasonable, and that it is highly important to retain them, as conveying a strong expression of the sense of the proprietors at large, which the committee regard as morally binding upon the several members of the corporate body.

It might perhaps be expected, that your committee should propose some new by-laws, having more especial reference to the accounts of the Company in their political character; but as the recent East-India Act requires full information relating to the financial affairs of the Company to be annually laid before Parliament, and as the by-law, chap. 1. sec. 4, which it is proposed to retain, ordains "that copies of all accounts and papers which may from time to time be laid before either House of Parliament by the Court of Directors shall be laid before the next General Court," your committee deem it unnecessary to make any further regulations on this head. Should, however, occasions arise, on which it may be desirable for the General Court to possess information which may not come within the provisions of the Legislature to which allusion has been made, your committee are persuaded that no specific enactment will be required to ensure the proprietors being put in possession by the executive authority of all necessary particulars.

Should the General Court be pleased to adopt the alterations recommended by your committee, they will, with the court's sanction, cause the by-laws as amended to be properly classed, in view to the usual number of copies being printed for general information.

Your committee would not be doing justice to their own feelings, were they to conclude this report without bearing their testimony to the great attention which has uniformly been paid by the Court of Directors and their officers to the duties required of them by the several by-laws, and from which the committee doubt not that substantial benefit has resulted to the Company.

Mr. *Nisbett* was anxious to know what alterations were intended to be made in the by-laws.

The *Chairman* said, the report and the proposed alterations would be printed for the use of the proprietors.

Mr. *Nisbett* wished to know, at present, what the nature of the alterations was.

The *Chairman* submitted, that if this mode of proceeding were adopted, the court was not prepared to go on with a discussion on the subject. It had been found necessary to make many alterations in the by-laws on account of the new

situation in which the Company were placed, as they no longer acted in a commercial capacity. When the report was printed, it would be subjected to the consideration of two General Courts, the second being called to confirm the decision of the first.

Mr. *Nisbett.*—"Still I wish to have the proposed alterations read now; I want to know what the alterations are."

Sir *P. Laurie*—"I also wish to have the proposed alterations read, instead of waiting for their being printed. I have not the same confidence in the directors now that I had a few months ago."

Mr. *Weeding* observed, that at all events, the alterations must be submitted to another General Court; that being the case, he could not see what confidence in the Court of Directors had to do with the business. It was clear, that they could not be taken by surprise. Without meaning, however, to come to any decision, one way or other, on the present occasion, he thought it was desirable that a summary of the alterations should be read, just to let the proprietors know what alterations were proposed in the existing laws, and what new ones were recommended. They ought to shew promptly that they were sensible of the new condition in which they stood, and that they were ready to maintain every privilege connected with it.

Mr. *Wigram* said, he really thought, after the statement of the hon. proprietor (Sir Peter Laurie), and the views which he seemed to entertain, that the better way would be not to enter on the question of the by-laws now, but to have them printed, and taken into consideration at another General Court. He knew not where or how the hon. proprietor had arrived at the opinion which he appeared to hold, with reference to the manner in which the by-laws had been observed; but he would say, that if the hon. proprietor imagined that the by-laws had not, in every instance, been strictly complied with, his opinion was founded in error. He, for one, should feel that he acted most inconsistently, if he did not rise in his place and make this statement. In his opinion, the proper mode of proceeding would be, to adjourn the question to this day fortnight or three weeks.

Mr. *Burnie* asked, would it not be as well to have the alterations read, and afterwards printed for the observation and consideration of another General Court? He was surprised at the remark made by the hon. proprietor (Sir P. Laurie). What, he should be glad to know, had the present proceeding to do with want of confidence in the Court of Directors? (*Hear, hear!*) As a member of the Committee of By-laws, he could declare, that he had not discovered a single instance of deficiency in adhering to those laws that could lead to the observation which the hon. proprietor had been pleased to make.

Mr. *Nisbett* said, he wished to be allowed to go on in his own way, and to have the by-laws, as altered, read.

The *Chairman* said, surely it would be sufficient to satisfy the mind of the hon. proprietor to know, that the report and the altered by-laws would be printed.

Sir *C. Forbes* was about to address the court, when he was interrupted by—

Mr. *Nisbett*, who insisted that the by-laws ought to be read at once.

The *Chairman*.—"If they are to be printed, as they will be, for the use of the proprietors, there is no necessity to have them read now."

Sir *R. Campbell* complained, that the hon. proprietor (Mr. Nisbett) had interrupted an hon. baronet, who was about to speak to the question whether the by-laws should be read at present or not.

Mr. *Nisbett*.—"I was in possession of the court before the hon. baronet."

Sir *R. Campbell* said, the question was, whether the by-laws should be now read, and Sir C. Forbes rose for the purpose of giving an opinion on the subject, when he was interrupted by the hon. proprietor. Now, surely the hon. baronet was entitled to give his opinion. For his own part, he wished to hear the sentiments of different members of the court on the question, by which means they could best decide what ought to be done.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, if the hon. proprietor, Mr. Nisbett, would allow him, he would state that he entirely concurred in his opinion. There was not a subject of greater importance than the consideration of the by-laws. Now, he thought that the proper course would be, not to receive them without their being read; they might then be ordered to be printed, and a time for considering them could be pointed out.

The *Chairman* then moved, "That the report, together with the proposed alterations of the by-laws, be printed; and that they be taken into consideration on the 8th of July next."

Mr. *Wigram* doubted whether that was not too early a day; it would take a week or ten days to get the by-laws printed.

Mr. *Lindsay* said, they were met there, a special court, to hear the alterations proposed to be made in the by-laws; but he was of opinion that it would take up too much time (and a great deal of time had already been lost in this debate) if the by-laws, proposed to be altered, were now read at length. Whether, under these circumstances, the Court of Proprietors, knowing that the proposed alterations were to be printed, would allow them to be read short or not was for them to consider.

Sir *P. Laurie*.—"I hope that the advice of the hon. proprietor will not be adopted, and that the by-laws will not be read short."

Mr. *Lindsay*.—"I beg leave to correct the hon. proprietor: I did not propose that the by-laws should be read short, I merely said that it might be done if the court pleased."

Sir *P. Laurie*.—"Any motion may be carried if we please, and therefore the remark was unnecessary. We are met to consider of the altered by-laws; and, in justice to ourselves as well as to the absent proprietors, the alterations ought to be generally known." He wished, therefore, and he thought every one must wish, that they should be read. Under all the circumstances, it would be a saving of time to take that course. As to reading the by-laws short, it would be useless. He would say let them be printed; but, in the first place, they ought to be read, not for the purpose of discussing them on that day, because they could not carry the alterations in their minds. By having them printed, however, they would be prepared to consider the question on the 8th of July.

The *Chairman* said, a motion had been made for printing the by-laws.

Mr. *Twining* said, he did not think it necessary to occupy the time of the court with any observations in presenting the report which he had had the honour to lay before the proprietors; because he considered that the report itself answered every purpose of explanation. He begged leave, however, to deprecate anything like an unfavourable feeling on the part of any member of the Court of Proprietors, in consequence of his having taken that course; because he was quite sure that it was the earnest wish of all the members of the committee of by-laws, that everything which they had done in the performance of their duty, should be considered by the proprietors in that calm and dispassionate manner, with which they had been previously investigated, when the subject was before the committee. (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped that the hon. proprietor (Sir P. Laurie) would bear in mind that they were not considering any act of the Court of Directors, but that their attention was called to the proceedings of the committee of by-laws, who, in proposing certain alterations, had exerted themselves to the best of their abilities; and, he conceived, he was not saying too much of them when he affirmed that they did the best in their power for the interest of the East-India Company, and that no one step was taken with any other view. He did hope that the report of the committee would not be hastily taken up and agreed to, but that every proprietor should have a full opportunity of expressing his judgment on what was proposed to be done; and he was sure that the committee of by-laws would be happy to avail themselves of the opinion of the Court of Proprietors, on points which might not have occurred to them. In 1814, the report of the by-laws committee and the proposed alterations were printed. They were more extensive at that time, in number, than they were now. The laborious manner in which the by-laws were at that time framed, materially reduced the labour in the present instance; but still, what had been done on this occasion would, he trusted, meet with the approbation of the proprietors. He was very glad that the report and the alterations would be printed, in order that every proprietor should have an opportunity of stating whatever he might think beneficial to the interests of the Company. There was one point to which, if he were allowed, he would advert, though, as it involved a personal consideration, he would not press it; but he felt that it would be a matter of considerable accommodation, if the discussion were put off for a week later than was now proposed.

Mr. *Weeding* said, it was very proper that the alterations should be printed, and submitted to the proprietors for their approbation at a future period; but still he wanted an intermediate step to be taken. When they were about altering their by-laws at the beginning of a new æra, he thought it right that they should hear at least what by-laws were abrogated, what were altered, and what new ones were proposed. Suppose, in the reading of them, that some particular alteration struck him as being faulty, he would have an immediate opportunity of giving notice, that, on a future day, he would call the attention of the court to it. As to the proceedings of the committee, he was quite sure that those gentlemen had taken a sensible and intelligent view of the Company's interests. Still, however, he should like to have an opportunity of learning what laws were abrogated, and what were altered; he should then be better prepared for the discussion on a future day.

Mr. *Twining* then moved, "That the report from the Committee of By-Laws be printed, for the information of the proprietors; together with the proposed alterations in the by-laws; and that they be taken into consideration on the 15th of July next."

Col. *L. Stanhope* said, he rose to second the motion, for this reason, that there must now be two courts to approve and confirm the by-laws. To confirm a thing of which one knew nothing, was a manifest absurdity.

The *Chairman* said that, under any circumstances, it would have been neces-

sary to submit the by-laws to two courts, not to one.

The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. *Laurie* inquired, whether, as a proprietor, he could not get a copy of the existing by-laws?

Mr. *Twining* answered, that the hon. proprietor could have procured a copy if there were any to be had; but, like other valuable publications, the pamphlet was out of print.

The *Chairman* stated, that it was ordained by the By-Law cap. 3, sec. 1, that at the General Court to be held in the month of June, a committee of fifteen should be elected for the inspection of the by-laws. He then proposed the following gentlemen, who had been members of the committee of by-laws during the past year: R. Twining, Esq., P. Heatly, Esq., R. Williams, Esq., B. Barnard, Esq., Sir H. Strachey, Bart., J. Carstairs, Esq., Sir J. Shaw, Bart., W. Burnie, Esq., J. Hodgson, Esq., Sir J. Woolmore, Bart., W. Paxton, Esq., and Lewis Lloyd, Esq.

Mr. *Nisbett* inquired, whether Sir H. Strachey had attended the committee?

Mr. *Twining* answered, that he had.

The above-named gentlemen were then re-elected.

The *Chairman* said, it now became their duty to elect three gentlemen in the place of Sir J. R. Reid, Mr. Darley, and Mr. Robarts, who had seceded from the committee. He should, therefore, propose, "That Edward Goldsmith, Esq. be elected a member of the committee of by-laws."

Sir *C. Forbes* moved, as an amendment, "That Thomas Weeding, Esq. be elected a member of the committee of by-laws."

Col. *L. Stanhope* said, he had no objection whatever to having Mr. Goldsmith on the committee, but, on principle, he should always object to what he considered to be the house-list, and therefore he should support the proposition of the hon. bart.

Mr. *Goldsmith*.—"What does the hon. proprietor mean by the house-list? Does he think that I would lend myself to any thing improper or unworthy of my character?"

Col. *L. Stanhope*.—"I imputed nothing to the hon. proprietor; it is merely on principle that I object to his nomination."

The *Deputy-Chairman* (J. R. Carnac, Esq.) said, he felt no objection to the hon. proprietor who had been proposed by the hon. bart.; but he begged leave to observe, and he hoped the court would bear in mind, that on no occasion within his memory, had it happened that a nomination proceeding from the chair had been set aside in this manner. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, he would declare his perfect respect for Mr. Weeding, particularly as he was proposed by Sir C. Forbes, a circumstance which claimed additional weight to his nomination. But, having said this, he should at once state why Mr. Goldsmith had been selected by the hon. chairman. It was well known that Mr. Goldsmith possessed a very considerable amount of property in their stock, that he was a very old proprietor, that he had frequently assisted when important debates came on in that court, that he had often thrown out suggestions of great weight, and that he always had felt a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of the Company. Taking, therefore, Mr. Goldsmith's situation as a proprietor, and looking at his character and long standing in the court, he thought that the proprietors would, under these circumstances, and without disparaging Mr. Weeding, support the motion of the hon. chairman, and elect Mr. Goldsmith a member of the committee. It never had occurred within his experience that a proposition of this kind, coming from the chair, and no exception being taken with reference to the individual, had been rejected by the court.

Mr. *Marryatt* said, he supported the proposition of the hon. bart. The gentleman named by him had for a very long time sat in that court, and he conceived that his talents and experience entitled him to the support of the proprietors.

The *Chairman* said, that it was not from any want of courtesy to Mr. Weeding, whose merits he admitted, that he felt it to be his duty to adhere to his original proposition. In his own judgment he felt that a more eligible individual than the one he had proposed, could not be selected as a member of the committee of by-laws, and therefore he should persevere in his motion.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, that if any thing could, more than another, induce him to adhere to his amendment, it was what they had heard from behind the bar. They were told that it was usual to allow the chairs to nominate when vacancies occurred in the committee of by-laws; and that it was customary for the General Court to concur, without observation, in such nominations. Now, in his opinion, the General Court ought not to allow such nominations to be passed over in that manner; and, if the proprietors should, in any case, be of opinion that a more fit person could be appointed than the individual proposed from the chair, then certainly it was their duty not to give way. This, he conceived, was not a private question, and ought not to be treated as such. It was as much a public question as the election of Speaker of the House of Commons; and they were called upon to exercise their impartial judgment, and to take that course which

appeared to them to be the best for the general interest. He entertained a decided opinion, and he thought the court would support him in it, that Mr. Weeding was a much fitter person for the office of member of the committee of by-laws than Mr. Goldsmith was. He spoke this in perfect sincerity, and without meaning the slightest disrespect to the latter gentleman. He would say that Mr. Weeding's qualifications rendered him peculiarly eligible for the situation. They had been told of Mr. Goldsmith's great stake in the Company's capital stock. They were called upon, it appeared, in making their choice, to look at the number of stars opposite to the names of individuals; but that, in his opinion, would be a very improper rule to follow in selecting persons to form the committee. It struck him that the present was a good opportunity to depart from the old plan, which had been so strongly alluded to by the deputy-chairman, and to begin a new course. As the committee of by-laws was now, and he supposed must continue to be, appointed by the Court of Proprietors, he should protest against the chairs arrogating to themselves the right of nominating the members of that committee. That was his opinion, and he could not help whether it was or was not palatable to gentlemen on that, or on the other side of the bar. He contended that the right which the Court of Directors assumed, of forming the committee, ought not to be permitted (*No, no! from several Directors*). Why, it amounted to the same thing, if the proprietors were called on and expected to confirm, in every instance, the names proposed by the chairs, as a mere matter of course. He had looked over the list of those composing the committee of by-laws, and he thought that some others might be introduced in it with beneficial effect. He trusted that what he had said would not be considered as arising from any other feeling than a desire to place on the committee those whom he conceived to be the most eligible; and he begged leave to state most distinctly, that he had proposed Mr. Weeding entirely without that gentleman's knowledge, and from his own spontaneous feeling alone.

Mr. *Nisbett* said, that Mr. Goldsmith was a man of high character and considerable talents; he hoped, therefore, that the court would support him. The opposition to his election was most invidious; he never knew an instance of the kind before.

The *Chairman* would say, in answer to what had fallen from the hon. bart., that it was quite foreign from his intention to exercise any control over the opinion of the court. He assumed no authority whatsoever. It was his duty, as chairman, to submit the names of certain individuals to the court, as fit and proper persons to be placed on the committee of by-laws. He had, as he was bound to do, ascertained beforehand that the persons nominated would give their assistance to the committee, provided it was the wish of the court that they should be elected. He had endeavoured to select individuals of high character, of suitable abilities, and of long standing in the Company, to fill the vacancies. It was his duty to take that course, and he had not stepped beyond it.

Mr. *Mills* said that when, in the adjoining room, the question was discussed as to the filling up of vacancies in the committee of by-laws, the principle uniformly laid down was, to select persons who were likely to be acceptable to the General Court; and he had known names to have been withdrawn because it was feared that the individuals would not be acceptable to the proprietors. The names were proposed solely on the principle of their being agreeable to the General Court.

Col. *L. Stanhope* said, that the argument against interfering with the nomination of the chairs, because it was not customary to do so, held good as far as it went. But he looked upon the custom to be a very unwise, and a very improper one. In his opinion the directors had not, on this occasion, made the best selection. He was sure, if it were put to the court to say which of the two hon. proprietors was likely to be the better law-maker, it would be decided that Mr. Weeding (though he was frequently opposed to the opinions of that gentleman) was the more eligible individual. They had been told of the wealth of one of these individuals, but money had nothing to do with the making of laws; it was judgment they wanted. Property was very well as a qualification; but if a man possessed one hundred thousand pounds, it did not follow that he must therefore be wiser than he who was comparatively poor. With respect to intellect, to experience, and to aptitude for effecting the object which they had in view, he conceived Mr. Weeding to be by far the fitter person for the situation.

Mr. *Weeding* felt that he was placed in a very strange situation. It would be improper for him prematurely to interfere on this occasion; but he must state that he entertained considerable objection to the motion of his hon. friend who had proposed him. He was not aware that his hon. friend intended to move that he should be appointed on the committee. He had not the least notion of his design, which entirely originated with his hon. friend in his individual capacity. In taking this course, his hon. friend seemed

to forget the invidious distinction (*No, no!*)—the distinction of a personal nature (*No, no!*), which his motion involved. He did not object to the manner in which the nomination to vacancies on the committee was made. He thought it was better for the interests of the East-India Company, that the members should be so appointed as they were at present. He was sorry that he had been under the necessity of adverting to this question at all. Situated as he was, however, he should certainly support the original motion. He wished the hon. bart. to consider the invidious distinction which his proposition was calculated to create; but, while he expressed that feeling, he must say, that he entirely agreed with the hon. bart. in the general principle which he had laid down, namely, that money ought not to be the consideration to induce them to select an individual to act as a member of the committee of by-laws. To nominate men of ability and experience was, he believed, the practice formerly. An hon. proprietor (Mr. Mills) had informed them, that the selection did not rest with the chairman, but that the fitness of the individual to be proposed was discussed amongst the directors. He was quite satisfied with that explanation; and he was of opinion that the Company's interests would be better served by the adoption of that course than by following almost any other.

Mr. *Lindsay* said, the course of proceeding which was pursued by the chair this day, had been the practice of that court ever since he belonged to it. The hon. bart. had assumed a point which he had no right to assume. He asserted, that the Court of Directors arrogated to themselves the right of appointing members to fill such vacancies as might happen to occur in the committee of by-laws. They did no such thing. They pointed out individuals as being, in their estimation, qualified for the office, leaving it to the proprietors to confirm their choice, if they thought fit. It was, however, a most unusual thing, to oppose the election of an individual nominated by them, against whom no exception whatever had been taken. If the hon. bart. had, in the first instance, moved for the appointment of Mr. Weeding, it would have been much the better course. The question would have been then brought fairly before the court, unmixed with matter of a personal nature, which was not the case now. He believed that both the gentlemen were equally respectable; and of this he was quite certain, that the hon. proprietor, who had been proposed by the chair was, in every respect, a person well fitted for the situation.

Sir *P. Laurie* said, nothing could be more invidious, than, when one name was proposed, for an hon. proprietor to get up and to move that another should be subsituted in its place. It would have been much better if Mr. Weeding had been proposed in the first instance; but the course which had been pursued went almost to throw a slur on the reputation of the hon. proprietor who had been nominated by the Chairman. (*No, no!*) He really thought that the hon. bart. was out of order in this proceeding. The hon. bart. had told them, coolly and deliberately, as he understood, that this was not the first time when such a course was resorted to; but, in his second speech, he said, "let us begin—let us form a precedent now." So that it would appear, from his own showing, that this was a novel proceeding. He, however, would support the proposition of the hon. chairman. They ought, in considering the question, to recollect, that this was not an office of emolument, but of unrequited labour, which extended through a whole year. As to a money qualification, he thought that the less qualification there was, the better. They were more likely to get able men without it than with it; for wisdom was often found with poverty, and folly with riches. Mr. Goldsmith had no interest whatsoever to serve on this occasion; and he thought that the court would do him injustice, and do the two chairs injustice, if they did not elect so pure and independent a gentleman. He might not, indeed, be a great orator, but it was not the man who spoke the most that was always the wisest. He should unquestionably support the original motion.

Mr. *Goldsmith* said, he thanked the hon. chairman, and the gentlemen behind the bar generally, for having proposed his name on this occasion. With respect to the hon. proprietor, who had been brought forward in opposition to him, he admitted his great talents; on that point he might perhaps give up to him; but he would not yield to him in zeal for the well-being and prosperity of the Company. The hon. bart. had made several remarks which might have been spared. Why did the hon. bart. allude to his four stars? Was it because he had not voted for the hon. bart.'s friends?

Sir *C. Forbes*.—"I never asked you for your votes."

Mr. *Goldsmith*.—"All I shall say is, that if I am elected, I shall perform my duties conscientiously and to the best of my ability."

Sir *C. Forbes* begged to repeat that, in proposing his friend Mr. Weeding to the notice of the court, he had only acted in accordance with his sense of duty. After what had passed, however, he was willing to withdraw his motion, but certainly for the purpose of proposing it again on a future occasion. He had been censured for using the word "arrogate." Now, in making use of that term, he had no hesitation in saying, that he did not mean it offensively. It was merely in allusion to what the deputy-chairman had said, when he insisted upon the uniform course pursued by the chairs. If it were to be understood that the chairman and deputy-chairman of the Court of Directors were to deliberate and to decide as to who were or were not to be members of the committee of by-laws, why then, it would be better to leave the business to them entirely, without any reference to the proprietors. He again disclaimed having meant anything personal in what he had said. He stated, at the time, that, with all due respect to Mr. Goldsmith, he thought Mr. Weeding a more eligible man. He had not the least desire, so far as he was himself concerned, to withdraw the proposition; and, if his hon. friend over the way (Col. Stanhope) wished him to go to the vote, he would not withdraw it. Nothing had occurred to induce him to alter his opinion in the smallest degree; still, if it were the wish of the court, he would withdraw his amendment, reserving to himself the right of bringing forward Mr. Weeding's name on another vacancy, if he thought proper so to do.

The amendment was then withdrawn, and Mr. Goldsmith was elected a member of the by-laws committee.

The *Chairman*.—"I have next to propose Col. William Blackburn, as a member of the by-laws committee for the ensuing year. The character of this gallant and meritorious officer is too well and too generally known, to render it necessary for me to pronounce any panegyric on his merits."

The *Deputy-Chairman* seconded the motion.

Sir *C. Forbes* could not allow the name of Col. Blackburne to be proposed, without bearing his testimony to that gallant officer's capacity to fill the office of a member of the committee, or to perform the duties of any higher situation in which he might be placed.

Motion agreed to.

The *Chairman*.—"I now propose Alexander Annand, Esq. as a member of the committee of by-laws for the ensuing year."

The *Deputy-Chairman* seconded the motion.

Sir *C. Forbes* expressed his entire concurrence in the nomination of Mr. Annand, who was an old friend of his. No man could possibly be fitter for the situation.

The *Chairman* said, that nothing like personal feeling interfered with the nomination to vacancies in the committee: all that he and his hon. colleagues looked to, was the suitableness of the persons who were selected for the situation.

Motion agreed to.

LATE ELECTION OF A DIRECTOR.

Mr. *Laurie* said, that, at the late election of a director, the interests of several proprietors, whose votes were impugned, had been affected by the decision of the Court of Directors, whether properly or improperly he would not take upon himself to decide. He wished, however, to know, whether they had proceeded under the advice of their law-officer? If so, he inquired whether there would be any objection to the production of the questions submitted to the law-officer for his decision, and his answer thereto.

The *Chairman* said, the act alluded to was not the act of the Court of Directors. If the hon. proprietor had any object in view in calling for papers, he had better give notice of a motion on the subject.

Mr. *Laurie* said, certain votes had been taken to the glasses, and were refused. He now asked, whether the law-officer had authorized that refusal? and, if he had given an opinion in writing on the subject, whether it would be laid before the Court of Proprietors?

Mr. *Bosanquet* said, that undoubtedly a regular notice should be given on so very important a question. It was irregular to proceed in this way. Mr. Fielder's motion had precedence.

Sir *Peter Laurie*.—"I advise my hon. friend to give notice for the next court."

At a late hour in the day, Mr. *Laurie* gave notice that he would, at the next General Court, ask the following question, namely, "Whether any questions relating to the admission or rejection of votes at the election on the 17th inst., were submitted to the law-officers of the Company, by the Court of Directors? and whether the court will lay such questions and the answers thereto before the proprietors?"

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

Mr. *Fielder* being called upon in consequence of his notice of motion for the abolition of Haileybury, said, that before entering upon the subject, he would make an observation respecting a letter in the public papers from the Vicar of Amwell. He held three newspapers, reporting him to have referred to evidence and documents as to Haileybury discipline. The vicar stated, that he had seen and heard nothing amiss, and that apparently good order existed; and he expressed a fear of being thought presumptuous in noticing an attack which the officers could well afford to pass in silence. Mr. F. esteemed and regarded the clergy—in these eventful

times in particular,—nevertheless, must reply that the vicar, before becoming a volunteer in the question between a public company and their own officers, should have looked into the evidence referred to, and also have inquired of the forty-four officers of the establishment who were on the spot, and quite capable of speaking for themselves. If the vicar was correct, that those officers could well afford to pass the attack in silence, surely the vicar himself might have been silent also, and not have volunteered his interference. He regretted being obliged to notice the vicar's letter at all, and he would now, without anger, take his leave of the Vicar of Amwell. Mr. F. did not impugn the originators of the institution, as he had no doubt of its having arisen from pure motives of benevolence; nor the officers or youths, though he contended that the officers and youths were sadly misplaced at Haileybury: the former being only qualified for Cambridge or Oxford, and the latter should be left to their own parents to be qualified for India at universities or public schools, as best suited their respective means and inclinations; but he objected to the system, and in so doing, he would confine himself to a narrative of the institution and youths, as collected from documents, and from the evidence before Parliament. In 1804, the Committee of Correspondence reported that the institution was to train the youths destined for India with care, and to imbue them with love and reverence for the religion, constitution, and laws of their own country; in short, that there was to be one uniform system of right principles, that they might form good servants and good subjects. In 1805, it was resolved by the General Court of Proprietors, that the institution was to ground youths in the religion, constitution, and laws of England, that when called on to administer their functions in India, they might be mindful of their high moral obligations, and of the maxims of the British Government, whose character for justice, freedom, and benevolence, they would feel it their duty and their pride to support. The Professors Batten and Malthus treated to the same effect. The Act of 1813, for better regulating Haileybury, stated, that for the due performance of the duties of religion at Haileybury, as well as for sound learning and religious education, it was expedient that the principal and some of the professors should be clergymen of the Church of England; and therefore it was specially enacted, that such clergy performing the duties of office should be exempted from residence on their benefices; clearly shewing that the system, as to discipline in religion, morals, and good habits, was to be of a preventive nature, and as such, to have the sole and entire mind and valuable services of those reverend divines. It appeared by the documents, that the institution was intended to be far superior to all England's universities and all her public schools; not for a few, but for more than 100 youths, at the most critical and highly dangerous age, when possessing man's passions and man's frailties, without man's judgment, man's prudence, and man's self-control; it was to be for acquiring the Oriental languages, for greater attainments in religion, for sound English learning, and for those sound English morals and habits which would cleave to them through life; in fact, as to such discipline, it was to be on a preventive system, agreeably with our daily prayer to Heaven, "lead us not into temptation." (*Hear, hear!*) For these benevolent purposes, the palace-like building was created in a domain of fifty acres of land, at a cost of £96,000, with a host of forty-four persons, almost sufficient for a national university. He observed, that as India was well governed for more than 200 years, with most beneficial results to that vast empire as well as to Great Britain, without either Haileybury or Calcutta institutions, he would see whether the system at either of those places had answered their intended purposes. (*Hear!*) He had been at a loss for a name for the institution; as by the documents he found that some called it a school, some a seminary, others more grand styled it a college, many quite magnificent made it an university, while others gave it the appellation of a nondescript. He had no doubt the court, on hearing a short account, would agree with him, that they all were misnomers. The rules of 1805, for managing the institution, after eight years' trial, proved an abortion, a complete nullity; those rules, combined with the Act of 1813, after twenty-one years' trial, met a similar fate; the Act of 1826 condemned the exclusive system; and even with that Act, it proved such a compound of confusion and mischief, that the principal, Dr. Batten himself, after stating that the institution had gone on for some time comparatively well, passed sentence of condemnation on it in these words, "The Act of 1826 shook and mutilated the whole collegiate system." The Act of 1833, every one knew to their sorrow, only multiplied the compound of difficulties, of extravagance, and of evils; the difficulties, and indeed the failure, as to acquiring the Oriental languages; the failure in discipline and subordination; the confusion, inside and outside the walls, as relating to the youths, professors, patrons, and parents; and the strange fatality attending every act of legislation;—all these circumstances combined, perhaps, would induce the court to say, entitled the institution to the appellation of "Haileybury Babel." (*Hear, hear!*) Against passing the grievous Act of 1833, the East-India Company, under its seal, presented a petition to Lords and Commons, to this effect: "Your petitioners declare that the arrangement which shall effectually provide the means of giving good servants to India is that which will meet the directors' views, whatever effect it may have on their patronage; and it is because your petitioners are convinced that efficiency will be more likely to be obtained in general system of education than in any exclusive system, they ask for the abolition of the college—a measure further strongly recommended by considerations of expense, as it has in one term caused a charge on India at the rate of £10,000 per annum, when there were less than thirty students; and will, under the bill, cause an expense to the Company of at least £500 for each student, besides the sums charged to the parents." (*Hear, hear!*) Mr. F., adverting to the directors' declaration that the arrangement best for the natives of India would meet their views, whatever effect it might have on their own patronage, said that the directors were well entitled to the heartfelt thanks and best gratitude of the proprietors at large, and indeed of every true Englishman, for their generous and benevolent feelings towards our fellow and good subjects the natives of India, to whom the United Kingdom were so deeply indebted for between 200 and 300 years. (*Hear, hear!*) The Act, however, passed; and since the directors had resolved for the total abolition of Haileybury, the proprietors had patiently waited two years, and the question remaining in abeyance, it became an imperative duty on them, openly and publicly to declare their sentiments; it was a bounden duty the East-India Company owed to 100 millions of absent Indians, with ruined manufactures arising from English manufactures imported into India, at the same time shackled with a prohibitory duty on Indian sugars and other articles, and burthened with a taxation of twenty millions annually; while the West-Indies, on the other hand, were most unjustly favoured by having much lesser duties on sugars and other produce, and accompanied, not with a loan, but an actual gift of twenty millions of English money, raised in times of great monetary difficulties, by taxation throughout the United Kingdom; (*Hear, hear!*)—a duty the Company also owed to 3,400 absent proprietors of India stock, many of whom were widows and orphans, whose capital and dividends, since the unfortunate and ever-to-be-lamented Act of 1833, entirely depended on the revenues of those Indians whom England does not treat with the same favour bestowed on her other colonies. (*Hear, hear!*) Mr. F., to shew the erroneous system pursued at Haileybury, would take Professor Malthus's own description of it up to 1817, a period of twelve years. He admitted that some of the causes of the partial failure, as to discipline, were inherent in its constitution, and that among the permanent difficulties were the disinclination in some to go to India, the great interests of the youths at stake, and the consequent severity of expulsion, which was never resorted to without extreme reluctance; and this being readily perceived by the youths, operated as a powerful encouragement to disobedience, they believing that if the offence was not most flagrant, there was little risk of losing the valuable appointment of writership, and that their powerful friends would join them in defeating the college council; that those circumstances contributed to the spirit of insubordination, and that no steady system of discipline could be maintained; and that thus continued the constitution for six years; that though the directors assisted, yet the proceedings were marked by an extraordinary want of energy, promptness, and decision, indicating in the most striking manner the disturbing effects of private and contending interests. (*Hear, hear!*) Professor Malthus further said, that it was not surprising that even the ample powers vested by the Act of 1813 in the professors should even then, in 1817, after a period of four years, have been insufficient for the complete radical correction of the evil, especially as they had still to contend against the spirit of hostility from without, practically defeating the exercise of those powers, and were undermining those feelings of respect that were the best security for obedience and subordination. (*hear, hear!*) That instances were not uncommon of persevering opposition to the college regulations; that parents could not be persuaded to remove their sons for a disinclination to the India service, or for misconduct involving loss of appointment; and that as a valuable property was concerned, they considered that nothing but some great overt act of immorality or rebellion could justify expulsion; (*hear!*) adding, that if the professors were supported by parents and patrons enabling them gradually to subdue the spirit of insubordination, by removing refractory and vicious characters, without clamour, and could exercise discretionary powers in refusing certificates, according to the letter and spirit of the statutes, that hopes (the professor merely says hopes, nothing certain) of the college might be entertained. (*Hear, hear!*) And he further observed, that at great schools, the seniors form a sort of natural aristocracy, which he said was of the greatest use, as an interme-

diate authority, to assist in governing the rest; (*hear, hear!*) that among the difficulties at Haileybury were the multiplicity of the governors', directors', and proprietors' opinions, some being for a college in England, some for a college in Calcutta, some for a school, others for nothing at all; (*hear, hear!*) that those constant discussions kept up constant expectation of a change; that the intentions of parents to send out sons early, and with little expense of education, was an interest too strong for public spirit; the very minute details of the college proceedings being seen by the proprietors; the impossibility of sending away a youth without creating clamour from one end of London to the other; the never-ending application to the college for re-admitting students, assuming every conceivable form of flattery and menace. (*Hear, hear!*) Was this, he (Mr. F.) would seriously ask, the case at any other institution in England? He hoped, for the credit of Englishmen, it was not. But Professor Malthus went on to say, that another difficulty was, the opinion formed and kept up among them, that sentences, though actually passed, would not be final; and above all, the knowledge they had from the avowed wish of many to destroy the college, that a rebellion would be agreeable. (*Hear!*) In respect to the conduct of the youths, the professor stated only, that they were more free from general vices, as to wine, women, gaming, extravagance, riding, shooting, and driving, than the under-graduates at the universities. He did not, however, venture to say, that the youths of fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen years of age were, at this purposed specially preventive institution, not addicted to those vices, only that they were more free from them. (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. F.) did not attach so much blame on this account to the youths themselves, nor to the officers, for he conceived it was to be attributed to the erroneous system on which the fabric was based. (*Hear, hear!*) He would end the professor's description of Haileybury with the following sentence of that gentleman, and with which he most cordially agreed: "How is it possible to answer for conduct of youths under such powerful excitements? I am only astonished that the college has been able to get on at all under such overwhelming obstacles." (*Hear!*) Now he (Mr. F.) would seriously ask, whether there was any other school, seminary, or college in England, or indeed on the face of the globe, besides Haileybury, answering such a description, from its very foundation to the year 1817, a period of twelve years, as detailed by Professor Malthus himself? He sincerely hoped and trusted that such was not the fact, and that there was no other than Haileybury that answered to the appellation of the modern Babel. (*Hear, hear!*) In 1812, the hon. director Mr. Parry, as chairman of a meeting at Haileybury, stated that a great number of the youths had been guilty of the most flagrant and unjustifiable outrages. (*Hear!*) In 1815, the college committee took great credit to itself that that there never had been so little of that childish spirit and disorder which had so often been found the forerunner of serious disturbances; and in the December of that year, that amiable and good man, Mr. Grant, sen., all through life the tried and true friend of the far-distant natives of India, whom, by way of distinction, he (Mr. F.) would call "our Mr. Grant," as chairman of the college meeting, adverted to those youths, who had, he said, excluded themselves from the college by outrages not only ungentlemanly and unprovoked, but unmanly and unworthy of the British character; and that they had brought disgrace on themselves and their connections, and discredit on the college. He (Mr. F.), looking to Professor Malthus's own description, felt himself bound to differ from Mr. Grant in one expression used by him; for he considered that instead of those unfortunate youths having brought discredit on such an institution, that the erroneous system itself was the true cause of the insubordination and misconduct. (*Hear, hear!*) In regard to the system, Lord Minto, the Governor-general of India, had declared that it was defective. Lord Moira also stated that Mr. Stirling was the only instance of any student arriving in India from Haileybury with a knowledge of the Oriental languages beyond mediocrity. (*Hear!*) In 1817, the hon. director Mr. Elphinstone clearly shewed that the professors and youths were totally unfit for each other—both were sadly misplaced at Haileybury, the former being dignified university professors, and the latter boys best suited for public schools, and for the disposal of their respective parents. (*Hear!*) The hon. proprietor Mr. Hume stated, that Haileybury was an attempt to convert boys into men, imparting to them ideas of superiority and independence, at their tender age, completely incompatible with due subordination and beneficial study, and the control over them not being of that efficient nature to compel the performance of their duties. These and other sentiments, condemning the system, and shewing the consequent evils, were fully confirmed by the hon. proprietors, Messrs. Kinnaird, Jackson, Moore, and many others; and it was stated, that in 1808, out of seventy-nine youths, thirteen were insubordinate; in 1810, out of eighty-one there were twenty; in 1811, out of eighty-four there were thirty-nine; in 1815, out of seventy-eight there were twenty; and in 1816, out of seventy-three there were twenty. (*Hear, hear!*) Mr. F. then proceeded to state the evidence of Dr. Batten, the principal, given before Parliament in 1832. He was classical professor in 1806, and became principal in 1815. He said that a regular course of reading on the evidencies and principles of religion might be introduced with advantage;—admitting that the asserted far superior institution had been suffering for twenty-six years without it. Dr. Batten went on to say, that India of late had been overstocked with civilians not detained long enough in Europe for sound and permanent qualifications, in consequence of the hurried discharges from the college admitting the injurious practice of indiscriminately issuing certificates of due qualification, whether deserving or otherwise. (*Hear, hear!*) He also said, that the college had to contend with many difficulties, namely, the novelty of the institution, with no association of feeling in its favour, aggravated by a disposition to consider it a tax, a burthen, and a hazard. (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. F.) could not refrain from expressing his astonishment, that an institution, after twenty-six years' trial, should have such a character from its highest officer; that the institution, with its intended superior and preventive system, should be pronounced by the principal himself to be considered a tax, a burthen, and a hazard. He (Mr. F.) would ask, was such another instance to be found in collegiate history? Could it be said of either university, or of the public schools of Westminster, Charter-house, Eton, Winchester, Harrow, or Rugby, that there was no association of feeling in their favour, or that they were considered a tax, a burthen, or a hazard? On the contrary, did not every one, to the last day of his life, proudly boast of his own particular university or school, and give it a preference above all others. Was it not, therefore, an injury to the natives of India, and a stigma on the India Company, to incur an expense of £500 per annum for each youth, independently of the additional expenses paid by parents, to continue such an institution, when, instead of a blessing and an honour, it was considered to be a tax, a hazard, and a burthen? (*Hear, hear!*) The learned principal further stated, that though the college had the power of expulsion, there still remained a disposition to interfere and follow up every painful exertion of discipline with outcry, exaggeration, and appeals to the public; and that the prejudice against the college naturally affected the youths, some not liking to go to India; others, seeking to escape the course of their own misconduct, saw a hope of effecting their object by disturbances, which would create re-action from without: in fact admitting, that the institution, after twenty-six years' experience, had failed in giving general satisfaction, either to pupils, professors, directors, proprietors, or the public. (*Hear, hear!*) The principal further said, that for some time the college had gone on comparatively well, until the Act of 1826 shook and mutilated the whole collegiate system. He (Mr. F.) would inquire, if the college was so unsettled as to have no solid foundation whatever formerly, what must have been the state of it after the Act of 1826, according to Dr. Batten's own account? Nothing less than that the whole system, instead of being based on a rock, had for its only foundation a quicksand, acted upon by the constant flowing and ebbing of the conflicting passions of those within and without the walls in any way connected with it. (*Hear, hear!*) Dr. Batten said, another difficulty was, the insulation of the college at Haileybury, thus removing its authorities from other collegiate bodies, and the youths from the means of correcting their opinions by comparison and salutary variety of intercourse, and that such difficulty still remained; a body of youths being shut up by themselves, without a sufficient safety-valve of amusement, and tempted to resort for vice and for brawls to the neighbouring towns, but that such evil (the vice and brawls) would be much mitigated by an increased age in the youths—a change which would besides adapt a collegiate discipline (suiting older students) to persons, many of them schoolboys in age and habits. The learned principal then, after twenty-six years' sore experience, condemned the insular mode, the exclusive system, as pregnant with difficulties and evils, and actually gave a preference to towns where there were many colleges and a sufficient safety-valve of amusement. (*Hear, hear!*) He admitted that all the attempts to prevent extravagance had failed; and after stating that none was more aware of the imperfections of the college than himself, said that the age of admission should be raised —the preliminary qualifications proportionally raised—the tests be revised—and that its code of discipline might be advantageously revised. He said, moreover, that when the system had received its due improvements, there would still remain many difficulties and many sources of objection; and that there was no reason why, even if Haileybury is continued, it should be to the exclusion of the universities. The learned principal of the institution, therefore, admitted that the system had been full of imperfections for twenty-six years, from its very foundation to the very instant of his giving evidence

before Parliament in 1832, and virtually pronouncing the whole system to be incurable. (*Hear, hear!*) In 1832, Mr. Mill, examiner of correspondence, in his evidence, stated that there was very little done in the way of study, except by a small number of pupils, who would study anywhere; that the youths received appointment of writerships before admission into Haileybury, and that their seniority in the service was dated accordingly; adding, that the tendency which was inseparable from assemblages of young men to run into dissolute courses operated at Haileybury to a deplorable extent. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. proprietor Mr. Warden stated, that the native languages were better learnt in India, and the studies of higher importance in England; that temper and conciliating dispositions were qualities more essential to the India service, in reference to associating with the natives, than first-rate talents; and that on the local and home authorities the responsibility should rest of not promoting those notorious for expensive habits, or who were involved in embarrassments. (*Hear!*) Holt Mackenzie, Esq., educated at Haileybury, said that the same object, in respect to education, could easily be obtained without the college; that it might be abolished without public detriment; that in England any standard of qualification could be obtained without a special institution; that it was unreasonable for the government to be at any expense in furnishing qualifications when it had so good a service to offer as a reward for their attainments, and that the languages were acquired with much greater facility when living among the Indians than in England. (*Hear, hear!*) Chas. Lushington, Esq. stated that the Haileybury system was defective; the character of education was not defined; the youths were treated neither as boys nor as men; that from the nature of their appointment, the youths presumed on their interest, and considered themselves too free from responsibility; that, with some few eminent exceptions, the proficiency in the native languages was imperfect, which were much better learnt in India; that the anomalous system should be corrected, and that it should be governed as a seminary or as a college, not as a nondescript establishment, subjecting youths to ill-defined restraint, vacillating between school-coercion and university liberal and manly discipline; adding, that one lac of rupees was the only portion of the territorial revenue of twenty millions spent on educating the natives of India. He believed Mr. Auber, their excellent secretary, made it rather more than a lac. He took the opportunity of saying, he had for years obtained much information from Mr. Auber's talented and valuable books on India and the laws and constitution of the Company. He could not omit mentioning another valuable work recently written by Mr. Thornton, one of their officers, which he had read with pleasure, and with much benefit to himself. Mr. Fielder then observed that Haileybury and Calcutta schools, during the same period, cost the Company about four lacs of rupees annually for a small number of youths. (*Hear, hear!*) Alex. Duncan Campbell, Esq. stated that the civil service was insulated like an Indian caste from the rest of their countrymen; that the native languages were easily acquired in India; and that the lamentable defect in the system was a want of instruction in the principles of general law to assist the judicial tribunals. (*Hear!*) The Right Hon. T. P. Courtney agreed with the evidence of Mr. Sullivan in condemning the insular and exclusive system of Haileybury, and clearly shewed the great superiority of the universities over Haileybury in respect to education generally and discipline. (*Hear, hear!*) The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone stated that the insular and exclusive system at Haileybury was erroneous, considering the best plan to be to let youths for themselves find education directed more to knowledge only acquired in England, but subject to strict examination; that the keeping them in one college made them more extravagant and less subordinate; that the Haileybury youths had generally a prejudice against India and every thing connected with it; and that the knowledge acquired at English schools was sufficient for India; and the native languages better learnt in India, while much knowledge of consequence was attainable in England only. (*Hear, hear!*) John Sullivan, Esq. detailed numerous circumstances shewing the bad effects of the insular and exclusive system at Haileybury; in particular, the extravagance, insubordination, relaxed discipline, and generally the evils of Haileybury, clearly shewing the great inferiority of that place to the national universities in point of good discipline and education, in which he was fully confirmed by the evidence of Charles Lushington, Esq. in particular. (*Hear, hear!*) Mr. Fielder then said, that having shewn the system of Haileybury to be erroneous and mischievous, he would advert to official documents referring to the system of a similar institution at Calcutta, and apply it to the system and management of the Haileybury institution, and to which it was the more applicable, as most of the youths proceeded from Haileybury to the college at Calcutta. The first document was a letter written in Feb. 1812, by the Directors to the government of India, stating that there were many reports of a total want of

proper restraint and discipline, and that consequently there had been a prevalence of dissipation with all its baneful effects, and that it was a subject of vital importance, affecting future conduct in offices of the highest trust and responsibility, and consequently the character of the British nation, and the happiness and welfare of the natives of India. (*Hear!*) In Dec. 1812, the College Committee wrote to the governor, that the consequence of the close union among a body of youths, at the most critical period of life, under very slight restraint, and with too much money, which was easily anticipated, became visible in a spirit of disorder, and an emulation in dissipation and extravagance. (*Hear, hear!*) In June 1814, the governor's letter to the Directors complained of the extravagance and misconduct of the youths at the Calcutta school. In May 1815, the Directors' letter to the governor, alluding to the great habits of extravagance, said that it was the ruin of many promising youths, and was an evil of such magnitude, as to be almost sufficient of itself to abolish the college. (*Hear, hear!*) In August 1819, the governor's letter to the Directors complained, that at an examination, there was no student found qualified to enter upon the public service. He (Mr. Fielder) said, he deemed it proper here to notice, that the expenses of the Haileybury and Calcutta schools amounted to the enormous sum of £36,198 sterling money in the year 1819; and the Governor of India in that year writes, that not one student was to be found qualified for the service of India. (*Hear, hear!*) In June 1825, the governor's letter to the Directors stated, that Mr. Bayley did not deny the general accuracy of Mr. Wood's statement, that the junior civilians, with very few exceptions, during the first months after their arrival in India, incurred debts which the most prudent found it difficult to pay in ten or twelve years; that Mr. Mackenzie said it was miserable to contemplate the situation of the service; and that as the college contributed to the evil, it was not easy to give even their due weight to the advantages it had bestowed, as no trifling advantage would outweigh the mass of evil; and the governor further stated, that Mr. Bayley lamented the distressing facts adduced by Mr. Mackenzie. (*Hear, hear!*) In July 1827, a letter from Chas. Lushington, Esq., secretary of the governor, to the College Committee, stated that their object should be to check the first tendency to extravagance, not to wait till the habit became rooted and the foundation laid for a load of debt, which persons during the whole period of their service would deplore; that they should separate pertinacious offenders against discipline from new comers, to prevent the pernicious effects of bad example; that the governor and council could not doubt that there were many persons in the service then feeling deep regret that ill-timed lenity operated to the permanent injury of their prospects in life. (*Hear, hear!*) In August 1827, the governor's letter to the Directors complained, that at the last two months' examination in the college, only one student was reported qualified for the public service; he (Mr. Fielder) remarked, that in that year the expenses of Haileybury and Calcutta schools cost the India Company no less a sum than £39,047 sterling money. (*Hear!*) In December 1827, the Directors' letter to the governor stated, that if the means of becoming acquainted with the youths' habits had not been lost sight of, early admonitions might have afforded a salutary check to profusion; and that as the disadvantages more than counterbalance the benefit, it was expedient to abolish the college. (*Hear!*) In December 1828, the governor's minute stated, that he had taken great pains to make himself acquainted with the workings of the college system, and that he found the want of discipline and subordination was the sole cause of failure; observing, that it was a curious fact, that however glaring the imbecility, idleness, profligacy, and want of principle, not an instance of expulsion had taken place since it was first established. (*Hear, hear!*). The minute further stated, that in Calcutta, with the natives, office followed qualification; whereas in England, with the writer, it precedes it; and that therein consisted the whole secret of failure and success; adding, that Mr. Sterling had stated, that there were three or four writers whose disposition to extravagance had never been surpassed. (*Hear, hear!*) Sir C. Metcalfe stated that the college was mischievous; that the collecting youths together, and force of example and fear of reproach, promoted generally habits of extravagance, from which many would escape if left to follow their natural inclinations, or to practise prudence, which, away from baneful influence, good sense would dictate to them; that the youths join Calcutta college, having learnt something or nothing in the Oriental languages at Haileybury; that the operating evil of the college was, that it afforded incitement to extravagance, and actually deterred the youths from exercising prudence by ridicule and contempt; and that the college ought to be abolished for the extravagance it encouraged, and the consequent state of the debts and embarrassments it caused throughout the civil service. (*Hear, hear!*) In March 1829, Mr. Bayley's minute stated, that where the college had failed, and involved mischief in its operation, the fault was im-

putable to the college officers, council, visitor, and the government; he did not deny, that at particular periods, extravagance, gambling, and other baneful vices, prevailed within the college walls; but that the long continuance of such evils and abuses must be ascribed chiefly to the neglect of those whose duty it was to bring them publicly to notice; those who had power to control and correct mischiefs failed to exert it; that he was aware of intervals, sometimes of long duration, when the evil example of individuals, unchecked by timely and wholesome restraints, had exercised most pernicious influence on the general habits and conduct of students, involving numbers in deplorable predicament of inextricable debt and pecuniary embarrassments. (*Hear, hear!*) In July 1830, the Directors' letter to the governor stated, that the disadvantages of the college were, the youths exciting each other to bad habits; that by effectual superintendence alone such results could be averted; that it was the duty of the directors to place young servants no longer in the midst of temptations which few were able to resist; and a yet higher duty towards the many millions subjected to the Company's rule, to take all possible care that those by whom they were to be more immediately governed should be of the purest and most unspotted character; that the pressure of debts afforded powerful temptations to abuse the trusts confided to the civil servants, and was always accompanied, not only by discredit but by danger. (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. Fielder) considered that this correspondence, more immediately applying to Calcutta college, strongly applied to the insular and exclusive system pursued at Haileybury, and virtually condemned that system; for the two systems were, as it were, twin sisters, —not, he regretted to say, twin sisters in virtue, discipline, and good English morals and habits, but, according to the evidence and documents, in great irregularities, to say the least. It shewed that, as to the Oriental languages in particular, Haileybury had *not only* been a failure, but a serious injury, inasmuch as most valuable time and instruction had been lost in the futile attempt to acquire those languages, and had greatly interfered with and prevented studies of the utmost consequence, which were only attainable in England. (*Hear, hear!*) He contended that the Professors Batten and Malthus, in shewing the permanent difficulties and the evils of Haileybury for thirty years, virtually condemned its insular and exclusive system of education; that the Act of 1826, Lord Grenville, Mr. Holt Mackenzie, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Courtney, the Honourables M. and N. Elphinstone (the late governors of India), Mr. Sullivan, and others, condemned such insular and exclusive system as incurable; and that Mr. Bayley, Sir Chas. Metcalfe, Mr. Mackenzie, and others, together with the Directors, by condemning precisely the same twin system pursued at Calcutta college, had virtually condemned the system pursued at Haileybury. He further contended, that as the old system, after a thirty years' trial, had been found to be inefficient, mischievous, and extravagant, and the proposed new system under the Act of 1833, as all agreed, would be much worse, there was good ground for coming to the conclusion that the college had not answered the purposes for which it was established. It mattered not whether the failure had been occasioned by the errors of the system itself, or by relaxed discipline on the part of the college authorities, or had arisen from the interference of the pupils, parents, patrons, proprietors, or the public; whether the failure was to be attributed to all, or to any, or either of those causes, there was just ground for the abolition of the institution. He concluded by stating, that no blame attached to a fair trial of the system, but that great disgrace, after putting it to the test unsuccessfully for thirty years, would attach to the continuation of such a system, either to the Court of Proprietors, their executive body the Court of Directors, or to the Board of Commissioners; and that as the Court of Directors, after due consideration for two years, had resolved that the institution, for most weighty reasons, ought to be abolished, it would be a dereliction of duty in the Court of Proprietors, which they owed to the absent Indian, and also to the absent proprietors, did they not adopt the motion. The Court of Directors had already taken steps towards obtaining the abolition of the institution, and he (Mr. F.) did not wish to interfere with them; but it was now near two years since the petition passed the seal of the Company, and he considered it the bounden duty of the Court of Proprietors to support their executive body by a formal declaration of their cordial concurrence in the measures the Court of Directors were pursuing, and he would therefore move,

That this court is of opinion that, looking to the small number of pupils educated at Haileybury College, and the great comparative expense of that institution, and taking into consideration the present state of the trade and of the finances of India, and also the large remittances required from India annually, to be paid in London by the East-India Company for dividends and other purposes, it is most desirable that the college establishment should, with all convenient despatch, be wholly discontinued; that with this conviction, the Court of Proprietors most cordially approve of the various steps taken by the Court of Directors with a view to its abolition, and they earnestly entreat them to adopt such further measures as will be best calculated to effect that important object.

The resolution having been read from the chair,

The *Chairman* said, "After the very long and discursive speech of the hon. proprietor, in which, I must be permitted to say, he has indulged in all the variety of fancy as to his facts, it does not become me to occupy the attention of the court at any length, seeing how largely its indulgence has been already drawn upon in that respect. I am not objecting to the hon. proprietor's right to address the court at any length to which its patience may extend; but I can scarcely think the state of the subject before the court called for its exercise in the present instance. Had the Court of Directors been disposed to support this college, even with a reduced number of pupils, there might be some ground for the hon. proprietor's motion, and the length to which he has argued it; but the hon. proprietor was perfectly aware that the Court of Directors had already passed a resolution, declaring their opinion that the college ought not to be continued, and that their resolution was now under the consideration of the Board of Control. I cannot, therefore, help thinking that there was no necessity for the very long and eloquent statement which the hon. proprietor has made. The shortest answer which may be given to the hon. proprietor's long and laboured speech, will, perhaps, be to read an extract of a letter from a professor of the college; the writer of the letter is well acquainted with the statements which had been made respecting the college, and his opinion will no doubt be considered of great weight and authority by all who know him. Speaking of the charges which had been brought against the college, he observes:—'It is not improbable, then, that Mr. Fielder may renew his charge, that the discipline of the college has been always lax and inefficient; and, in support of that charge he may possibly refer to those periods of disturbance which unfortunately distinguished the earlier history of the institution. Should this be the case, it appears to me that the charge is capable of a very easy and conclusive refutation, namely, that the disturbances in question, instead of proving the laxity of our discipline, proves exactly the reverse. Upon the strength of two-and-twenty years' experience in the office of dean, I can most conscientiously aver, that whatever may have been the disturbances which have occurred since I have had the honour of being connected with the East-India college, they are not to be ascribed to any relaxation of discipline; on the contrary, they are principally to be ascribed to the impatience of the young men under the strictness of our system; a strictness which greatly exceeds that of any other collegiate establishment with which I am acquainted, or of which I have ever heard. It should further be recollected, that these commotions are, after all, exceptions to a general tenor of what I hesitate not to call exemplary quiet and good order. In saying this, I should not be understood to affirm, that we have never had amongst us young men whose habits were such as would baffle all the efforts of discipline, whether indulgent or severe. Such young men will occasionally be found at all institutions for education, and if this is to be our condemnation, I know not what literary establishment can be named, that ought not to perish with the East-India College!' I think these few remarks would, of themselves, be a sufficient answer to the long speech with which the hon. member has favoured us. The opinions of the gentleman whom I have quoted are entitled to the greatest weight, from the opportunities he has had of being acquainted with the subject. No doubt the college might be open to some objections, in consequence of irregularities by a few of the pupils; yet, when we consider the whole of these, I think it will be found that they have not arisen from a relaxation of discipline, or a want of care on the part of those whose duty it was to superintend the business of the college. In reply, however, to some of the authorities quoted by the hon. proprietor, I would refer to the evidence of Sir Robert Grant, of Mr. Elphinstone, and of several other individuals, who had ample means of observing the progress of the institution, and who are well qualified to decide as to its merits, all of whom admitted that the latest report, as to the state of the college, was highly satisfactory as to the moral discipline of the pupils generally. If the court wishes to hear this document it shall be read, and will bear out all that I have stated. I do not think it necessary to occupy the attention of the court, by following all the details of the long statement which the hon. proprietor has made, and still less as, no doubt, there are several proprietors who wish to address the court. I shall only add, therefore, an expression of my hope that the Court of Proprietors, if they wish to leave this matter as heretofore to the management of the directors, they will not assent to the motion of the hon. gentleman."

Mr. Fielder rose to again address the court, when he was called to order by

Mr. Astell, who said, that the hon. proprietor was out of order; that he could not now speak on the subject of his motion; but that, if he had any thing additional to offer, he should reserve it to the close of the debate, when he might claim the usual right of being permitted to reply.

The *Deputy Chairman* (Mr. Rivett Carnac)—"Sir, I feel called upon, after

what has been said, and after the motion which has been made by the hon. proprietor, in which he has attacked the two institutions so long under our care, and from which we have derived some of the ablest public servants of the Company, to offer a few remarks. If I understood the hon. proprietor correctly, it was not his intention to extend his objections to those institutions beyond the mere question of finance; but the hon. proprietor has gone much beyond that; he has attacked their moral character; he has described the condition of the pupils sent to the college as an apprenticeship to dissipation and extravagance which must lead to the worst consequences. These were the hon. proprietor's own words; and standing here in the situation which I have the honour of holding, I cannot hear those attacks in silence. The college was originally established with a view of supplying the deficiencies supposed to exist in the education of those who had been destined for the civil service in India. With regard then to its efficiency, the proper question was: Is the average of qualification greater since the establishment of the college than it was before? On this point it is scarcely possible that any difference of opinion can exist among those who have been honestly and impartially seeking for truth. The testimony of enemies no less than that of friends agrees in declaring that those who had received their education at Haileybury were generally far better qualified for the important duties which they were called upon to perform, than the majority of their predecessors. Sir Robert Grant, in a speech delivered in this court in 1894, said: 'I find, generally speaking, that the most important posts in India have been filled by those who have been the most distinguished for proficiency at Haileybury. Of five or six civil secretaries at Calcutta, three, Messrs. Mackenzie, Prinsep, and Stirling, were distinguished prize men for proficiency at Haileybury. Of four *secretaries* at Madras and four at Bombay, two at each place, Messrs. Clive and Macpherson Macleod at the former, and Messrs. Norris and Simpson at the latter, were of the same class; and a third, Mr. Farish, has just been promoted to the same situation at Bombay.' This," continued the hon. Deputy Chairman, "is the testimony of a friend to the college. The next shall be that of a gentleman highly qualified to form an opinion, at present one of my honourable colleagues — a gentleman whose brilliant career in India sufficiently attests the value to be set upon his judgment, and who, having been engaged in the civil service long before the college existed, cannot be supposed to entertain any prejudice in its favour. Mr. Edmonstone, in his evidence before the late committee of the House of Commons, said: 'I think that the East-India college has had the effect of sending out young men generally better educated than before. They have also had the advantage of acquiring such a degree of elementary knowledge of the oriental languages, as greatly accelerated their acquirement of those languages after their arrival in India. Generally, I conceive that the civil servants have been better educated since the establishment of the college than they were before. * * * *' He adds: 'It has always appeared to me that the institution of the college afforded a security for their being more or less qualified by a liberal education for the situations they were destined to fill.' In other instances, a favourable testimony had been extorted from those who were hostile to the existence of the college. Mr. Courtney is unfriendly to the whole system of patronage, as at present exercised, and would supersede it by another. He would give the whole patronage to the universities, and other places of public instruction, in place of vesting it in the hands of those by whom it is now dispensed. But what was his deliberate judgment on the efficiency of the college? It shall be given in his own words. 'As to the college at Haileybury, it is a matter of great controversy; but I am bound to say that the tendency of the despatches which I have read from India up to the period of my quitting office, was to establish a superiority in the persons who had been at the college, over those who had gone to India before the college was established.' This testimony, let it be observed, is that of a gentleman who had for many years been secretary to the board of commissioners, and consequently was peculiarly competent to form an accurate judgment. (*Hear, hear!*) The last authority which I shall mention is that of a gentleman, Mr. Holt Mackenzie, eminent for his talents and services, himself educated at the college, consequently well acquainted with its merits, and who *owes*, as he states, the high distinction which he attained in India to the education which he received at the college. It is true, as the hon. proprietor has quoted, that he has given it as his opinion that the college might be abolished 'without public detriment;' but in a letter to one of the professors of the college he thus expresses his feelings:—

Letter to Mr. Malthus, read in this court 20th February 1817.

The seminary to which I shall ever consider myself indebted for a variety and extent of information that I could nowhere else have received in the space of two years.

And this was not a mere complimentary effusion. He held the same language to his father, as appears from the following extract from a letter written by that gentleman:—

My son Holt owns with gratitude the kindness and highly useful instruction which he received at Haileybury, to which he chiefly ascribes the success of his exertions in India.

"After such testimonies from gentlemen of every shade of opinion upon the subject, it would be a mere waste of time to say a word on the efficiency of the college as an instrument of public instruction. (*Applause.*) But (continued the hon. deputy) it is said that the discipline of the college is relaxed and imperfect; that the habits of the young men are marked by great irregularity, and that immorality prevails to an alarming extent; and the hon proprietor has attacked not only the moral character of the students, but also the characters of those who preside over the institution. It may be that there is some irregularity and some extravagance. No one in the least acquainted with human nature, could expect that a number of young men could be congregated together without some occurrences taking place. But these things are not peculiar to Haileybury. The only question then is, whether those faults and follies shall be displayed at Haileybury or somewhere else. Mr. Mill, who delivered an unfavourable opinion upon the moral state of the college, has in the same sentence given a reason why some things occur which all must regret, though none can prevent. He very justly ascribes the irregularities complained of to 'the tendency which is inseparable from assemblages of young men to run into dissolute courses.' This tendency it would be vain to deny—but it is equally vain to complain of it; and I would ask, what is the use of the threescore years or more that the hon. proprietor describes himself to have lived, if they have not brought him to the same conclusion? But the amount of irregularity and vice prevailing at Haileybury has been greatly exaggerated. So far from the young men in that establishment being worse than other persons of their own age placed in similar circumstances, there can be no doubt that they are better. In fact, had the college not been located in an open field, but established in a populous town, the probability is, that we should have heard as little of its irregularities there as any which may occur at any public establishments. The only just mode of judging is by comparison with other institutions of like character. Upon this point the opinion of Sir Robert Grant, himself a member of one of the universities, is worth referring to. He says: 'At the universities, the opportunities of idleness and even of vice are stronger and more numerous than at Haileybury; the discipline and superintendence are decidedly less rigid.' Subsequently he says: 'At Haileybury a considerable portion read fairly, and full half read hard.' Now it is quite obvious that hard study is utterly incompatible with habitual dissipation. We have heard much of the admissions of the professors of the college, and especially of Mr. Malthus. Now to what do these admissions amount? That the discipline of the college has not been able to effect that which no rational man could expect that it should effect—the complete suppression of irregularity. In the early period of the history of the college considerable insubordination occasionally prevailed, but scarcely greater in degree than has frequently been manifested in our public schools; and what is the testimony which Mr. Malthus attaches to this admission? He says: 'That the business of the college proceeded with a decency, order, and decorum which have been the admiration of strangers, and he quotes the testimony of Lord Minto as to the obedience and orderly demeanor which in India marked the general conduct of the students of the college, as compared with others; and he states, as the result of his own observation, that the students are singularly free from the prevailing vices of young men of seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, especially when collected together in a large body.' This, I think, may suffice for an answer to the hon. proprietor's charge on the ground of immorality. The strongest opinion that has been expressed against the college is that of Mr. Sullivan, and that is a *mere* opinion, unsupported by any body of facts. For Mr. Sullivan I have a great respect, and the honour of his intimate acquaintance. It is but recently that he has been promoted to a station of high importance in India by the Court of Directors, out of regard for his character and services,—an event which I heard of with pleasure, being no party to the appointment, it having taken place during the last year, when I was not a member of the executive body. But when Mr. Sullivan was asked to produce evidence of the extravagance existing at Haileybury, he denied the necessity of his doing so, alleging his belief that it was 'so very notorious, as hardly to require formal proof.' This is indeed a novel mode of discussion—to make an assertion, and when called upon to substantiate it by evidence, to say that the fact is too notorious to require it, is a very simple and easy, but not a very convincing mode of arguing. One fact he did produce in the case of a young man who had contracted a debt for cigars. Now, as all debts of such a description are contracted in contravention of the rules of the college, the tradesmen who suffered them to be incurred, do so at their now risk. But what were the facts connected with this debt for cigars? why it was contracted, not

at Haileybury, or near that place, but in this metropolis, to one of those unprincipled tradesmen ever ready to take advantage of the thoughtlessness and inexperience of young men. (*Hear, hear!*) All the blame, nevertheless, is cast upon the authorities of the college, who by no possibility could have any control over the reprobated proceeding, but who do all in their power to prevent the evils at which they most unjustly are alleged to connive. Mr. Sullivan was constrained to admit that '*very great extravagancies*' prevail '*at the universities*;' but his information as to the state of those great national establishments was very defective, when he affirmed that the young men in them, are 'under more check than at Haileybury.' Every one acquainted with the subject knows that they are undermuch less. The reason, too, which Mr. Sullivan assigns for supposing that the check in the universities is greater than at Haileybury is, that there are seniors as well as juniors residing at the universities. Now, with respect to the universities, it is generally understood, the seniors and juniors do not associate. (*Hear, hear!*) The authorities of the college would rejoice in the discovery of any method of making their discipline more effective and beneficial than it is. They would gladly receive any judicious suggestions for the improvement of the discipline of the college, but unfortunately, the objectors have nothing to offer. Mr. Sullivan being asked how far the extravagance of which he complained could be checked by any rules, answered that he was 'not able to devise any rules.' He had nothing to offer. The objectors have but one remedy, and that is to abolish the college. No doubt this will prevent young writers being idle and vicious at Haileybury. Of the gentlemen occupied in preparing the minds of those destined to the civil service of the Company, it is impossible to speak too highly. Those who are best acquainted with the manner in which they discharge their arduous duties, would be found their warmest panegyrists. No body of men have ever evinced more zeal to promote the literary advancement of those under their care, and I will add, no body of men have ever been more anxious to guard the morals of their pupils than have the principal and professors of Haileybury. (*Applause.*) This tribute is but a just debt to their unwearied exertions—it is one which I feel it my particular duty, as an organ of the Court of Directors, to perform on the present occasion, when, from the tenor of the honourable proprietor's speech, the possibility might be inferred of the Court being actuated by any other feelings, than those produced by a sense of the valuable services of the professors, and a profound respect for their public and private virtues." He concluded, by requesting the court to pardon him for having occupied so much of its time, after the long detail into which the author of the motion had entered.

Mr. *Holt Mackenzie* said, that having been repeatedly quoted by the hon. proprietor who originated this discussion, and pointedly alluded to by his hon. friend within the bar, he trusted the court would indulge him for a few minutes, while he endeavoured to explain some points on which he appeared to have been misunderstood. He was much less anxious to vindicate the consistency of opinions which he had himself entertained and announced, at an interval of about twenty years, than to prevent injustice being done, through the misinterpretation of his words, to an institution which he regarded with attachment, and to men who had done it and their country honour, and of whom he must ever think and speak with sentiments of affection and reverence. He admitted that the letter, which had been referred to by his hon. friend, might be considered to justify a conclusion inconsistent with that which was maintained in the evidence quoted by the hon. proprietor. But it did not follow that there was any real inconsistency in the different statements. He assuredly had never recommended the abolition of the college on grounds implying any blame of the system on which it was conducted, still less any denial of merit in the eminent men who belonged to it. The utmost possible excellence in the institution, as a seminary for the instruction of the civil servants as now selected, would still leave open the question, whether by a different plan of patronage, equal or superior qualifications might not be secured in the young men sent to India, although the college ceased to exist; whether, in short, by a scheme, giving full scope to the competition which might be excited among the candidates for so valuable a prize, you might not call forth exertions in the acquisition of the desired knowledge, that, with an extended sphere of selection, would produce effects not to be hoped for from any plan of direct instruction. He had no wish to retract one tittle of what he had said in praise of Haileybury and of its professors. In fact, his words had been too weak to express what he felt towards them. He had gone to the college at a more advanced age than was usual with the students; and the number of students was more limited than in subsequent years. He had been admitted to a great degree of intimacy with the professors: he was proud to think, that they had regarded him not more as a pupil than as a friend, and the instruction he had derived from them went far beyond the formal lessons of the class-room. He looked back, indeed, to those evenings of delightful intercourse to which

they had admitted him, and to those discussions in which he had witnessed the friendly collision of such minds so furnished with power, so stored with knowledge, as those of Malthus, Dealtry, and Batten, stimulated as they were by differences of opinion, but directed by a candour and charity which controversy could not pervert or embitter, as full alike of improvement and of happiness: and it was with the recollection of such things upon his mind, that he wrote the letter that had been referred to. Were there, he would ask, any terms of gratitude or praise which the thought of such kindness from such men would not justify? Or need he say how much of affection and reverence for the individuals entered into his estimate of the value of the institution they adorned? But of that institution he thought very highly, independently of all personal considerations. When, however, they discussed the utility of the college, it was not unimportant to advert to the date of the letter in question, which the hon. proprietor had naturally inquired. It must have been written, he believed, in 1812 or 1813, and it referred, of course, to the condition of things as existing when the college was first instituted. Now to say nothing of the eminent qualifications of the men selected as professors (and the name of Malthus will live with the literature of his country), it must, he thought, be allowed, both that the general means of education were then very inferior to what they now are, and that in the plan of the East-India College, a great stride had been made in the road of improvement. The Court of Directors might justly boast that, in providing for the instruction of their servants, they had gone before the demands of the age, if the extent of those demands be estimated by the condition of existing seminaries. Not to mention oriental literature, for the acquisition of which the facilities were miserably scanty, there was not, he believed any where endowed a professorship of political economy: nor did he know where they could have looked for an established instructor in the general principles of law and in the philosophy of history; and, in the best seminaries, the several branches of classical literature and science appear to have been taught too much on technical and exclusive systems, very imperfectly adapted for the wants of persons situated as the civil servants of the Company were. In all this, a great change has occurred. Schools, and colleges, and teachers have multiplied exceedingly; the sphere of old institutions has been enlarged; still more striking has been the improvement and increase of books calculated to assist the student. He believed that the college of Haileybury had operated in no trifling degree to promote this result; but, however that might be, it was no impeachment of its intrinsic worth to affirm that other seminaries now equalled it; and the merit of those who established it was not the less because others had followed the example of excellence they had set. If the question had arisen, whether the college of Haileybury might be dispensed with, it was not because it had retrograded (the fact was far otherwise), but because the general system of education had rapidly advanced. The language once used in speaking of the college relatively to other means of acquiring the desired knowledge, might very well change, without any change whatever in the persuasion of its actual merits. He had known it when those means were comparatively imperfect, and, as already explained, he had enjoyed special advantages from the friendship and intimacy of the professors. Of the excellence of the institution, he thought then, and still continued to think, very highly. The special advantages which he had himself enjoyed, he could not sufficiently value; but he was not for that reason to disguise from himself or others, that the hon. court might require, as the condition of their patronage, qualifications far superior to any possessed by the humble individual that then addressed them; and that such qualifications would be abundantly supplied, though the college ceased to exist. Now this was the practical point to which the evidence given by him in 1832 was directed. He was called upon to consider it mainly on financial grounds, and he had so to consider it with a strong feeling that our necessary demands press sore upon the people of India (a feeling that might naturally be somewhat exaggerated in the breast of one who had for so many years had the charge of the financial department). He had to look to the existing means of education, scattered through the country at the time he spoke. He could not rest on the peculiar features which Haileybury presented at the period of its institution; still less on the special advantages which he had himself personally enjoyed. The question was a general one to be decided on general grounds, and with reference to the present and future interests of the country, not to the past character of the college. He thought it was not necessary, at least that it might be rendered unnecessary: but he never thought of abating one iota of the merit which he believed might justly be claimed both by the system of instruction pursued, and by the distinguished men who conducted it. He trusted it would never be put down on such evidence as they had this day heard: for he was satisfied that the quotations read by the hon. proprietor were calculated to convey a very erroneous impression of its real character. No institution, no individual could stand, if all the passages of a long series of years, from which blame

could be referred, were culled and brought together, as if they formed a fair sample of the ordinary course and condition: and much that was alleged against Haileybury might more justly be taken for proof of the constant and zealous efforts made for the attainment of an excellence in morals, such as he feared was no where attained. His persuasion was, that in no other seminary was there less vice or irregularity; he knew of none where any breach of propriety was so sure of immediate detection. The young men, indeed, could not go ten yards out of the way without being noticed. At other places the case was very different; and nothing could be more unjust than to infer perfection from the absence of complaint. At Edinburgh, for instance, we never heard of such things as were made the subject of proceedings at Haileybury, because the college discipline of the former did not extend beyond the walls of the college, and the students came within them merely at the hours of lecture. It would be ludicrous to infer, that there was no vice among the multitudes who attended it, merely because no notice was taken of vice. It was not less unreasonable to suppose that the conduct of the young men at Haileybury was peculiarly irregular, because the records of the college might exhibit, with a peculiar frequency (if it were so) complaints of irregularity. These things, instead of evidence to a relaxed discipline, proved in fact an extraordinary strictness; and if he were not afraid of being misunderstood, he should be inclined to say, that they had sometimes carried their restraints too far; that they had almost exacted too much for human nature. There was another thing to which he begged permission briefly to advert; and he the rather made the remark, because it appeared to him that, from inattention to the circumstance, erroneous judgments were sometimes formed on still more important branches of the Company's government. The system of that government is a system of record; it is a system too of kindly intercourse and confidence throughout the various grades of the service; and it having been hitherto conducted with a wonderful freedom from the altercations of party, its records, he believed, exhibit a fulness and candour of explanation no where else to be found in papers relating to public business. Error there must be; but their contests would generally be found to be contests for the right; and the extensive use of writing, instead of oral discussion and debate, is favourable to the discovery of the truth. There is consequently to be found in the public proceedings a freedom in the exposition of what is, or is thought to be faulty (and that often by the very parties responsible) which could not be expected from men excited by party antipathies, and addressing angry and prejudiced opponents. Not only every act is explained, but almost every thought is laid bare; and there is not only no attempt to conceal imperfection, but often a generous longing after excellence leads to a certain exaggeration of defects. Those, therefore, who examine our records, with the desire of finding fault, and with feelings similar to those with which they might rightly judge the discussions of hostile parties, are almost sure to be misled, just as if in private life you were to view in one light the confidence of a friend and the reluctant admission of an enemy. Frequently from this cause the government of the Company has been exposed to most unjust censure, when a candid mind might have seen reason to infer no ordinary excellence in the general working of that system, of which the defects were so freely proclaimed. Faults stated (possibly overstated) for the purpose of correction, are produced against us, as if they were the fixed and habitual rules of our conduct. So it has fared with the college; but he trusted that no countenance would be given to such a mode of judgment in that court. The necessity of maintaining the college was, he repeated, quite a distinct question from that of the merits of the institution, and of those who belonged to it. It was a question to be decided upon, a consideration of facts and circumstances very imperfectly before that court: for the late act had prescribed most important changes, to which he need not now more particularly advert; and it was one which ought, in his opinion, to be left in the hands of the hon. Court and of his Majesty's government; howsoever, therefore, he might doubt the propriety of keeping up the college, he should feel it to be his duty to vote against the motion of the hon. proprietor, if pressed to a division. He had risen merely to say a few words in explanation of certain expressions that appeared to have been misunderstood. He ought to apologise for having so much exceeded his original purpose: but he trusted that they would not think he had digressed improperly, while he bore his humble testimony to the merits of an institution endeared to him by many delightful recollections, and paid the just tribute of admiration and respect to those excellent and eminent persons whom it was his most valuable privilege to have possessed as his instructors, and his highest honour to have numbered among his friends: nor would, he hoped, any observations be thought to be misplaced, which tended to guard against unjust reproach those in whose service and society he had spent the largest, the happiest portion of his life. He cordially thanked the court for the patience with which they had listened to him.

Mr. *Twining*.—"After the very able and eloquent speeches which we have heard from the deputy chairman and the right hon. proprietor who followed him (Mr. Holt Mackenzie), I feel reluctance in occupying the attention of the court; but having taken some part when the subject was unexpectedly brought forward, I do not think it consistent to remain silent, after having had an opportunity of considering it more maturely. It did appear to me at that time, and I now feel confirmed in my opinion, that whilst the question of the continuance or the abolition of the college is supposed to be under the direct consideration of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, the discussing it in this court, and at this time, might have been dispensed with. I think, also, that if that question hinges upon the point of expense, and upon the altered position of the Company, it might have been brought forward, and should have been debated, without an attack upon the professors of the college, and without bringing together a string of charges against the students, for acts of misconduct during a long series of years. It is far from my thoughts to suspect the hon. proprietor who has made the motion of want of due deliberation on the subject, because I well know the pains which he bestows upon every one to which he directs his attention; but I do regret that he has not spared the feelings of those who have undertaken the laborious and anxious task of educating and governing young men, at a time of life and under circumstances which, perhaps, render good management peculiarly difficult. I lament that any grounds for complaint as to the conduct of the students should have existed, but I should more lament the manner in which the hon. proprietor has referred to them, if the so doing had not drawn forth the powerful observations which have been made in defence of the college, and which have exhibited the brighter side of the picture, as contrasted with that taken by the hon. mover. It is in the consoling fact, that amidst some failures the college has supplied India with many distinguished and most able servants, that the principal and professors of the college must find the reward of their anxious labours; and remembering, as I do, instances of the mischief arising formerly from not having, at our stations in India, individuals who were acquainted with the languages of India, and who, therefore, were obliged to rely upon the version of interpreters, I do attach great importance to the number of proficients in those languages with which the college has supplied our eastern territories. If, however the situation of the Company, together with the increased means of acquiring instruction in the languages of India, render it good policy to dispense with the college, it is but justice to bear in mind, that it is to that establishment we are principally indebted for those extended sources of instruction. In saying that we no longer require the services of Haileybury college, we ought to acknowledge what those services have been, and that but for that institution, we should probably have looked in vain for that host of teachers who, it is urged, can take its place. If the establishment is no longer to exist, its setting should be bright and unclouded —and if its professors have not, in all instances, accomplished all they wished, we should acknowledge with gratitude the good which they have done towards carrying into effect the object of the proprietors. We have this day been gratified by one example of what Haileybury has done, in the instance of the right hon. proprietor who has just addressed the court, and who has shown its prevailing results in bright and cheering colours. Under the view of the subject which I have taken, I shall vote for its remaining under the management of the Court of Directors, without the interference of this court.

Mr. *Poynder* said, that having taken a part in the motion made eleven years ago, by the late Mr. Kinnaird to put down this institution—having, he repeated, taken an active part in favour of the college on that occasion, he could not consent to give a silent vote on the present; though, he supposed, that the death warrant of the college was signed, and its death-knell already tolled, and that it must give way to public opinion as a mere question of expense. He was prepared to admit that the college was not so necessary as it was thirty years ago; but, let him ask, if they were to give it up, as he supposed they now should, in what way were they to supply its loss? for most certainly it could not be disputed, that the Company never had such servants as were supplied from this college. Never had the qualifications of the Company's civil servants been so high, as since the establishment of Haileybury. He did not deny that other institutions might furnish men equally well qualified in many respects, but it was not a question of mere education; they wanted for their civil service men of morals, of religion, of Christianity; they wanted for their public service, men imbued with true Christian principle; these were the men necessary to uphold and extend our influence in India. In supplying such men, he asked what succedaneum should they have for this college? They all knew the men who had long presided over it; they knew the talents and virtues of Malthus and Dealtry, and others who had long been the ornaments of that institution. Who were to supply their places in instilling in the minds of young men, going out to India in the service of the Company, those moral and religious principles which are to govern their con-

duct? He admitted all that had been said about the practicability of supplying men with many of the qualifications necessary to the civil service of the Company: but surely it would not be contended that these are all that is necessary? The moral and religious qualifications to which he had alluded, were, in his opinion, even more essential than the others. As to the advantages which had been derived from Haileybury College, he thought there could be no doubt, and if it were necessary he could produce proofs on the authority of Lord Minto, to shew how much the Company's service was indebted to that institution. He would say that it could not bear a comparison with Cambridge or Oxford in some respects, but in others it had a decided advantage over them. As to irregularities, it was impossible wholly to prevent them where large numbers attended. However, he was sure that any decision to which the court might come, with respect to the suppression of the institution, would not be founded on its being more irregular than other institutions for the education of youth. He would beg of the court, then, not to come to any hasty decision on this subject; not to adopt a course which they might afterwards repent. Nothing was more easy than to bring charges as to the institution not being properly conducted. Such charges were easily made and readily listened to; it reminded him of the old remark: "He that goeth about to persuade a multitude that they are not so well governed as they should be, will never want an attentive audience." It was, he repeated, very easy to say that an institution was not worth the expense of keeping it up; but if an institution was defective, let it be reformed; there was a great difference between reforming and destroying; such was the prevailing feeling at the present day, that he should not be at all surprised to hear that the church was not worth the expense of keeping it up. This was the sort of reform practised in the present day; they first talked of reforming the abuse of an institution, and then, when reform could go no farther, they talked of putting down the institution altogether. It was so in the present case: they talked first of reforming this college, and now they talked of putting it down. He was no friend to the standiug abuses of any institution; on the contrary, he should be glad to see them reformed, and he rejoiced to find that an amelioration was taking place in many points where it was greatly required. For instance, it was an amelioration, that three bishops should now be sent out to that country which had been so long deprived of the benefits of Christian instruction—

Col. *Stanhope*.—"Question! Question!"

Mr. *Poynder* said, that what he was saying was quite to the question before the court, and he would not be put down by one who hated to hear even the name of religion, and who, if he could, would prevent its extension; but that hon. proprietor's notions had not, and he trusted never would, prevail in that court. Referring to the question on which the court was now called on to decide, he would again venture to impress upon it the prudence of not coming to a hasty decision upon so important a matter, or of taking a step which they might have cause to repent.

Mr. *Lowndes* said, that he had attended there for the purpose of hearing what was said on both sides; and as there were many gentlemen in that court who were not disposed to give him a fair hearing, he had asked, and was promised the protection of one of the directors within the bar (Mr. Shepherd). (*A laugh*.) The hon. proprietor then proceeded to address the court at some length, but his remarks were made with such rapidity, and the transition from one subject to another so frequent, that we can do little more than give the general import of his observations. He said that the present question was a question of reform, and he remarked, that in the original general question of reform, the only good parts had originated with the Tories. The hon. member next expressed a hope that the directors would, in future, give a little more timely notice of their courts, and the subjects to be brought under their consideration. It was by mere accident that he heard of the court from a gentleman who dined with him on Monday last. It would not cost the directors more than a few shillings to give such a notice to every proprietor, residing within a moderate distance, as would reach them time enough to insure their attendance. The consequence of not giving such notice was, that many proprietors were absent from the court who would otherwise be very willing to attend. He would now say a word as to the question before the court; he would beg of them not to act precipitately. He next adverted to the tea-trade, and dwelt upon the advantages which would have resulted had that part of the Company's business been retained. The hon. proprietor then adverted to the vote by ballot, adding that he could not conceive how any honest man could be the advocate of such a system; a man, he observed, must be a great rogue who could promise his vote one way and give it another. For his own part, although the votes in that court were taken by ballot, he had always departed from it as much as he could, by holding his paper in his hand to shew which way he voted; and he hoped in God the day would never come when the ballot system would be generally adopted in this country. With respect to Haileybury College, he would

object to its being put down until all the sons and nephews of the directors were educated in it. (*A laugh*.) At the same time he would contend, that as its great advantage was in instructing the servants of the Company in the eastern languages, it ought to be kept up in that country where those languages were spoken. The hon. proprietor next adverted to the necessity of the court considering the case of their naval and military officers more than they had done, and he contended that a certain number of cadetships should be reserved for the sons of those officers who had been killed in the Company's service. Such a system would be highly creditable to the Company's liberality, and would at the same time be a well-merited reward for the services of some of their bravest servants. The hon. proprietor again adverted to due notice not being given of the meeting of the courts, and, he added, he could give a reason for it: no doubt some of the directors said, "If we give due notice of this, that d—d fellow Lowndes will be here troubling us with his nonsense." (*A laugh*.) They, therefore, wished to have the whole thing quietly to themselves, to the exclusion of those who, like himself, were disposed to take an active part, as well as independent part, in their proceedings. As to Haileybury College, whatever might be the necessity for its continuance or abolition, he must say that until that day he had never heard any thing against its moral character; there was to be sure a little mutiny amongst the students at one time; however, that was little better than a "barring out" at school; at the same time it was to be condemned, inasmuch as it was a rebellion against the authority of those by whom the pupils were educated. That was a course which never throve with any who adopted it; and he had always predicted the downfall of Napoleon from the time he heard that he had turned his cannon against Louis XVI., who had given him his education. The hon. proprietor proceeded to observe, that he was not a Tory; he was one who would support the reform of all proved abuses; but when he saw the people of this country hunting out for abuses in holes and corners, and creating the very thing they pretended to correct, he would hesitate before he joined them. The hon. proprietor was proceeding when he was called to order by—

The *Chairman*, who reminded him of the necessity of confining himself to the question before the court.

Mr. *Lowndes* contended that he was quite in order, that he was speaking to the question, but the fact was that the hon. gentlemen behind the bar were aware that their dinner was ready, and did not wish to be delayed; but as some of them had often "roasted him," he would now in return take care that they were overroasted. (*A laugh*.) He was surprised that his hon. friend Mr. Shepherd, who had promised to gain him a patient hearing, had not interfered in his behalf. The hon. proprietor then proceeded to address the court a short time longer in the same strain, but did not again touch on the question before it.

Mr. *Weeding* said, he had read the motion of the hon. proprietor, which he had prefaced by a very able speech, and he certainly approved of that motion, the effect of which would be to give to the Court of Directors that accession of power which was necessary for accomplishing that object, the abolition of the college, which, he understood, they themselves had in view; for it appeared that they had already taken some steps towards the abolition of the college. (*No, no!*) It unquestionably was reported, that some steps had been adopted by the Court of Directors for doing away with the college. He was friendly to such a course; because, to lay it down as a rule that a proper education could only be obtained in one particular seminary, was as unjust as it was ridiculous. Was it not absurd, was it not monstrous, to assert, that morals could only be imparted in a given place? Was it not a reflection on the good sense of parents to say, that they could not select a proper school for their sons, and that, therefore, they should send them nowhere else, preparatory to their proceeding to India, but to Haileybury? It was not deemed necessary that the Governor-general of India should be thus educated; and very many of their principal and most able functionaries had not been instructed at Haileybury. In his opinion they ought not, by confining themselves to one establishment, to forego the advantages which many other seats of education held out to them. What, he would ask, was the nature of the motion then before the court? Why, it went to encourage perseverance in the intention which it had been stated the directors entertained—that intention being to do away with a useless and very expensive establishment. It was quite evident that the money expended was much greater than the value received; and that being the case, he thought that the Court of Directors ought to accept the offer now made, which was to strengthen their hands and to hasten the achievement of this object. The proprietors thanked the Court of Directors for what they had already done—they entirely approved of the steps they had taken, and they were anxious to leave it to the executive body to adopt such other measures, with reference to this subject, as they might think fit. He hoped the directors would accede to this proposition. He trusted that they would forgive the hon. mover his speech—that they would overlook what he had said in his

zeal—that they would not dwell upon many points to which, in the ardour of the moment, he had felt it necessary to refer; but that, looking at the question dispassionately, they would see the propriety of acceding to the motion, the effect of which would be to arm the executive body with additional power.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, it had not been his intention to offer himself to the notice of the court on this subject, but it did appear to him that they had begun at the wrong end. It had been stated that certain proceedings, with respect to the abolition of Haileybury College, had already taken place. He, therefore, was of opinion that it would have been better for the hon. mover to have called for a report of those proceedings in the first instance. The question was a very important one; and he felt that at the present moment they were not in a state to entertain it. Situated as he felt himself, he must therefore vote against the motion, because really the court knew little or nothing about the matter. He must say, in justice to Haileybury College, that there were some good grounds for speaking well of that establishment. He was, unfortunately, aware of two cases in which young men had been removed from the college for improper conduct; but he was obliged to admit that, in both instances, the parties deserved what they had met with, and he never attached any blame to the college council. On the other hand he must observe, that several young friends of his, and two in particular lately, had quitted the college greatly benefited by their sojourn there. He, therefore, was not one of those who were for condemning the college as a useless establishment. He entirely concurred in what had fallen from the hon. proprietor opposite (Mr. Poynder). Like him, he was anxious to see young men of steady moral character and conduct going out to India. He cared less for splendid abilities or extensive acquirements, than for goodness of disposition and kindness of temper and manners. These were the qualities most essential for the guidance of persons whose duties led them to mix with, and to rule over, the natives of India. He had known young men possessing those qualities, with very moderate acquirements, to have gone out to India, and to have acquired the esteem of their superiors, and the affections and confidence of the people of India, in a much greater degree than others who were possessed of more splendid talents.

Mr. *Astell* said, that after the length to which the discussion had extended, it was not his intention to make many remarks; but he could not remain entirely silent, when a question of this nature was brought under the consideration of the Court. Having, from the foundation of the college, viewed, with an impartial eye, both its advantages and disadvantages, he had arrived at this conclusion, namely, that the Company were perfectly right in establishing it. The observations which had been addressed to the proprietors by an hon. gentleman (Mr. H. Mackenzie) who was not now present, carried great weight with them. Whatever might be said of the evidence of that hon. gentleman before a committee of the House of Commons, his conduct this day had been most creditable to himself, and must have been highly gratifying to the Court. Assuredly, the establishment in which that hon. gentleman was educated, and where those abilities which he had displayed on this occasion had been nurtured and developed, could not be of so useless or worthless a character as the hon. mover seemed to suppose. The hon. mover had made a speech wholly dissimilar from the resolution with which he concluded. That resolution pointed at the finances of India, and adverted to the remittances necessary for the payment of the dividends on the Company's stock; and the state of those finances was assigned as the reason for immediately discontinuing the college. Now, upon these points, the hon. gentleman had not made a single observation—No, but the hon. gentleman, in a speech of two hours long, had entered into a tirade against the manner in which the college had been conducted, from 1805 to the present year, 1835. It never was contended that this college, more than any other, was not liable to some errors and abuses; but that they were more glaring or more extensive in this, than in any other great scholastic establishments, he wholly denied. He thought that the hon. gentleman might with great propriety have confined his remarks to the situation of the college as it now stood; it would have been more just if he had done so, instead of following the fashion, and adverting to circumstances that had occurred several years ago. If the hon. gentleman had taken this course, he would have found that the acquirement of various branches of knowledge and learning, and, what was of more importance, that instruction in moral and religious duties, were sedulously attended to at Haileybury college. The hon. gentleman had taken offence at the letter which the rector of Hanwell had thought proper to publish. That was, however, a matter to be settled between the rector of Hanwell and the hon. gentleman. He, however, would say, that he was extremely glad to see the voluntary testimony of that reverend individual in favour of the college. He thought that such a testimony ought to have had some effect on the mind of the hon. proprietor, since it tended to prove that the college was not, as he had asserted, relaxed with respect to moral discipline. The hon. proprietor had occupied two hours in reading extracts, to prove that irregularities had occurred from time to time in the college. Now, the inference which he (Mr. Astell) drew from these statements, was precisely the reverse of that at which the hon. proprietor had arrived; in his opinion, if the discipline of the college had been lax instead of being rigid, they would never have heard of these irregularities, which formed the exception and not the rule.—Young men of great talents, of great acquirements, and of great moral worth, had proceeded from Haileybury; they had done essential service to India, and had assisted in raising that frame of government which would cause the Company to be regarded with honour and approbation by posterity. The hon. proprietor had told them in his resolution "that with this conviction, the Court of Proprietors most cordially approve of the steps taken by the Court of Directors for the abolition of the college." What steps, he should be glad to know, had been taken? The hon. proprietor had no authority for making such a statement. The court knew nothing on the subject—there was no evidence before it that any such steps had been adopted. He looked upon the motion of the hon. proprietor as unseasonable and inconvenient; and he, for one, would never sit and hear the college censured and vilified, without boldly asserting that the establishment had been a blessing to India, and that it had raised the Company in the estimation of the public, more than almost any act they had ever performed. (*Hear, hear!*) That distinguished man, the late Mr. Grant, who was the founder of the college, deserved the greatest praise for his exertions; and the enlightened professors who had from time to time given their services to the establishment, ought never to be spoken of but in terms of reverence and respect. Such was his view of the case; and therefore he would not consent to any alteration in, or to the withdrawal of the resolution, but would meet it with a direct negative.

Mr. *Fielder* rose to reply. He said it had been admitted by hon. directors and proprietors, that on the score of economy and inefficiency of the system, Haileybury ought to be abolished; but it was said that the motion was unnecessary, or at least ought not now to be brought forward. If so, he was at a loss to account for the petition under seal of the East-India Company near two years since, which declared the inefficiency of the system, and on that ground, as well as on that of the enormous and totally unnecessary expense of £500 per annum for each youth, earnestly required that the college should be abolished. He would inquire whether in 1817 and at subsequent times, when the college proceedings were complained of, and the proprietors much wished, as well for the sake of India as for the sake of the youths and parents, to abolish the institution, procrastination had not been invariably the order of the day? It had been then said, wait and see what time and fresh measures will do; he would ask, has the result been favourable or otherwise? He naturally looked at the learned principal's own detail, and other evidence before Parliament in 1833, embracing a period of twenty-six years, which induced the court to come to the conclusion that the college ought to be abolished; still no progress was made, and it really appeared to him that there was in some quarter a disinclination to abolish the institution, although its abolition was admitted to be necessary, and it seemed to be left for further consideration *sine die*. (*Hear, hear!*) It was urged that the evils should not have been mentioned, and that he had raked them up, as an hon. gentleman had termed it, from the commencement. Had they been kept back, what would have been the observation then? It would have been urged that the system was good, that it had worked well, and that the expense was trifling when compared to the great good it had spread over all India. In answer to the charge of his having raked up the evils, he would take leave to reply, that such charge should be transferred to those who had given the evidence, and brought them to public view. He would inquire, had he adduced a single fact from personal observation, verbal or other information, or from any account whatever save from those documents and evidence before Parliament and in the hands of proprietors? (*Hear!*) He would ask, who had raked up the evils of Haileybury? Why no other than Mr. Malthus, one of its professors, he having detailed them for a period of twelve years, ending in 1817, in a book written for circulation. Was not Dr. Batten, the principal and highest officer of the establishment, another who had done so, and had he not at length detailed them in 1832 before Parliament, for the long period of twenty-six years? (*Hear, hear!*) Had not many gentlemen, in evidence before Parliament, declared the evils of the college, and that it ought to be no more? and had not the whole proceedings been circulated amongst the proprietors? Could it, therefore, be fairly laid to his charge that he had raked up the evils, when in fact he had only, in the conscientious discharge of his duty, laid before the court those evils which had been gathered together by Professor Malthus in his own book—by the principal of the institution, in his own evidence before Parliament, and by others. (*Hear, hear!*) He had alluded to the evidence of Mr. Holt Mac-

kenzie, given in 1832 before Parliament, to shew that Haileybury was totally unnecessary and most extravagant, and he could not see that it was inconsistent with a letter written by him in 1813, as to the former state of that place; for the hon. proprietor, in answer to a question he had just put to him, said, that he left the school some time in 1807, a time very shortly after the institution's insulation at Haileybury, and previous to the first grand rebellion, as it was termed; and the hon. proprietor appeared to be correct in speaking of the discipline and conduct as it was in the year 1806 and part of 1807. The letter, therefore, could not be quoted to controvert evidence solemnly given before the British Parliament in 1832, twenty-six years afterwards. (*Hear!*) With reference to Mr. Sullivan's evidence, it had been urged that he was mistaken upon some points with regard to discipline and habits, as well at Haileybury as at the national universities, and that Mr. Edmonstone and Mr. Courtney were of a different opinion with Mr. Sullivan. He (Mr. F.) had himself referred to the evidence of Mr. Courtney, in particular, as corroborating Mr. Sullivan upon many important points, and to his having stated that Mr. Sullivan's information ought to be attended to. It was an error to suppose that he (Mr. F.) had attacked the characters of the officers of the institution, or of the youths; that never was his intention. He had chiefly relied on the representations of the professors themselves, and had expressly disclaimed the least imputation on any one, and attributed to the erroneous system alone, the having occasioned the evils detailed by the evidence and documents. It was said that he wished to interfere with the Court of Directors, and to take the matter out of their hands. Now, if hon. proprietors would but read the motion, they would find the contrary was the case, for it agreed with the directors in their own resolves to abolish the college—it thanked them for so doing, and it earnestly entreated them to pursue those measures they, the directors, deemed best to accomplish the object. (*Hear, hear!*) It had been urged that the youths at Haileybury were not worse than those at the universities or public schools; but this surely was no reason whatever for continuing the institution; for Haileybury was a special institution, intended for most special purposes, for great and desirable objects, not attainable at any other place: otherwise, he would ask, why an establishment of such magnitude was created and kept up at such an enormous expense? He (Mr. F.) did not expect to find perfection in any person or at any institution, and wished to make due allowance for youthful frailties and irregularities; but he strenuously contended, that when a public company volunteered a special institution, supported it year after year for nearly the third of a century, at an enormous expense, for the express purpose of establishing a much better system for learning, and of a peculiar preventive system as to discipline, morals, and habits, every one had an undoubted right to expect it to afford much greater advantages than could be gained elsewhere; and, that when the system as to the Oriental languages and as to discipline failed, after a trial of thirty years, the Company was bound to abandon the institution altogether, to save the enormous expense, and to cast all the care and all the responsibility on the parents, and to require them to find proper qualifications for their sons according to their own means and inclinations. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) It had also been urged that Haileybury had produced splendid examples. He had always admitted, that men of great talent, learning, integrity and honour, combined with most useful conduct, had come from Haileybury, and this he did in the fullest manner; but, he would inquire, was it to Haileybury they owed such talent, honour, and good habits? Could it be insisted upon for an instant, that those excellent qualities would not have had equal growth at Cambridge or Oxford, or in our public schools? would they not have made the like proficiency in learning at other places as at Haileybury? unless it was contended that Haileybury was to be deemed so pure, so excellent, and so transcendant, as to be far above all other institutions. (*Hear, hear!*) It had been asked whether, in the event of Haileybury being abolished, there was to be any other appropriate institution substituted in its stead, on the score of religion and morality. He should think that Haileybury was not the only pure fountain of religion, morality, and good habits in England, there being, he hoped, other institutions to be found quite sufficient for every purpose which English youths might require for their conduct, either in Asia or in Europe. (*Hear, hear!*) But, be that as it may, he would take leave to suggest that the East-India Company, looking, as it was bound to do, to its own peculiar situation and circumstances, would act wisely in ridding itself, not only of the heavy annual charge which it occasions on the revenues of India, but also of the deep responsibility of the care and education of the youths, and to cast the whole of such liabilities on the heads of those ordained by nature to be the most willing and most able to bear them. (*Hear!*) He meant that each parent should have the custody, care, and responsibility of his own offspring, and educate him as affection and good sense

would naturally suggest, in order to the youth being duly qualified in point of acquirements, right principles, and good habits, according to a strict and proper test of examination to be prescribed by the East-India Company; and he would seriously inquire, where was the parent in either England, Scotland, or Ireland, having the offer of a valuable writership for a son, on the condition that he should, by a given time, be duly qualified for the appointment, who would not eagerly take upon himself all the watchful care, solicitude and exertions which parental feelings and anxiety could suggest and effect, in order that such a valuable appointment should not be lost to his family? (*Hear, hear, hear!*) In regard to the irregularities at Haileybury, he had felt it to be his conscientious duty, though a very painful one, not only to shew that the Haileybury system was erroneous, but also to lay before the court the evils arising out of that system, which, he repeated, he had done only from the statements of the principal, Dr. Batten, himself, of Mr. Malthus, one of the professors, from the college proceedings, and from the other documents before Parliament, and which had been placed in the hands of the proprietors for serious perusal, and for such comments and proceedings as might arise out of them; otherwise, why so placed? (*Hear, hear!*) He would again observe that he did not impute blame to a fair trial of the system, neither did he impugn the professors or the youths, but solely the system; and, in conclusion, he would remark, that as the Court of Directors had by a large majority, after long and mature deliberation, resolved for the abolition of Haileybury, and had corresponded with the late Board of Control with a view to their resolutions being carried into effect; and as that Board had fully coincided with the directors' resolutions, considering, on the score of inutility and expense, that there was no ground whatever for its continuance, he could not learn that there was any good cause against his motion being adopted. (*Hear!*)

The *Chairman* having intimated that the proceedings of the two boards were not upon record in the Court of Proprietors,—

Mr. *Fielder* then said, he would inquire of the hon. Chairman, whether the Court of Directors had not, by a large majority, come to the resolution that it was most desirable, on the grounds of inefficiency and of great expense, to abolish the institution, and whether a correspondence had not taken place between the Court of Directors and the late Board of Control upon the subject, and whether the board had not coincided with the directors' resolutions, for the abolition of the place at some and what period? (*Hear!*)

The *Chairman* declined giving an answer to the questions.

Mr. *Fielder* then observed, that if the hon. Chairman felt a difficulty in answering the questions he would not press them, but would consequently draw his own conclusion, that he was warranted in the assertion he had made. And he then contended, that the various circumstances detailed by him had not been met by any arguments advanced in favour of the institution, so as to alter his opinion; and he therefore felt bound to press his motion; but if unsuccessfully, it would be a satisfaction to him that he had performed his duty to the absent natives of India and to the proprietors at large. (*Hear, hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Lowndes*.—"Does it cost £500 a-year to maintain a youth at Haileybury? A young man can be supported at the university for £300 a-year."

The *Chairman* said, the originator of the motion had a right to reply, but the hon. proprietor, who had already spoken, was out of order in beginning to address the court again.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, the hon. mover had asked whether the Court of Directors had, or had not, by a large majority, agreed to the abolition of the college? That question had not been answered, and therefore he must take the fact as admitted. If he were wrong the hon. chairman could set him right. If such a determination had been come to, it formed another reason for his anxiously desiring to know on what grounds the directors had formed their decision.

Mr. *Lowndes* again asked, what was the yearly expense of maintaining a young man at Haileybury?

The *Chairman* said, it fluctuated in amount according to the number of students in the college. In one particular year the number was so small, that he believed the expense was about £500 each; but if the number of scholars which the Company originally contemplated had been on the establishment, the expense would have been much less.

Mr. *Lowndes*.—"Why should there be concealments if there is nothing wrong?"

Mr. *Lindsay*.—"There is no concealment. It is a fluctuating expense, depending on the number of students. When the number is small, the expense is larger than it otherwise would be. If there were 120 scholars, which number the college would contain, then the expense would not exceed £200 a-year. The question was then put.

Mr. *Fielder* was willing to omit the words relative to the dividends. (*No, no!*)

The motion was then negatived on a show of hands.

ANNULMENT OF THE APPOINTMENT OF LORD HEYTESBURY AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Mr. *Mills* said, he had expected that an influential friend of his would have attended for the purpose of giving notice of a motion relative to the appointment and annulment of the appointment of Lord Heytesbury; but as he was not present, he (Mr. Mills) would himself bring it forward on the 15th inst. The interests of India, and the independence of that court, rendered it necessary that the papers upon this subject should be placed in the hands of the proprietors, when they would be enabled to judge for themselves.

Sir *C. Forbes*.—"It is quite irregular to make a speech in giving notice of a motion."

Mr. *Mills*. It would be for the proprietors to decide whether the court of directors, with reference to appointments which they had made for high offices in India, should be dependent upon the result of any political struggles for party purposes in this country. (*Hear!*) He concluded by giving notice of the following motion: "That copies of all proceedings and correspondence between the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, or the Court of Directors, and the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, connected with the appointment or recall of the Governor-general, or governor of any of the presidencies of India, since April 1834, be laid before this Court"

Sir *C. Forbes* could not see what possible good could arise from the production of those papers. The hon. bart. was proceeding, when he was called to order by

Mr. *Wigram*, who observed that his hon. friend (Mr. Mills) had a right to give his reasons for calling for papers, though he could not discuss the question then.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, that not five minutes ago they were told that the directors did not want the assistance of the proprietors, and yet a director now came forward to claim their assistance.

Mr. *Mills*. "I am not a director."

Mr. *Astell* said, the question was not whether the directors wanted the assistance of the Court of Proprietors on the present occasion. The question must rest, of course, on its own merits. The subject was one of the greatest importance as regarded the independence of the Company. It was a question between the Company and the Government, and one which deeply affected their honour and independence, and ought to be brought forward, in order that the truth might not be hid under a bushel. The whole truth upon this subject ought to be known to the public. (*Hear, hear!*) When the proper time came, he should be prepared to meet the hon. baronet.

MARITIME OFFICERS.

Mr. *Weeding* said, he understood the Parliament had come to some resolution on the subject of the claims of the Company's maritime officers who were excluded from the scale of remuneration. He therefore begged leave to ask whether the Court of Directors intended to act on the recommendation of the committee of the House of Commons. For his own part, he wished the court to proceed without parliamentary interference.

The *Chairman* answered, that the matter alluded to formed part of the subject now under consideration.

FINANCE.

Sir *C. Forbes* gave notice that, on the next court-day, he would move "That a statement be laid before the court of the home debts and assets of the East-India Company on the 30th of April 1835; with an estimate of the expected receipts into and disbursements from the home treasury for the next three years, or up to the 30th April 1838; particularizing those appertaining to each year respectively, and inclusive of the six per cent. remittable loan."

SUGAR DUTIES.

Mr. *Fielder* inquired whether, in the course of the present year, it was intended to do any thing with respect to the equalization of the duties on sugar.

The *Chairman* answered, that proper attention should be paid to the subject.

The Court then adjourned until the 15th July.

East-India House, July 15.

A general Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held this day.

The by-laws, in their amended state, were read and approved of, subject to the confirmation of another general court, to be held on the 29th inst.

LORD HEYTESBURY'S APPOINTMENT.

Mr. *Mills*, in rising to move for copies of all proceedings between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, with reference to the resignation of Lord Wm. Bentinck, and the appointment of a successor to the situation of Governor-general of India, took a brief but comprehensive view of the question. He observed, that the subject which he now brought forward was of vast importance. It related to the conduct of the home authorities, in selecting governors for India, and the question was, whether a minister of the crown had

or had not taken upon himself to do an act that militated against the principles of good government. He then adverted to the resignation of Lord W. Bentinck, which was handed to the Court of Directors by Lord Glenelg, who was then President of the Board of Control. That he considered a very objectionable proceeding. The communication ought to have been made by Lord W. Bentinck directly to the authority from whom he had received his appointment. Immediately afterwards the late President of the Board of Control became a candidate for the situation of Governor-general of India, and he remained in that position till the dissolution of the then ministry. Private communication was made on the subject, and it would appear that Mr. Charles Grant had availed himself of the power which he possessed for other purposes than those for the attainment of which such powers had been conferred on him. Communications had been made by him, he understood, to the late chairman (Mr. Tucker), and to other directors. Now the Indian minister was, above all others, the person who should be precluded from taking such a course. He ought to have known what the duty of the Court of Directors was; but in the pursuit of his own personal aggrandizement, he had interfered with one of the most important functions which the court possessed. In making that attempt, he conceived that the President of the Board of Control had done an act which militated against the principles of good government. The hon. proprietor then touched upon the rejection (by the President of the India Board) of Sir C. Metcalfe, and the appointment of Lord Heytesbury, which had afterwards been set aside, observing, that, in his opinion, Sir John Hobhouse, in vacating that appointment, after it had been so deliberately made, had done an act which militated against the good government of India. If the government of India were made subservient to political and party purposes, looking to the ministerial influence which found its way into every department, then he would say, that good government in that country was at an end. The hon. proprietor concluded, by moving for the correspondence.

Mr. *Tucker* seconded the motion. He considered that the honour of the Court of Directors, the rights of the East-India Company, and the good government of India—all these questions were, in his opinion, at issue on this occasion. All he requested of the court was, to grant the papers that were called for. Why should they not be granted? Honourable men, whose actions were correct, must wish for publicity.

Sir *C. Forbes* was hostile to the motion.—He had not heard what possible good could result from its success; but he thought that a great deal of mischief might be produced by it. The effect would be to put an end to all that useful confidential communication which had heretofore existed between the Board of Control and the directors.

Lord *Colville* was favourable to the motion, which, if carried, would enable the Court of Directors to prove to the Court of Proprietors, and to the country at large, that they had done their duty in resisting one of the most violent and most extraordinary stretches of power that was ever known to have been attempted by public men. (*Hear, hear!*)

Col. *Stanhope* defended the policy which induced Sir J. Hobhouse to reject Lord Heytesbury.

Mr. *Donovan* should vote against any question that tended directly or indirectly, to compromise the Court of Directors with the President of the Board of Control.

Sir *R. Campbell* said, he should not be deterred from laying before the Court of Proprietors the documents called for on account of their having been refused by ministers, if he thought that their production could do the slightest possible good; but believing that the success of the motion would rather have a contrary effect, he should oppose it

Mr. *Astell* supported the motion; and contended, that the papers which were refused in the House of Commons, but which he hoped the proprietors would insist upon having this day, were not private communications, but public documents.

After a few words from Mr. *Fielder*, the question was about to be put, when a requisition for a ballot, signed by a proper number of proprietors, was handed in, and the ballot was ordered to be taken on Tuesday, the 28th inst.

Mr. *Mills* gave notice, that in the event of the motion for papers being carried affirmatively at the ballot on the 28th inst., he should, at the General Court on the 29th move, that they be printed for the use of the proprietors.

Adjourned.

*** Owing to the great length of the Debates this month (which has obliged us to increase the size of the present number), we are unable to carry the report further, and must defer the debates on the 15th July and the 29th July, till next month.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

China.

A society is organizing at Canton, "for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in China." An exposition of its objects, signed by Mr. Gutzlaff, states:—"The prime object of this association will be to publish such books as may enlighten the minds of the Chinese, and communicate to them the arts and sciences of the west. Such measures must be taken as will ensure a ready circulation, not solely at Canton, but throughout the empire. It will be the duty of every member of this association to co-operate to this end, whilst those members who are conversant with the Chinese language ought to endeavour to furnish the publications, which, before being printed, must be submitted to the approval of the committee. There are two booksellers in this city who offer their services in sending the books to their correspondents in the principal cities of the empire, provided the books interest the general readers. A small attempt with the Chinese magazine has answered the end, but the matter is still difficult at the commencement, yet, when once fairly arranged, promises the greatest results. Our intercourse with China has lately been extended, and will, under the auspices of a free trade, expand, until it embraces all the maritime provinces of the empire, and considers the Yang-tsze-keang as a fair field for mercantile enterprize. There will be thus a wide door open for the dissemination of truth. The writer himself has seen his most sanguine hopes far exceeded, and he can bear ample testimony to the eagerness with which foreign publications, of which an enormous number have been circulated, were hailed by the people and perused universally."

Right of Petition.—A gentleman, who has been some years resident in Canton as a British merchant, had lately occasion to petition the governor. He wrote a petition, which was translated into Chinese, and delivered it to the senior hong merchant, Howqua, for presentation. The petition was returned from Howqua with an insolent note, signed by the three senior merchants, describing the subject as too trifling to be intruded upon the governor. The petitioner then determined to present the petition at the city gates, where he was accompanied on the 7th inst. by several of the mercantile community of Canton. On their arrival at the Tsing-hae mun (water-gate), the attendant officers made their usual blustering opposition; but admittance through the first gate was obtained, and two deputed military officers, the Tsung-Hëë and the Qwang-Hëë, shortly arrived. The petition was presented to them, but they refused to receive it, except through the hong-merchants. The petitioner would not submit to this indignity, and the officers went away. The English remained in the confined space between the inner and outer gates, and sent for provisions. From one o'clock till five the hong-merchants and linguists (amongst whom Mowqua junior was the most active) made various propositions, all of which were peremptorily refused. At length, the Tsung and Qwang-Hëës came again, and renewed their former offers, saying that an order had arrived from the emperor, directing the local officers not to receive any petitions unless through the hands of the hong-merchants. The English asked to see the edict. After a rather noisy discussion, not very well understood on either side, a proposition was made that the petition should be presented in this manner: the Qwang-Hëë and Mouqua were to place their hands simultaneously upon it. To this the petitioner agreed; but in the very act of deliverance, Mowqua snatched their petition, whilst the Quang-Hëë, although standing up, did not extend his hand to it. The paper was of course instantly recovered from Mowqua, and the officers again retired. About six o'clock the Englishmen returned home, excepting the petitioner, who was left alone, well provided with food and clothing, for the weather was cold. Towards nine, the Tsung and Qwang-Hëës again returned, and offered to receive the petition from the hands of the petitioner; but he told them, that the mendacity of their country was now so notorious, that he required witnesses of his own nation to be present; and the Chinese at length consented that he should dispatch a note for two only of his countrymen. Two Englishmen were admitted, of known respectability. The petition was then presented to the Tsung-Hëë by the petitioner, attended on each side by his newly-arrived friends. Mowqua, who was standing by the Tsung-Hëë's side, again, in the very act of presentation, attempted to touch the petition with his finger. At this insidious motion the petition was instantly withdrawn, and Mowqua was informed that his scheme had failed. He then abandoned his low tricks, and the Tsung-Hëë extended his three fingers, received the petition, and informed the petitioner, through the linguist, that he had been sent by the Tsung-tüh (governor) on purpose to receive the petition, and to say that the governor was much engaged at present, but that the petition should have his early attention, and a reply would be given in two or three days, and he (the governor) hoped that the delay would not affect the petitioner's interests.

During all this protracted discussion six hong merchants, two linguists, and a strong military guard, were present. An answer from the viceroy was sent to the petitioner just thirty hours after his departure from the city gate, promising redress of the wrong complained against.

Thus the few British concerned, by a little firmness, have regained to their countrymen the important boon of *direct communication with the Government*, which Howqua had attempted to deprive them of.—*Canton Reg., Jan.* 13.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Major Mitchell, the surveyor general, with a party of exploration, had penetrated as far as the source of the Derwent, which they found to be in a beautiful lake, about ten miles long and three wide, named Lake St. Clair. The party had been lucky in meeting with an easy country to travel through, consisting in great part of open marshes, very wet and unavailable, which are very extensive. They ascended *Mount Olympus*, from which they obtained a magnificent view of the surrounding country on all sides but the east. Its characteristic appearance was mountainous and alpine. The party was about to proceed to the *Peak of Teneriffe*, from whence Mr. Frankland proposed to penetrate to the south and south-east, and close this journey of examination at the Huon.—*Sydney Gaz., Mar.* 12.

Mr. Bulwer has expressed his willingness to act as parliamentary agent for this colony, and application is to be made to the local government for funds to salary this gentleman for the office.

Flagged pathwaths in front of the houses in Sydney are becoming pretty general, and add considerably to the improvement of the town.

Newly-arrived emigrants complain of the high rate of rents in Sydney, they being, it is said, nearly treble the charges demanded in London.

The public at Sydney fully appreciate the importance of the savings' bank. The amount at the credit of the institution, and invested in mortgages, &c., is £22,415. 16s. 10d.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The proprietor of the *True Colonist* has been held to bail, to take his trial on a charge of libel, against the Lieut. Governor, contained in some strong remarks upon Colonel Arthur, for having altered the date of a grant (erroneously dated) subsequent to the decision of the council.

Cape of Good Hope.

Papers from the Cape of Good Hope to the 23d of May, announce the termination of hostilities with the Caffres, by the submission of their chief, Hintza, who went to the camp of the British forces on the 29th of April with a retinue of only fifty followers, held an immediate conference with the Commander-in-chief, and signed a treaty, whereby he engaged to deliver to the governor 50,000 head of cattle and 1,000 horses, half the number immediately, and the other half at the end of twelve months; to command, as chief of Western Caffreland, all the tribes under his authority to cease hostilities, and to deliver up all the arms in their possession to the British authorities; to make reparation to the widows and families of the colonists who had fallen victims to his proceedings, and to give hostages immediately for the fulfilment of the above articles.

H. M. S. *Melville*, Adm. Sir John Gore, from Bombay (which has arrived in England), lost two lieutenants and eight seamen, off the Cape, in the following manner:—On the 30th April, being about 33 leagues eastward of Algoa Bay, the weather rendered it necessary to reef the courses and make the ship snug for the night. In performing this operation, a man fell overboard. Lieut. John Gore, then on the poop, immediately jumped into the larboard quarter boat, and from thence into the water, in the hope of rescuing him before he could pass the ship. The quarter boats were lowered and the life-buoy let go. Lieut. Fitzgerald took command of one boat, and Lieut. Hammond of the other. Before the boats were fairly in the water, Lieut. Gore was close to the ship, asking where the man was? He was told to strike out for the life-buoy, which was then a short distance astern; this he did, swimming very lightly, and apparently with much vigour. The boats immediately pulled in the direction of the life-buoy, but, on reaching it, neither Lieut. Gore nor the man was to be seen. The boats rowed about for some time, the sea running very high, and the wind freshening, but met with no better success, and returned towards the ship. Lieut. Hammond and his crew reached her in safety. Not so with Lieut. Fitzgerald, whose boat, when within hail of the ship to windward, was swamped by one of those hollow seas breaking directly into her, which are peculiar to this latitude. Their voices were heard calling to the ship, and the word "swamp," or

"swamping," was distinguished. By this time it was dark, the sea had risen to a fearful height, and the wind had increased. The quarter boat was again lowered and guns were fired; but the boat could not get to windward, and was obliged to return.

The *Imogene*, Capt. Blackwood, had arrived at the Cape on the 10th of May, on her way to England. She brings home Lieut. Stovin, and all the officers and crew of his Majesty's brig *Algerine*, to be tried by courts-martial, upon different charges, there not being the means of doing so in India; this case is of an extraordinary character; the mate, third in command, took upon himself the command of the *Algerine*, putting the commander (Lieut. Stovin) under arrest, the master having previously placed himself in a voluntary arrest, and in this dilemma took the vessel into the Cape of Good Hope, where he threw himself on the Admiral's protection.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, *July* 23.

Steam Navigation to India.—Mr. *Hume* presented the following petition from Mr. Wagborn. In doing so, the hon. member expressed a hope that the house would interfere to prevent a useless expenditure of money, in the voting of which he confessed, he had concurred.

That your petitioner has been ever since the year 1827, employed by the Bengal Steam Committee, to aid their endeavours to obtain a permanent steam communication between England and India; and that your petitioner was in January 1834, employed by such committee to come to England on their behalf, to further that object, which met the approbation of the late Governor general of India, Lord William Bentinck.

That, in the month of June 1834, a select committee of your hon. house was appointed, to investigate the subject, with the view to its adoption; and that such select committee, after hearing competent evidence, reported (inter alia):—"That the Red Sea route was wholly favorable for eight months of the year certain, for such steam-communication, the remaining four months of June, July, August and September, being left for the results of further experience, also that, it was expedient that measures should be immediately taken for the regular establishment of steam-communication from India by the Red Sea."

That the Euphrates route was also recommended for trial, and upon the report being brought up, a vote of money to the extent of £20,000, was passed by your hon. house, to be expended in exploring the last mentioned route.

That your petitioner humbly submits, that the difficulty of the passage of the Euphrates is now demonstrated by the fact, that Captain Chesney, (who has sailed for the purpose of exploring that route), has taken out a double diving bell boat, with mining apparatus, for the purpose of blasting rocks, and of overcoming the other obstructions anticipated; and that your petitioner is informed, and believes, that the course contemplated to be pursued by Captain Chesney, is to *drop slowly* from Bir down the Euphrates, with the iron steamers, preceded by Arab boats carrying coals, with light gigs leading the way, by sounding the depths of the river.

That the united prayer of England and India, is for a rapid steam-communication, and that your petitioner humbly submits, that object cannot be effected by a channel which requires the apparatus taken out by Captain Chesney to open it.

That it is a fact, established by the evidence taken before the select committee, up to the time the report of that committee of your hon house was made, no Englishman had ever been the whole course of the Euphrates, from Bir to the mouth of that river; whilst, on the other hand, your petitioner is informed and believes, that Lieut. Burnes got, within the present year, from Falmouth to Bombay, by steam, *vid* the route of the Red Sea, in fifty-six days including all stoppages.

That your petitioner has ascertained that the navigation of the Red Sea is a straight line up its centre, for a distance of 1180 miles. That, with respect to its depth of water, there is sufficient for fifty steamers abreast of each other, to proceed up or down, and that the channel, in its narrowest part (the Straits of Jubal), is two miles broad.

That the statement of its being navigable for the eight months, specified in the report, is placed beyond question, by the fact, that since March 1830, the *Hugh Lindsay* has been up and down six times by steam, and the *Forbes* once, without encountering any accident or obstruction, although those vessels were not built for the purpose of being employed on that sea: further than this, His Highness the Pacha of Egypt has publicly signified his intention to construct a rail-road from Cairo to Suez, at his own expense, to shew his co-operation with British interests in this truly important undertaking.

That, although the sum of £20,000, voted by your hon. house, was positively stated to be a sufficient sum for exploring the Euphrates, with a liberal allowance for contingences, yet your petitioner is informed and believes, that sum has been already exceeded by £5,000, although in point of fact, the expedition *has not yet left Bir*.

That your petitioner believes, that, if the select committee had known that *diving-bells and mining apparatus* were requisite, *at all*, they would not have made any grant for the Euphrates route.

That, although such select committee resolved that the effective trial of both lines (those of the Euphrates and the Red Sea) would open a certain communication with the Mediterranean in every month of the year, changing the line of the steam-vessels on both sides, according to the seasons, yet your petitioner humbly informs your hon. house, that no steps whatever have been taken to establish a communication with India by the Red Sea route.

Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays, that your hon. house will forthwith take into consideration that part of the resolutions of the select committee of June 1834, which relate to the communication by steam with India, *vid* the route of the Red Sea, and resolve upon such measures for establishing such steam-communication as your hon. house shall deem expedient.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BALLOT AT THE INDIA HOUSE.

On the 28th of July a ballot was taken at the East-India House for the determination of the following question, *viz.*—"That a copy of all the proceedings of the Court of Directors, relating to the resignation by the Right Hon. Lord Wm. C. Bentinck, of the office of Governor-general of India, and to the appointment of a successor to his Lordship, be laid before this court." On the glasses being closed and delivered to the scrutineers, they reported the question to have passed in the affirmative; the numbers being—

For the question	287
Against the question ..	56
Majority for the question—231	

THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.

The *Malta Gazette* states that the Pacha of Egypt had, at length, consented to grant his firman for assistance to the expedition under Capt. Chesney, which was still (the 23d *May*) encamped at the mouth of the Orontes. The small steamer (the *Tigris*) had been launched, and appeared to answer well.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

June 30. *Neptune*, Broadhurst, from Bengal 22d Dec., Mauritius 19th March, and Cape 16th April; off Portland.—July 4. *Conway*, Renwick, from South Seas; off Penzance.—H. M. S. *Melville*, from Bombay 17th March and Cape 12th May (bearing flag of Adm. Sir J. Gore); off Falmouth.—*Duke of Northumberland*, Pope, from Bengal 19th Feb. and Cape 26th April; off the Wight.—5. *Euphrates*, Hanney, from Bengal 22d Feb.; at Liverpool.—*Cacique*, Pulham, from Cape 23d April; off Portsmouth.—*Mary*, Beachcroft, from V. D. Land 8th Feb.; off the Wight.—7. *Abel Gower*, Monro, from China 16th Feb.; *Asia*, Biddle, from Bengal 22d Jan., Madras 15th Feb., and Cape 12th April; *St. Laurence*, Huggup, from Mauritius 14th Feb.; *Helen*, Dixon, from V. D. Land 17th Feb.; and *Gladstanes*, Brown, from South Seas; all at Deal.—*Orwell*, Dalrymple, from China 5th March; off Portsmouth.—*Tickler*, Keyser, from Batavia 17th Feb.; at Cowes.—*Edinburgh*, Lyall, from N. S. Wales 16th March; at Liverpool.—8. *Hebe*, Currie, from Manilla 12th Feb.; off Hastings.—*Princess Victoria*, Blasett, from N. S. Wales 20th Feb.; at Liverpool.—*Sancho Panza*, Spriggs, from Mauritius 22d March; in the River.—9. *Daphne*, Todd, from Mauritius 10th March; off Dover.—10. *Palmira*, Loader, from Bombay 1st Feb., Cannanore 7th do., Colombo 26th do., and Cape 26th April; at Deal.—13. H. M. S. *Curaçao*, Dunn, from Bengal 21st March, and Cape 24th May; and H. M. S. *Imogene*, Blackwood, from Bombay 7th March, Point de Galle 23d do., and Simon's Bay 22d May; both at Portsmouth.—14. *Malcolm*, Eyles, from Bengal 9th March, and *Childe Harold*, Lancaster, from Bengal 14th March, and Cape 11th May; both at Deal.—*Zenobia*, Owen, from Bengal 18th March, and Cape 22d May; off Weymouth.—*Anna Robertson*, Nairne, from China 19th May; off the Lizard.—16. *Catherine*, Fenn, from Bengal 14th March; off Dover.—*William Salthouse*, Roberts, from Manilla 8th Feb., and Singapore 12th March; off Liverpool.—*Gondolier*, Rhode, from Mauritius 10th April; at Liverpool.—17. *Renown*, M'Leod, from Mauritius 15th April, and Cape 12th May; in the Clyde.—20. *Madras*, Beach, from Madras 13th March, and Cape 12th May; and *Porcupine*, Laing, from Cape 17th May; both at Deal.—Child, Nixon, from N. S. Wales, 13th March; off Dover.—27. *Diamond*, Smith, from Cape 31st March; off Plymouth.—29. *Manfield*, Williams, from V. D. Land 9th March, and Cape 20th May; off Falmouth.

Departures.

June 17. *Elizabeth*, M'Nair, for Bengal; and *Mary Sharp*, Brown, for V. D. Land; both from Clyde.—20. *Aurora*, Gilbert, for V. D. Land (convicts); from Sheerness.—26. *Zoe*, Holmes, for Mauritius and Ceylon; and *Margaret*, Taylor, for Cape and Algoa Bay; both from Liverpool.—27. *Fanshawe*, Marquis, for Madras and China; *Hero of Malown*, Grundy, for Bombay; *Tally Ho!* Cole, for Cape, Manilla, and China; *India*, Cook, for Manilla (in ballast); *Frances Charlotte*, Richards, for Sidney; and *Oberlin*, Hoyt, for China; all from Deal.—29. *Morley*, Douglas, for Bombay (troops); from Deal.—*Victoria*, Wilson, for Mauritius; from Bristol.—*General Palmer*, Down, for China; from Falmouth.—*Lawrence*, Gill, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—July 1. *Duke of Buccleugh*, Martin, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—3. *Gilmore*, Lindsay, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—4. *Albion*, M'Leod, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—5. *William Thompson*, Wilson, for Cape and Mauritius; and *Dove*, Haddon, for Algoa Bay; both from Deal.—6 *Herefordshire*, Isaacson, for Madras and Bengal (troops); from Portsmouth.—9. *Minerva*, Templer, for China; and *Bombay*, Routh, for Batavia and China; both from Deal.—*Rachel*, Potter, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; —*Hannah*, Whyte, for Hobart Town; from Deal.—19. *John*, Whyte, for Hobart Town; from Deal.—20. *St. George*, Thompson, for Bengal; from Bristol.—21. *Malabar*, Tucker, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—22. *Diana*, Hawkins, for Bengal; and *Clifton*, Bushby, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—23. *Marquis of Hastings*, Dixon, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—*Medora*, Dixon, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—24. *Brothers*, Towns, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—25. *Isabella*, Ellis, for Launceston; from Deal.—*Fairie Queen*, Holmes, for China; from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Neptune, from Bengal and Mauritius (corrected list): Lady Knox; Mrs Hickey; Mrs. Brae; Mrs. Edmonds; Miss Goodeve; Colonel Thompson; T. B. Beale, Esq., C. S.; Col. Draper; Lieuts. Pratt and Bonham, H. M. 16th Lancers; T. Brae, Esq.; twelve children; five servants.

Per Fergusson, from Bengal (corrected list): Mrs. Tyler; Mrs. Jackson; Mrs. Maling; Misses Tyler and Hailes; P. E. Patton, Esq. C. S.; W. Ogilvie, Esq., ditto; J. Goldsworthy, Esq.; Dr. John Tytler; Lieut. W. S. Pillans, artillery; Mr. G. Griffiths, veterinary surgeon; Masters Dent and Goldsworthy; six servants.—From the Cape: Mrs. Pringle and two children; Rev. Mr. Rishton; Mr. Woodiston; two servants.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Sir Jeremiah Bryant, Lady Bryant, and family; Capt. and Mrs. Hailes and two children.)

Per Aurigu, from V. D Land: Dr. and Mrs. Ternan, R. N.; Dr. Bromley; Mr. and M s. Bisdee and family; Mr. and Mrs. Haslewood and family; Mr Chaloner.

Per Asia, Biddle, from Madras: Capt. George Minter; Lieut. Gethin, 13th L. Drags.; Lieut. Harriott; Rev. Mr. Texia; 68 invalids, 12 women, and 22 children.—(Lieut. Childers died at sea.)

Per H. M. S Melville, from Bombay: the Right Hon. the Earl of Clare, late governor of Bombay; Capt. the Hon. F. Cavendish, late of the 20th Foot, aide-de-camp to ditto.

Per Duke of Northumberland, from Bengal: Mrs. Brightman; Mrs. Hessing; Mrs. Anley; Mrs. Perry; Capt T. T. Harrington; John Brightman, Esq.; J. A. Hessing, Esq.; R. H. Browne, Esq.; Lieuts. Hotham, Griffin, Martin, and Andrews; Miss Brightman; two Misses Hessing; two Misses Dow; two Misses Perry; three Masters Anley; two Masters Brightman; Masters Ward, Perry, and Bruce.

Per Bilguerie, from Bengal (at Bordeaux): Mrs. Fergusson; W. Fergusson, Esq.; Master Du Bois de Sarran; two children.

Per Euphrates, from Bengal: Lady Colquhoun; Mrs. Home; Capt. Sir Robt. Colquhoun, Bart.; Major Home, 60th N. I.; Capt. Home, 73d do.; Wm. Storm, Esq.; Master Colvin.

Per Orwell, from China: Capt. W. E. Farrer; James Matheson, Esq.; Chas. S. Compton, Esq.; David Wilson, Esq.; J. W. Ross, Esq.; Don Pedro Sagar Zurieta.

Per Cucique, from Cape of Good Hope: Mrs. Pulham and family.

Per Tickler, from Batavia: Mr. W. Backhouse, R. N.

Per Bardaster, from N. S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Rickards; two Misses and Master Rickards; Dr. Edwards; Mr. R. Kirk; Mr. M'Kenzie.

Per Princess Victoria, from N. S. Wales: Malcolm Hunter, Esq; Capt. Sowerby; Lieut. Fortesque, 4th regt.; Dr. Rutherford, R. N.; Mr. Myers, and four children.

Per Abel Gower, from St. Helena: H. G. Backhouse, Esq., R. N.

Per Hebe, from St. Helena: Capt. Gaskell.

Per H.M.S. Curaçao, from Bengal: The Right Hon. Lord Wm. C. Bentinck, G. C. B., late Governor-general; Lady W. Bentinck; Maj. Gen. Sir F. S. Whittingham, K. C. B.; T. Fakenham, Esq., private secretary to Lord Wm. Bentinck; Dr. Turner, surgeon to ditto; Lieut. Symonds; three servants.

Per Zenobia, from Bengal: Lieut. Col. Galloway, 55th N. I.—From the Cape: Mrs. Hickey and infant; Mrs. Smith and ditto; Mrs. Hailes; Lieut. Smith, H.M.2d regt.; three Misses Hickey; two Misses Hailes; Masters Cobbe, Hickey, and Smith; five servants.—(The following were landed at the Cape: W. W. Bird, Esq. C. S.; Capt. Knyvett; Mr. Melville, late partner in the firm of Fergusson and Co., died at sea.

Per Malcolm, from Bengal: Mrs. Swiney; Mrs. Armstrong; Miss Jessop; Lieut. Col. George Swiney, artillery; Major Mackenzie; Mr. M'Gregor; Mr Harris; Miss Armstrong; two Masters Swiney; three Masters Armstrong; five servants.

Per Palmira, from Bombay, Cannanore, and Ceylon: Capt. Collins, H. M. 58th regt.; Capt. Wilson, H. M. 4th regt.; Lieut. Creigh, H. M. 20th regt.; Lieut Shields, H. M. 58th regt.; Lieut. Atkinson, Company's service; Master and Miss Ferrar.

Per Childe Harold, from Bengal: Mrs Lancaster; Mrs. Brightman and infant; Henry Brightman, Esq.; Capt. Sutherland, 28th regt., child, and servant.

Per Anna Robertson, from China: Mrs. Brabason; Mrs. Carter; J. Brabazon, Esq., H. M. 17th Foot; two Misses Carter; Miss Chisholm; Masters Brabazon and Rowland; several servants.

Per Catherine, from Bengal: Mrs. Udny; Mrs. Tulloch; Mrs. Nunn; three Misses Tulloch; Masters Tulloch; Daunt, and two Masters Lightfoot.

Per Madras, from Madras: Mrs. Col. Perry; Mrs. Capt. Thornbury; Mrs. O'Reilly; Mrs. Dr. Warrand; Mrs. Fasken; Mrs. Beach; W. Wilson, *Esq.*, C. S.; M. F. French, Esq., barrister at law; W. Shedden, Esq., medical service; Capt. Logan, 41st N. I.; Lieut. Harriot, H. M. 55th regt.; J. O'Reilly, Esq., H. M. 13th Drags.; two Misses Fasken; Misses Senior and Warrand; Master Warrand; six servants.—From the Cape: Mrs. Davis and four children; Capt. Hutcheons, H.M. 55th regt.; 30 invalids of H. M. 75th regt.—(Sir Thomas Sevestre, Madras medical service, was left at the Cape.) Dr. Warrand and Lieut. Symes died at sea.

Per Renown, from Mauritius: Mrs. Saunders; Mr. W. S. Saunders; one child.

Expected.

Per Orient, from Bengal: Lady Harrington; Mrs. Vetch; Mrs. White; two Misses Prinule; Col. Dennie, C. B., H. M. 13th regt.; Major Mountain, H. M. 98th regt.; Majors Vetch and Pringle, Bengal N. I.; Capt. Ross, H. M. 58th regt.; Captain Fell; Lieut. Murray, R. N.; Mr. Mitchell, assist. surgeon; Mr. Burkingyoung.

Per City of Edinburgh, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Hawthorne; Mrs. Fisher; Mrs. Cox; Mrs. Lloyd; Mrs. Bridgman; Lieut. Col. Hawthorne, Company's service; Rev. H. S. Fisher; Capt. Elliot, assist. adj. gen. K. T.; J. Carey, Esq.; Wm. Sadler, Esq.; Dr. M'Lellan; Dr. Taylor; Lieut. Britton, H. M. service; Misses Hawthorne, Fisher, and Cox; two Misses Lloyd; Masters Fisher and Lloyd; four Masters Cox.—(Lieut. Bridgman died at sea.)

Per Buckinghamshire, from Bombay: Mrs. Wm. Money and family; Mrs. Russell and family; Mrs. Wood and ditto; Mrs. Willoughby and ditto; Mrs. Puget; Mrs. Keays; Mrs. Murray and family; Mrs. Markwith and ditto; Mrs. Leckie; Miss Gray; Col. Miles and children; Col. Roome; Major Puget; Capt. Willoughby; Lieut. Willoughby; Dr. A. Tawse; Mr. Keays; Mr. Morewood; Mr. Adam; Mr. Wooler; Mr. Alexander, &c.

Per Sir Charles Malcolm, from China: Thomas Crawford, Esq.; Mrs. Crawford, and family.

Per Africa, from Ceylon: E. R. Power, Esq., private sec. to Sir Wilmot Horton; T. Adamson, Esq.; Mr. Thompson; two Masters Twynam.

Per Clifton, from Mauritius: Mr. J. Parker.

Per Roslyn Castle, from N. S. Wales: Burman Langa, Esq.; Mrs. Langa and servant; Capt. and Mrs. Anley and family; Mrs. French; James Foster, Esq.; Dr. Wilson, R. N.; Capt. Walmesley; Mr. Foxall.

Per Fergus, from Bengal (for Greenock): Mr. and Mrs. Tweedie; two Misses Tweedie.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Prince George, for Bombay: Capt. Montgomery; Lieuts. Finch, Bates, Maunsell, Crawley, and Glascott.

Per Earl Grey, for Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Roxburgh; Capt. Hickman, &c.

Per Morley, for Bombay: Mrs. Granville and family; Capt. Carruthers and Ens. Yonge, H. M. 2d Foot; Lieut. Schnell, 6th ditto; Lieut. Stewart, 20th ditto; Ensigns Robertson and Gordon, 20th ditto; Cornets Halkett and Pearse, 4th L. Drags.; Mr. Mustaph, assist. surgeon; 172 troops of H. M. service; 8 women; 7 children.

Per London, for Bengal: Mrs. Bedford and daughter; Mrs. Gibbon and two daughters; Mrs. Blundell; Mrs. Bush; two Misses Bishop; four Misses Watson; Miss Stubbs; Capt. Blundell; Capt. Troup; Lieut. Bourdieu; Lieut. Bush; Lieut. Mercer; Lieut. Codrington; Mr. Tytler; Mr. Willis; Mr. Brydon; Master Stubbs.

Per Duke of Bedford, for Bengal: Mrs. Wilson and family; Mrs. Onslow; Mrs. Skipwith; Misses Kennedy; Col. A. Warde; Lieut. Perreau; Mr. Wyburn; Mr Skipwith; Mr. Walker; Mr. Lamersand; Mr. Sutherland.

Per Duke of Buccleugh, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Macaton; Mrs. Glass; Mrs. Sage; Miss Welsh; Miss Russell; Major Macaton; Capt. Campbell; Capt. Aitkin; Capt. Mitchell; Lieut. Gozelle; Dr. Shank; Mr. Glass; Mr. Read; Mr. Bowring; Mr. Johnson; Mr. Urquhart; Mr. Gunall; Mr. Tactle; 70 troops, 2 women, and 3 children.

Per Carnatic for Cape: Mr. Harvey and family; Mr. Hunt.—For Bombay: Mr. Courtney, C. S., and lady; Mr. Hornby; Dr. Howison; Dr. Hunt; Rev. Mr. Baker and family; Mr. Burnes.

Per Malabar, for Bombay; Mrs. Bankes; Mrs. Peat; Mrs. Macgillivray; Mrs. Duffton and two daughters; Misses Reynolds, Duffin, and Young; Col. Shirriff: Capt. Peat; Capt. Stanton; Capt. Brown; Capt. Griffiths; Mr. Walkingshaw; Mr. Lye.

Per Windsor, for Bengal: Mr. Nisbet, C. S., and family; Mrs. Thompson; two Misses Duncan; Col. Raper; Capt. and Mrs. Gardner; Dr. and Mrs. Nisbet; Mr. and Mrs. Simpson; Mr. Tucker; Mr. Harley; Mr. Shuttleworth; Mr. Turnbull; Mr. Brooke; two servants.

Per Cornwall, for Bengal: Major and Mrs. Tronson; Major and Mrs. Wilkinson; Dr and Mrs. Chartriss; Mr. Dalton; also several officers with troops.

Per Lord Hungerford, for Bengal: Mr and Mrs. Prinsep; Mr. and Mrs. Oldfield; Mrs. and Miss Russell; Mrs. Garden; Misses Young, Bennett, Hawkins, and Oldfield; Col. Caulfield; Col. Persse; Capt. Hicks; Lieut. Kennaway; Mr. Hawkins; Mr. Mingay; Mr. Campbell; two Messrs. Larkins; Mr. Harford, assist. surgeon.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

The Elian, Follins, from Canton to London, was totally lost on the Pracelles, in the China Sea, 24th January. Crew saved.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 24. In Upper Seymour-street, the lady of Henry Swann Oldfield, Esq. of the Bengal civil service, of a son.

July 1. At Cheltenham, the lady of Brigadier Gen. D. Leighton, of a son

18. At Cambridge, the lady of Montague Ainslie, Esq., Bengal civil service, of a son.

22. At John Underwood's, Esq., Glocester-place, the lady of Major Champain, of a son.

25. The Lady of W. T. Hooper, Esq., of the East-India House, of a son.

Lately. At Monk's Lodge, Essex, the lady of Major Sperling, 16th Lancers, of a daughter, still born.

MARRIAGES.

June 23. At St. Pancras, E. W. Clarributt, Esq., of the Bengal medical establishment, to Katherine Day, only daughter of the late George Gill, Esq., of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

25. At Leamington, Thos. Dyer Edwards, Esq., of Sydney, New South Wales, to Martha, eldest daughter of Thomas Sharp, Esq., of Leamington, Warwickshire.

29. At Antony, Cornwall, R. B. Garrett, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, to Sarah Collingwood, third daughter of Capt. Clavell, R. N., of Carbell House, Cornwall.

30. At St. Andrews, N. B., William Carstairs, Esq., Surgeon Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bombay Establishment, to Elizabeth second daughter of the late Capt. Methven, R. N.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanstone Square, the Rev. H. Reeks, to Maria Adriana, daughter of the late John Smee, Esq., of the Bombay civil service.

July 2. At St. Columb Major, J. B. Richards, Esq., of H. M. surveying department, New South Wales, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Robert Mules, Esq., of Bideford.

6. At Braidwood Bank, T. C. Leslie, Esq., Surgeon, to Eliza, daughter of the late Capt. William Malcolm, of H. M. 1st Ceylon rifle regiment.

7. Colonel Alexander Caldwell, C. B., to Elisabeth, second daughter of the late E. W. Sheppheard, Esq., of Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.

— At Aberdeen, Capt. Richard Gardner, of the Bengal army, to Charlotte, fifth daughter of William Dyce, Esq., M. D., of Cuttlehill.

— At Marylebone Church, Ens. J. G. Kempe, of the Hon. Spanish auxiliary forces, son of Col. John Arthur Kempe, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Miss M. A. P. H. H. Otton, daughter of Mr. John Hancock, of the Royal Navy.

8. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Lieut. J. S. Harris, of the 30th regt. Bengal N. I., to Susanna Harriet, eldest daughter of the late James Zinsan, Esq., of Brentford Butts.

— At Lee, James Farquhar, Esq., of Hall-green, in the county of Kincardine, North Britain, and of Doctors' Commons, London, to Anne, youngest daughter of Joseph Sladen, Esq., of Lee, in the county of Kent.

14. At Compton Rectory, Major Arthur Wight, of the Bengal army, and of Braboeuf, Surrey, to Jane, daughter of the late, and sister to the present J. M. Molyneux, Esq., of Loseley Park, in the same county.

18. At All Souls, Langham-place, Capt. G. St. Barbe Brown, of the Bombay army, to Anne, only daughter of the late William Moorcroft, Esq.

— At St. Pancras, James Alston, Esq., to Margaret, daughter of Major Alexander Orme, of Pitsroy Square.

21. At St. Giles's Church, George William, eldest son of the late Matthew Dunsford, Esq., of Peckham, Surrey, to Octavia, daughter of the late Capt. I. Godsalve Richardson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Indian navy.

24. At Seaford, Sussex, C. E. Wylde, Esq., eldest son of the late Rev. R. Wylde, of Claverdon, Warwickshire, to Jane, widow of the late Col. W. D. Knox, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of Athol-crescent, Edinburgh.

Lately. At St. Bride's Church, Lieut. Col. J. J. Mackintosh, Hon. E. I. Company's service, and of Farr, Inverneesshire, to Thalia Eliza, widow of Capt. John Mayne, late Commander of the H. C. ship *Batavia*, and daughter of the late Chevalier de Grenier.

DEATHS.

April 2. At sea, on board the *Madras*, on the passage home, Lieut. R. H. Symes, of the 39th regt. Madras N. I.

17. At sea, on board the *City of Edinburgh*, on the passage from Calcutta, Lieut. Perceval Bridgman, of the Bengal artillery, aged 23.

May 4. At sea, on board the *Zenobia*, on the passage to England, William Melville, Esq., late of Calcutta.

16. At 42, Drummond Place, Edinburgh, in her 82d year, Mrs. Gowdie, widow of Major General Gowdie, of Prior Bank, Melrose, Roxburghshire, after an illness of six weeks, which she bore with meekness and pious resignation.

June 23. Col. Alex. Stewart, of the 58th regt., Bengal N. I.

29. At Cheltenham, William Thomason, eldest son of the late Capt. W. G. Stephen, of the Bengal engineers.

July 1. At sea, while on the voyage to Europe for the recovery of his health, Alex. Warrand, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Madras medical service.

2. At Malshanger House, near Basingstoke, aged 73, Col. Gervase Pennington, C. B., many years commander of the East-India Company's horse artillery in India.

8. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Ann, wife of James Wool, Esq., niece of the late Gen. Robert Bowles of the Bombay army, and sister of the late Capt. Henry Bowles, of the 81st regt.

9. At Peover Hall, Cheshire, Sophia, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Mainwaring, Bart., and niece to Viscount Combermere.

22. At Lymington, James Fraser, Esq., of the Madras civil service, son of William Fraser, Esq., of Culbokie, Invernesshire.

23. In Norfolk-street, Strand, of decline, Mr. G. H. Griffith, late veterinary surgeon on the Bengal establishment, aged 33.

Lately. At Woolwich, the infant daughter of Capt. C. H. Cobbe, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal army.

— On his passage to Calcutta, on board the ship *Mary Sommerville*, Joshua Farrar, aged 18, grandson of Capt. Browne, R. N.

— At Stepney-green, Mr. Joseph Mollison, aged 80 years, formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— Suddenly, Henry O'Brien, Esq., B. A. He was the author of the work on the Round Towers of Ireland.

N.B. *The letters* P.C. *denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices;* A. *allowance (per cent.) on the same;* D. *discount (per cent.) on the same;* N.D. *on demand.—The bazar maund is equal to* 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., *and* 100 *bazar maunds equal to* 110 *factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees* B. *mds. produce* 5 *to* 8 *per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees* F. *mds.—The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 500 lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746½ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, March 5, 1835.

		Rs. A.			Rs. A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt.	14 0	@	20 0
Bottles	100	10 0	—	10 8
Coals	B. md.	0 5	—	0 7
Copper Sheathing, 16-32	F. md.	35 12	—	36 4
—— Braziers'	do.	34 4	—	34 12
—— Thick sheets	do.	——		——
—— Old Gross	do.	33 14	—	34 0
—— Bolt	do.	76 0	—	38 4
—— Tile	do.	34 0	—	35 2
—— Nails, assort.	do.	45 0	—	50 0
—— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do.	33 0	—	34 0
—— Russia	Sa. Rs. do.	——		——
Copperas	do.	3 7	—	3 11
Cottons, chintz	pce.	——		——
—— Muslins, assort.	do.	1 5	—	13 0
—— Yarn 16 to 170	mor.	0 4½	—	0 8
Cutlery, fine		25 A.	—	35 A.
Glass		5 A. to 10 A.	&	P.C.
Hardware		30 D.	—	45 D.
Hosiery, cotton		5 A. to 15 A.	&	P.C.
Ditto, silk		20 D.	—	30 D.

		Rs. A.			Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md.	4 8	@	4 8
—— —— flat	do.	4 7	—	4 9
—— English, sq.	do.	3 2	—	3 5
—— —— flat	do.	2 15	—	3 2
—— Bolt	do.	3 4	—	3 7
—— Sheet	do.	4 0	—	4 10
—— Nails	do.	4 0	—	4 10
—— Hoops	cwt.	10 8	—	14 8
—— Kentledge	F. md.	3 8	—	3 11
Lead, Pig	cwt.	1 6	—	1 7
—— unscamped	do.	5 15	—	6 0
Millinery		25 D.	—	35 D.
Shot, patent	bag	——		——
Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 15	—	6 1
Stationery		5 A.	—	22 A.
Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 4	—	5 8
—— Swedish	do.	7 0	—	7 6
Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box	18 0	—	18 10
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd.	3 8	—	9 0
—— —— coarse and middling		1 2	—	3 4
—— Flannel fine		1 2	—	1 9

MADRAS, March 4, 1835.

		Rs.		Rs.
Bottles	100	7	@	8
Copper, Sheathing	candy	280	—	300
—— Cakes	do.	250	—	260
—— Old	do.	240	—	250
—— Nails, assort.	do.	350	—	370
Cottons, Chintz		10 A.	—	15 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams		15 A.	—	20 A.
—— Longcloth, fine		30 A.	—	35 A.
Cutlery, fine		P.C.	—	10 A.
Glass and Earthenware		Improving.		
Hardware		15 D.	—	20 D.
Hosiery		25 A.	—	30 A.
Iron, Swedish,	candy	42	—	50
—— English sq.	do.	24	—	25
—— Flat and bolt	do.	24	—	25

		Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops	candy	24	@	26
—— Nails	do.	70		——
Lead, Pig	do.	42	—	45
—— Sheet	do.	35	—	40
Millinery		25 A.	—	30 A.
Shot, patent		15 A.	—	20 A.
Spelter	candy	45	—	50
Stationery		30 A.	—	35 A.
Steel, English	candy	45	—	50
—— Swedish	do.	65	—	70
Tin Plates	box	20	—	21
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine		15 D.	—	20 D.
—— —— coarse		15 D.	—	20 D.
—— Flannel, fine		P.C.	—	10 A.

BOMBAY, March 14, 1835.

		Rs.		Rs.
Anchors	cwt.	10	@	12
Bottles	doz.	1		——
Coals	chald.	10	—	12
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32	cwt.	52		——
—— Thick sheets	do.	53		——
—— Plate bottoms	do.	54		——
—— Tile	do.	48		——
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.		——		——
—— Longcloths		——		——
—— Muslins		——		——
—— Other goods		——		——
—— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60	lb.	0.8½		.17
Cutlery, table		10 A.		
Glass and Earthenware		20 D.	—	30 D.
Hardware		P. C.		——
Hosiery, half hose		P. C.		——

		Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish	St. candy	49	@	50
—— English	do.	25		26
—— Hoops	cwt.	6		——
—— Nails	do.	13		——
—— Sheet	do.	6		——
—— Rod for bolts	St. candy	30		——
—— do. for nails	do.	30		——
Lead, Pig	cwt.	9		——
—— Sheet	do.	8.8		——
Millinery		20 D.		——
Shot, patent	cwt.	13		——
Spelter	do.	8	—	8.8
Stationery		P.C.		——
Steel, Swedish	tub	11		——
Tin Plates	box	21	—	22
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd.	4	—	7
—— —— coarse		1.12	—	2.4
—— Flannel, fine		1.8		——

CANTON, February 24, 1835.

		Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece	1½	@	3½
—— Longcloths	do.	3	—	12
—— Muslins, 20 yds.	do.	——		——
—— Cambrics, 40 yds	do.	3	—	4
—— Bandannoes	do.	1.75	—	1.90
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50	pecul	30	—	60
Iron, Bar	do.	1.75		2
—— Rod	do.	2		2½
Lead, Pig	do.	6		6½

		Drs.		Drs.
Smalts	pecul	30	@	60
Steel, Swedish	tub	4		——
Woollens, Broad cloth	yd.	0.90	—	1.50
—— do. ex super	yd.	2.75	—	3
—— Camlets	pce.	15	—	21
—— Do. Dutch	do.	23		25
—— Long Ells	do.	9	—	10
Tin, Straits	pecul	16½	—	17
Tin Plates	box	11	—	12

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SINGAPORE, January 24, 1835.

		Drs.		Drs.
Anchors	pecul	8	@	9
Bottles	100	3½	—	3½
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	40	—	42
Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd. by 36in.	pcs.	2	—	3
—— *Imit.* Irish	24 do.	36	—	3
—— Longcloths 38 to 40	36	do.	3½	—	6½
—— —— do. do.	40-44	do.	4½	—	7½
—— —— do. do.	44-54	do.	5½	—	8½
—— ——	50	do.	——		——
—— ——	54	do.	——		——
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours*		do.	2½	—	3
—— —— 9-8.		do.	3	—	3½
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in.		do.	1½	—	2½
—— *Jaconet*, 20	44 to 46	do.	very lit.		
—— Lappets, 10	40 to 44	do.	mfr.		D.
—— Chintz, fancy colours		do.	4	—	5½

		Drs.		Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble.	doz.	2½	@	4
—— do. do Pullicat	doz.	1½	—	2
—— Twist, 24 to 40	pecul	44	—	46
Hardware, assort.		lim. dem.		
Iron, Swedish	pecul	4½	—	5
—— English	do.	2½	—	3
—— Nail, rod	do.	3	—	3½
Lead, Pig	do.	4½	—	5
—— Sheet	do.	unsaleable		
Shot, patent	bag	——		——
Spelter	pecul	4	—	4½
Steel, Swedish	do.	3½		——
—— English	do.	——		——
Woollens, Long Ells	pcs.	10	—	11
—— Camblets	do.	20	—	24
—— Ladies' cloth	yd.	1½	—	2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, March 5, 1835.—Long cloths, which have been depressed for some time, have advanced slightly since our last. For Lappets and Cambrics there continues a good demand at profitable rates. Little doing in coloured goods.—White Twist has improved, and may be expected to advance still further, in consequence of the low state of stock. Turkey Red Yarn, without change. Yellow Twist dull of sale, and stock considerable. —Woollens continue in a depressed state.—Copper: a slight shade of advance has taken place on Tile and Ingot; other sorts unaltered. Iron has likewise improved during the week; other kinds without change.

Madras, March 4, 1835.—The market for Europe goods has not experienced any improvement since our last, with the exception of Fresh Beer, which is getting into enquiry; other articles in little or no request, and our quotations scarcely obtainable. The last importation of Iron, without regard to description, realized our present quotations. Copper and other Metals are sold in small quantities, averaging very little under former rates.

Bombay, March 14, 1835.—No sales of Metals have been reported, but the prices of Copper remain at our quotations. The sales of Piece Goods reported, are the following: *viz.* Long Cloths, 750 pieces, at Rs. 9 to 10-2-50 per piece; Grey-Madopollams, 3,360 pieces, at Rs. 3 to 6-1-50 per pce.; Cambrics, 400 pieces, at Rs. 3 per do.; Jaconets, 1,700 pieces, at Rs. 5-3-50 per do.; Mulls, 900 pieces, at Rs. 4-2-50 to 6-2-50 per do.; Book Muslin, 1,000 pieces, at Rs. 2-1-25 per do.; Cotton Yarn, 7,400 lbs. at Ans. 9½ to 15 per lb. A sale of 100 boxes of Window Glass, at Rs. 24 per box, of 200 feet, is recorded among the transactions of the past week.

Canton, Feb. 3, 1835.—The holidays have engaged the attention of the Chinese for the past week, and there has been a general cessation to business.—*Feb.* 10. Lead has experienced a further advance; the price of Tin is slightly improved.—*Feb.* 24. In the general articles of our commerce we have no alterations to notice.

Manilla, Jan. 21, 1835.—The late arrivals from Liverpool with Piece Goods, have obtained favourable prices.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, March 17, 1835.

Government Securities.

Buy.	Rs. As.		Rs. As.	Sell.
Prem.	19 8	Remittable	18 8	Prem.
	0 4	Second 5 per cent.	2 0	
	2 4	Third 5 per cent.	1 12	
Disc.	2 8	4 p. Cent. Loan	3 0	Disc.

13,200 Bank of Bengal Shares (10,000)—13,300.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	9	0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	6	0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit	7	0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London and Liverpool, six months' sight, and 12 months' date—to buy, 2s. 1d.; to sell, 2s. 2d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, March 4, 1835.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, six per cent.—22 per cent. premium.

Non-Remittable—Old five per cent.—par.

Ditto ditto of 18th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—par to 2½ premium.

Ditto ditto last five per cent.—2½ per cent. premium.

Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—1½ per cent. discount.

Ditto ditto New four per cent.—1½ per cent. discount.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months, 1s. 10 3/16 d. per Mad. R.

Bombay, March 14, 1835.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2¼d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106 to 106.4 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 to 101.8 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 128 to 129 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rupees.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23, according to the period of discharge, 106.8 to 107.12 per ditto.

Ditto of 1825-26, 107 to 110.4 per ditto.

Ditto of 1829-30, 110 to 110.4 per ditto.

Ditto of 1832-33, 106 to 106.4 per ditto.

4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 106 to 106.4 per ditto.

Singapore, Jan. 24, 1835.

Exchanges.

On London, 3 to 4 mo. sight, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per dollar.

On Bengal, 210½ Sa. Rs. per 100 dollars.

Canton, Feb. 24, 1835.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d per Sp. Dol. nominal.

Finance Committee for advances on consignments, 4s. 7d.

On Bengal.—Private Bills, 210 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Company's ditto, 30 days, 208 Sa. Rs.

On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 216 to 218 per ditto.

Sycee Silver at Lintin, 4½ per cent. prem.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE (...)

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Bengal	*Aug.* 5	Ports. *Brosbornebury*	750	Alfred Chapman	Alfred Chapman	E. I. Docks	John Chapman & Co., Leadenhall-st.
Cape and Bengal	— 8	Ports. *D. of Northumberl.*	650	William L. Pope	Wm. L. Pope	St.Kt.Docks	Gledstanes & Co. & Thomas Haviside & Co.
Madras and Bengal	— 5	*Roberts*	730	Gledstanes and Co.	Henry Wake	St.Kt.Docks	Edmund Read, White Lion-court, Cornhill.
	— 10	*Hibernia*	550	J. Jacob and Sons	Robert Gillies	St.Kt.Docks	Lyall, Willie & Co.; Arnold & Woollett; Tomlin, Man & Co.
	Sept. 1	*Coromandel*	650	G. Joad & Co.	Thomas Boyes	W. I. Docks	Thomas Haviside & Co., Leadenhall-street.
	— 30	*Macqueen*	1400	John Campbell		E. I. Docks	John Campbell; John Pirie & Co.
Madras	*Aug.* 15	*Lady Flora*	755	Robert Ford	Robert Ford	St.Kt.Docks	Tomlin, Man & Co., Cornhill.
	Sept. 1	*Asia*	536	Thomas F. Stead	Thomas F. Stead	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchin-lane.
	— —	*Mary Ann*	500	William Hornblow	C. B. Tarbutt	St.Kt.Docks	Edmund Read.
	— 7	Ports. *Orontes*	500	Smith & Co.	Mark. J. Currie	W. I. Docks	Barber, Neate, & Co.; Tomlin, Man, & Co.; Jas. Barber.
Cape and Madras	*Aug.* 10	*La Belle Alliance*	676	Thomas Farncomb	Charles Arkcoll	W. I. Docks	Scott, Bell, & Co.; Edmund Read, White-lion-court.
	— 15	Ports. *Wellington*	500	Gustavus Evans	James Liddell	W. I. Docks	Mac Ghie, Page, & Smith; J. Barber, Leadenhall-st.
	Aug. 1	Ports. *Triumph*	545	Robt. & Thos. Green	Thomas Green	W. I. Docks	Robert Green, Birchin-lane; Tomlin, Man & Co.
Bombay	— 8	*William Mitcalfe*	447	Henry Mitcalfe	Edward Philipson	Lon. Docks	Lyall, Willie, & Co.; Henry Toulmin.
	— 10	*Lady Raffles*	647	Richard Green	Robert Pollock	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	— 25	*Palmira*	602	George Joad & Co.	William Loader	W. I. Docks	Thomas Haviside & Co.; Captain Boyes.
Ceylon and Bombay	*Sept.* 10	*Mermaid*	600	Ingram Chapman	Ingram Chapman	W. I. Docks	Forbes, Forbes & Co.; John Chapman & Co.
China	*Aug.* 25	*Aurelius*	600	Geo. Wildes & Co.	T. C. Stoddard	Lon. Docks	Phillips & Tiplady, eorge-yard.
Mauritius and Ceylon	— 4	*Atlas*	410	Chalmers & Guthrie	Francis Hunt	W. I. Docks	Scott, Bell & Co, Alderman's-walk; Edmund Read.
Ceylon	— 10	*Tigris*	426	William Tindall	James Stevens	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, Birchin-lane.
St. Helena	— 5	*Sea Witch*	196	John Nixon	James Fry	Lon. Docks	Edward Luckie, Birchin-lane.
Cape	— —	*Courier*	300	Robert Granger	George Sinclair	Lon. Docks	Edward Luckie.
Cape and Algoa Bay	— 1	*Mary Eliza*	250	Captain & Co.	J. McCulloch	Lon. Docks	Alves, Steel, and Harrison, Lime-street-sq.
Hobart Town	— 12	*Layton* (conv. sp.)	513	Joseph Somes	Giles Wade	Sheerness	Lachlan, Sons, & Mac Leod.
	— 15	*Bardaster* (ditto.)	500	J. Henderson	John T. Chalmers	Sheerness	John Masson, Lime-street-square.
New South Wales	— 20	*John Barry* (ditto.)	524	Robert Barry	John Robson	Sheerness	Lachlan, Sons, & Mac Leod.
	— 4	*Rhoda*	230	Robert Brooks	S. C. Hurst	St.Kt.Docks	Robert Brooks, & Godwin & Lee.
	— 6	*Richard Reynolds*	292	J. Reynolds	T. Dixon	St.Kt.Docks	Buckles & Co., Mark-lane.
	— 15	*Governor Harcourt*	400	William Doutty	William Doutty	St.Kt.Docks	John Masson.
	— 2	*Lord Wm. Bentinck*	450	H. Fletcher	Charles Munro	St.Kt.Docks	John Masson.
Van D. Land & N. w South Wales	— —	*Derwent*	400	F. Heish & Co.	Adam Riddell	St.Kt.Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	— 1	*Integrity*	220	R. Gordon & Sons	John Pearson	St.Kt.Docks	William Martin, East-India Chambers.
Hobart Town	— 12	*Thomas Laurie*	300	George Bishop	R. S. Ford	St.Kt.Docks	George Bishop, Jewry-street.
Swan River & K. G. Sound	— 15	*Briton*	350	John G. Parker	John G. Parker	St.Kt.Docks	Edward Luckie.
Swan River & Sydney	— 10	*Giraffe*	260	Captain & Co.	E. Burn	St.Kt.Docks	Charles Dod.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, July 24, 1835.

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	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Coffee, Batavia ....cwt.	2 14 0 @	2 18 0	Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China } cwt.	2 10 0	@ 3 0 0
— Samarang	2 3 0 —	2 12 0	Nankeens .....piece	—	0 4 6
— Cheribon	3 16 0 —	3 4 0	Hattans	0 3 6	— 0 13 0
— Sumatra	2 5 0 —	2 9 0	Rice, Bengal White....cwt.	0 12 6	— 0 15 0
— Ceylon	3 2 0 —	3 4 0	— Patna	0 7 6	— 0 8 0
Cotton, Surat....lb	0 0 6½ —	0 0 6¾	— Java	1 10 0	— 2 0 0
— Mocha	0 0 8 —	0 0 8½	Sago	0 9 0	— 0 10 6
— Madras	0 0 6½ —	0 0 8¼	Pearl	0 13 0	— 0 16 0
— Bengal	0 0 6¾ —	0 0 7¾	Saltpetre	1 4 0	— 1 5 6
— Bourbon	none		Silk, Company's Bengal lb	—	—
Drugs & for Dyeing.			— Novi	—	—
Aloes, Epatica....cwt.	9 10 0 —	15 0 0	— Ditto White	0 19 0	— 1 3 0
Ammoniac, Stat....	3 4 0 —	3 5 0	— China Taniee	—	—
Borax, Refined....	3 5 0 —	—	— Bengal Privilege....	—	—
— Unrefined....	3 12 0 —	3 15 0	— Organsine	0 6 0	— 0 9
Camphire, in tub	10 0 0 —	10 10 0	Spices, Cinnamon....	0 0 9½	— 0 1 3
Cardamoms, Malabar. lb	0 1 8 0	—	— Cloves	0 4 6	— 0 7 0
— Ceylon .....cwt.	3 15 0 —	4 0 0	— Mace	0 6 9	— 0 7 9
Cassia Buds .....cwt.	2 19 0 —	3 3 0	— Nutmegs	0 2 6	— 0 4 4
— Lignea .....lb	0 0 6 —	0 1 3	— Ginger .....cwt.	1 8 0	— 1 13 0
Castor Oil	0 0 6 —	0 0 8	— Pepper, Black....lb	0 0 4½	— 0 0 4½
China Root.....cwt.	1 4 0 —	1 8 0	— White .....cwt.	0 0 10	— 0 1 3
Cubebs....	2 0 0 —	2 8 0	Sugar, Bengal	1 6 0	— 1 14 0
Dragon's Blood....	2 0 0 —	2 8 0	— Siam and China	1 5 0	— 1 10 0
Gum Ammoniac, drop..	6 0 0 —	7 0 0	— Mauritius (duty paid)	2 10 0	— 3 0 0
— Arabic	2 2 0 —	3 4 0	— Manilla and Java	1 4 0	— 1 9 0
— Assafœtida	1 10 0 —	1 16 0	Tea, Bohea .....lb	0 0 11	— 0 1 2½
— Benjamin, 3d Sort..	3 10 0 —	4 0 0	— Congou	0 0 11	— 0 1 2½
— Animi	3 0 0 —	6 10 0	— Souchong	0 0 9	— 0 1 4
— Gambogium....	4 0 0 —	13 0 0	— Carripol	0 1 4	— 0 2 4
— Myrrh	4 0 0 —	9 0 0	— Twankey	0 1 8	— 0 2 10
— Olibanum	0 6 0 —	2 10 0	— Pekoe	0 1 0	— 0 4 4
Kino.....lb	19 0 0 —	nominal	— Hyson	0 2 8	— 0 4 10
Lac Lake.....cwt.	0 2 0 —	2 5 0	— Hyson Skin	0 2 4	— 0 4 10
— Dye.....cwt.	5 15 0 —	6 0 0	— Young Hyson	0 3 2	— 0 4 8
— Shell .....cwt.	2 4 0 —	2 17 0	— Gunpowder	0 3 2	— 0 4 8
Stick .....cwt.	0 10 0 —	1 5 0	Tin, Banca.....cwt.	3 2 0	— 3 9 0
Musk, China .....oz.	0 0 7 —	0 0 8	Tortoiseshell.....lb	1 4 0	— 2 0 0
Nux Vomica .....cwt.	0 7 0 —	0 8 0	Vermilion .....lb	0 3 0	— 0 3 0
Oil, Cassia .....oz.	0 3 0 —	0 3 6	Wax .....cwt.	5 10 0	— 6 0 0
— Cinnamon.....cwt.	1 9 0 —	1 13 0	Wood, Saunders Red ..ton	7 10 0	— 8 0 0
— Cocoa-nut.....cwt.	0 0 4 —	0 0 6	— Ebony	10 0 0	— 13 0 0
— Cajaputa .....oz.	0 0 2 —	0 0 3	— Sapan	9 0 0	— 13 0 0
— Nutmegs	0 1 0 —	0 1 2			
Opium....	none		AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.		
Rhubarb.....cwt.	0 1 6 —	—	Cedar Wood.....foot	0 0 6	— —
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	3 10 0 —	0 2 3	Oil, Fish.....ton	23 0 0	— 26 0 0
Senna .....lb	0 0 3 —	—	Whalebone .....ton	110 0 0	— 112 0 0
Senna .....cwt.	0 10 0 —	0 1 2	Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.		
Turmeric, Java ....cwt.	0 19 0 —	1 4 0	Best..... lb	0 2 3	— 0 4 0
— Bengal	0 16 0 —	1 0 0	Inferior ditto.....	0 1 0	— 0 2 0
— China....	0 17 0 —	1 4 0	— V. D. Land, viz.		
Galls, in Sorts	5 0 0 —	5 10 0	Best.....	0 2 0	— 0 2 8
Hides, Blue .....lb	5 10 0 —	6 0 0	Inferior.....	0 1 0	— 0 1 9
Hides, Buffalo .....lb	0 0 5 —	—	SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.		
— Ox and Cow....	—	0 1 2½	Aloes .....cwt.	1 8 0	— 1 14 0
Indigo, Blue and Violet....	—	0 6 0	Ostrich Feathers, und ....lb	0 5 0	— 1 10 0
— Purple and Violet....	—	0 17 0	Gum Arabic.....cwt.	1 5 0	— 0 0 6
— Fine Violet....	—	1 4 0	Hides, Dry .....lb	0 0 3½	— 0 0 4½
— Mid. to good Violet..	—	1 5 0	— Salted .....cwt.	1 8 0	— —
— Violet and Copper ...	—	—	Oil, Palm	—	—
— Copper....mid. to fine	—	—	Raisins .....cwt.	1 8 0	— 1 14 0
— Consumption, mid. to fine	—	—	Wax .....lb	0 15 0	— 0 7 0
— Do. ord. and low	—	—	Wine, Cape Mad., best, pipe	17 0 0	— 18 0 0
— Do. very low	—	—	— Do. 2d & 3d quality	14 0 0	— 15 0 0
Java....	—	—	Wood, Teak.....load	7 0 0	— 8 0 0
— Madras low to ord.....	—	—	Wool .....lb	0 1 6	— 0 3 6
— Oude low to mid.....	—	—			

See Markets.

PRICES OF SHARES, July 27, 1835.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India.....(Stock)....	401	— p. cent.	400,667	—	—	March. Sept.
London .....(Stock)....	571	24 p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	70	3 p. cent.	1,352,753	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures	—	4½ p. cent.	900,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto .....(Stock)....	102	4 p. cent.	800,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
West-India .....(Stock)....	95	5 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural).....	39	—	10,000	100	25	—
Bank (Australasian).....	39	—	5,000	40	30	—
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	74	—	10,000	100	164	—

THE LONDON MARKETS, July 26.

Sugar.—The demand is general and extensive in the West-India market, with advance of prices, which has occasioned more inquiry for East-India sugars. Mauritius sugars sell highly at advanced prices.

Coffee.—The market is heavy, owing to the extensive sales of plantation coffees. There is, however, little variation of price in East-India.

Spices.—Little or no alteration.

Silk.—Little alteration; prices firm.

Cotton.—The market is steady; no new feature.

Tea.—The East-India Company's declaration of the Tea sales now attract little attention. The declaration is for sale on the 1st Sept. 1835, prompt the 27th November following. Bohea 400,000lbs.; Congou, Souchong, and Pekoe 2,875,000lbs.; Twankay and Hyson Skin 600,000lbs. Hyson 125,000lbs. Total, 4,000,000lbs.

The importers have at length shown great firmness in opposing the continued fall in the prices of Tea; nearly two-third of the Teas, at a recent extensive free-trade sale, have been taken in; in many instances, much above what the trade were willing to give. Boheas are 1*d.* per lb. higher. Congou of the mid. quality nearly 2*d.*, the fine hardly dearer than before; Twankays have advanced 1*d.* per lb. Hysons have quite supported, and in some cases exceeded former rates; Imperial and Gunpowder show an advance of 3*d.* per lb. There has been since the sale more demand for Canton Boheas at 11*d.*; in other kinds but little doing, as the trade are looking forward to the result of the Company's Teas not paid for at their last prompt, and the large sale of free trade to take place on the 4th August.

Wool.—The sales of Colonial Wool, which commenced on the 9th inst., concluded on the 16th. The total quantity brought forward was about 5,016 bales New South Wales and 1,982 V. D. Land Wool. They excited great interest, and were attended by a large number of buyers and manufactures, and went off with great spirit; the prices obtained, considering the quality, are about equal to those realized in August 1834, and lower than the small public sales last month, which formed no guide to the market prices. The condition of the Wools generally, is not better than last year; in many instances much worse.

Indigo.—The following is Messrs. Patry and Pasteur's report of the result of the July public sales of Indigo, which commenced on the 14th, and closed on the 24th:—The quantity put up was 7,601 chests, which presented the following assortment: 100 chests very fine shippers, 1,967 chests good to fine do., 4,461 chests middling consumers to middling shippers, 736 chests ordinary to middling consumers, 67 chests trash and very low sorts, 77 chests Oude, 167 chests Kurpahs, 86 chests Madras; about 3,200 chests were of former crops. During the progress of the sales 186 chests were withdrawn. Soon after the close of the April sales, exaggerated reports having been circulated here and abroad of the quantity of Indigo likely to be put up at this sale, (which was estimated by some at above 10,000 chests,) and accounts being received at the same time from India, stating the crop to exceed by 10,000 maunds the quantity which was hitherto considered as the maximum, the market became exceedingly heavy, and from that time to the opening of this sale the transactions were limited to the immediate wants of consumption, in some few instances at a reduction of 3*d.* to 4*d.*

Under these unfavourable circumstances the sale began, and during the three first days, proceeded heavily at a decline on the prices of the April sales of 3*d.* to 4*d.* on the good qualities, and of 5*d.* to 7*d.* on the middling and ordinary; the leading export houses evidently keeping back in the expectation of a greater reduction; the country dealers purchasing freely, and the proprietors buying in a considerable proportion of their marks, say from one third to one half. On the fourth day the biddings became more animated, prices improved; good and fine sorts sold in many instances at the last sale's rates, and the middling and ordinary qualities, (the proportion of which was very considerable,) at a decline of 3*d.* to 4*d.* on the April prices. At these rates, with occasional support from the proprietors, the sales proceeded, and closed with animation. The proportion of Madras in the sales being very small, and hardly sufficient for the immediate wants, the competition was great, and they sold rather higher than in April. The Kurpah or Green Leaf Madras were of very good quality, and they sold at very fair prices. The total quantity bought in by the Proprietors is about 1,800 chests.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from June 26 to July 25, 1835.*

June	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	216 216½	90⅜90½	Shut	98⅜98½	Shut	16⅝ 16⅞	Shut	91⅜91½	5 8p	25 21p
27	216¼216⅜	90⅛90⅜	—	98⅜98⅛	—	16⅝ 16⅞	—	91⅛	6 7p	26 28p
29	216 216¼	90⅛90½	—	98⅛98⅜	—	16⅝ 16⅞	—	91⅜91½	5 7p	25 27p
30	216½	90⅛90⅜	—	98⅛98⅜	—	16⅞ 16¾	—	91⅜91⅝	5 9p	25 27p
July										
1	216 216½	90½90⅜	—	98⅛98¾	—	16¾ 16¾	—			
2	215¾216	90⅛90⅞	—	98⅜99	—	16⅞ 16¾	—	91⅛91⅝	6 7p	25 27p
3	216½	90⅜91⅛	—	99⅛99⅜	—	16⅞ 16⅞	—	91⅜91⅝	7 10p	25 28p
4	216½	91⅛91⅜	—	99⅜100	—	16⅞ 16⅞	—	91⅞92⅛	8 10p	28 30p
6	216½	91 91⅛	90⅜90⅝	99⅛99⅜	98⅜99½	16⅞ 16	255½	92⅛92⅜	9 10p	29 33p
7	216½	91⅛91½	90⅜90⅝	99⅜99⅝	98⅜98⅞	16⅛16	—	92⅛92⅜	12 14p	31 33p
8	216½217½	91¼91⅜	90⅜90⅝	99⅜99⅝	98⅜98⅞	16⅛16	—	92 92⅛	13 16p	32 34p
9	—	91¼91⅜	90⅜91	99⅜99⅝	98⅜98⅞	16⅞ 16⅝	—	92⅛92⅛	12 14p	32 34p
10	216½216¾	91 91⅛	90¼90⅜	99⅛99⅜	98⅜99	16⅞ 16⅝	—	92 92⅛	9 12p	29 32p
11	—	90⅞91	90⅛90⅜	99⅛99⅜	98⅜98⅞	16⅛16⅜	—	91⅞92⅛	8 10p	29 31p
13	214½216½	90⅜90⅝	89⅞90⅛	98⅞99⅛	98⅛98⅜	16⅛16⅜	—	91⅞91⅞	9 11p	28 31p
14	215¼	90⅛90⅜	89⅞90⅛	98⅜98⅝	97⅝98⅛	16⅛16⅜	—	91⅛91⅜	9 11p	27 30p
15	215½	90⅜91	90⅛90⅜	98⅜98⅝	97⅝97⅞	16⅜16⅝	—	91⅛91⅜	7 10p	25 27p
16	215½216	90⅞91	90⅛90⅜	98⅜98⅞	97⅞98	16⅛16⅜	—	91⅜91⅝	6 8p	25 28p
17	—	90⅜91	90⅛90⅜	98⅜98⅞	97⅝98⅛	16⅛16⅜	255⅝6	90⅝90⅞	6 9p	26 29p
18	215¼	90⅞90⅞	90⅛90⅜	98⅜99	97⅜98¼	16⅞	256	90⅞90⅞	7 9p	27 29p
20	216½	90⅞91	90⅛90⅜	98⅜99	98⅛98¼	16⅞ 16⅝	—	90⅛90⅜	10 12p	28 31p
21	215½216½	90⅜91	90⅛90⅜	98⅞99⅛	98⅛98⅜	16⅝	255⅝6	90⅛90⅜	10 12p	29 31p
22	215¾216	90⅞91	90⅛90⅜	99 99⅛	98⅛98⅜	16⅞ 16⅝	256 6½	90⅜	11 13p	29 31p
23	215½	90⅞91	90⅛90⅜	99 99⅛	98⅛98⅜	16⅞ 16⅝	255½	90⅛90⅜	11 13p	29 31p
24	215½216	90⅞91	90⅛90⅜	99 99⅛	98⅛98⅜	16⅝ 16⅝	255⅜6½	90⅛90⅜	10 12p	29 31p
25	215	90⅜	89⅞90⅛	98⅛98⅜	97⅝98⅛	16⅞ 16⅝	255⅝6	90⅛90⅜	10 12p	29 31p
						16⅞ 16⅝	255½	89⅜90⅜	—	29 30p

FREDERICK RABBY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

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