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THE
ORIENTAL HERALD,

AND

Colonial Intelligencer :

CONTAINING

A DIGEST OF INTERESTING AND USEFUL INFORMATION

FROM THE

BRITISH INDIAN PRESIDENCIES

AND

THE EASTERN NATIONS.

VOL. IV.—JULY to DECEMBER.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LITERARY NOTICES.

WE have not space this month to notice MASSIE'S CONTINENTAL INDIA, and CAPT. MACONCHIE'S AUSTRALIANA. They shall be carefully attended to in our next.

HARVEY TUCKETT on Indian Land Revenue has been received.

We cannot avail ourselves this month of the able and argumentative letter of "A BENGAL SURGEON," on the subject of the present state and prospects of the Medical Service in India. We shall be glad to give it a place in our March Magazine.

The journal forwarded by T. S. has been received.

We regret extremely that the excellent letter of "A PROPRIETOR OF INDIA STOCK," came to hand too late for our February No.

The tale of FETMAH AND ALKANSOR is under consideration.

The article on EAST INDIA SLAVERY arrived too late for our present number. Are we to infer from its appearance in print, that it has already been publicly circulated? In future, our correspondent will perhaps favour us with his lucubrations on the first week of the month, if of immediate interest, as by that period our selections for the ensuing month are usually sent to press.

ERRATA IN OUR LAST.

In the Random Recollections of a Quondam Qui-Hye; for "the dish in which it is served" read "*pig* is served"—for "the most finished gourmand could *devise*" read "desire"—for "with *much* humility" read "*mock*"—for "gazing *emphatically*" read "*complacently*"—for "*Kairsairat* or butler" read "*Kaunsamah*"—for "*pookha*" read "*hookah*"—for "*murfoot*" read "*muzboot*."

In the Notice to Correspondents; for "functionary in the East under" read "in the East. Under, &c."

In the Literary Notice of the Comic Latin Grammar; for "our commendatory mite to its worth. Among" read "to its worth among the many, &c."—for "then have *regulated* Latin as we now do love" read "*regarded*"—for "tu quorque" read "quoque"—for "Carendum est" read "Cavendum."



THE
ORIENTAL HERALD.

NOTICES OF THE NORTH-WEST COAST OF AUSTRALIA
AND ARAFURA SEA.

BY MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

THE settlement of a colony on the north-west coast of Australia is an object of such vast importance to the commercial interests of Great Britain, that too frequent opportunities cannot be taken to acquaint the public with the advantages derivable from it, and to induce mercantile men to afford their most zealous assistance in the furtherance of its best interests. We may now hope shortly to hear detailed reports of the movements of the expedition sent out for the desirable purpose of establishing an emporium, which will embrace the trade of the most eastern portion of the Indian Archipelago; and in the meantime some account of the scene, and the prospect it holds out can scarcely fail to be acceptable.

The abandonment of two settlements formed by the British Government on the north coast of Australia, one on Melville Island, and one in Raffles Bay, though proving at the time a great disappointment to all those persons who were acquainted with the commercial capabilities of the Indian Archipelago, was, perhaps, a fortunate circumstance, since neither were perfectly adapted for the purpose of establishing an advantageous intercourse with the natives. Melville Island lies completely out of the track of the Bughis of Macassar, the most enterprising people of this part of the world, while the harbour, though good, is difficult of access, the attempt to enter being attended with some danger. Raffles Bay was not obnoxious to the same objections, but being colonized from Sydney, those who were averse to the introduction of convicts, rejoiced at the removal of so great a moral pest before it could be mischievously exercised, to the deterioration of the British character in these remote regions. The settlements were given up in consequence of a premature alarm respecting the climate, which was most erroneously supposed to be detrimental to human life. Experience, however, having proved the fallacy of these notions, a new expedition has been dispatched to this interesting portion of the world, with the view to form new settlements, which we may venture to hope will be conducted on principles calculated to secure every advantage that can be attainable, either by the colonists themselves, or the numerous

classes of natives with whom they will become associated. It is of the utmost importance that a free port should be established, similar to that which has flourished so remarkably at Singapore, and which has attracted the greater portion of the native trade of the adjacent islands. A free port on the north-western coast of Australia would not, however, be calculated to rival Singapore in any injurious manner, the intention being to afford the same opportunities to the more easterly islands of the Archipelago, which their neighbours have enjoyed, of carrying on a lucrative trade in their own vicinity, the distance to Singapore being so considerable as to deter many from undertaking the voyage. The difficulties to be encountered in the navigation of Torres Straits are still very great, and a settlement at Raffles Bay or Port Essington, would afford a place of refuge to the crews of vessels bound from New South Wales to India, who may be shipwrecked in this dangerous passage.

During the winter months a heavy sailing ship can scarcely venture round Van Dieman's Land and Cape Lieuwen, and is therefore compelled to take the more practicable, but still hazardous route through the Straits.

The numerous English whalers that cruise in the adjacent seas, are often compelled to put into the Dutch port of Coepang, in Timor, in order to obtain refreshments for their crews, and that place being particularly unhealthy, it seldom happens that the vessel can depart without leaving some of her people behind, victims to the pestilential nature of the climate. The want of a British Consul in this vicinity has been also very severely felt, there being no authority of the kind nearer than Singapore, or Bencoolen, on the coast of Sumatra, the Isle of France, or Sydney; and British traders have on more than one occasion been compelled to submit to the outrages of the natives, or the aggressions of the Dutch, without being able to obtain any redress. Indeed, there is great reason to fear that the jealousy entertained by the latter named nation towards every commercial competitor, renders them anxious to encourage rather than repress the hostilities of native tribes, who not being yet acquainted with their true interests, have committed many unjustifiable acts of violence against the crews of British ships. It has been very justly remarked, that "the great amount of property belonging to British merchants employed in the Sperm Whale Fishery, is certainly such as to entitle them to protection, either by having a small vessel of war as a cruiser, or the establishment of a consulate at some of the islands." The part of the north-west coast of Australia, which has been pointed out as the most eligible situation for a British settlement, lies within a short distance of the track of vessels passing through Torres Straits, the place of all others the most dangerous, both from its coral reefs and from the uncivilized nature of many of the inhabitants. No fewer than fourteen or fifteen wrecks are supposed to have taken place in this dangerous passage during the last few years. The fate of many of the crews have not been ascertained; but it is probable that numbers of Englishmen, as well as other Europeans, are now living in a state of bondage among people with whom we have at present little acquaintance, except from the narratives of the few sufferers who have escaped. The natives who inhabit the islands in the vicinity of these dangerous Straits, have been stigmatized as "the most barbarous set of savages that ever furnished the mariner with a tale;" but there is abundant reason to believe, that notwithstanding the justice of the accusation, they only require intercourse with civilized nations, who come protected

against their aggressions, and who will put them in the way of improvement, to exhibit a very different character.

Although a short time might elapse before the Bughis, and other enterprising people belonging to these seas, should discover the new port, and resort to it for the purpose of carrying on their commercial speculations, the north coast of Australia offers at once several very valuable articles for the immediate freight of merchant vessels. These principally consist of trepang, sago, bees-wax, and tortoiseshell. Trepang is a large sea slug* which abounds on all parts of the coast; there are two varieties, the white and the black, much resembling the English garden slug in appearance, only considerably larger, some being nearly a foot long, and weighing half a pound each; the black is usually esteemed to be best, although one kind of the white variety, which is larger, enjoys great repute in the Chinese market, where trepang generally is in much demand. The people of China, who delight in dishes made up of mucilage and grease, make the trepang into soup, which, though flavourless, is considered to be highly nutritious. Care should be taken that the worm is not in it, and when prepared it should be purchased in large pieces. The Bughis par-boil the trepang, and then dry it upon bamboo frames over charcoal fires; it should be done gradually and thoroughly, and its value would be much improved could these industrious people remain long enough upon the coast to complete the process; hitherto they have been prevented from making the required stay, in consequence of the hostility of the natives, and are therefore obliged to take great care of the article on their voyage home, to prevent it from being injured by the damp. In the event of the establishment of a British settlement, however, the Bughis traders would be protected during their visits, and thus enabled to perfect the work.

Sago might in a very short time become a valuable export, the sago palm being found on the north and north-west coasts, the nuts supplying the natives with food. Singapore has been a great mart for pearl-sago, although the tree which produces it does not grow there, the pith being brought from Sumatra, Borneo, and other parts of the Indian archipelago, and prepared by the Chinese for exportation. The tree, when it has reached maturity, is thirty or forty feet in height, and is formed of a spongy, mealy substance, surrounded by a hard bark, about an inch in thickness, and resembling the pith of an elder tree. When felled, the sago is loosened from the bark, and reduced to the appearance of saw-dust, the filaments being separated by frequent washing, the finest part of the meal is sifted, and then baked in thin iron pans, which are shaken with a circular motion, in order to give it a granular appearance. This is the state in which it is imported to England; inferior descriptions obtain a ready sale with the Chinese, who trade very largely in sago, which they import in their own junks from the eastern islands. That species of turtle which produces the shell so much prized as the material for many ornamental articles, and manufactured to so great an extent both in China and in Europe, abounds on the north-western coast of Australia. During the occupation of Raffles Bay, the natives were induced to take some pains to procure these turtle, as they found the settlers willing to exchange axes and nails in barter for the shells, and now being provided with iron for the points of their turtle-pegs, they can much more readily obtain them, than with their former inefficient implements of hard wood. The quantity of

* Nearly allied to the genus *Orchidium*.

teak timber growing upon the coasts forms one of its greatest advantages, since it is the only species of wood found in eastern India, which is sufficiently durable to be adapted for the purpose of ship-building. The only places at present where it is known to exist to the eastward of the Straits of Malacca, are Sumbawa, Java, and Chantibon, in Siam. In Sumbawa, there is considerable difficulty in procuring it, in consequence of the woods being situated in the interior of the island. In Java, there is the same objection; for though there are still extensive forests to be found, the timber in the neighbourhood of the coasts has been cut down, the present supply coming from an inconvenient distance. The Dutch government, well acquainted with the value of teak wood, will not allow a single stick to be exported, while they have laid a very heavy duty upon the timber employed for ship-building. At Chantibon, the teak timber is monopolized by the King of Siam, and is only used in the construction of his own ships and junks.

The intercourse with a British settlement, established at a convenient spot on the north-west coast of Australia, and the islands of the Arafura sea, is expected, by persons who have made themselves well acquainted with the population of these remote realms, to be very great indeed. The northern portion of the extensive group, under the name of the Arrü islands, have been hitherto the principal resort of the native traders of the Indian archipelago, who are better acquainted with them than with those to the south, which have never yet been explored by Europeans, and are supposed to have only reached a very low state of civilization. The town of Dobbo, situated in a harbour on the west side of the Arrü islands, is the place chiefly frequented by the native traders, who appear to carry on a very extensive commerce, receiving in exchange for European and India calicoes, coarse cutlery, china ware, chopping knives, gunpowder, musquets, elephants' teeth, &c., pearls, pearl-shell, tortoiseshell, nutmegs, trepang, and other articles of equal value. Europeans, who may proceed thither, are recommended to take tobacco and aniseed, as presents to the chiefs, and to conciliate the schoolmasters, by offerings of stationery; the natives of Dobbo, being Christians, converted by native missionaries and schoolmasters from Amboyna. Through the exertions of these people, Christianity has been spread throughout nearly the whole of Wama, and other extensive islands in the neighbourhood; the Mahomedan religion has been established at Wadia and Wassia; but the remainder of this very interesting group appear still to be idolaters of the most barbarous description. The Ki, or Key islands, differ only from those of Arrü situated in their immediate vicinity, by being more populous, and in a higher state of cultivation; the natives, though in other respects strongly resembling the people of Arrü, are not so much attached to maritime pursuits, employing themselves in husbandry and manufactures; one village, near the north-east point of the great Ki, is celebrated for its potteries, and supplies the whole of the portion of the adjacent countries, which have learned to appreciate the comforts of life, with earthenware. Another of the islands is celebrated for its shipwrights, numerous prahus being built by the inhabitants with the excellent timber abounding in their forests. These prahus being in great request, particularly with the people of Banda, who seldom employ any other. Rice, Indian corn, and vegetables of several kinds, are grown in great abundance, and in many places any quantity of hogs, poultry, and cattle, may be obtained. A large portion of the Arafura

sea remains yet to be explored, and some of the people belonging to the almost numberless islands which gem its bright waters, being still in a state of barbarism, at present much precaution must be taken by ships taking refuge either from distress of weather, or from want of provisions. An English brig, supposed to be the "Lady Nelson," was in 1823 boarded by the natives of a large island of the Timorlaut group, while half the crew were on shore, killing them all, with the exception of two youths, who were still in captivity, when a Dutch vessel visited that part of the coast; and from the same authority, we learn that the people of the island of Tapa had murdered the crew of an English brig putting in there for refreshments. Lieutenant Kolff, the Dutch commandant, suspected that something of the kind had happened, in consequence of the conduct of the inhabitants, who deserted their village upon his landing, evidently from the consciousness of guilt, or from a hostile feeling of some kind. Upon inquiry, he ascertained the cause of the shyness of the people; but, unfortunately, careless of aggressions committed upon the subjects of a rival power, offered no remonstrance to the men who had been guilty of this act of cruelty and inhospitality. The catastrophe which occurred to these two ships could not in either case have happened, had the most common precautions been taken for security, since the natives entertain a more than ordinary dread of fire-arms, and would certainly not have offered violence, had the strangers been properly prepared for resistance.

A mercantile settlement, conducted in that generous spirit which offers mutual advantages, and manifests as strong an anxiety for the welfare of others, as for personal aggrandizement, situated within an easy distance of the hitherto unnumbered islets of the Arafura sea, would soon spread throughout the whole of this interesting region the benefits produced by industry, civilization, and a widely extended commerce. Nature has performed wonders for these remote and unexplored haunts, the groves are fragrant with spices, and rich in all the most valuable products of the vegetable tribe; sandal, and other precious woods abound, and beautiful trees are tenanted by still more beautiful creatures—crown birds, birds of paradise, and others belonging to the most splendid varieties of the feathered tribe, glitter like meteors as they dart along the sunny skies. The shallow waters are rich with pearl-banks, and the pearl-shell; while biche-de-mer, the trepang so often mentioned, is found, as well as the tortoise, on many parts of the coast. Another valuable product consists of the edible birds'-nests, which are so much in request in the China market.

At present, the great carriers of the trade between this little-known portion of the world, and the ports in its vicinity, are the Bughis of Celebes, an active and enterprising race of people, who, in despite of many disadvantages arising from the unwieldy nature of their vessels, and the danger of encountering pirates, in seas left almost wholly unprotected, have persevered in their commercial and maritime pursuits, and have at length attracted the attention of the British Government. The Island of Celebes occurring between Borneo and the Moluccas, being long and narrow, in proportion to its breadth, seems from its conformation, and the extraordinary extent of the sea-coast, to invite to maritime adventure; since, notwithstanding its very considerable size, there is no part of the inland country, distant more than thirteen miles from the sea. Hitherto the Bughis have suffered very severely from their intercourse with Europeans.

The defenceless nature of their coast, and the facilities which it afforded for the capture of the inhabitants of whole villages, induced the Dutch, who may justly be charged with the most cruel recklessness of the interests and happiness of other nations, to seize these unfortunate people for slaves. They suffered equally at the early period of Portuguese conquest in the East, and nothing but the most determined spirit of perseverance could have enabled them to struggle through the disasters and afflictions brought upon them by their unprincipled aggressors ; who, bent upon the monopoly of every advantage, pursued their own selfish interests at the expense of every just and generous principle. The impolicy of such a system has been exhibited in the downfall of the Dutch and Portuguese power in the East, although the former nation still endeavours to maintain an ascendance in the Archipelago, and by their late settlement on the coast of New Guinea, appear to entertain hopes of securing the trade of the Arafura Sea ; but, unless they should at length be induced to adopt a very different line of conduct towards the native traders, than that which they have hitherto pursued, they will never be able to cope with the British settled in their neighbourhood.

The success attendant upon the colonization of Singapore, will shew how rapidly a port established on similar principles will rise to wealth and importance ; and we may hail the departure of the expedition which is so shortly to replace the British flag upon the shores of Northern Australia, as the commencement of a new and brilliant era in our commercial annals. It is scarcely possible to calculate all the advantages which must accrue both to the mother country and to these distant scenes, whenever she sends out her sons, well skilled in every useful art, and desirous to impart every advantage which superior knowledge can confer. The colony now meditated, may be considered merely as the precursor of many others, which will introduce British manufactures and British luxuries, to the most distant recesses of wilds hitherto untrodden, excepting by savages in their most barbarous state ; while those people who have almost miraculously (considering the neglect which they have experienced) arrived at an advanced stage of civilization, will derive immediate benefit from the establishment of a mart for their trade, conducted on just and liberal principles.

The agricultural capabilities of the north-west coast of Australia, are described by competent authorities as being very great, the soil and climate of the country in the vicinity of Raffles Bay, are stated to be well adapted to the growth of cotton and pepper ; cotton in particular, which need only to be mentioned, to show how much advantage the colony would derive from its produce ; and it is thought that tobacco, the castor oil plant, sugarcane, and even spices might also be grown without difficulty. The expense of procuring free labour, which has operated so strongly against the prospects of the settlement at Swan River, and which has, in a great degree, damped the ardour of colonial enterprise, would on the north-west coast of Australia be reduced within very moderate limits. Any number of emigrants may be obtained from China, and from many of the islands in the Archipelago. Fair wages, kind treatment, and the prospect of improving their condition, form inducements which have been found sufficiently powerful to attract the natives of all the adjacent countries, who are suffering from the effects of poverty or a tyrannical government, to every colony throughout the East. Cheap land, and cheap labour, will not fail to bring commercial speculators to the new establishment, and no apprehension of

wanting supplies need deter the proprietor from engaging any number of men whom he may require for the purpose of preparing the soil. The island of Bali, which was very little known at the period of the British occupation of Raffles Bay, is only 900 miles distant from the site pointed out as the most eligible for the new settlement. Bali deals largely in exports, hitherto principally despatched to the China market; rice and maize may be had in very considerable quantities, together with cotton, hides, tobacco, and coffee. The natives of Bali have a method of drying beef, which keeps for a considerable time, and is superior to the jerked beef of South America; the meat is cut into strips and is first dipped into brine, then powdered with pepper and dried in the sun. Thus prepared, the beef affords wholesome and agreeable food, while the advantage of its easy attainment by the inhabitants of a new settlement, are too obvious for comment. Cattle and hogs may be procured from the same place, as also cocoa-nut oil, which is reported to be cheap and of good quality. The Arru Islands, before mentioned, are situated within an easy distance from Raffles Bay, and the passage can be made at all seasons; the trade from Batavia to the group does not amount to more than one vessel annually, so greatly has the Dutch commerce fallen off, in consequence of the impolitic measures of its colonial government. Several prahus are, however, despatched every year from Macassar, for the purpose of procuring beeswax, tortoise-shell, and birds of Paradise, in exchange for cotton cloths, cutlery, arrack, and English piece goods of every kind; fire arms, gunpowder, opium, and a vast catalogue of other articles will find a ready sale in every portion of the wide circle, which the capabilities of an emporium for trade at Raffles Bay would embrace. It has been truly said that the want of local information has proved fatal to the infant settlements of the English, and Sir Stamford Raffles, while making this observation, endeavoured, with all the ardour and energy of his truly comprehensive mind, to bring the experience which he had gained, relative to the East Indian Archipelago, fully before the public. To his zeal in the cause, and to the success attendant upon his establishment at Singapore, may without doubt, be attributed the exertions of those who have followed in his footsteps.

The members of the present expedition have the advantage of being made acquainted with all the information that is extant concerning the bright and fertile territory opened before them. They possess data, which will enable them to form an accurate judgment of the various tribes which people the wild shores of the adjacent seas, whose characters, though heretofore stigmatized as Malay in its worst form, differ very considerably in many points, and they will thus have it in their power to adopt those measures which offer the best prospect of general advantage. That, notwithstanding the brilliant expectations held out to the settlers, unforeseen events may arise to disappoint the hopes so justly entertained, is but too probable, but under all the favourable circumstances attendant upon the undertaking, we may confidently predict that they will be of a nature to be overcome by spirit and perseverance. Ignorance of the habits and manners of the native tribes, and particularly with the language, have, as we have before observed, hitherto proved the greatest obstacle to the establishment of a friendly intercourse with persons whose customs and modes of thinking and acting differ so widely from our own; and much of present success, and of future prosperity, must depend upon the temper and talents of the party to whom the conduct of the expedition shall be entrusted; for

an absence of kind feeling, or a want of judgment, might suffice to plunge the whole concern, at the very outset, into almost inextricable difficulties. The propriety of forming the garrison of the projected settlement of native troops, has been suggested. Accustomed to the climate, and more easily complying with oriental habits, somewhat differing from their own native troops from Ceylon or the continent of India, would be fed with less difficulty, and suffer less inconvenience than Europeans, who must necessarily be subject, at first, to considerable hardship. What is called apathy in the Indian character, and what frequently amounts to a blameful degree of submission to evils capable of remedy, as often assumes a higher character, and may be termed fortitude. Native troops are patient under many privations, while they certainly suffer much less from want of shelter, the substitution of an inferior kind of food, and the atmosphere of land newly reclaimed from a state of nature, than the European, who, after a very short exposure to these injurious tendencies, begins to droop, and too frequently sustains a shock, which the constitution is never afterwards able to recover.

It will be necessary to give every sort of publicity to the intended settlement, in order to make those persons acquainted with the fact of its existence, whose interest and peculiar pursuits would lead them to seek wealth and occupation on the now desolate shores of the Indian Archipelago. It is not only from England that we may expect to find colonists anxious to settle upon the Australian coast: had the circumstance of the establishment at Raffles Bay been more extensively known, there can be little doubt that it would have been visited by a considerable number of Anglo Indians, who, long severed from England, and apprehensive that their pecuniary resources would be insufficient to maintain the degree of style which is deemed essential to grace the career of the returning exile, feel desirous to increase their capital, by commercial speculations in some promising colony. There are many landed proprietors of this denomination to be found at Sydney; Swan River immediately attracted persons, who, requiring change of climate, preferred a permanent residence in a country blessed with a cooler temperature than the plains of India, and offering novelties and advantages which they deemed to be superior to those they could enjoy upon the Continent, notwithstanding the richness of the soil, and the cheapness of the labour. It may perhaps be necessary to say, that it is only persons possessing some capital who will be likely to reap much benefit from emigration to the settlements now contemplated. The working classes would find themselves entirely superseded by Chinese labourers, and by the clouds of industrious and poverty-stricken Bughis, Javanese, and others, who would flock to the spot as soon as they knew that employment could be obtained there; and there is every reason to expect that the supply will always be equal to the demand, since over-population on the one hand, and political aggression on the other, afford a constant stimulant to the destitute and the persecuted, to seek in new countries the tranquillity and comfort denied them in their own. It is only necessary to recur to the extraordinary influx of emigrants at Singapore, to be assured, that wherever competent wages are given, there will always be labourers ready to undertake the required work.

Every season brings to this Queen of the Eastern seas (Singapore) multitudes of Chinese wanderers, who land without a farthing in the world, and trust entirely to their own industry for their support; nothing comes amiss

to these men ; they will work in mines, engage in any thing, in fact, which will afford them subsistence, and, by their frugality and industry, generally contrive to raise themselves in the scale of society, and thus make way for others who follow, equally destitute, and with the same desire to better their condition. Of course there will be numerous rogues and vagabonds amongst these adventurers, who, coming from a country boasting a certain degree of civilization, are well versed in the science of knavery, and are accomplished thieves ; but under the influence of wholesome laws, there is no difficulty in keeping these people from becoming troublesome ; and the greater number, however ill-disposed at first, soon perceive that they are more likely to succeed by honest than dishonest means, and therefore determine to amend their ways. A very considerable number of Bughis are settled at Singapore ; and as these enterprising people visit the north coast of Australia annually, for the purpose of gathering trepang, there can be little doubt, that when assured of protection from the proximity of a British settlement, they will plant a colony on its shores. In addition to the places already enumerated, which would come under the influence of a commercial establishment on the northern coast of Australia, viz. the eastern islands of the Archipelago and Arafura Sea, New Guinea, &c., there are the countries in the vicinity of the Mendozo, or Sula Sea, consisting of the rich and extensive islands of Magendano and Palawan, the Sula group, and the north, and north-eastern portions of Borneo. The capabilities of these countries were well known to the East India Company, who formed a settlement in their neighbourhood some years ago, which, owing to some mismanagement, did not succeed. Their importance, from that period, seems to have been overlooked ; but they have lately been brought again into notice, and will, in all probability, speedily become the resort of trading vessels bringing European commodities in exchange for the rich and inexhaustible treasures of Borneo.

The intercourse which we shall carry on with new countries, in the event of a settlement on the north-west coast of Australia, will bring us into intimate acquaintance with people who at present scarcely know the greatest maritime power in the world, even by name. Many of the inhabitants of the remote islands of the Arafura sea, if they have ever heard of the English at all, have been taught to imagine them to be a barbarous people, dwelling in the interior of a country of which the Dutch are in possession of the whole coast. This idea is very natural, since it accords so well with the state of affairs in every part of the world known to them ; the tribes in the inland districts being less advanced in wealth and importance, and more subservient to the inhabitants of the sea-shores, who are in possession of all the advantages which accrue from the commerce carried on with foreign nations. The great natural beauty of these far islands of the east, the splendour of their productions, the riches which have been buried in them for centuries, and the destitute condition of the inhabitants, all combine to render them objects of great attention to European adventure. It is, perhaps, most fortunate that their capabilities have never been duly appreciated before, since it has preserved them from the clinging evils attendant upon Dutch, Portuguese, or Spanish rule.

It appears surprising that, with the old voyagers and travellers for their guides, men of talent and enterprize should have been so fully bent upon African adventure, as to persist, in despite of all failures, year after

year, in fruitless attempts to establish a commercial intercourse with the interior of that barbarous and inhospitable part of the world, to the utter neglect of some of the fairest scenes imaginable. Fifty years have elapsed since many of the principal ports of the eastern islands have been visited by a British ship; no surveying expedition has been fitted out, or vessel of war sent to cruise in their neighbouring seas; the energies of nautical men being wasted upon endeavours to discover a north-west passage, which, if successful, would have been almost wholly unprofitable. Generally speaking, all the information latterly obtained has been wasted upon ignorant men,—the crews of whalers, who were neither aware of its importance, nor capable of imparting their own knowledge to others; and in examining the map of the world, persons smitten with a desire for foreign travel, seem wholly to have overlooked the countries whence by a circuitous route, the pearl-shells, and the birds of paradise, so much esteemed as ornamental appendages, have been obtained from time immemorial. It is rather extraordinary that winged messengers of so much beauty as the birds of paradise should not have attracted more attention to the countries of their birth, especially as so many fabulous tales have been connected with their history. The native haunts of these lovely creatures still remains a *terra incognita*, and were it not for the taste for ornithology, manifested by a gentleman of Macao, we might at this time be uninformed respecting the actual fact of the possession of feet by the birds of this genus. A living specimen of these feathered wonders existed a few years ago in the aviary of a resident at Macao; it had been procured with considerable difficulty; but there seems no good reason to doubt that with sufficient care individuals of the same species might be brought alive to England, the countries producing them at some seasons of the year being cold, while the fact of their existence at Macao, shews that they can endure a low temperature. Should it be thought too hazardous to bring such delicate exotics round the Cape, a passage in which they would have to sustain sudden alternations from heat to cold, they might be conveyed to Bombay and up the Red Sea, and there can be little doubt that they would prove equally attractive with the Giraffes, or any other rare animal procured from distant realms at an enormous expense. In addition to the extreme beauty of its plumage, the bird of paradise in its living state has the advantage of great elegance of form, and gracefulness of action. It is described as seeming to be fully conscious of its own claims to superiority, and to spend considerable time in pluming and arranging its feathers, while every movement betrays the pride which it takes in its appearance. In its disposition and temper it is amiable, readily becoming familiar, and attaching itself to man, though in order to secure its contentment in a state of confinement it must be taken from the nest. When captured after it has become acquainted with the sweets of liberty, it is apt to beat itself against its prison bars. In fact, all birds intended to be kept in cages, should be secured before they are fully fledged, several individuals being taken at the same time. Those that are strong and able to endure an unnatural state of existence, will survive the experiment, and in all probability live many years; by this means there is a tolerable certainty of retaining one or two at least; while after they have been upon the wing, it is scarcely possible with all the care in the world to keep them alive. Pearl shells, which are now considered to be more valuable articles of commerce than the pearls themselves, are suffered to remain in the

places on which they have been opened in consequence of their bulk, the traders being enabled to fill their vessels with articles which take up less space. The pearl banks on which they are found, and which are exceedingly productive, on account of their having been permitted to remain undisturbed by any extensive fishery, stretch from the Arrü islands towards New Guinea, and would prove a source of wealth to their possessors in the event of their being visited by foreign ships, or having a convenient port in their neighbourhood where they might be advantageously disposed of, in exchange for the manufactures of Europe or Continental India. The Dutch have settlements at Amboyna, Banda, and Timor, which are all well situated for trade with the Arrüs, and other islands of the Arufura sea; but these people, who are of a warlike character, and have always resisted the attempts made by Holland to subdue them, have imbibed so strong a hatred against their short-sighted neighbours, that they are anxious to avoid all intercourse with them, and seem well aware that their only chance of maintaining their independence, is by keeping at a distance from a power whose influence has been already so injuriously felt by the inhabitants of the Indian Archipelago.

SONNET:

SCENE IN THE VALLEY OF BERAR.

BY MAJOR CALDER CAMPBELL.

A BEAUTEOUS scene in India! Well-a-day,
 That all these woods, green glancing in the sun,
 Should breed fierce denizens, that may be won
 By no expence of care, to court the sway
 Of human love!—Two winding rivers run
 Through a fair, fertile valley,* stern and grey,
 Unequal mountains throw their shadows wide;
 Whilst mosque and shrine gleam in the glassy tide,
 That shows the frequent Fakeer on his way,
 With gnarled staff, patch'd robe, and grisly hair
 Coiled snaky o'er his stalwart shoulders; while,
 Not far apart, a troop of Almehs smile
 As they invoke his blessing, and in air
 Scatter the tiny coins, that pay his purchased pray'r!

* The Wurda and Beyn-Gunga.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ATMOSPHERIC FALLACIES RELATIVE TO EASTERN CLIMES.

MANY Anglo-Indians are apt to declare, when suffering inconvenience from the warmth of a summer's day in England, that they are as hot as ever they had felt in Bengal; and those who maintain the utter improbability of the thing, upon any calorific principle which is known to rule the atmosphere, gain no credit with the uninitiated, in the teeth of such assertions. Whenever the remark was made in my hearing, I resorted to a very infallible method of convincing my old brother QUI H's, that they were mistaken, when they equalled the hottest heat of England to even that of a middling month in the East,—and thus it was. When I have met one of them panting along “the sweet shady side of Pall Mall,” in the middle of July, and he has wiped the “sweat of his brow” away, and exclaimed—“Bless me! I never felt any thing equal to this in India!”—I have quietly said, “Just stop a moment, and answer me one question: Did you ever walk, either for pleasure or business, with a broad-cloth frock coat on, and no umbrella (or *chatta*, as we call it) held over you, in the middle of July, or of any month between March and October, in any part of Bengal, Bahar, or Orissa? Did you ever sit down to breakfast, dinner, or supper, at those times of the ‘rolling year’ in a cloth coat, from choice, or without a servant to punkah, or fan, your perspiracious body?” He could not, of course, answer these questions in any manner calculated to support his thoughtless theory of England being as hot as India; but the fact being, that present sufferings coming always more home to one's business and bosom, than the mere memory of the past, the former are unconsciously exaggerated by a comparison with their predecessors; and a hundred circumstances are forgotten, which, if called to mind at the moment, would convince the complainant that his grumbling was unfounded, and his comparison odious. I should like to have the man who carps at the heat of an English summer, *suddenly* set down at Cawnpore, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the month of May, in his blue cloth coat and his Merino inexpressibles; no umbrella over his houseless head; and himself compelled to walk a distance equal to that of the India House from the Oriental Club. Why, even when the thermometer does, on some rare occasions, crawl up to ninety of Fahrenheit in Great Britain, Wales, Ireland, or the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, the *kind* of heat is as different from that which forces up the mercury, in “double march” with *us*, as (to use an original simile) chalk is from cheese. One warms, but the other burns, you; and I am certain I have had the skin more completely peeled off my devoted face, by half-a-dozen hours' exposure to the glow of an Indian sun, than ever even, by comparison, the most delicately-cheek'd maiden I know has been tanned by a romping day of amateur hay-making.

Sol is there, indeed, a thirsty soul,—a water-drinker to be sure, (for wines and spirituous liquors are kept out of the way!)—but what a swallow he has got! No hydrophobia does *he* ever know; and so little is an ordinary pond to him, that he almost sucks up the Ganges herself, and dwindles her into the narrowest part of her rainy-season channel, as

easily as a thirsty duck would empty a table-spoon with its own spoon-bill. He sucketh the very inmost juice out of every blade of grass, more thoroughly than the hungriest spider extracts that of the devoted fly; and long before the month of May is over, there is less moisture in the arid earth than in the dry bones of threescore and ten.

There is a cause which augments the sufferings experienced by Anglo-Indians in a sultry day in England, of which the unreflecting are never aware; namely, that during their residence in a much hotter climate they have imbibed so large a portion of caloric, as to materially assist the influence of the atmosphere. A fire is always smouldering within, which a spark will kindle into a flame. Every distressing symptom experienced in India returns. We suffer from prickly heat, and we attribute to the climate of England, what in reality is the effect of the previous process undergone in the fiery furnaces of Bengal. The heat of Bengal, however, though probably more productive of fever to those exposed to it, is scarcely comparable to the burning horrors of the hot winds in the upper country, where every thing is literally scorched, parched, withered, and dried up; but how refreshing the first shower, after such aridity! The very cats enjoy it, and *that* is, I think, the climax of description. For my own part the first shower seems to renovate the muses' fount within me, and I make my rejoicings not only audible, but melodious; so that when the first thick drops authorize me to exclaim, "*Venit imber!*" as old Plautus did before me, I instantly follow it up with some harmonious sublimity; for example,

THE BENGAL RAINS.

"I'll rhyme you so eight years together; dinners, and suppers, and sleeping hours excepted."—SHAKESPEARE.

AIR.—*Yankee doodle.*

The rain! the rain!—how wet it is,
 And how it splashes down, Sir;
 And how it makes the 'sward' to fizz,
 Which is not 'green,' but brown, Sir!
 'Tis brown,—for where the hot-winds pass,
 The verdure fleets away, Sir;
 And what before was green as grass,
 Is then as brown as hay, Sir!
 Sing yankee doodle-doodle-doo, &c.

The rain! the rain!—it falls in drops,
 All from the sky so arched;
 And on the arid ground it hops,
 At first, like peas when parched.
 Anon, so well it plays its part,
 It wins beneath the surface;
 As love will gain a maiden's heart,
 If once it redden her face.
 Sing yankee doodle-doodle-doo, &c.

The rain ! the rain !—our earth's in such
 A state, for lack of drinking,
 She need not fear a "drop too much,"
 Though through her it be sinking.
 She well may be a thirsty soul,
 When furnace-winds have dried her ;
 And drain the sky's capacious bowl,
 And yet no ill betide her.
 Sing yankee-doodle-doodle-doo, &c.

The rain ! the rain !—*if* cats and dogs
 Come down, it 's no great wonder ;
 They scarce can like to live mid fogs,
 And lightning, hail, and thunder ;
 But should they, from the stun they get,
 By tumbling down, recover ;
 They'll find old Earth has "heavy wet,"
 As well as those above her.
 Sing yankee doodle-doodle-doo, &c.

The rain ! the rain !—by those who've been,
 Like scorch'd shoe leather, frizzling,
 With joy it cannot *damp* is seen
 The first delightful drizzling.
 No longer then do they inhale,
 Into each lung's poor lobe, air
 So red hot, even *you* might fail
 To bear it, Monsieur Chaubert.*
 Sing yankee doodle-doodle-doo, &c.

The rain ! the rain !—when pours the rain
 (As if the drops were betting,
 Which *first* shall give the drouthy plain
 They're tumbling to, a wetting) ;
 Then comes a paradox, for though
 The clouds are thus propitious,
 They may, no doubt, be said to throw
 Cold water on our wishes !
 Sing yankee doodle-doodle-doo, &c.

The rain ! the rain !—Aquarius brings
 His watering-pots to bear on
 The desert monarch's flaming wings,
 Who rides the lurid air on :

* Who hath not heard of Monsieur Chaubert, of asbestine and bane-antidotary endowment?—who could sit in an oven, while a piece of beef was well baked in it, and swallow prussic acid with the same impunity as mother's milk, to the conviction and astonishment of the most pensive public (that of London, to wit) in the civilised world. But, lord ! what were all his ovens, compared to a blast, or so, of hot winds in the interior of Hindoostan ? Let him but seat himself on a twelve-pounder, unshaded, about two o'clock, P.M., in the month of May, and in the fortress of Agra, and remain there for five minutes, (having no go-between,) and if he bear *that* without grinning,—why he must be—no man, but a salamander.

In vain the calcined king contends,
 And throws his fire with pith in ;
 For lambs shall find in eagles friends,
 E'er he shall conquer Swithin.
 Sing yankee doodle-doodle-doo, &c.

The rain ! the rain !—in three months more,
 Will start up blue-nail'd Tertian ;
 And fever make the land deplore
 Its now profuse immersion.
 Gamboge shall revel in many a phiz,
 And bile fret many a liver ;
 And many a limb get rheumatiz,
 And many a corpse the river.*
 Sing yankee doodle-doodle-doo, &c.

The rain ! the rain !—with floodful force,
 Comes toppling down the rain, O !
 And spoils each handsome road, of course,
 But beautifies the plain, O !†
 And hydrophobia takes to flight,
 And toads commence their croaking,
 And “keep it up” the livelong night,
 Which makes it so provoking.
 Sing yankee doodle-doodle-doo, &c.

The rain ! the rain !—mosquitos now
 Begin their feasts so gory,
 And many a Griff's‡ ingenuous brow,
 Attests their reckless foray :

* The breaking up of the rainy season is as insalubrious as its commencement is reviving ; and the natives, especially, die off in great numbers, and Hindoo corpses abound in the Ganges ;—a fact which may account for the fish getting into such good condition about the period in question ;—anthropophagi, that they are !

† It *beautifies the plain* ; by which, I mean, that it renders all green, where before there was not “one green spot” to be beheld. But I should very humbly hope, that the apparent opposition of the words of the text may not be taken, by the imaginative peruser, for that despicable thing—a pun. If there be one quality by which, more than another, I should be ambitious of seeing my unpretending compositions characterized it is that grave matter-of-factness which runs, like a vein of gold, through the solemn versions of Hudibras and Swift ; meanders very prettily, at times, through the elaborate studies of Moore and Byron : and assumes an almost palpable form in the sober-sided delinquencies of Hook and Hood. I entertain no doubt, that the man who can bring himself (mark me well, oh ! editor of the Literary Gazette !) to murder any language, by perpetrating a pun, could, with little encouragement, wind himself up to the commission of a felony ; and such being my declared opinion, can any thing be more natural than my anxiety to disclaim an intention, the admission of which would bear so dread an inference ? The man who puns should not have confided to him the duties of any responsible—not to say res-pun-sible—office ; for he is neither as the thick man whom Cæsar trusted, nor as the thin man whom he did not ; but one of your thick-and-thin people, reckless of consequences, and so conceited, withal, as to think he has just *twice* as much sense as more sober personages, because all his words, forsooth, are fraught with *double meaning*. No, my delicious reader ! write me down *ass*, if you like, and I shall not up-brayd you for it ; but if you persist in deeming me capable of a pun, the affront may lead to a witty-schism between us, which, on my side at least, may chance to be productive of much *bad humour*.

‡ *Griff*, or *Griffin*, a new comer.

THE SUBALTERN'S HILL-PICQUET.

And lo ! ere long, from marsh, or tank,
 And fen, and dell, and chasm, a
 Thick vapour rises, foul and dank,
 And—there you have miasma !
 Sing yankee-doodle doodle-doo, &c.

The rain ! the rain !—it pours down, down,
 Because it can't pour up, up !
 And many's the fish, no doubt, 'twill drown,
 And many the kitten and pup, pup :
 And many a field 'twill render green,
 For there's many a one now brown, brown ;
 And the same shall again next year be seen,
 So let the rain pour down, down !
 Sing yankee-doodle doodle-doo, &c.

SONNET.

THE SUBALTERN'S HILL-PICQUET, PROME, IN AVA.

BY MAJOR CALDER CAMPBELL.

Oh ! for one drop of pure Parnassian dew,
 That I might dip therein my artless pen,
 To paint in radiant colours, bright as true,
 The scenes of beauty round me ! hill and glen,
 And conic steep, and—flushed with morning's tears—
 Or thousand graceful shrubs—while *there* appears,
 Winding below, that noble stream* which loves
 To loiter near this paradise ; and down,
 Stretched at my feet, engroved, the populous town,—
 And all around me woods, and gilded fanes,
 Held sacred erst, round which now slowly moves
 The martial guard !—I love to wander here,
 And glean from the surrounding view linked chains
 Of pensive thought, that prompts the tender tear !

ON THE DEATH OF MURADI.

BY RODOKI. FROM THE PERSIAN.

Muradi's dead ! yet, no ! he ne'er can die,
 Death never triumphed o'er one so adored ;
 His noble soul his father sought on high,
 His body to his mother he restored.

* The Irrawaddi.

SYUD KURRUM ALLY.

BY ROBERT NEAVE, ESQ., B. C. S.

(Continued from page 345.)

It will be perhaps a difficult, and certainly, at this distant period, an useless task, to attempt unravelling the various emotions which the course adopted by my father had aroused within my bosom. Vexation and anger were certainly those which predominated, and neither of these were in any way likely to lead me to a compliance with his directions in respect to proceeding homewards. Had such, indeed, been the case, it would have been more than probable that the bare and simple thought, that I might, by any possibility, communicate with Zebun, would have at once banished from my mind all notions of filial obedience; as matters stood, that idea, and the inflamed state of my passions, positively prohibited it. I once more turned my face towards the fair, intending to try, if I could, at least for a short space, find shelter in the abode which had lately been the scene of my exploits. On second thoughts, however, this course did not appear advisable, and I rejected it. On a sudden it occurred to me, that my friend, Roostum Khan, whom I had seen, had a small bungalow, or house, not far from the spot where the fair was held, and that he was, in all probability, there resident at the present time. The house in question was not a regular abode for dwelling, nor usually inhabited; it served merely as an occasional place of retirement for pleasure and pastime, and was more particularly calculated for the enjoyment of the festivities of the fair. On further consideration, the circumstance seemed to me peculiarly fortunate. Roostum Khan and myself had, in early years, been companions, and a more intimate friendship existed between us than usually occurs between youths of our age. He had been partly aware of the little love affair which had fallen out between me and the object of my affections, though I had not confided to him the whole of the story; and knowing him to be thoroughly devoted to me, I could feel no hesitation in trusting him with a knowledge of the intentions which had already begun to rise fast in my mind. I thought, indeed, that he might be of assistance to me in the execution of part of my plans; but whether he would consent to become a participator in affairs in which he had no personal interest, and which nevertheless involved a considerable risk, remained to be seen. An obstacle, however, presented itself on the threshold. Perhaps Roostum's family had come with him to the fair, and had located themselves in the bungalow? If so, it could be no place for me, or the intrigue which I proposed setting on foot. Still no better chance of a convenient abode presented itself, and the objection might not exist; so at all events it was worth while trying the issue. I then proceeded towards my friend's residence, which was at the other end of the booths and temporary huts, so that the centre of gaiety and attraction was situated intermediately between us and the hills.

Roostum Khan was at home, and he gave me a hearty welcome. We
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D

talked over the affair of the late fight, and he congratulated me on my escape, as well as the victory which had crowned my efforts. It did not take long to give him an account of the harsh treatment which I had received at home; on this subject, he sympathised with me sincerely, and added much, as youths usually do, on the severity of parental controul. He himself, as he informed me, had come to the fair against the wishes of his family, though not in opposition to any positive prohibition; and he further set my mind at rest by saying, that as his father had occasion to go on a short journey, he himself had come alone, and unattended, save by one servant, in whom he had confidence. This conjunction of favourable circumstances led me to think that my star had a benign aspect, and determined me at once to throw myself on my friend's generosity, to whom, under the seal of secrecy, I imparted my half-formed determination to obtain, if possible, an interview with Zebun. Roostum himself was not wanting in boldness, and loved a piece of daring as well as any youth of his age; but the apparent rashness of my enterprise fairly astonished him. "Oh, my friend," said he, "what idea is this which you have got into your head?—do I hear aright? Are my senses or your's gone? What?—make your way into the Zenana, the private apartments of a Syud of rank, and seek an interview with his daughter! Surely you must be mad, to attempt this." I sat in silence, and uttered not a word; for dissuasion was not only useless, but indeed further stimulated me to the execution of my project. "Now listen to me for a short time only," continued Roostum Khan. I nodded my head in silent acquiescence, and stubborn resolution. "How do you think it possible to effect what you propose, when a thousand obstacles stare you in the face? You well know, that should you overcome these, and succeed in seeing your fair one, you could never carry her away, even were she willing to come; while, on the other hand, if you are discovered, you have but little chance of escaping with your life. If, indeed, the indignant relatives do not instantly make you pay the forfeit of your life, some equally sure, though perhaps more remote means, will be used to ensure a similar end." I well knew the truth which was spoken to me, but I had now fully made up my mind to run every risk in the prosecution of my design, and I expressed myself to this effect to Roostum Khan. "Well," said he, in reply, "I will have nothing to do with a business of this sort. As for you, you seem as if an evil eye had fallen on you, chushim bud door—may all such eyes be averted from us! You appear bent on your own destruction. You are no sooner out of one scrape than you are into another, worse than the first. I am your sincere friend, Kurmoo, and wish you well. Were the present a case of fighting, in which my hand or club could assist you, I would not hesitate; but the case of a woman, and one of family too, is far too difficult to engage in. I therefore decline aiding or accompanying you in any of your fool-hardy expeditions. Nevertheless, as long as you may wish to find shelter under this roof, you will find a hearty welcome; and here, come what may, you shall have all the protection which it is in my power to afford." I thanked my friend for his proffered hospitality, nor could I much blame him for having declined a more active part in my love affair. The use and protection of his bungalow was a great thing; and as for the rest, I must trust to my own ingenuity, strength, and activity.

When once settled in my new abode, my first effort was to reconnoitre as closely as possible the field of action about to be; and to that end I set

out about twilight, having first changed the form of my pugree or turban, and made other small alterations in my dress, so as to prevent any one recognising me except on a minute inspection, which I was resolved not to permit. The tents, towards which I had seen the bullock-bakeries and their fair charges in progress, were, as I have said, pitched close under the hills at the side of the fair, opposite to where my residence was, and towards them I slowly walked as if refreshing myself with the cool evening air. As I approached towards the opposite end of the inhabited part of the fair, I perceived that Ibraheem Ally had caused his tents to be so placed as to be completely isolated from the neighbouring habitations of canvasses, mud, or whatever material the respective owners might boast of. This manifestly increased the difficulty of any attempt at going near the tents, since all approach thereto could be instantly detected, and thus no one, whose business was not known, would be allowed to prowl or wander about the precincts. I noticed at the same time that guards and servants of all descriptions had accompanied Ibraheem, for the number of cooking fires which were burning indicated this. The tents which contained the family were surrounded by an external wall of canvass, in which there was but one doorway or opening looking towards the fair, while the back extended towards a sterile track of jungle bush or underwood. Thus much I perceived at a distance, and nearer I dared not go for fear of exciting attention and causing suspicion. The result of my examination was not at all satisfactory to me, for it led me to apprehend a greater degree of difficulty than I had anticipated. Had those tents been pitched in a place of ordinary intercourse of mankind one with another, I might have mingled with others and caused no surprise; as it was, it could not be so. Such were my thoughts as I wandered back to my friend's house, where I laid myself down, not to sleep, but to meditate on what was the next step to be taken. Here again difficulties innumerable offered themselves to each successive plan which occurred. I first thought that I might open a communication with Zebun by means of one of the female attendants; but that was to put myself in the power of others; and how, besides, could I find means to interest any of them in my favour without a personal interview, which could scarcely fail to betray me. Had I been in my own home, or with my own party, I could perhaps have induced one of our domestics to feel the way with those of Ibraheem; but here I was interdicted from communication with my own family, and supposed to be absent from the place altogether. Should I try at once, if such a scheme were possible, to scale the frail walls of the inclosure, and attempt an interview? No, this would not do. Were I to succeed in accomplishing this, the chances were that I should come across some other person than Zebun herself, and discovery would be inevitable. Were my good stars still to favour me, and were I in such a case to meet with her instead of another, would not the surprise be too great for her,—and could she refrain from a tell-tale shriek? No—if a personal interview was to take place between us, (and to effect this I had vowed mentally to stir heaven and earth) she must be first made aware of and prepared for it. After much tumultuous and conflicting thought, an idea of the brightest description flashed through my brain. I at once saw the plan of operations which was most likely to succeed, and resolved on its adoption. There could be no doubt that success would crown my efforts; my mind became

calm ; and waiting for morning alone to commence the execution of my plans, I fell asleep and dreamed of her I loved.

Morning saw me, despite of my previous vigils, an early riser ; for I had too much at heart to give way to unnecessary indulgence. In the course of my residence at the fair, I had observed an old man of singular appearance, who possessed a monkey, whose singular feats of activity and intelligence collected large crowds of admiring auditors. The monkey appeared nothing more than monkeys usually are ; yet, often as I had viewed his tricks, I could not help thinking that he was endowed with more than animal instinct ; but I soon threw aside the absurd idea, at the same time remarking in my own mind, that the beast was next to a miracle. It occurred to me that an animal which possessed such powers of attraction for the common herd of those who frequented fairs, might perhaps excite some small interest in the minds of the graver and more respectable part of the community, who are sometimes wont, as well as their fellow-mortals, to relax their pretensions and rigid austerity of demeanour. At all events, were I to assume, as I projected doing, the disguise of a monkey-leader, if I could not succeed to the full extent of my desires in obtaining access to the interior of Ibraheem's harem, I might at least have a good opportunity of examining the place without suspicion, and seeing how the land lay. I sought the owner of the half-reasoning animal, and he was pointed out to me snoring under a large tree, sleeping off the effects of the usual evening debauch, with which people of his class usually wind up the day. I awoke him, and requested his presence at a small party, which were, as I told him, assembled at a neighbouring cottage. The old fellow rubbed his eyes, grumbled at being awoke thus early, and marvelled what sort of a party that must be which commenced their revels thus early. A piece of silver soon silenced all his grumbles, if they did not overcome his doubts ; he gave his sleeping travelling companion's chain a pull, which made him jump up nimbly, and packing up his clothes and apparatus, followed me.

As soon as I arrived at my domicile, I told the monkey-leader that I wanted at present no exhibition of his animal's wondrous feats, but that I had entered into a frolic with some of my companions, in which I was to assume the character that he himself bore, to which end it was necessary that he should not only lend me the monkey, but teach me how to manage him. The request excited surprise ; and I am no judge of men's countenances, if I did not trace in his a lurking doubt of the truth of my story. Whatever might be the case, he did not express his doubt, but acting on his own impression, that some very singular cause had produced so extraordinary a demand, he stated his acquiescence in my request, but asked an enormous sum as the price of his compliance. I endeavoured in vain to reduce the demand to something reasonable—my remonstrances were unavailing. Forced to pay it or to forego my plan of operations, I had little option, and I gave the money. After the bargain was concluded, all the heat and animosity of argument ceased ; the old man set readily and heartily to work to perform his part of the contract. He first sat down, placing me by his side. He then shewed me all the tricks which the monkey performed, and the words of command which preceded their performance ; words which the animal comprehended as well as a human being. The cause of this symptom of assimilation to humanity was mani-

fest in the shape of a large stick, which my preceptor in the art of monkey-leading held in his right hand, and which the poor beast regarded with a significant eye. The scene ended by the old man rewarding the monkey with a dish of rice and other things, which he devoured with avidity. It was now time to try my hand at this new occupation, and I hope I shall escape the charge of a want of modesty, when I say that I succeeded admirably. At first the monkey seemed to eye me suspiciously, and felt inclined to resist one whose authority he did not recognise as legitimate; but the case was soon altered, when his master delivered to me the stick above-mentioned, and directed me to apply it once or twice. The allegiance and the stick seemed to bear a close affinity, and went together hand in hand. Satisfied with my proficiency and my capability as to performance, I rested from my labours. But all was not yet accomplished; concealment was necessary, and I must get an efficient disguise. I mentioned the subject to the monkey-leader. He replied, "You need not go much further than me for that. No; trust old Mean Jaun for that. Why, in the twinkling of an eye I will so transform your person, that the mother who bore you would not know you again. It is true, that this is not strictly within the articles of our agreement, and I ought, rightly speaking, to have something more for this; but, to say the truth, as you have already paid me more than very well for what I have already done for you, and I am not quite so poor either, as my appearance would lead you to suppose, I do not care if I do lend you a helping hand."

Here the old gentleman began to get garrulous, and as I could not possibly commence my operations before the evening, I did not think I could employ my time better than in listening to him if he was inclined to talk. "Besides that," continued he, "I have a sort of inherent love of fun and adventure; and I cannot help thinking that you have something of that sort in view, only I say nothing. I have been witness to much of that in my time. What! have you never heard of the famous Bara¹ Roopa Mean Jaun? I am he. In my day, I have introduced myself into every place in Hindoostan, where to be found was death, and yet have I never been discovered. In war, I have served as a spy both to the Hindoostany and to the Feringhee; I have passed, unknown, through the army of both parties, but I stuck at last to the Feringhees, for they got the upper hand, and they give the best pay. I have been in the muhul² of the Emperor of Delhi, and I have served as a mehter³ in the chamber of the burra beebie⁴ in Calcutta; and I have seen such sights in my day, ha! ha! ha!" here he laid himself back, and fairly laughed until tears came from his eyes at the thoughts of his past feats. "Oh!" continued he, after a short pause, "I could tell you such things that I have done! Why I can be anything in twenty minutes, if you give me but a few clothes, and a little false hair. Brahman, or Moollah, Shaik, Synd, Mogul,

¹ Bara Roopa. Spy; one skilled in making and wearing disguises.

² Muhul. Female apartments.

³ Mehter. Sweeper; his office is to clean out rooms, and carry away all filth from the bed-rooms of gentlemen, and sometimes of ladies too, be it said with regret. Others, more properly fastidious, permit the females of the class only (called mehteranees) to do these offices.

⁴ Burra beebie. The great lady, par excellence; signifying the greatest lady in the town or station, as the case may be. Thus, the burra beebie of Calcutta will be the lady of the Governor-General for the time being. This assertion of Meun Jaun's is to be taken, we trust, for a mere boast.

Pythan, all is one to me. Why, if you like it, I can make a monkey⁵ of myself; let me sit down in Bengal, under a large Banian tree, and not a soul will know the difference.—Ah! I have played some tricks that way too, only I must not tell about *them*. But stay one moment; I will tell you what I did last year, and it will make you laugh a little; only don't you say a word about it. Well, you see, I was last year in the district of Paugulpoor; I was not then, as I am now, wandering about with a monkey, which is my present whim; I was then a travelling Brahmin, commonly called a theekadar,⁶ professing to inoculate for the small-pox, and curing several other diseases; for, to say the truth, I profess a little of medicine, and work many wonderful cures. Well, I sojourned in the house of a Cayt,⁷ who received the benefit of my services, and then refused to pay me for them. When I demanded my fees he put me off with abuse, and threatened to dishonour me with a shoe.⁸ Aha! thought I, what's in the wind now? 'I will complain to the court of the Judge Saheb,' said I. 'Go,' said he, 'and try what you can do there; I have a brother who is high in office, he is the roobakaree novees⁹ of the court, and he will take care that you get justice. Come back again from court, and then I'll give you some more shoes on your head.' So saying, he ran at me with a slipper, which he had picked up from the floor. The vagabond! I could have stabbed him to the heart, for I have always my little friend in need"—here he showed a small, but highly-polished, and sharpened steel cuttar¹⁰—"or have felled him to the ground; but I knew a trick that was worth two of that, and so I refrained. Well, you see, the magistrates' court was, luckily for me, within one day's journey instead of three, as it often is, and which, therefore, prevents those really aggrieved from bringing forward their complaints; and there I went. What do you think I did? I went to a house belonging to one of our fraternity, and there prepared what I wanted. I killed a kid, and from the intestines made something resembling a human hand, which I saturated with blood, and put into a thalee¹¹ half filled with the same. I then made another piece resembling the stump of an arm, which had been severed at the wrist; an appearance which the raw flesh of the kid gave admirably. I doubled back my left arm, covered it with bandages, and appended by the same to the elbow the false stump of kid's flesh. I had practised these arts before, and few could have told, without a very near examination, that my hand had not been in reality severed from my wrist.

"I went along the streets of the town with my arm covered, and a little boy carried the thalee, containing the false hand, over which a cloth

⁵ This is scarcely exaggeration. The excellence of these men's imitations is beyond all belief, and require ocular demonstration to be credited.

⁶ Theekadar. The Brahmins of this profession perambulate the country periodically, propagating disease instead of alleviating it by vaccination. The latter process has as yet obtained but little among the natives of India, and the mortality from small-pox in a hot climate, and in sorry huts and dirty houses, is immense. A wide field for improvement remains open here, and it has not been seized on as it ought to have been.

⁷ Cayt, or cayst. The writer caste, with whom the public offices are replete.

⁸ Shoe. A rap on the head with a slipper is considered as the depth of degradation and insult by any one having the slightest pretence to respectability.

⁹ Roobakaree novees. Writer of final proceedings, whose business it is to draw up in form and engross the decree or order of court.

¹⁰ A species of dagger, worn in the waist, and easily concealed in the folds of the cloth.

¹¹ Thalee. A broad but shallow brass bason.

was spread. I watched my time carefully, and waited until the evening when the business of the magistrates' office was just about to be closed. I well knew that the functionary would then be very tired, and was less likely to make a minute investigation into my story than earlier in the day; for when a man has to busy himself in official matters from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, his acuteness must be considerably impaired, and his patience diminished, towards the approach of the latter period. About this time it was, then, that I entered the office; the magistrate had just signed the last papers, his books were packed up, and he was giving a final order to one of his surrounding officers, when my cries burst upon his ears—'Dwyce, dwyce saheb, dwyce burra saheb, dwyce Company Angrez Behadar, justice, justice, Sir! justice, great Sir! justice, my Lord English Company.' He turned round, half petulantly, to see what new claimant for his attention had so inopportunistically arrived, when his eye fell on my stump and severed hand, from which the cloth had been purposely withdrawn. He shuddered at the sight, and sat down again in the chair from which he had lately risen. 'This,' said he, 'is a very bad case, how did this happen?' I briefly told a story which did not contain a word of truth, but which bore an appearance too plausible to be easily discovered. An order was given to take a brief deposition, on oath, as to the facts, and the name and abode of the accused. This was done. The roobakaree novees, who was standing by with a bundle of papers in his hand, started when he heard his brother's name mentioned by me as the aggressor, and from that moment commenced taking an interest in a business in which it was otherwise no part of his office to interfere. After the deposition had been made out and read over, the magistrate directed a warrant to be forthwith issued for the apprehension of the offender. While the warrant was being drawn up, and before it was signed, I saw the roobakaree novees very busy in speaking to the other court officers, as if begging them to address the magistrate on some subject, to which, however, they turned a deaf ear. Finding no one to back him in behalf of his relation, he put up his hands in a respectful attitude towards the magistrate, and in the softest tone imaginable gently insinuated a supposition, that in such a case bail might be taken for the prisoner's appearance. The magistrate would not, however, hear of such a thing, in a case so desperate, and calling for the warrant, not only signed it, but dispatched it for execution by a special messenger; thus frustrating all hopes of modification or evasion of his orders. In the mean time, the worthy magistrate desired that I should be taken to the doctor of the station, to have my terrible wound dressed, and a report of the injuries to be made, as was customary. This order, however kind and considerate, was by no means relished by me, as, had it been fulfilled, my fraud would have been detected, and I should have been severely punished. I hit, however, upon an expedient, which freed me from the peril which threatened me. I was going along in charge of a chupprassy,¹² I urgently represented to him my painful case, as well as the lateness of the hour, and begged him, with promises to call at his house the next morning, and appear at the doctor's house before office opened, to let me go for the night to the place where I lodged. To this he at last assented, and I got free. After such a trick as this, Paugulpoor was no place of abode for me. I

¹² A police officer.

speedily flew to my friend's house, burnt and destroyed all traces of my fraud, and travelled by long journeys to another district. I heard afterwards, however, how my plan had operated, and bitterly did the unfortunate cayt rue the day when he made me his foe. As soon as the warrant reached the house of the police daroga, the cayt was dragged from his house without ceremony, and hurried to the town of Paugulpoor. Here, as the taking of all bail had been prohibited, he was lodged in the jail, where he remained nearly ten days, before the multiplicity of business pending before the magistrata permitted him to take up the case. When the case was brought before the court, a proclamation was made for the plaintiff, but no one came forward. All inquiry and search were equally futile. It was in vain that the unhappy defendant asserted his innocence—the magistrata had seen the wound, it had been too severe, as it seemed, to be the cause of a false accusation, and he did not doubt, in his own mind, the guilt of the accused. As, however, there was neither plaintiff nor evidence, the officer of justice was reduced to a nonplus; he had no course but that of releasing the defendant on bail, which he did; at the same time he expressed his decided conviction, that the charge had been hushed up by the payment of a large sum of money, and added, that he feared the intervention of some people about his person in the affair. At hearing this, the ill-starred roobakaree novees became greatly terrified, but said nothing; and at last the matter passed over. Well, there is a tale for you now; and what do you think of that? Do not you think I served him right?"

Here the old fellow again chuckled heartily at the recollection of his frolic. With this and many other wonderful stories did he amuse me, until it began to draw on towards evening, when I was to sally forth on my adventure. He then set to work to metamorphose my appearance, so that it would be impossible for any one to know me. I was compelled to doff my suit of ordinary clothes, which were by far too respectable for the disguise which I was about to assume; their place was supplied by a pair of very dirty trowsers, bound round my waist with a leathern band. A cotton quilted jerkin replaced that of fine linen, and my head was adorned with a scull-cap, around which was a border of faded tinsel. A more disreputable set of habiliments could not well be found. My face was also destined to undergo a change. The old man washed it with a composition, which changed its hue from a very light to a darkish brown; but he assured me that the application of water would remove the stain altogether. He then proceeded to place on my upper lip and eyelids a thick layer of gum, which served as a ground wherein to plant a crop of white hair, so as to disguise the natural colour of that which grew there. A false white beard and whiskers completed the transformation; and then, indeed, it was, as he had said, of such a nature, that the mother who bore me would not have known her son. I arranged with my instructor, the owner of the monkey, to deliver him his animal after dusk under the tree where I had seen him in the morning, and he departed.

The time which I had selected for my enterprise was towards the cool of the evening, when the descending sun permits the rich and wealthy classes to come out of their tents and enjoy themselves, some in a stroll, and others in sitting before their abodes under ample awnings termed *shameana*. I quitted my friend's house with something of that trepidation which the assumption of a new character, and a false one too, could not

fail to create within me. As I proceeded onwards, however, my fears of success greatly decreased, for I plainly perceived, that no one of the thousands by whom I was surrounded were in the slightest degree aware of my real character, or doubted that I was a veritable monkey-leader. It was my office to have proclaimed in loud tones the virtues and qualifications of the inimitable animal whose skill I professed to exhibit, but as I had other game in hand, I did not do so in the present instance. I really cannot say what was the cause of the fact, but it was so, that a real monkey-mania seemed to rage through the fair. I can only explain it, by supposing, that the fame of this beast when in other hands, had gone abroad, and raised the expectation that all similar beasts (for they never suspected my companion to be the identical animal which had before amused them,) were equally clever and interesting. Whatever might be the cause, I found as I proceeded up the fair, that I was followed by a crowd all anxious to see what was to be seen, and calling on me to exhibit. It was comical enough truly; but I durst not disobey, for I began to hear a few curses, and some muttered abuse at my impudence in not doing what I was bid. To delay longer was to risk detection, for rough handling would have disordered my disguise. I therefore called on the people to make a ring, and sat down in the middle, when I made the monkey go through all his tricks, much to their satisfaction. At the conclusion, when the animal, as was his wont, went round the circle to beg for fees, holding in his paws a small tin cup, the harvest was by no means inconsiderable. Many times during the performance I could with difficulty refrain from laughter, and the more especially, when I overheard an animated discussion between two of the bystanders, as to the merits of my monkey, and that which had been exhibited the day previously, and which had created such a wide-spread sensation; nor was the task less arduous, when an old and respected servant of my father, who had lived in the house ever since my childhood, tapped me on my shoulder and handed me two pice as a reward of my exertions, or rather those of my four-footed companion. I was much tempted to thank him by name, but the joke was rather too hazardous, and I suppressed the desire. At last the crowd broke up, and left me at liberty to proceed to my destination, the tents of Ibraheem Ally.

I walked along the fair, and, encouraged by the success of what had just passed, at last reached the place where my real attempt was to be made. Fate was again propitious. I have before described the position of Ibraheem's tents, and need only say that my joy was great when I saw him and three friends sitting under the shameana, inhaling the fragrant smoke of their hookahs. Two domestics with folded arms were standing respectfully at a distance, for the purpose of anticipating or answering their wants, while several others round about and in the tents pursued their several avocations. As I emerged from the crowd and the body of the fair, I saw that one of Ibraheem's companions was a Moollah or doctor of laws and religion, which with us are one and the same study; from which one consequence might as naturally be expected as desired, *i. e.* that the learned in the first should be the most strict adherents to the other; a fact of great unfrequency. The presence of so holy a man was partially against me, for these gentry, however much they enjoy themselves within the precincts of their own houses, maintain a severe and religious appearance elsewhere. Nevertheless, when I observed that the venerable doctor did not refuse to partake of the enjoyment of the pipe,

I no longer despaired of mollifying the rigidity of his muscles. No sooner had I approached somewhat near to the tent and began to play on my tabor and pipe, than one of the servants who were in attendance hallooed out in a loud voice, "Hut jao kinare—he off, away with you," and waving their hands over their heads, intimated the same by signs not to be mistaken. This, however, had no effect on me: I still proceeded nearer the spot where Ibraheem and his friends were sitting. At this presumption, both the attendants rose for the purpose of intercepting me, and compelling my retirement by force. I, however, anticipated their movement by a sudden rush in advance, which brought me opposite the party and within a few feet of the sha meana.

I knew Ibraheem Ally, though not a bigot, to be a syud of high blood, and also a Soonnee¹³, who held in derision the profane observances of the Sheeas, and who, while he relieved every distressed member of his religion, whatever might be his sect or class, would willingly have burnt or destroyed every image offered during the Mohurram,¹⁴ at the shrine of Shah Arzan.¹⁵ On this ground, then, I knew I was pretty safe, and with this cue I addressed him before his servant had time to lay hands on me; nor let me omit, that the monkey, intuitively guessing that his feats were here required, made a profound, but ludicrous reverence. "Oh Syud of illustrious birth, and descended from the blessed prophet, Ullahu—Salam! (here the monkey, on hearing this sacred name, bowed his head, as he had been taught) on whom be peace, vouchsafe to turn a gracious eye on this poor slave of humble birth, who, with this faithful companion, has travelled a long way to have the honour of exhibiting before your worship. He has heard in a far country, the fame of the liberality of Syud Ibraheem Ally, Khoodawund-a-neamut, the lord and dispenser of benevolence, and he hopes to partake of the sunshine of his favour." This was not a bad hit; it, however, elicited no mark of approval from the Syud, who perhaps did not care to shew that he actually did feel pleasure at the flattery thus administered to him in no moderate dose. If there was no approval, the want of the decided negative was a sufficient encouragement. The servants, too, who had in their hearts no manner of objection to see the fun, and had acted only because they thought that their master would sanction them, finding their proceedings not encouraged, refrained from further molestation.

I now drew forth a little plate of clay, and laid it on the ground. "Now, most excellent Sir," said I, "your slave will shew you something extraordinary. Heaven forbid that we Mussulmans should ever degenerate into infidelity. Only look here at a monkey, who can shew a Sheea his duty, and can set all Sheeas a good example after their ridiculous fashion.—Down, my lad, down, and let us see how the Sheeas do at Kerbela and Nujf

¹³ Soonnee. It is no place here to touch on the religious principles of the Mussulmans, or the various sects into which they are divided. The Sheeas and Soonnees, nearly resembling the Papists and Protestants, hate each other with an irreconcilable enmity, and their families rarely, if ever, intermarry.

¹⁴ The anniversary of the death of Hassan and Hossein are celebrated with great pomp and ceremony during this month, by the Mussulmans of the Sheea sect.

¹⁵ Shah Arzan, a celebrated saint, whose tomb and mosque at Patna are held in great veneration. Near this is the place where all the Tazees, or ornamental representations of sorrow, which are both beautiful and numerous, are deposited on the last day, or the Ustra.

Ushruf.¹⁶ The monkey obeyed, and gravely sitting himself on the ground, knocked his forehead several successive times on the plate. I watched the effect. Ibraheem and his friends smiled, and the grave Moollah nodded his head, as if in approbation, but he said nothing. I was progressing in favour, though slowly. "Now then," I cried, "we shall see what my little friend can do. He is capable of doing any thing. I think, if I was to set him about it, he would sing as well as Tanscin¹⁷ himself, or even Bijoo Bawara; he could dance as well as Chooya¹⁸ or Bunnoo at Azeemabad, but we will leave that alone now. Come, Sir, you have shewn us how those fellows the Sheecas (here I spit on the ground as if in detestation of them, which made me rise ten degrees in the estimation of the Moollah) make fools of themselves and commit idolatry; now let us see you; shew us how all true believers say their prayers." I here threw the beast a small set of beads, which he took within his paws, and commenced counting with a ludicrous expression of face. The servants had by this time assembled round me to witness the scene, and, on beholding the feat, they could not contain their laughter. Ibraheem and his guests laughed too, except the Moollah, who now thought it necessary to look very grave. He could not, I presume, be supposed capable of looking on such a sight, without making some observation; and it is possible, that had he not been previously well assured of my orthodoxy, by my abuse of the Sheecas, he would have ordered me away at once, and perhaps with some mark of his displeasure. He took a long pull at his hookah, from which issued a gurgling noise, as if it never would have ended, and emitted from his mouth an almost interminable line of smoke; after which came his words in a species of nasal drawl. "This thing certainly savours of something of a miracle, and also of impiety. It looks like a moojusa, a miracle, that a beast like this should handle the tusbee (the beads) like a living and true believer; but still, as he is but a beast, and cannot really believe, I cannot but think that the act resembles a mockery of the truth." He forgot that he did not object to this mockery, when it was applied to the Sheecas, and not to the Soonnees, even supposing that the imitation was meant for mockery. I could not, however, in the present case, afford to lose ground, and so I thus addressed him.

"If this reverend and most sanctified light of Islam, this second Avicenna, the Uflaton, the Plato of the times, will but condescend to consider that few persons only are so learned in the blessed book, the Koran shurelf, and all its commentaries, as to comprehend them fully in their true sense, he will perceive that the majority of mankind but do as they are bid by others wiser than themselves. In this respect then my poor beast but follows the example of others as to outward observances; and were, indeed, the picture reversed, and others were to follow his example, it would be

¹⁶ Kerbela and Nujf Ushruf. Places to which the Sheecas journey on pilgrimage, and where they pray to the deceased. At the former place, Hassan is buried. The pilgrims consider the earth of these places as very precious, and bring plates and beads made thereof to their homes, and esteem them much. The Sheecas, in performing their worship, bow the head, and touch these plates with their foreheads.

¹⁷ Tanscin and Bijoo Bawara were celebrated singers in days of yore, and are almost worshipped by those of modern days, who follow the same profession. To swear by the first, is considered an oath, as sacred as that taken on the sacred book, or the Ganges water.

¹⁸ Well known dancers, whose several prices for performance are enumerated in the well-known couplet at Patna, "Chooya ke puchees, Mehrtab ki bees our pundra Bunnoo."

well, for this creature runs over his beads and makes his genuflections fifty instead of five times per day, when I can get people to pay me for it."

This speech upset the gravity of the whole party; they laughed with one accord, and the Moollah joined likewise. In respect to him, I cannot help observing that my last words were not one whit less culpable, if aught of blame at all attached to them, than the acts which the monkey had done; but the fact was, that the holy man was well pleased with the compliments which I had bestowed on him, and did not feel at all inclined to interfere further in my matters, since he had vindicated his own consequence by fulminating an opinion. It was from an unexpected quarter that a rebuke came—from Ibraheem himself. He observed to one of his friends in a mild tone, and gently shaking his head, "It would not be quite right to deprive a poor fellow like this of his livelihood, by prohibiting his shewing off such tricks as these, which may be very innocent for any thing I know to the contrary; but I cannot help thinking that, considering to whom they relate, and to what they refer, such things are by far better left alone." Here he muttered to himself some words from the Koran, which did not reach my ear distinctly; but which I knew to be such, from the guttural intonation of the Arabic. He then turned to me, and with an encouraging voice said, "Well, let this rest for the present. I dare to say, that your animal has many more tricks than what you have shewn us, let us see some a little more gay. If he can fight as well as he can pray, he must be a rare fellow." I took the hint, and immediately commenced playing off the monkey to the best advantage, and put him through all his best tricks. He danced on the tight rope with surpassing agility, took up his sword and shield, fought, died, and came to life again with a drollery quite inimitable. The gentlemen laughed until tears came in their eyes, and the Moollah, having now nothing connected with law or religion on which to comment, did the same.

All this while I regretted to perceive, that although I acted the part of a monkey-leader with admirable tact, yet as far as the object for which I had so transformed myself, I had not gained one single point. I had, it is true, seen the tents and establishments of Ibraheem Ally much closer than I had before viewed them; but what was that to me who felt concerned only for what was inside. I had hoped that my skill and my monkey's fame might perhaps have induced the gentlemen to order me inside the tent to amuse the ladies, but no symptom of any such intention was exhibited. What was to be done? My stock of tricks was already quite exhausted, and the spectators began to yawn, so that I saw the hour of withdrawing fast approaching. In this total absence of all prospect of success, I consoled myself in the hope, that perhaps after I had retired from the presence of the masters, the servants might be inclined to have a private exhibition, which I was quite prepared to give them for nothing at all. Whether all this would have happened or no, and whether I should have succeeded in seeing my beloved, is not for me to say, since its possibility never occurred. When all seemed hopeless, I received aid from a quarter most unexpected and unprecedented, and by these means accomplished that which I so earnestly desired. The narrative, however, of my penetration into the mahal of Ibraheem must be reserved for hereafter.

(To be continued.)

NARRATIVE OF A DETENTION AT RANGOON.

On the 3rd of September, 1832, the ship "Carnatic," of Calcutta, owned by Messrs. Cruttenden and Co. of that place, and fully loaded with a cargo of rice, dropped down the river Hooghly, in prosecution of her voyage to China, where provisions were at that time in demand, in consequence of the failure of the crops. The vessel quitted the pilot on the 10th October at the outer floating light, and proceeded to sea; but the S.W. Monsoon blowing strongly up the Bay, and much bad weather having been experienced at the entrance to the Straits of Malacca, together with calms and light winds at various parts of the route, she did not reach Singapore until the 15th of October. At this port the ship was detained for twelve days, taking in a new bowsprit, the old one having been sprung in a gale on the 3rd of October. At the end of that time, the necessary repairs having been effected, every thing was in readiness for sea, when, on the evening preceding that which had been appointed for departure, the information was communicated to us, that the entire lading had been purchased by the Resident, to be delivered at the settlement of Malacca, where rice was also in requisition, for the use of the native force stationed there. We accordingly sailed for the latter place, where we arrived on the 31st, without any other accident than that of one of the lascars having both his legs broken, by the snapping of the messenger, while heaving at the capstan to disengage the anchor from the fast hold it had taken of the ground, when bringing to the previous night off the Water Islands.

On making the roads, the wounded man, whose fractured limbs had been set with bamboo splints in the best manner that our judgment suggested, there being no medical person on board, was sent to the hospital, where we found him a few days afterwards, in a fair way towards recovery. What became of the unfortunate sufferer is not known, as he was left behind at Malacca, the captain having provided for his comforts; but from the remarkable facility with which the natives of India recover from the effects of wounds, which would be fatal to Europeans, there is little doubt that his life was preserved, although rendered a cripple for the rest of his days.

The "Carnatic" having delivered her cargo, and taken in a sufficient quantity of ballast to steady her, the commander cast about for some means of profitably employing the vessel, now that the original intention of going on to China was abandoned. At this time there was a body of troops at Malacca supernumerary to the established strength of the settlement, who had been employed on a campaign against one of the petty chiefs in the interior, but the refractory personage having been brought to his bearings, the services of the additional force were no longer needed, and they were waiting a favourable opportunity of transport to Madras, from which presidency the regiments on duty in the Straits are usually drafted. While remaining at this place, we had an opportunity of examining many objects of interest, among which are the Company's gardens, in a state of comparative neglect, and the ancient Catholic church on the fine green hill to the south side of the town, roofless, but otherwise not much dilapidated, being built of rough stone, like some of the old Saxon edifices in England. It

will be recollected, that at an early period of the history of modern India, Malacca constituted one of the chief seats of the Portuguese power in the East, and subsequently of the Dutch, who, in their turn, made way for its present possessors; illustrative of which fact, the pavement of the church in question is principally composed of tomb-stones, containing Latin inscriptions, in excellent preservation, on bishops and other high functionaries, who flourished two hundred years ago, at a period when the British name was scarcely known in that quarter. Side by side with the Catholic hierarchy, repose also a number, as the epitaphs inform us, of "right well born" Dutch burghers, who doubtless, in their time, were men of note, but whose names have, for generations, been engulfed in the oblivion of the days that were. The view from the flag-staff, which is only a few yards from the church abovementioned, is one of the most magnificent that can be imagined. In the foreground is the ever placid expanse of the Straits, the sea seldom breaking in more than a ripple on the shingly beach, with the light skiffs of the fishermen in the distance, and a passing sail making her number in the offing, bound up or down, as the case may be; beneath, to the right, lies the little compact town, with its small but well-built houses, covered with red tiles, and close together, as in Europe; while passing over the straggling lines of *atap*, or thatched huts, which comprise the suburbs, and many a mile of verdant rice fields, the vision is bounded by the distant wooded mountains of Malaga, among which Mount Ophir towers pre-eminent.

It being understood that tonnage was needed for the conveyance of the Madras force, the "Carnatic" was tendered for the purpose, but in consequence of the number of men and officers to be accommodated considerably exceeding the capacity of a single ship, it was considered more advisable to wait till a sufficient number of transports were available, when the whole of the details could be shipped together, which was afterwards done. The vessel was therefore obliged to leave Malacca in ballast, after taking on board as passenger an infantry officer, with his horses and followers, who were to be landed at Penang, which island was made on the 18th of November. Here four days were consumed in fruitless endeavours to freight the ship; at the end of which time, the captain resolved on proceeding to Rangoon, there to fill up, with teak timber, for the Calcutta market. The North East monsoon had by this time set in, which rendered the passage up the coast very tedious, so that it was the 9th of December, before the ship cast anchor before the town of Rangoon, which is about a good day's sail up one of the main branches of the Irrawaddy river. A British merchant settled at this place, having agreed to freight the vessel with a full lading of teak, no time was lost in taking it on board, and in three days more every thing would have been ready for sea, when a circumstance occurred which quite altered the arrangements which had been made, and threatened to involve all parties in serious trouble, if not loss of property and liberty.

It must be premised, that just at this period, the last instalment of the tribute money which had been exacted from the Burmese in part-compensation for the expenses incurred during the last war in that country, had become due, and was only waiting the arrival of a steamer from Calcutta, to be conveyed to its destination. Relieved from this heavy and galling impost, which had been the cause of much oppression on the people, both the latter and their rulers began to relapse into their former habit of show-

ing their hatred of the English by every device short of open violence, being restrained from the latter by the presence of the British agent, Captain R—, and his escort, consisting of a subaltern's guard of native infantry from Bengal. These, however, it was known, were on the point of being withdrawn, the maintenance of a resident being considered unnecessary as soon as the final dividend had been realized. Affairs were in this condition, when one day, about noon, two large boats filled with men drew up alongside of the Carnatic, which was moored in mid-stream off the town. The crew of the vessel consisted of about sixty men, chiefly Bengalees, who ran forward and concealed themselves, as soon as it became apparent that something unusual was in contemplation; but the first officer, the captain, being on shore, aided by the boatswain, who was a Lisbon Portuguese, and some Manilla sea-cunnies, or quarter-masters, turned out the marine guard, six in number, armed with cutlasses, with orders to let no one come on board, the ports having been let down, and the accommodation ropes drawn in over the gangways. A little reflection soon showed the impolicy of offering any resistance, and a parley having been entered into, the Burmese officer explained that he had instructions from the Viceroy to seize the vessel, in consequence of some contraband proceedings, which it was alleged had taken place; and that if he met with any opposition, those on board must answer for the consequences. This conversation was carried on by means of an interpreter, and an assurance having been given, that no proceedings should be taken until the captain, who was momentarily expected, returned from the shore; two or three officials, with twenty or thirty men unarmed, were allowed to come on deck, and the ship was virtually taken possession of.

The Burmese are naturally an inquisitive race, an instance of which propensity was exhibited on this occasion. Under the quarter-deck ladder, leading to the poop, was a filtering machine of large dimensions, and the steward of the vessel having occasion to draw a glass of water from this source, the curiosity of the intruders was excited, by observing the facility with which this was effected by the mere turning of a cock. As the people who had followed in the train of the Burmese authorities almost filled the waist of the ship, the guard had been removed to the poop, with injunctions to forbid any one from coming up; and also to be careful that nothing was injured or displaced below. The men had been sepoys in the Company's service, who had been disbanded, in consequence of the reductions which took place in the strength of the army a few years ago, and the fidelity with which these men fulfil the directions of their superiors, is well known to those who have resided in India. The jemadar, observing a crowd gathered round the filterer, looked over the poop-rail to see what was the cause of the assembly, which originated in one of the Burmese, more bold than his fellows, having turned the cock, and set the water flowing, to the no small astonishment and delight of his comrades. At first, the sepoy made signs to the people to go away, and cease to meddle; but these, being either misunderstood, or made light of, he proceeded to enforce his admonition, by striking the chief delinquent a blow on the head, with the blunt side of the cutlass, with which he was mounting guard. In an instant, an indescribable scene of confusion ensued. The Burmese attempted to rush up the poop ladders in a body, but were driven down by the jemadar and his party, who, with the flats of their sabres, kept them at bay for some minutes, till some of the latter having swung themselves

up by the ends of the deck boards, they were taken in flank, and most of them pitched down, head foremost, by their exasperated assailants. The jemadar, in particular, was severely handled, having in his desperation laid hold of the brass rail which runs in front of the poop, his thumbs were bent back, until the intense pain forced him from his grasp, and he was on the point of being thrown bodily on to the quarter-deck, when the first officer of the vessel, who was a very powerful and determined man, a passenger, and one or two of the native officials, hearing the scuffle that was going on overhead, came out of the cuddy, and with some difficulty succeeded in restoring order. An inquiry was immediately held on the transaction; the inquisitive Burmese, who had been the cause of the mischief, exhibited his broken head; the sepoys their swollen hands, and tattered garments, which had been torn to pieces in the affray, when it was ultimately agreed that the marine guard should be removed forward, and the poop be placed in charge of a native civil functionary, the Burmese rabble unarmed, being restricted to their original quarters behind the mainmast.

In the mean time, a scene had occurred on shore, which shews the necessity of the Government having a consul at Rangoon, to prevent similar outrages on British subjects; though, to do the local resident on the part of the Company the justice which he deserves for his prompt attention on every occasion, where his assistance was required, this instance of oppression would not have been perpetrated, had he been apprised that it was in contemplation. Simultaneously with the despatch of the party to seize his ship, the captain had been arrested, and taken to the hall of audience. Here he was asked whether he was aware that treasure, which is an unlawful export, as well as precious stones, mares, and females,* was concealed on board of the "Carnatic." The reply being in the negative, and persisted in, orders were given for applying the torture, by means of a horrible apparatus, on the principle of the stocks, through which the sufferer's legs were thrust, and wedges being placed in a notch directly over the shin-bones, a slight knock with a mallet on the heads of the wedges produced the most excruciating pain. On the first intimation of this barbarous proceeding, an Armenian had run off, with all speed, to the Residency, which was not far distant, to give information, and in a few minutes the local agent, Capt. R——, was on the spot. During the interim, however, the Captain, who had stood the first blow unflinchingly, was taken out of the stocks, and his servant, a *chulia*, or half-caste, substituted in his stead. This man, on being interrogated, professed entire ignorance of the matter; but at the second touch with the mallet cried out for mercy, and confessed in what part of the vessel the bullion was hidden. On the arrival of the agent, that officer remonstrated with the Burmese authorities on their conduct, but was met by the remark, that the offence was one cognizable by the laws of the country, and had been treated accordingly. It is understood that the matter was not allowed to rest here, but was referred to the Resident at Ava, and, in the sequel, the native functionaries concerned in

* On inquiring of an intelligent native of Ava the reason of this prohibition, he answered, very seriously, that if foreigners were allowed to take away their women and she-quadrupeds, the qualities in which the Burmese consider they excel, would be transferred to other nations. A more amusing but just idea of the innate vanity and egotism of this people, with that of the cognate race, the Chinese, could scarcely be adduced.

the transaction were degraded ; nominally, in fact, since every official, being a personal slave of the king, can scarcely be said to be lowered by removal to an inferior situation.

After this treatment, the captain returned on board of his ship, over which he no longer possessed any authority ; and it being intimated to the agents of the vessel, that if they did not forthwith employ persons to unstow the cargo, the timbers would be taken out and sent floating down the river, people were engaged to unload. This was effected in about twelve days, at the end of which time, the treasure, amounting to about thirty thousand rupees in bullion, having been found, packed in gunny bags, and concealed low down in the hold, was removed to the shore, and leave given to reload, a native custom-house officer remaining constantly on board, to prevent any recurrence of smuggling. Notwithstanding the vigilance exercised on this occasion, it was afterwards stated, that a packet of gold dust, of considerable value, had escaped seizure, being placed in a secret recess between the inner and outer planking.

After their object had been attained, the Burmese offered no obstruction to the reloading of the vessel ; and during the time that the guard remained on board, it conducted itself peaceably ; so that, after a delay of six weeks, the "Carnatic" got her port clearance, and sailed for Calcutta, where she arrived on the 18th of February, 1833.

Truth compels a record of the cause which led to this unfortunate affair. Some disagreement having occurred between the captain and one of the mates of the vessel, the latter left the ship at Rangoon, and was suspected of having given information of the treasure being on board. Be this as it may, the merchants to whom the property belonged, having sent a memorial to the Burmese monarch, he was pleased not only to order the restoration of the money to its owner, but, as before stated, removed the officials, who had been instrumental in its seizure. The British interests could, at that time, enforce respect in Ava, under the able management of Colonel Burney ; since that period, as is well known, a revolution has occurred—the old king has gone to his account, the young one has been murdered, and the perpetrator of the atrocity, fortified by the habitual use of ardent spirits, dares to oppress his subjects, and to insult our power. But the day of retribution is near at hand—another year will witness a close blockade of the Irrawaddy, and the debouche of an English army through the passes of the N.E. frontier into the plains of Ava, direct on its present capital, having for its object the expulsion of the usurper, and the adjustment of our relations with that country, on a firm and honourable basis.

FROM THE PERSIAN OF MEER ABDOOL HUK.

A stranger came amongst us, and wandered to and fro ;
 He asked to be a Cazy, but the Wuzcer answered, No.
 He bribed him with a donkey,—the thing has come to pass ;
 But there had not been a Cazy, if there had not been an ass.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LONDON.

THERE is nothing that more strongly denotes the cultivation of taste in the present day, than the style of the houses now springing up in a westerly direction, in the immediate neighbourhood of London. The new suburb which has arisen upon the Bayswater road, and which will extend to the distance of several miles, will form, without any exception, the most magnificent approach which the metropolis can boast. Already has the ground opposite to Hyde Park been occupied by a series of splendid buildings, presenting a succession of palaces; and when, as it has been contemplated, the dead-wall of Kensington Gardens, shall be exchanged for an iron railing, scarcely any thing will be wanting to complete the beauty of the scene. Having passed the almost regal residences of this aristocratic quarter, we come to the pleasant villas, and the modest terraces of Notting Hill, while onward, the large piece of ground known by the name of the Norland estate, is now laying out in squares and crescents, which, though adapted to the residence of persons of moderate fortunes, will equal in appearance, the grandeur of the Hyde Park quarter. Nor is it only in a pictorial point of view, that these houses excel their numerous brethren of other suburbs; for there is nothing perhaps, that has progressed so much, as the improvements in the interiors of dwelling-houses. The most is now made of every inch of space, every portion is planned with an eye to convenience and comfort, and though upon a smaller scale, the same accommodations are afforded, from the attic to the cellar, which formerly could only be met with in the abodes of persons of high rank, or large fortune. Nothing can be more admirably situated than Norland, for the residence of persons engaged in business in London, and who are anxious to procure for their families, the advantages of pure air and country walks. Nothing can be prettier than the landscape, and it is within an easy distance of the most agreeable kinds of amusement, the fêtes-champêtres, and flower shows of the rival institutions of Chiswick, and the races at the Hippodrome.

Notwithstanding the outcry which has been raised against the establishment of a race-course in the neighbourhood of London, the inhabitants of Notting Hill, and the adjacent places, do not find it objectionable; on the contrary, the concourse of persons who are attracted by the novel spectacle exhibited there, afford an agreeable variety to the scene. The buildings at Norland, are placed at a sufficient distance from the road to prevent any annoyance from the dust, while the great advantage of escaping the inconvenience arising from the narrowness of the lower part of Kensington, is an inducement to all who inhabit the northern part of the metropolis, to choose the Bayswater road, when travelling in a westerly direction, in preference to that at Hyde Park corner. Norland is well supplied with water; the ground in front of the crescent, and the interior of the squares will be laid out as pleasure-gardens, a luxury not often enjoyed by buildings of the same description. These pleasure-grounds are admirable substitutes for the cockneyfied diminutive parterres in front of the houses usually found in our suburbs, and which are only endurable to the eye during the brief

period of summer, when the flush of flowers is so gratifying, as to incline us to overlook the tastelessness of their arrangements. To invalids, and to children, a large enclosed space, beautifully laid out, where freedom from all interruption and annoyance can be enjoyed, is one of the most invaluable comforts that any residence can afford.

It is somewhat remarkable, that the discovery has not been previously made, that the ground portioned out in small parcels, and subject to the neglect or distortions of the owners, would be much better laid out as a whole, and placed under the superintendence of a competent person, thus affording all the inhabitants of the row an agreeable promenade, instead of confining each party to their respective pieces of ground. In the smaller description of tenements with which the suburbs of London abound, this improvement could not perhaps be accomplished; but to an infinite number it would be a great advantage, especially when a long narrow slip of ground intervenes between the carriage-road and the house, and where there can be no shelter from rain or snow in any weather. Nor has this absence of plan in the laying out of gardens been the only mistake made by those who have speculated on buildings in the suburbs. The strange jumble of houses of every sort and description crowded together, and proving deformities, instead of ornaments to the scene, render the greater portion of the outlets of London intolerable to the eye. It would have been just as easy for the proprietors of land, in letting it out upon building-leases, to have pursued the method adopted by the tasteful and spirited owner of the Norland estate, and by laying down a suitable plan, have rendered it incumbent upon all who were inclined to invest their capital in the erection of houses, to follow the designs marked out by some able architect. Queen Elizabeth and King James would have earned the gratitude of posterity, if, instead of vain enactments to prevent the increase of London, and to deter country gentlemen and gentlewomen from visiting the metropolis, they had passed an Act of Parliament for the purpose of preserving some degree of uniformity in the erection of new houses. It is to George IV. of blessed memory, that we owe the commencement of those improvements, which have given to the new buildings of London the grand pictorial air possessed by its ancient portions; though his taste might not have been the most correct in the world, he possessed the next best thing to it, namely fancy, and the experiments to which this fancy led, have most assuredly occasioned the enormous advances which we are now making towards perfection in our domestic residences.

Of public buildings little can be said; and while the philanthropic, as well as magnificent plans of Smirke for the improvement of London, are neglected, it is mortifying to see the strange vagaries which have been permitted to deform the metropolis; but in every thing regarding comfort in private establishments, a few years seem to have performed the work of ages.

FROM THE PERSIAN OF MEER RUSTEE.

Until my soul shall from my body glide,
 Ne'er shall the love I feel for thee subside.
 Thou tell'st me from my heart thy love to tear,
 But while I breathe it still must linger there.

LAMENT FROM THE MORISCO.

BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE POULETT CAMERON, K.T.S. &c.

GLORY fades from Granada's towers,
 The Vivarambla's* echoes mute,
 No more, alas! her fragrant bowers
 Resound to mandoline, and lute.
 No more the trumpet's stirring call
 Its notes to tilt, and tourney breathe
 No more within the festive hall,
 Shall victor's brow the maiden wreath.

No more the nobles of the land
 Shall marshal in their bright array,
 Alas! stretch'd on a foreign strand
 Low lie thy choicest chivalry.†

The Zambra's graceful dance no more
 Is heard to lively castanet,
 'Tis Alla, only can restore
 Th' Alhambra lorn, and desolate.

The orange, and the myrtle still
 Their perfumes waft within its halls,
 And fresh from fount, and limpid rill,
 Soft murmurs issue from its falls,—

But where are they who wont to ride
 The foremost to the battle rife?
 The Zegri fam'd for martial pride,
 And prompt to join the mortal strife?

Where the Abencerrage plume,‡
 The first in Yemen's§ memory?
 In color like the rose's bloom,
 It rose the star of victory!

All,—all have gone, and passed away
 The gallant, noble, and the brave,
 Thy star of evil destiny,
 Boabdil, was thy country's grave!

* The grand Court of the Alhambra, and scene of those gallant feats of arms so celebrated both in Moorish Castilian history.

† In allusion to those of the Paynim nobility, who, refusing to submit to the sway of Ferdinand on the fall of Grenada, passed over into Africa in the train of their unfortunate sovereign, and the greater part of whom met the same unhappy end in the plains of Tunis, in the sanguinary action fought there only a short time after his abdication; thus meeting in another land that fate which was refused to him in defence of his own.

‡ The rose-coloured plume was the distinguishing badge of this powerful, and illustrious, but ill-fated race.

§ Arabia Felix.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

THE Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals will not perform its duty, if it should pass over the doings perpetrated at the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park.

This institution was, according to the general supposition, established by a society composed of men of science, for the express purpose of increasing our acquaintance with a very interesting branch of natural history. It was supposed that the persons entrusted with the management would be men either already well versed in the best means of preserving the health and promoting the comfort of the animals under their care, or desirous of studying their habits and manners. It was also expected, that although necessarily subject to a strict confinement, some attention would be paid to the best modes of rendering their confinement less irksome by adapting it as much as possible to the mode of living most congenial to the disposition of the animal. It seems scarcely possible to charge a learned body with gross ignorance, and yet there appears to be no alternative, excepting by an accusation of wilful and wanton cruelty.

When, in the streets of London, we see an unfortunate bird exposed in its cage to the fierce rage of the mid-day sun, while pitying the poor creature, we excuse its owner under the supposition that, being a thorough-bred cockney, he can know nothing whatever concerning the habits of birds. But what apology can be made for a similar exposure of the wretched feathered inhabitants of the Zoological Gardens? In passing the cages, and they are numerous, in which the imprisoned bird has no retreat from the mid-day sun, it is melancholy to see it drooping its wings, turning its back and hiding its head in the vain endeavour to procure some alleviation to its sufferings. In speaking to the keepers, these men will tell you that the birds like and enjoy this exposure. The underlings of the Zoological Gardens have very much the airs of gamekeepers, and if they have been chosen from that capacity, they must be aware that nearly all birds retire under cover during the middle of the day; many species are never seen after the sun has even got fairly up, and it is only a few amid the various tribes which appear either in the search of food or in compliance with their habits, while the sun is in the full exercise of its power. Some of the most pleasing sights in all countries is afforded by the wakening up of all nature at the early dawn, when we are made aware of the close vicinity of animals which we have no opportunity of seeing during the day. If left to themselves, the parrots which are exposed in the Zoological Gardens in an open wire aviary, without a leaf to screen them from the sun, would retreat to some shady place, coming out only towards the evening; and it would be so very easy to allow these birds the option, that it seems unaccountable that not a bit of awning should be placed over any portion of the new dwellings that have been lately prepared for them. A few years ago the Society possessed some ten or twelve hares, which were domiciled in an open space of ground without a shed or cover of any kind: the consequence was that they very speedily died. It is notorious that hares always shun, as much as possible, the broad glare of day; their habits are

so inveterate, that when confined in cages or an apartment perfectly in the shade, they will cover themselves up with grass, or hide under any piece of cloth that they can get hold of. Benevolent persons are prevented from visiting many parts of the gardens in consequence of their feelings being shocked by the sight of the miseries endured by animals capable of experiencing a high state of enjoyment, even while in captivity. Domestic cats were, and perhaps are, confined in cages so small, that the poor creatures could scarcely turn in them. When the highly social nature of this animal is considered, its tendency to attach itself to any thing, and the easy manner in which its ferocity may be subdued, there can be no excuse for subjecting it to the miseries of so strict an incarceration. Cats might have been domiciled with some large animal, proper precautions being taken to prevent their escape. It appears that some of the keepers have furnished their dwellings with the progeny of a beautiful species of cat, whose real enjoyment, as they are to be seen stealing through the shrubberies, contrast strongly with the deplorable condition of their imprisoned brethren.

The managing portion of this society would do well to take a lesson from the humble person who exhibits a cage full of various animals at the Surrey side of Waterloo Bridge, all living in amity together, and apparently finding, in the social happiness which they enjoy, an equivalent for the loss of liberty. In the Zoological Gardens, on the contrary, we see the dog, the friend of man, treated like the most savage beast—some wretch supposed to be wholly irreclaimable, and goaded to ferocity by the miseries of his condition. Surely it would be practicable to distribute these animals amongst the keepers, where they might suffer no greater restraint than that imposed upon the yard-dogs of gentlemen's houses, and where they would become attached to their owners and their families, and enjoy a life of comparative happiness, growing tame and gentle under the influence of kind treatment, and the expansion of the social affections, for which they are so greatly distinguished.

The elephant forms one of the greatest attractions of the Zoological Gardens; and here again we have an instance either of ignorance or wilful neglect of the methods pursued in oriental countries, in the domestication of this animal. In outward appearance, the elephant looks exactly as it may be supposed to do in its wildest state, no attention being paid to the grooming. After the animal has been bathed and washed, it is customary in India to rub it well over with oil. The coat then assumes a sleek and glossy appearance, and the whole aspect of the creature is much improved. There would have been no difficulty in engaging the services of a *Mahout*, who, well acquainted with the nature and habits of the elephant, could have taught him a thousand amusing tricks, which would have drawn multitudes to the gardens, eager to witness the obedience of this noble animal to the slightest behest of his keeper. Sufficient care does not appear to be taken to furnish the elephant with its natural repast of twigs and leaves. In India, in addition to other food, there are always bundles composed of the smaller boughs of trees, provided for the elephant, and the satisfaction with which he munches this species of fodder, shews how much his enjoyment is increased by it.

These remarks, suggested by the unhappy condition in which many of the animals, located in the gardens of the Regent's Park, are permitted to remain, are written in no unfriendly spirit, but solely with a view to create an interest upon the part of the public in favour of the sufferers, and to in-

duce those parties, who have the care and management of the gardens, to consider the responsibility which they have incurred, and the duty incumbent upon them, to devote time and study to a subject which is worthy of the attention of the philanthropist and man of science.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Memoirs of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, and of the Court of Queen Anne. By Mrs. A. T. THOMSON, Author of the "Memoirs of Henry the Eighth." Colburn, 2 vols.

Notwithstanding the striking and extraordinary part acted by the Duchess of Marlborough during the reign of Queen Anne, the ideas usually entertained of that celebrated woman were extremely vague and erroneous. Mrs. Thomson has in two admirably written volumes supplied the deficiency occasioned by the total absence of any comprehensive biography, and placed the reader in full possession of the character, disposition, and conduct of one of the most remarkable persons of her age. Few works of the same description are so entirely free from prejudice, while the accurate acquaintance with human nature which has enabled Mrs. Thomson to produce so much effect in the dramatis personæ of her novels, is shewn in tracing out the circumstances which influenced and developed the faculties of a mind formed entirely by intercourse with the world, and totally unindebted to previous cultivation. Taken as a whole, this work is one of the most valuable additions to our national biography which has appeared for many years.

'Tis an Old Tale and Often Told. One Vol. London. Jennings.

Notwithstanding the apparently hackneyed nature of the subject, how seldom do we meet with a genuine tale of love, a faithful portraiture of those finer affections, which, while they constitute the greatest charm, are but too commonly the cause of the wretchedness of woman. Frequently as the tale has been told, the history of the human heart, the depth, strength, and enduring nature of feminine tenderness, have not often been so ably and so touchingly portrayed. Nor must our praise of this charming volume end here; its remarks and its views of society are original and just, and the sparkling vivacity of its lighter scenes afford the happiest relief to the details of blight and disappointment, almost inseparable from the chronicle, giving a record of woman's love.

Thirty Years in India; from 1808 to 1838. By Major Bevan, late 27th Regiment Madras Native Infantry. 2 vols., Maps and Plates. Richardson.

We cannot regret the accidental circumstances which delayed a notice of this work in our last review, where it should have by rights appeared,

since it has enabled us to give it a more than cursory perusal, and to record a more deliberate opinion of its decided merit. It possesses peculiar value, as giving us an account of a Presidency, which has sent forth comparatively few authors, and offers information as to men and matters, with which the public are less familiar than with events in the other parts of India. Let us hope, that as Major Bevan has set the example, others may follow his steps, and succeed in removing from the Madras Presidency, the name which has been facetiously, and with some show of justice applied to it—the Benighted. We feel sure that the state of things which has afforded the wits a handle to apply this name, does not originate in want of talent—why should it not be remedied?

Among the multitude of topics on which Major Bevan has touched, it would be difficult to select any one as a subject of particular notice: suffice it to say, that readers of all classes, will find matter to interest them deeply. The lovers of wild and hazardous exploits will find details of spirit-stirring adventure, with hogs, tigers, and elephants. The youth, whose destiny leads him to a military career, would do well to read these volumes attentively, and to keep them by his side—they would tend to correct, in the outset of his course, many erroneous notions, which experience (often dearly bought) only can otherwise rectify. The reflections in vol. i.; page 89, are especially worthy of attention. A further notice of a work whose merit is already so well established, is uncalled for; and we say farewell to the Major, sincerely congratulating him, that however severe the misfortunes of his latter years in India may have been, he will find some comfort in the sympathy of his numerous readers, and the esteem which must follow the records of a life so well and honourably spent as his has been.

Travels in Circassia and Krim Tartary; including a Steam Voyage down the Danube, and round the Black Sea. By Edmund Spencer, Esq., author of *Travels in the Western Caucasus, &c.* Third Edition; 2 volumes. London; Colburn.

The adventurous spirit and fondness for travel, manifested by the author of these highly interesting volumes, have brought us acquainted with a country, which, though strongly attracting public attention at this moment, is very little known. We are induced to notice the third edition, in consequence of the quantity of new matter which it contains, and which the narrowness of our limits will only permit us to mention, as affording much information relative to the manners and feelings of the Circassians; and also on account of the details given concerning the military cordon, established by the Austrian government on the frontiers of Turkey and Russia. A similar boundary in Canada on the side of the United States, would do much to secure tranquillity in that quarter, by preventing those incursions and aggressions, which if continued, threaten to involve Great Britain and America in war; and we hope that Government may be induced to pay some attention to the subject.

SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LORD AUCKLAND.—By a letter from the Governor-General's camp, we learn that his Lordship and suite marched from Kurnaul on the 4th, reached Umballa on the 9th, and was to be at Bhar (at the foot of the hills) on the 14th instant. From the excessive heat experienced in camp, his Lordship had given up all idea of visiting Sirhind, which it was his intention to have done. Lord Auckland, the Misses Eden and suite will remain a few days, probably, at Subathoo, previous to their journeying on to Simla.—*Delhi Gazette, March 13.*

CONVERSION OF A HINDOO YOUTH.—We are informed that a pupil of the General Assembly's school, of the name of Beysack, about sixteen years of age, has relinquished the religion of his forefathers with a view to embrace Christianity. The youth is of a respectable family and connexions, and has been in the institution for some years. His father went to take him from the school the other day, but he refused to go.—*India Gazette, 13th March.*

RUNJEET SING.—Amongst the latest of the Rajah's demonstrations of fidelity towards his trusty allies, the Company, was his refusal, in open Court, to receive a communication from the Nepal Rajah, on the ground that the Company's enemies were his enemies, and their friends his friends. It is not said, if the communication was received afterwards by the "back stairs."—*Agra Ukhbar.*

CAPTAIN STEWART.—It is rumoured that Captain Stewart, the worthy Fort-adjutant of Chunar, has been offered the settlement of the Benares Rajahs' estates,—a duty formerly performed by Mr. Valpy of the Civil Service; we shall be glad to hear that the rumour is well founded.—*Gyeh, 2nd March.*

CALCUTTA LOTTERY.—We are informed that Lieutenant-Colonel Crichton, of the 64th Regiment Native Infantry, was the fortunate holder of the number that drew the lakh in the Calcutta Lottery; and the ticket No. 679, which brought up a prize of 50,000, was purchased in the name of Mr. W. J. Gray, the great Projector of Minor Lotteries.—*Calcutta Courier, March 1.*

THE MAIL.—The present mail has been fifty-two days on the passage. There was a detention of four days at Malta, and we hear, but can scarcely credit it, of eleven days in Egypt, owing to the sluggish movements of certain passengers whom it was necessary to bring out. We much fear that matters do not mend on the other side, and that the management throughout requires yet a great deal to be done to perfect it. On this side the passage appears to have been well and quickly done, the steamer having left Suez on the 27th at 5 P. M., Mocha the 4th at 8 A. M., and Aden the 5th at 11 P. M., thus doing her entire work in about seventeen days.—*Courier, Feb. 16.*

GENERAL ALLARD.—The death of General Allard, which took place at Peshawar on the 27th ultimo, must be regarded as an event of no ordinary importance at the present moment. To the counsels of this man, and the efficient state to which he brought the army of the Rajah, may be ascribed, in no small degree, the peace and comparative prosperity, as well as importance, that Lahore has enjoyed for so long a time over every other native power. The Rajah owes to him the reputation he enjoys in Europe, and in many particulars, the interest that is felt in the country and people he rules over. The General's reception on his recent visit to Europe, at the Tuilleries, in all the distinguished coteries of Paris, and wherever he went, evinced the high sense entertained of his merits, nor were the literary bodies neglectful to testify their respect and gratitude for the many valuable contributions they owed to him. Friendly to English interests, a lover of peace, sincerely attached to the family of his master, and beloved by the troops, his death will be felt as a severe blow by the old Rajah, boding ill to the future tranquillity of his reign, and aged and infirm as he has become, and unfit for anything demanding activity or enterprise, it is probable it may incline him more than ever, to lean upon the Indian Government as his strongest and most stedfast friend. The circumstance of a powerful Indian army being opportunely on his frontier, and likely to continue there for some time, will act as a check upon any spirit of dis-

affection existing among his chiefs; and if the old Rajah himself should drop, as at no distant day he must, will guarantee the quiet succession of the heir, and continued peace to the country, which Allard's death might otherwise have left open to scenes of strife and civil contention.

COUNSEL.—We mentioned some months ago, that an Act was in contemplation, allowing prisoners the benefit of counsel's address, as well in cases of felony as in misdemeanors; an alteration in practice, suggested, we believe, by the trial of Mr. Ogilvy in the Supreme Court. The draft act is now published. The first section gives the prisoner the right of being heard by counsel, or by attorney "in Her Majesty's Courts of Justice, where attorneys practice as counsel." (What Courts are alluded to?) The second section allows the prisoner the benefit of "counsel, attorney, or vakeel" "in all cases of conviction by a magistrate or justice of the peace." This is not very clear or intelligible. Is it intended too, that this privilege is to be extended to the Mofussil as well as to the Presidency? The third and fourth sections of the Act relate to the right of prisoners, under certain limitations, to demand, and be furnished with copies of all the depositions, upon which they may have been held to bail or committed to prison—*Hurkaru*.

THE ARMY.

Our latest letters from Sir Willoughby Cotton's camp state that a scarcity of water had been experienced at Roghan, a place upwards of three marches from Shikarpore; and our cavalry had been sent on by regiments in consequence. This occurred on the 26th ultimo, up to which date only one well had been found there, but subsequently two more wells, of good water, had been discovered; and the troops, which had been halted, were to move on again, without delay.

At Janeedera and Roghan, the grass was both scarce and indifferent; and, strange to say, no kirbee, or any kind of fodder, had been laid in at either place; and no kind of supplies for the army, at the latter!

The leading brigade of the Bengal column expected to reach Dadur on the 7th instant. The 16th Lancers had already passed through the forest, twenty-six miles in extent, between Roghan and Barshoree; they started at midnight, and accomplished this unusually long march with great ease.

Sir John Keane expected to reach Lurkanu on the 3d or 4th instant.

The Shah's troops were to move on through the Gundava pass, instead of following the Bengal column.

Rumour had it that the 31st regiment Bengal Native Infantry would, to a certainty, be cantoned, for a time, at Shikarpore; and that both the 35th and 42d regiments (Bengal) would probably be left in Upper Scinde, until the return of our troops (through the Punjab) from Cabul, in September next.

The Hydrabad folks are, we understand, to pay six lakhs yearly, and to maintain 5,000 men in Scinde.

When the immediate return of the force from Lower Scinde was thought doubtful, Mr. McNaghten proposed advancing into Candahar with the 4th brigade and the contingent; I judge by this, that no very serious opposition can be expected. It is quite true that the Candahar chiefs have bowed in submission to the Shah; and I believe it is equally true that Dost Mahomed will not show his face as an enemy. Our trip towards Lower Scinde, was not a particularly pleasant one; the weather being hot in the extreme. I have never felt any thing like it in any part of India at this season. The thermometer not unfrequently stood at 90°, and even 95° in the tent; but what made the heat of the day still more apparent was, the cold of the nights and mornings; a difference of 45° often occurred between sunrise and two P.M. Our camp is about three miles from Sukur, but close to the river, which takes a few eccentric twists hereabout. The jungle all around, and the road to the bridge, is almost impassable, from the stench arising from putrid camels, which are lying about in all directions.

The views from the different elevated spots on both sides of the river, near Bukkur, are truly beautiful; I have never seen any thing in India to be compared to them.

I do not know what number of troops Sir John Keane is going to send up here; but the *on dit* is, that some will come. Should no unforeseen event occur, we shall be back in the Provinces again by the end of October, or beginning of November next; this is next to a certainty.

The 2d of April is spoken of as the probable date of our arrival at Candahar, and our summer residence is to be Ghiznee,—will not that be delightful? The climate is equal to that of Simla, and the scenery is not to be surpassed. Besides all this, what pleasing sensation must arise from a visit to Baber's tomb, and other interesting monuments of former greatness, I only wish that we were there now, that we might have lots of spare time to look about and see the sights. The government have sanctioned the appointment of another European officer to each of the Shah's regiments; but I believe none of this force are to get a share, as it might interfere with the efficiency of the regiments from which they might be drawn. The certainty of gratuitous grub, did not elicit a single audible symptom of delight from the Jacks, as they crossed the bridge. I wonder if we shall be any the better of our travels?—they say twelve months' batta is to be the reward of all our toil; I am sure I hope so, for many of us will much need it. Marching at all times is expensive, but particularly so when every article is increased in price ten fold; a man cannot keep a donkey under thirty rupees; I wonder how our Dhobees manage? The number of deceased *Edwards* by the way answers this query. Grain is only obtainable from the Commissariat, and then only in small quantities, and very dear (eight seers per rupee.) Jowar is eleven seers in the village; no other grain is procurable: nearly all the messes are out of wine and brandy—we shall have to take to the Mei Shiraz before long.

FEROZPORE, March 1st.—It is said General Duncan leaves this in a few days, and that the Buffs and Skinner's horse return to their respective stations.—*D. G. March 13.*

A NOTE ON DARJEELING.

(From the *Englishman*.)

Although a mountainous country, Darjeeling has none of the picturesque effects produced by piles of bare rocks, in fantastic forms, so much the theme of poets, painters, and novelists. With few exceptions, of a detached stone here and there, all are covered with vegetation. As the land is cleared, however, the scene will improve in this way; and, indeed, there may now be seen, upon the distant mountains, bare rocks, and marks of extensive land-slips; but too far off to come readily into the picture.

Climate, the most important of all things at Darjeeling, I can speak of for only a few months; but these are, I believe, the worst months of the year. Still it has more than come up to all my, not very moderate, expectations. In the portion of rainy season remaining after my arrival in September, the temperature was cold, but not unpleasantly so, while actually raining, and the sunshine agreeable during the intervals: the quantity of rain that fell, and the frequency of the showers, being pretty much the same as in the drier parts of Bengal, as at Midnapore, for instance. During sixteen days in October it rained, but generally with only slight showers; the thermometer ranged from 43° to 67°. In November it rained only twice; hoar frost commenced on the 18th, and continued nearly every morning afterwards; the thermometer from 36° to 60°. In December it gradually grew colder, but owing to an accidental cause, my register is imperfect; the first ice I saw was on the 18th; hoar frost almost every morning, and rain on the 24th and 25th. In January there was generally hoar frost and ice in the morning; the ice half an inch thick; on the 7th and 8th, water thrown on the ground at eight o'clock, A. M., froze in half-an-hour, and the ground itself was generally frozen hard. On the 10th, a little hail fell. At twelve o'clock, on the night of the 14th, it began to rain, and the rain turned to snow before morning. It snowed the whole of the 15th, and till about half-past two or three, on the morning of the 16th, on which day the snow lay upon the ground to a depth of eight or ten inches. On the 16th, 17th, and 18th, it thawed rapidly, and on the evening of the 18th, there were two very light showers; so that, although a good deal of snow still remained on the 19th, it lay in patches only on the open ground. In the jungles there was some till the 25th or 26th of the month; the tops of the neighbouring hills were covered several days afterwards, and for a long time it lay a foot deep at Senah Dah. During January, the thermometer ranged from 23° to 56°. But it did not feel cold, notwithstanding we were miserably housed.

There is an elasticity of the air in these mountains, and a freshness, which impart a feeling of positive enjoyment. In the morning this is especially experienced. You are then cold, but not chilly; and exercise gives all the pleasant glow of an English walk on a frosty morning. In the day you are warm, but not hot; the sunshine is pleasant, and a chatta not needed: while the evening is grateful and mild, free from damp and heavy dew. The only unpleasant time is, when a cloud passes over the station, and then it is uncomfortable enough; pretty much as in a thick fog below. These passing clouds, incident to all mountainous places, constitute our fogs; and in bad weather they are more or less frequent, and sometimes continue all day; however, it is not often the case, especially in the more cleared parts of the station.

Upon so short a trial, I cannot be expected to say much on the climate of Darjeeling with relation to health; but, from what I have seen, I think the most sanguine expectations on this head will be fulfilled. Notwithstanding we are all poorly fed, badly housed, the natives indifferently clad, and that the season was one in which the rains were of unusual duration, there have been but few serious cases of sickness, except among the old and infirm. They all get ill, chiefly with bowel complaints, and generally die, so that it is a cruel thing to bring up old and infirm natives just now, whatever it may be hereafter, when good accommodation and food can be supplied to them. Except among these, there have been, as above said, very few cases of serious disease, even in the natives; and those were generally found to have been contracted in the morning, on the plains. Colds, coughs, and slight attacks of fever, have formed the bulk of the complaints.

With regard to visceral diseases, I have had only two cases of spleen, and they readily yielded to the usual remedies. Some doubt of the perfect adaptability of this climate to diseases of the abdominal viscera has been expressed; but, perhaps, on the face of the earth there is no such climate. The whole question appears to me, not whether this climate be a perfect one for the treatment of visceral disease, but whether it be not superior to that of the plains, and places where patients have contracted them; and where they must remain, unless they are sent here: and surely there can be no doubt of the answer.

For the rest, those who come up here healthy, and in good case, and who have not contracted sickness by exposure to malaria in the plains, generally remain well, and get fat. Europeans soon lose their dyspeptic symptoms, regain their appetite, and feel an aptitude and desire for corporeal exertion, they never experience below. All notion of constitutional walks is soon at an end; for it is a positive enjoyment to be out in the open air, and consequently exercise is taken at all times. When the weather is hot, it is pleasant to ramble in the woods, and when cold to walk about in the sunshine.

Sunrise at Darjeeling is magnificent beyond description. At earliest dawn, the faces of the snowy mountains present in front an aspect of pure white; while a shadowy outline is all that is seen of their less prominent features. At length you behold a small speck of coppery brightness capping the topmost peak; it rapidly increases, and spreads downwards peak after peak assuming the same deep metallic glow. This gradually becomes lighter, till the whole mountain is of burnished gold; in turn this fades away, though the metallic splendour remains changed to a silvery brightness, and then to the pure white of unsullied snow; meanwhile the summits of the lower ranges are spread over with a purple haze. And at length the sun rises, and the shadows shorten; a cheerfulness is thrown over the scene; and in the language of scripture, "the time of the singing of birds is come."

As in the dominions of the Spanish monarch, the sun never sets at Darjeeling. I have said, there is a high range of hills to the West; they intercept the view of the setting sun; yet I am not sure we lose any thing by the loss. The snowy peaks are adorned as at his rising, though in the opposite direction; and his glories are seen in the heavens, though we do not behold himself. At times too, a bridge of clouds extends from one hill to another, and the sun gently smiles beneath it. Besides, from the shadow of the earth being thrown over the place some half an hour before he sets, a subdued light is left, exactly resembling the twilight of an English summer day.

One thing there is worth relating, though I have only once seen it, a bow in the clouds, but not a rainbow. I stood on Darjeeling soon after sunrise, and saw a cloud pass between two hills below me, when the slanting rays fell upon it, and the prismatic colours were displayed; not, it is true, with the regularity of the rainbow, but distinct enough to mark the phenomenon: they were also arranged in a circular form, the cloud being extensive enough to allow the round to be completed. Another appearance is also curious; that of a cloud hanging on the side of a hill, and the shadow

cast by it, being farther from you than it, almost on the same level. And again the valley of the Ringeit is often filled with clouds, which lie many hundred feet below the spectator, calm, and looking solid enough to walk upon, and in the rising sun they are tinged of various colours. Of course such things are common in all mountainous countries; but, by those who have never seen them, they are well worth noting.

Something must now be said of what is doing here, and first, of the locations. These Colonel Lloyd has fixed at eighty yards square. I think this not enough, and so do many others; he thinks differently; and to own the truth there is, as Sir Roger de Coverley has it, "much to be said on both sides." No doubt most of us would like to have a larger compound; but the land fit for locations is limited, and there is likely to be a great demand for it; however, eighty yards square is the quantity granted.

As Mr. Wilson says, "the hotel is rapidly progressing towards completion; and a great part of it will be ready by the 1st of April. It will be a noble building, for Mr. Hepper, instead of running it up in the temporary mat and mud style, as at first intended, is building it of wooden pillars, with the walls between them made of split timber plastered over; and with a flat roof. It will last for years, if it is not burnt down; the usual fate of such buildings. There are two splendid rooms in the centre thirty feet by twenty-four feet, each private room is eighteen feet by sixteen feet, large enough and to spare in this climate, and has a fire-place. Some of the end rooms will communicate with each other for the convenience of families, and there are two noble verandahs, several hundred feet long, and from eight and a half to ten feet wide. No public buildings are yet erected; the executive officer not having been able to procure workmen; and his attention chiefly occupied by the still more important object—the road. Several private houses are planned and contracted for. Mr. Perry of Kissen-gunge has established a moodie, who has opened a shop for grain, and other articles of native consumption; but the prices are frightfully dear, and such will be the case till the road is opened, for great as they are, I believe those prices but just clear the expenses.

The road, our present great anxiety, has been made by Colonel Lloyd, passable for palankeens and loaded bullocks some ten or eleven miles from the station towards the plains; and carried on by Lieutenant Gibson for three or four miles more. And the latter officer, as I am informed, has made a hackery road to Punkabarree; and marked out much of the portion still unmade; which cannot be more than ten or twelve miles, and will probably be in tolerable order in six weeks or two months. The improvement on the old road is immense. In the upper portion there are no declivities or precipices, such as are described at Simla and Mussoorie; here and there, there is a short ascent, in some places rather steep; but for the most part you may canter along with ease, and every where ride with perfect safety. At Titalya a most excellent staging bungalow has been built; and another at Punkabarree; that at Mahalderum is getting on; but the one at Senah Dah has been done but little to, and, perhaps is not absolutely needed; though no doubt it will be useful to a sick person, who can make only short stages, and in wet weather it will be a convenient resting place.

As the road runs through a thick forest, its aspect is at present rather gloomy, but when the trees on each side are cut down, it will be cheerful and pleasant. Even now it is enlivened by occasional peeps of the snowy mountains and of the plains. At Punkabarree the view is very beautiful, and at Mahalderum magnificent, the whole plains, with the Mahanunda and Bolasun, and their tributary streams, a well watered country is before you; hills clothed with forests rise on every side; and to the north and east are the mountains of perpetual snow.

By this time you are probably somewhat weary of my talk of these same mountains; but the fact is they are ever in your view. Like the Nile in the land of Egypt, they are the constant object of attention, not quite so useful, perhaps, as the river, but infinitely more beautiful;

"The earth's great pillar in the farthest east,"

of which you never tire.

In proceeding to Darjeeling, the traveller may take any of the ordinary routes to Malda, Dinagore, or Purneah, according to his starting place. Malda is the best for all from the upper and central provinces, who come down by water, Purneah for dawk travellers, and Dinagore for dawk travellers from Calcutta, and all the stations below the delta of the Ganges: while Bungalow is the place to go to for the residents of the eastern parts of Bengal. But this is thrown out as a hint rather than instruction, all my knowledge being hearsay and conjecture. From these places the

traveller must go to Titalya; and I recommend him to make the journey back at all seasons, except the height of the rains; for boating on the Mahanunda is tedious, even in a small vessel. On his arrival at Titalya he cannot do better than apply to Mr. Wilson to convey his baggage up the hills; and by that time, it is expected a line of bearers will be established, so as to enable him to proceed on by dawk to Darjeeling. In all this there is no great difficulty to be encountered; no long land journey to exhaust the sick; nothing, in fact, beyond what must be undergone by every invalid travelling from almost every station in India, even to Calcutta, to embark on board ship for the benefit of his health, whether to England or to the Cape; and in this, Darjeeling has a great advantage over the other hill stations.

I have made light of the Morung; the bugbear of people not acquainted with the place. It is not more than seven or eight miles across; and if passed by day-light, there is no fear of malaria at any season. Indeed, I passed it early in the morning, long before sunrise, when malaria is supposed to be powerful; and I have known people sleep in it, and remain there several days, during the rains, with impunity; a course, however, I recommend no one to follow. However, it may be passed in three hours at any season; and in all without danger.

Of all things, we must not omit, what it is the fashion to call the "capabilities" of the place, or in other words, what will give the hope of a speedy return to money laid out; without which now-a-days we should certainly emigrate from the garden of Eden itself, unless searching the sands of the river Pison for the gold of Havilah, should turn out a profitable speculation. The "capabilities" then of Darjeeling are many, as must strike the mind of every one aware of the number of indispensable articles which can be manufactured in a temperate climate only; and who, therefore, sees the importance of such a climate easy of access in the midst of the torrid zone, where raw materials are produced so largely.

First, of the timber. The Darjeeling oak is of an enormous size, very hard, and beautifully grained: equalling in all respects, as far as one can judge from mere inspection, the best of English growth. The walnut is a very large, and a very handsome wood, and well fitted for furniture. The birch is an enormous tree sometimes; and one variety has a red wood, in appearance very like pencil cedar; and pines grow a little distance towards the valleys. Besides these, there are many kinds of timber which I do not know; one in particular, a sort of oak I think, is exceedingly tough, perhaps more so than English ash; splitting in long fibres, and being also a hard wood; I conceive it would be useful for gun carriages, tool handles, and other purposes of a like description.

Cattle and sheep farming has been proposed, and, when the hills are cleared of forest, and grass can be raised for winter fodder, will probably become a profitable speculation; especially in the finer sorts of wool.

Tanning, I myself have suggested to several persons, one of whom has taken some steps to carry it into execution. In the plains tanning fails from the great heat, which will not allow the hides to be long enough in the tan. Unless put into the pits directly they are taken off the animal, the hair is removed by putrefaction; or at all events, if dried on the skin, it loosens on being wetted, and the grain of the leather must be more or less injured. As from six to fourteen or fifteen months, according to its kind, is the time taken to tan good leather, in the plains the hides become rotten before they are tanned; but it will not be so in this climate. At Darjeeling there may be some doubt about all but the finer sort, and what is called cropped leather; but no doubt bend could be made perfectly in the colder climate of Senah Dah; which is also eleven or twelve miles nearer the plains; and there, in my opinion, the tannery should be established. The process could be as perfect as in England; hides may be procured from the Morung and the upper provinces in abundance, and as cheap as in Calcutta; and oak-bark is inexhaustible. In short, a tannery, joined to an establishment for currying, and manufacturing the leather into harness, shoes, &c. would be able to supply the whole country with all leather articles, as good as those now sent out from Europe, and at not above half the cost; there would then be little or no loss from damage by climate, for they could be got fresh and fresh, as wanted, besides the interest of money saved; and I need not dwell upon the profit it would bring to the conductor, nor the advantage to the state.

Brewing is another thing which would succeed at Darjeeling. Many attempts have been made in the plains to brew, but I never heard of any very great success attending them: and this, for the same reason as tanning fails; the heat being such as to prevent malting and brewing. In both processes, fermentation runs on too rapidly, and cannot be checked, but by means that destroy the flavour of the beer: the malt has not sugar

enough, and the beer is vinegar. But at Darjeeling the whole process may be carried on as successfully as in England, provided the same care be taken in doing it.

Some have thought Calcutta may be supplied with ice from these mountains; should a railway ever be made, it may, but not otherwise, I fear.

Of the other capabilities of Darjeeling, no doubt time will show many, at present not thought of. In my opinion the place cannot be rated too highly; whether with regard to climate, beauty of scenery, or natural resources. Mines are known to exist not far off. A road may be made down to the Teestah, and unless I am greatly mistaken, a route much nearer and easier than the present one will be discovered, running from Silligoree, along the same side of the Mahanunda up the mountains, so as to leave to the left, as you ascend, Punkabarree, Mahalderum, and Senah Dah, joining the present road, within a few miles of Darjeeling, and shortening the route by nearly one-third. When these roads are made, fit for the transmission of produce and goods to the Teestah, which runs into the great navigable river on the east of Bengal; and the Mahanunda, which joins that on the west, it is impossible to estimate sufficiently the advantages of Darjeeling, even in this point of view. Its political advantages need not be dwelt upon in this place.

But beyond these things, so far as individual happiness is concerned, there is one advantage in the establishment of this settlement, inestimable beyond all others; that children may be able to remain in the country for many years later than heretofore; and altogether no less for the purpose of finishing their education in England, and parents so escape the pain and anxiety of a separation little less than those of death, and which but too often only cease with the death of their object in a distant land. The first years of education may be passed here; and parents take their children with them, on their own return to their country, instead of following and finding them strangers; while in the meantime, they are within their reach. Those who have none to confide them to, will duly appreciate this, for miserable is the life of the poor child, whose holidays are no holidays to him, but passed at school. I am glad a boy's school will soon be established here; and, I hope, one for girls also, and I trust not many years will be suffered to elapse before the children of the orphan schools will be removed here; and a race of healthy girls and hardy boys brought up for something better than they are at present put to.

I must not conclude without expressing my obligations to Col. Lloyd, to whom I owe the greater part of any information I possess concerning this place, and to whose energy and perseverance in discovering its advantages are mainly owing the settlement of Darjeeling.

Such is Darjeeling, according to my impression of it on a residence of but a few months. But this memorandum has been drawn up under circumstances of great difficulty, and with a mind harassed by a variety of professional and other duties, and these circumstances, together with the consideration that it is only intended to be a mere sketch of the place, will, I hope, be a sufficient excuse for its errors and omissions.

Darjeeling, Feb. 10, 1839.

J. T. PEARSON.

Bombay.

RAJAH OF SATTARA.—We learn that the Vukeels or ambassadors of His Highness the Rajah of Sattara took their departure a few days ago for the Red Sea, and eventually to England. The party, we hear, consisted of eleven persons, Marathas and Purbhoos. They are said to have carried provisions for four months.—*Bombay Durpan, March 22.*

EDUCATION.—We have learned with much pleasure from a correspondent of the Times that the government has directed a union to take place between the National Education Society and the Elphinstone College, and required that the secretaryships of the two institutions should be held by the same individual.—*Ibid.*

ADEN.—A letter from Aden states that the shells sent there by the Ann Crichton, for the purpose of being thrown into the town, when about to be used, were found to be empty, and are, therefore, quite useless.

The Turks were a short way off attacking some place belonging to Aden; and it is said that there was a sufficiency of force present to take the place, but not to retain it.

NEW PILOT VESSEL.—A new pilot brig has been launched from the docks, and will shortly be sent round to Calcutta.

NATIVE VESSELS.—We regret to learn from the Sumachar that Buttela Rooparell, Govun Tandell, was sunk down off Vesavah, having been filled with water, which was admitted through a leak. It was proceeding to Bhowanuggur, with ready cash amounting to 60,000 Rs., and about eighty passengers, a marriage party, of whom only twenty were saved. Another boat, Khoodabuksh, Hosun, Tundell, proceeding to Surat, was robbed, off Bhunswara, of a part of its cargo, and the baggage of passengers, amounting to 1850 Rs., on the 14th instant.—*Times, March 25.*

EXTENSIVE DEPREDACTIONS.—It appears that the band of Pindarries, or Ramosees, mentioned before, have committed the most extensive depredations in robbing merchants, exacting contributions, &c. throughout the villages in the district of Khaid, Pabul, Jooner, and others. Forty have been apprehended, who are now undergoing an examination before the magistrate at Poonah. The Puttwardhun Sirdars have sent a contingent of 150 horse to the aid of the authorities in Poonah.

MAP OF BOMBAY.—The Chamber of Commerce has been presented by government with a coloured lithographic map of "The territories of the Bombay Presidency and of the States dependent on, or in alliance with, that Government." It has been just compiled from the latest surveys by Captain Jopp, the Deputy Surveyor-General; is upwards of six feet in length, by four and a half in breadth; and constructed upon a scale of ten British miles to the inch. We do not presume to offer any opinion as to its accuracy; but, in the minuteness of details, the clearness of colouring, and general beauty of execution, we have not seen any thing surpassing it from the lithographic presses of Europe.

MADRAS.

POISONOUS FISH.—There has been much and very fatal sickness on board the "Ganges," owing to a singular circumstance. Shortly after leaving the Mauritius, she hove to off a fish bank, and let down the boats to fish; the men were successful, and ate plentifully of what they caught; and within a very few days fifteen died in a most extraordinary state, being swollen like porpoises.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The 20th Native Infantry reached Adjunta on the 12th instant, and its wings proceeded to relieve those of the 3d Bombay Native Infantry at Aseerghur and Dhoolia. The 11th and 42d regiments were under orders to proceed to Jubbulpore and Hussingabad respectively on the 26th February. A wing of H. M. 57th foot are to move from Cannanore to Trichinopoly immediately, to relieve the wing of the 54th, which then comes on to Madras.—*U. S. G., March 5.*

HYDERABAD.—Our Hyderabad correspondent states that the Persian nobleman, to whom we alluded some time since, has not only been acquitted on the charge of murder preferred against him, there being no evidence to prove that he fired the fatal shot which caused the death of the unfortunate Native, but that the Nizam's Government have also consented to make him pecuniary compensation for all the expense and trouble that he has sustained by his detention on the above unfounded accusation.—*U. S. G., March.*

THE MILITARY BOARD.—What has occurred to prevent the long talked-of Military Board arrangements taking effect?—is a question continually put to us by our Mofussil correspondents, without our having hitherto been able to afford them any information on the subject. We believe, however, that the great delay that has taken place, has arisen in part, if not entirely through the inability of government to re-organize the board, and place it entirely on the plan and principles of the office in Calcutta; and we are confirmed in that belief, by a fact now gathered from the Commercial Advertiser—namely, that Mr. Patrick Sutherland, Register and principal Accountant in the Military Board Office at Calcutta, is to be temporarily transferred to this Presidency, on a personal allowance of 200 Rupees a month, in addition to his present salary, for the purpose of superintending the re-organization of our Military Board, and placing it precisely on the Calcutta footing.

MADRAS AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The show at the Horticultural Gardens

on Saturday, went off remarkably well. Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the specimens of vegetables from private gardens were fully equal to any former exhibitions of the Society. The most gratifying feature of the display, however, was the marked improvement in the productions of the native market gardeners, who attended to the number of twenty or thirty on the occasion, and presented well filled baskets of very good specimens, both of European and country vegetables, to contend for the prizes. The evidence of this improvement ought to rally support around the Society, for through its instrumentality alone has it been gained. At the earliest exhibition, a few years ago, one or two market gardeners alone attended, and their productions were wretched; since then they have gradually increased in number, and their vegetables in quality, till the present time, when we find the spirit of competition among them in full play, and only requiring a proper direction to be steadily given to it to realize all its natural fruits. Several kinds of vegetables produced by this class on Saturday, rivalled the contribution from private gardens. Prizes were distributed to the best specimens of each kind, and a small present was then made as an encouragement to each market gardener, according to the general show in his basket.

Mr. M'Taggart bore away the palm for vegetables among the private trays—Mrs. General Waugh had a brilliant nosegay, for which the Society's silver medal was awarded (where was the usual Guindy contribution?)—and some very fine specimens of Mauritius sugar cane were exhibited out of the Society's gardens.

The attendance of the Society of the Presidency at the show, we are happy to say, was very numerous, more so almost than on any previous occasion; and the general satisfaction that appeared to be felt, we hope augurs well for the future support, and consequent success of this very useful and important institution.—*Feb. 22.*

PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION.—The annual Report of the Committee of the Philanthropic Association has been before us for several days, but want of space prevented our noticing it sooner. We heartily congratulate the supporters of this valuable Institution on the revival of their original anticipations, and rejoice to learn that the cloud which seemed to overshadow their affairs has been but temporary. The exertions of the Committee during the past year are most praiseworthy; and they have evidently entered into the spirit of their duties with every energy alive. We shall here take occasion to observe, that the Philanthropic Association has for its object the improvement of the state and condition of the descendants of Europeans, as well immediately as prospectively. The indigent are furnished with such employment as they are competent to undertake, and apprentices are instructed in weaving cloths and stockings, beyond which manufactures, the Committee is at present restricted by the limited amount of the Society's Funds, but six boys have already been received as apprentices for the purpose of initiation in the above branches. The principal and it would seem favourite object contemplated by the Association is, we observe, the instruction of youths in practical agriculture, with which view they tendered a sum of 5,000 rupees to the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of a then contemplated experimental farm, the design whereof has been however abandoned; but a valuable landed property, known as Popham's Farm, situated at Vulloor, containing about fifty-four cawnies of land, with extensive accommodations, having fallen into the hands of the Association, they propose converting it into a nursery for training youths to the general purposes contemplated, where, by the aid of competent instructors they hope to raise a body of practical farmers, brought up from early youth to the pursuit of agriculture, and to the several trades, by which they may be enabled to find future employment under such encouragement and assistance from the Association as their previous good conduct may appear to deserve.

So evident are the benefits which the East Indian Community may expect to derive from the successful working of the plans of this valuable Association, that it is indeed surprising, and no less surprising than lamentable, that it should have experienced difficulties which had in fact so impaired its prosperity as to threaten its very existence, had it not been for the meritorious and unremitting exertions of a few zealous individuals. The Committee are now thoroughly impressed with the conviction that with the renewed prospect which the affairs of the Society at present afford, the accomplishment of every object contemplated may be reasonably looked for: the completion of such objects must however be progressive and the work of time, and can only be expected through the zealous attention of those entrusted with the management of the affairs of the Society, as well as the careful and judicious application of the resources placed at their disposal.

In fine, the Committee anticipate that the means in progress will be productive of the most beneficial results, by dispensing a steady and cheering influence over the con-

dition and prospects of thousands, who under the fostering care of the Madras Philanthropic Association will be furnished with suitable means of employment and adequate sources of support.

FRENCH PRESENTS TO RUNJEET SING.—We observe by a late announcement in our contemporary the *Times*, that the last steamer from the Red Sea brought out a whole cargo of presents to the Chief of the Punjaub, and that a further supply of European varieties is to be immediately forwarded by the same route to the same august potentate. The two lots will amount to one hundred and sixty packages, and truly the French monarch seems determined to evince as substantially as possible, the respect he has for his Eastern brother. There is no saying how far this presentation system may be carried, and very probably, the zeal of the French merchants may even outstrip that of their Sovereign. We would therefore recommend the Custom House authorities to look after what may arrive in this way, and how it is disposed of, as otherwise the great and flourishing commerce carried on between this country and "the Great Nation," may be entirely absorbed in presents to Runjeet Sing, which may find their way by mistake into the bazaar, and thereby deprive our revenue of those sweet little items of duty, which in ordinary cases Government delights to call its own.—*Gazette*, Feb. 15.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—Recently a most foul and atrocious murder was committed in the city of Poonah. The unfortunate being, who became the victim of this bloody felony, was a banian merchant, a native of another country, who had come to Poonah on some business, and was residing in a part of the city called Veytal Peit. Having disposed of some goods and merchandize, and realized the objects of his visit, he was preparing to return to his native country, and had in his possession cash and gold to the amount of several thousand rupees. Three or four of his neighbours, who had watched all his motions, and somewhat insinuated themselves into his intimacy, and who were aware that he had a large sum of money in his possession, watched for a convenient opportunity to ensnare and murder him, and after many schemes had failed, they began to invite him to their several houses a few days before his intended departure. No suspicion of their design seems to have entered the mind of their trusting and unthinking victim, and the murder was perpetrated. The corpse was butchered into small pieces, and, to hide it from all observation, a part of the house wall was torn down, and the pieces built in. The wall was not, however, thick or solid enough to suppress the putrifying stench which arose, and led to the detection of the perpetrators.

DISTURBANCES IN THE JOONERE DISTRICT.—During the disturbances in the Joonere district, last month, an armed gang, taking advantage of the unsettled state of the country, attacked the Government garden premises at Hewra on the night of January 8th, while Dr. Gibson, the Superintendent, was absent on his annual tour to Kandeish. The gang was, in number, about twenty-five. They succeeded in carrying off and destroying property to the amount of about five hundred and fifty rupees, but further loss was prevented by the gallantry of two of Dr. Gibson's servants, Guzerat Puggies. These men wounded two of the robbers, one severely, and finally obliged the gang to decamp. The wounded man has since been tracked and secured. He has confessed his course and given the names of most of his accomplices. One of the Puggies had his turban cut quite through by a stroke of a sword from one of the robbers. The brave Mahrattas hid themselves in the sugar-cane fields. As the garden is in a very lonely situation, remote from the surrounding villages, the robbers hoped to have accomplished their purpose undisturbed.

These villains trust, and often with too much reason, to the mistaken lenity of our courts of justice. Were death, or transportation for life, the fixed and only punishments for such offences, they would not have increased as they have of late years done in the Deccan.

GUZERAT.—We have been favoured with the perusal of a few notes from the journal of a gentleman who has recently been travelling in Guzerat, which has been forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce, and have great pleasure in communicating to our readers a digest of the interesting and valuable information contained in them.

The deficiency of the cotton crops is fully confirmed. To the northward and westward of Broach and Jumbooser they are even worse than in those districts, and, in the Verumgaon district, it was said that they had not averaged one-fourth of those of last year. In good years some of the best cotton of Guzerat is grown in the Jumbooser villages on the south bank of the Myhee River; little is grown in the Kaira Zillah, and that of inferior quality; and from the town of Boorsud eight miles north of the above river to Nurreead the country is nearly covered with tobacco, which, in the words of the natives, may be called the *Ma Bap* of the district. All this passes under the name

of Nurreead tobacco, the greater part of which, it is stated, finds its way to the Malwa market, the Rajpoot giving a better price for it than we do; even in Guzerat Nurreead tobacco is a rupee and a half per maund dearer than that of the other districts. From the largeness of the leaf it would probably answer well for the manufacture of cigars; considering the demand for which all over the world, and the immense quantity of the plant grown in our districts, it appears extraordinary why a cigar manufactory has not been established in this Presidency.—*Times*, 16th March.

Persian Gulf.

PERSIAN GULF.—The accounts by the two latest arrivals from the Persian Gulf, by way of Bagdad and Constantinople, are important. On the 16th March our correspondent states, that Mahomed Ali Pasha's general, Kourshid Pasha, had possessed himself of the whole of Nejd, the Arabian province on the southern coast of the Gulf, and that he had demanded the submission of the island of Bahrein near it, the inhabitants of which had applied to Persia for protection. The Shah of Persia was reported at that period to hold very warlike language, and to be collecting troops and treasure with the avowed intention of some important movement after the festival of the Now Roz.

On the 15th of April our correspondent details an occurrence which appeared likely to produce serious results. The admiral, Sir Frederick Maitland, on the Wellesley, 74, had gone from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, to visit the recently-acquired station on the Island of Karack, opposite Bushire; the Persian Governor of which last-named place had, it would appear, visited the admiral.

On the 24th of March Sir Frederick Maitland went, attended by Commodore Brucks and the other officers of the Indian navy, to return the visit, the cordiality of which was not interrupted until some discussion arose regarding the detention of supplies which were that morning being brought to the Wellesley, and some other points of etiquette, which the admiral did not feel himself justified in conceding to the Governor, especially as to his embarkation from the pier at the British residency, which the Governor expressly forbade. The meeting terminated without the ordinary interchange of friendly salutation, and the admiral distinctly requested to know if it was the Governor's intention to prevent his embarking from the pier in question. Receiving no reply, he declared his intention to secure himself against any impediment that might be offered. A party of Persian infantry was now marched into the town, and a sentinel placed at the pier in order to prevent any intercourse with the Wellesley from that point. On the following morning, the boats of the Wellesley, Algerine, and East India Company's sloops-of-war, Clive and Elphinstone, came off the residency to protect the admiral's embarkation; Captain Maitland being a mile in advance of the other boats, on preparing to land, the sentinel attempted to shoot him, but was prevented and disarmed by the admiral and other officers, who were immediately severely assailed by the mob with sticks and stones. The boats now coming close to the pier, a fire was opened on them by the Persian infantry, from a breastwork that had been thrown up during the night: this was at first returned from the boats, but the admiral immediately stopped it, and sent a message to the governor, who ordered the Persian infantry also to cease. The admiral now embarked, and the British resident, Captain Hennell, also withdrew entirely from Bushire.

Intelligence of these events having reached the viceroy of Fars, he despatched a messenger to express his regret at their occurrence, requesting that the British resident would re-land, for the purpose of conferring with an officer of high rank, Jehankir Khan, who arrived on the 14th of April. The result of this interview had not transpired when the courier left Bushire for Constantinople, on the 16th of April. Our troops on the island of Karack were singularly healthy.

China.

Papers from Canton direct have come to hand to the 13th of February. Another edict had been issued by Tang, the Governor, in conformity with the Hoppo, for blocking up the back-doors of the foreign factories, under the pretext of more effectually preventing smuggling. Two former edicts to the same effect had, it appears, been evaded, and the Hong, to whom the factories it seems belong, had been induced to represent that in case of fire the closing up the back-doors might increase the risk of damage and loss of life; upon which the governor remarks, that there has been only one fire in twenty years, and as it was therefore an "event which very seldom occurs," it was nothing but a worthless excuse. In conclusion, the Hong merchants are held responsible for the strict enforcement of the order. Trading matters were not very prosperous. Cotton yarns and piece-goods were dull of sale, and prices on the decline. In woollen some rather extensive sales had been effected, but at low prices.

Penang.

On Saturday last we were all on the *qui vire* upon the report of two American ships of war the Columbia, with his Excellency Commodore Reid, and the John Adams, Captain Wyman, making for this port. Our expectations, however, were disappointed; the two vessels passed the Island, having falling in with calms, and being in want of provisions already stored for them at Singapore, it was considered more prudent to proceed than to put in here.

Our readers will remember that some time ago an American ship, called the Eclipse, was plundered by the Malays on the West Coast, and his Excellency having received information of that atrocity at Ceylon, through the consul here, he immediately proceeded to the ports of Tampat Tuan and Muckay, on the West Coast, where the plunder had taken place, and demanded restitution of the property, giving the authorities three days to restore the property and surrender the people who committed the deed, or to abide the consequences of a refusal. This requisition, it would appear, was neglected, and the sequel was the demolition of these places as retribution. After so salutary an example, we are informed that the different rajahs of those ports, and of the places in the vicinity, met, and solicited his Excellency the Commodore to leave the coast, previously signing a treaty that they would protect all American ships coming hereafter to trade at their ports.—This is the second occasion our American friends have taken summary proceedings against the plundering propensities of the Malays, perpetrated upon their merchantmen; and although at first sight such means of redress may appear unjust and tyrannical, from the circumstance of the innocent suffering for the guilty, yet, dealing with savages, perhaps the shortest may be the best way to attain reparation for the crimes of murder and piracy, the more easily committed from the too great confidence, though imprudent, generally reposed in the native character by European commanders.

That the destruction of these villages, however, with a large amount of property, was a severe revenge is unquestionable; but the mental and moral qualities and dispositions of savages do not admit, it is to be feared, their understanding the justice of any measure so easily as that of the law of retaliation—any slower process, such as honest John Bull generally would pursue, and which from its very sluggishness is very often abandoned, is but little feared by the Malays, the natural result of which must ultimately be that the more energetic conduct of the American government will make the English to appear in the eyes of the natives of those parts a weaker and inferior power; and may also be the means of Americans obtaining the monopoly of the pepper trade on the West Coast.—*Penang Gazette, Feb. 2.*

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WE have files of Australian papers so late as January. Sir G. Gipps has directed the salaries of some of the government officials to be stopped, till they had discharged the arrears of business in their offices. The influenza had been most fatal; and in Sydney alone 10,000 persons were at one time labouring under this malady. The Bishop of Australia has sailed in H. M. S. *Pelorus* for New Zealand. In the neighbourhood of the Big River, the Aborigines had murdered two men, and destroyed a vast number of sheep. Parties of mounted Bushrangers had committed two murders near Lachlan. On the 18th Decr., Kilmaister, Oates, Foley, Russell, Parry, Hawkins, and Johnstone, convicted of the murder, in cold blood, of some thirty natives, including men, women, and children, suffered the utmost penalty of the law at Sydney. This execution had created an unusual sensation; and the government appears to have contemplated an attempt at rescue. A portion of the colonial press openly espouses the cause of these wretched murderers; appearing to regard the life of a "Black," as of no account: and some of the jury who convicted them, were openly threatened. The following is an extract from the address of the judge, in passing sentence of death. "This is not the case of the murder of one individual, but of many—men, women, and children, old men, and babes hanging at their mothers' breasts, to the number in all, according to the evidence, probably of thirty individuals, whose bodies on one occasion were murdered—poor defenceless human beings. A party of Blacks were seated round their fires, which they had just made up for the night—they were resting secure under the protection of one of you—they were totally unsuspecting—when they were suddenly surrounded by a band of armed men, of whom you, the prisoners at the bar, were half, and all of whom were equally guilty. The Blacks fled to the hut of one of you for safety, but that hut proved the mesh of their destruction. In that hut, into which they had fled, depending for security—in that hut, amid the tears, the sighs, the sobs, and the groans of the unhappy victims, you bound them, one by one, with cords—the father, the mother, and the child—you led them away a small distance from the hut, where, one and all, with the exception of one woman, met one common destruction. You burnt the bodies for the purpose of concealment; but it pleased God to send a witness to the spot before they were entirely consumed. Afterwards some one removed even the remains that were left. The place was swept, varnished, so that no vestige might remain; but the crime had been witnessed in Heaven, and could not be concealed. The hundreds of birds of prey that were floating about, were witnesses enough to the whole neighbourhood that a carcass was lying there, which would attract even the least interested to the spot, to see whether his own ox or his ass were lying there. But, notwithstanding all the efforts that were made, the rib-bone, and jaw-bone of a child, and some teeth, were found on the spot. But there is a yet more striking proof of your guilt; for it pleased God, in his Providence, the day before this crime was committed, to send rain on the earth, through which your tracks from Newton's to Dangar's, and from Dangar's to the fatal spot, were easily traced. From the hut to the spot where the deed was committed, there were the traces of horsemen on each side, and the naked feet of the Blacks in the middle; while from the spot there were no traces of the Blacks returning."

SYDNEY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 2. Dryade, from London. 5. Coromandel, do. Fairlie, from Plymouth. 11. City of Edinburgh, from London. Medusa from do. James Patison, from Plymouth. 18. Portsea, from Portsmouth. Portland, from Greenock. 23. Susannah Ann, from Portsmouth. 27. Laura, from Liverpool. 29. Elphinstone, from Dublin. 30. Sovereign, from Greenock. Francis Spaight, from London. Glenbervie, from Deal. Jan. 16. Alfred, from London.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 11. City of Edinburgh, Thompson, to load with wool for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 3.—The wife of Mr. H. A. Graves, of a dau.

6. Mrs. J. H. Lister, of a dau.

12. The lady of Kerrison James, esq., of a dau.

17. At the Glebe, the lady of Edward Dent Betts, esq., of a son.

23. At Terranna, Goulborn Plains, Mrs. Gibson, of a son.

25. The lady of George Bennett, esq., F. L. S., surg. of a dau.

28. The lady of John M'Cutcheon, esq., Commander of the British barque Jean, of a dau.

29. At Orton Park, Mrs. Lane, of a dau.

Jan. 15.—At Austenham, Mrs. Perry, of a still-born child.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 1.—Mr. J. F. Josephson, eldest son of Jacob Josephson, esq., to Miss L. J. Davies, eldest dau. of J. J. Davies, esq., Sydney.

22. Mr. David Brown, of Paterson River, to Miss M. Hodgson, Hunter-street, Sydney.

Jan. 8.—Captain Davies of the Currency Lass, to Miss Catherine Dalley, of Sydney.

12. John Henry Sullivan, esq., of the M'Leay River, to Miss Caroline Falconer, of Newtown.

10. At Oswald, C. F. H. Smith, esq., Captain of the 28th regiment, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late William Harper, esq., of Oswald, Hunter's River.

DEATHS.

Oct. 1.—At his residence at Maitland, Grayson Hartley, esq., son of the late Thos. Hartley, esq., Gillfoot, near Whitehaven, England.

Nov. 5.—Harriet, the infant daughter of

Mr. J. H. Potts, of the Bank of New South Wales, aged one year and eight months.

29. At lake Macquarie, Euphemia Janet, daughter of William Brooks, esq., Lochend, aged eleven years and a half.

30. At his residence, Albion Farm, Paterson's River, in the 44th year of his age, Mr. John Tucker, one of the oldest settlers on that river.

Dec. 1.—Albert Chambers, fourth son of W. a'Becket, esq., aged eleven months, of influenza.

2. At Newland's, Paramatta, Mary Ann, the wife of Alexander Kenneth Mackenzie, esq., in the sixtieth year of her age.

5. Andrew Charles, the second son of Mr. Andrew Oliver, of Pitt-street, aged two years and eight months.

11. Mr. Jonah Clark, of the Albion Mills.

9. At Illawarra, Mr. Edward Elliott, aged sixty eight years.

14. Harriet, the wife of Mr. Charles Rhodius, of Elizabeth-street, aged seventeen years.

14. Emma, the wife of Mr. Edmund Leffler, aged twenty-five.

17. At Allowaybank, Mr. James Sheers, at the advanced age of 103 years and five months.

24. Frances Mary, second daughter of Frederic Wright Unwin, esq., aged two years.

25. Daniel, son of Mr. M'Innis, Pitt-street, Sydney, aged six years.

26. At Wollongong, Sarah, wife of Charles Throsby Smith, esq.

Jan. 6. At Greenwich Park, Argyle, after a short illness, Sophia, the wife of John Jamieson, esq., aged thirty years.

9. Joseph Rookin, esq., of George street.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

In this Island the inhabitants had suffered much from influenza, which appears to have been unusually fatal.

Captain Maconnachie's Report continued a subject of much interest and discussion.

The necessity of a representative legislation was insisted upon.

Preparations were making for the immediate embarkation of the 21st Reg. W. F. for India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—*Dec. 5.* Sovereign, from Greenock. 7. Susannah Ann, from London. 14. Hebe, from London. 15. North Briton, from Leith. 16. Derwent, from London. 21. Emu, from do. *Jan. 3.* Arabia, from do. 9. Union, from do. 16. Isabella, from Newcastle. 21. Majestic, from the Downs. Louisa Campbell, from London. 22. Potentate, from Greenock. 23. Gilmore, from London. 28. Caroline, from do. Statesman, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.—*Dec. 3.* Thomas Lowrie, for London, via Port Philip. 11. Brougham, for do.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

Nov. 15.—Malcolm M'Gregor, esq., of the 21st Fusileers, to Miss Connelly, ward of David Lord, esq.

16. Mr. Daniel Bunce, of the Denmark Hill Nursery, New Town Road, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Macro, of Illford, Essex.

Dec. 27.—John Coverdale, M.D., only son of the late John Coverdale, esq., of Kedegree, in Bengal, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Edward Harbrol, esq., of Ripley, in the county of Surrey.

Jan. 19.—C. G. Casey, esq., Assistant-

surgeon at New Norfolk, to Letitia, youngest daughter of Arthur Gardiner, esq., P. M., Avoca.

DEATHS.

Nov. 13.—At New Town, Mr. George Gatehouse, aged sixty.

Dec. 30.—Of influenza, Margaret Rebecca, the infant daughter of Mr. P. H. M'Ardell, Kangaroo Point, aged nine days.

Jan. 15.—Mrs. Hone, the beloved wife of Joseph Hone, esq.

27. Mr. Henry Paley, aged twenty-six, of a decline.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LORD W. BENTINCK.—His Lordship expired after a long and severe illness at Paris, on the 17th of June.

PRINCE OF OUDE.—This Prince has been elected a Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.

INDIAN MISSION.—On the 10th of May, after Dr. Duff had concluded at Edinburgh his last lecture on behalf of the Indian missions, an anonymous note was handed to him, which contained 500*l.*, to be applied in furthering the object of the lecturer in bringing the heathen within the pale of Christianity.

PRESENTATIONS.—The following were presented at the Levee on the 22nd :—Lieut. Otley, 6th Bengal N. I.; Sir H. Compton, Rev. R. W. Whitford, Madras; Mr. Beecher, Bengal Engineers; Mr. Annealy, President of the Medical Board, Madras; Mr. H. Walters, Bengal Civil Service; Captain J. S. Hodgson, 12th Bengal N. I.; Captain L. Fawcett, 55th regiment; Lieutenant J. T. Daniell, Bengal Army; Lieutenant G. Fisher, 1st Bengal N. I.; Lieutenant-Colonel Pashe, Madras Army; Colonel W. Miles, Bombay Army; Captain M. Hughes, 18th Bombay N. I.; Major Bayly, E. I. C. S.; Major-Generals Frederick, C. B., and Sandwich, C. B., on promotion, and their being appointed Companions of the Bath; Captains L. Maclean; M. White on his return to India; G. A. Smith, H. Jacob, A. Younghusband, J. Cooper; Lieutenants W. Master, H. Woodward, H. P. Voules, and C. E. Good; Captain E. Stanley, Mr. F. J. Morris, Ensign E. Walker, Madras Army; Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, Madras Army; Mr. G. H. Bainbridge, Bombay N. I.; Lieutenant J. Ewart, 55th N. I.; Mr. J. Scott, E. I. C. M. S.; Lieutenant A. Tod, 42nd Madras N. I.

The following were presented at the Levee on the 5th of June :—Captain Straubensee, 39th regiment; Mr. Thomas Holroyd; the Honourable R. Cavendish; Mr. J. G. Lawson, B. C.; Ensign Longcroft; Colonel Waters; Colonel Hawes; Colonel Burney; Major C. Christie; Captain Eames; Captain C. Denton; Mr. R. O'Connor, 17th regiment; Lieutenant Brooke; Major-General J. Dowton; Lieutenant Martin.

COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—The efforts of the East India and China Association to obtain, through the Government, an arrangement with France for the speedy and safe conveyance of the India mails between Alexandria and Calais, have proved successful. Annexed are the outlines of a convention which has been concluded between the two Governments for that purpose :—

The convention concluded with the French Government stipulates :—

That the correspondence between England and the East Indies shall be conveyed through France in plate-iron or tin cases (hermetically closed) as regards letters from India, or in sealed bags from England, under charge of a special messenger, and to be forwarded from Marseilles to Alexandria, and *vice versa*, in steam vessels of 160 horse power.

To leave Marseilles on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month and Alexandria on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month.

The time to be occupied between Calais and Marseilles, four days six hours.

And passage from Marseilles to Alexandria, twelve days twelve hours.

Ditto from Alexandria to Marseilles, fourteen days nine hours, making the time required for the outward mail between London and Alexandria, eighteen days, and for the homeward about twenty and a half days.

The French Post-office are to be paid in satisfaction of all charges of conveyance between Calais and Alexandria, six francs per ounce British, for letters (net weight), and ten cents for newspapers or printed price currents per sheet.

Certain abatements are to be made to the English Post-office, if the mails are conveyed between Marseilles and Malta, or Malta and Alexandria, in British packets; but this, it is presumed, will not affect the rate of postage chargeable to the sender or receiver of letters for the whole distance between London and Alexandria. The postage, therefore, of letters from London to India may be calculated at—

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Per single letter from London to Calais	0	10	
Ditto, from Calais to Alexandria, if not exceeding a quarter of an ounce in weight (one ounce being six francs or five shillings).....	1	3	
From Alexandria to Bombay.....	1	0	
Together.....	3	1	

(The previous rate 3*s.* 8½*d.*)

The new arrangement to come into operation in two months from this time, or sooner, if it can be effected.

We understand that the East India and China Association have agreed to request that the mail through France shall be dispatched on the 4th of each month.

BRITISH INDIA SOCIETY.—A meeting preparatory to the establishment of the British India Society, was held in London, on the 1st of June, which was attended by Sir C. E. Smith, M.P., Sir C. Forbes, Bart., F. C. Brown, Esq., Joseph Pease, Esq., Joseph Sturge, Esq., John Crawford, Esq., Dr. Bowring, George Thompson, Esq., Major-Gen. Briggs, and others.

The grounds upon which these gentlemen rest their claims to public sympathy and support, are the frequency with which famines in India recur, and the necessity of adopting some vigorous means for their prevention.

George Thompson, Esq., delivered an address replete with eloquence, and upwards of two hours in length. He first called the attention of the meeting to the vast extent of our Indian territories—to its soil, its language, its agricultural and commercial capabilities, and its claims upon the philanthropy and Christian zeal of the inhabitants of this country. They had succeeded in emancipating 600,000 slaves in the West Indies; and if they would now redeem Africa, they must come forward and regenerate India. From Africa, 150,000 human beings were annually transported to America; and, in this country, they were actually consuming the produce of American slave-labour, for which they were paying at the rate of eighteen-pence a-day, when in India, the same articles might be produced at one penny a-day. The people in India were grievously oppressed, and wretchedly poor. This was to be traced to the enormous taxation of the East India Company. When the Hindoos had the taxation in their own hands, they only took one-sixth; when the Mahomedans had that control, they took one-fourth; but when the British had come into the possession of that country, they had taken all,—and they wanted to take more than all, but had not yet discovered the way. Famines, they knew, were frequent in that country. Those which had occurred prior to 1818, might be partially attributed to the ravages of war; but it was a startling fact, that since that period,—a period of profound peace,—they had been increasing in their frequency, and in the destructiveness of their influence. Last year, 500,000 had died under the walls of Agra; but how many had perished in the jungles, and in the woods, they must gather their dust, and number their skeletons to tell. These famines were to be attributed partly to the want of communication between the different parts of the country, and partly to the odious monopolies. In India, such was the state of the roads, that twelve miles was considered a good day's journey. The people, therefore, might be starving in one district, and in another they might have a superabundance; and yet, from the wretched state of the roads, they were unable, even if the money were not wanting, to furnish the necessary supply. The monopolists, too, had a most destructive influence. Salt was a monopoly. Opium was grown when corn should be produced; and this was sent to demoralise the inhabitants of China, contrary to the prohibition of the Emperor of that country. Britain was not yet free from the curse of slavery. Notwithstanding the clause introduced by Mr. Buxton, and afterwards changed by the Duke of Wellington, at the renewal of the charter in 1833, not a single slave in British India had in consequence received his freedom. This society proposed to effect the regeneration of India, by bringing out its latent commercial capabilities; and to do this, as a means of preventing a recurrence of those desolating and destructive famines, he called upon all who heard him to unite.

Mr. F. Brown; Dr. Bowring; John Crawford, Esq.; Major-General Briggs; and other gentlemen, addressed the meeting in support of Mr. Thompson's statements.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAVALRY.

13th Dragoons—Dr. Clark has arrived from India.

15th Hussars—The head quarters, with Colonel Badcock, Majors Phillips and Waters, and the greater portion of the regiment, have sailed for Bombay in the Herefordshire. The second division, under Lieut.-Col. Sir Walter Scott, Bart., proceed in the Malabar. Lord Viscount Jocelyn has taken his departure for India, overland, making a tour of the Continent. His lordship was entertained by his friends on the 3rd of June.

INFANTRY.

4th Regiment—Major Irving and Lieut. Buxton have arrived from Madras.

9th—Lieut. Farrant and Ensign Palmer sail for Bengal, in the Plantagenet.

12th—The head quarters of the depôt at Newport.

13th—Capt. Meredith has arrived from India. Detachments sail for Bengal, in the Plantagenet and Seringapatam.

16th—Lieut. G. Stoney has joined the depôt. Lieut. W. A. Kirk has arrived from India.

21st—Capt. Bunbury has leave to the 12th of July.

26th—Capt. Pateson has embarked for Madras, in command of the troops, in the Owen Glendower. Lieuts. Thompson and Sibley have arrived from India.

31st—Lieut. Stock has arrived from India. Lieut. White sails for India in a few days.

39th—Ensigns Curry and Harvey, with drafts, have sailed in the Owen Glendower, for Madras. Lieut. Griffiths has leave to the 1st of August; and Capt. Straubensee, to the 29th inst.

44th—Brev.-Major Johnstone proceeds to Bengal, with a detachment, in the Seringapatam.

49th—This regiment will probably be relieved by the 50th, from Australia. Capt. Sparks has left the Military College.

54th—The depôt has returned to Chatham. Capt. Clark and Ensign Paget are on leave.

61st—On the 20th of May, for a wager of 300*l.*, Lieut. Stephens began his herculean task of moving on foot 75 miles in twelve hours. The place appointed was Kilcommon, on the Anglesey-road, a mountainous district of Tipperary, over a marked course of two miles and a half, rather up and down hill. When he had traversed 40 miles, odds were made but not taken, that he would accomplish the feat within time; but unfortunately, after the 47th mile, he was obliged to give in, with a swelling in the right ankle, which it appears he had strained six months before. Lieut. S. got over the 47 miles in 6 hours, 55 minutes; and, until the last half-hour, looked an easy winner. He is a capital pedestrian; height, five-feet, eight inches, and weight, ten stone, eight pounds. He wore a light flannel dress, and cloth ankle-boots, laced. He took 22 minutes to breakfast, and made only one rest more, which was four minutes.

62nd—A detachment for this regiment has sailed in the Owen Glendower, for Madras.

63rd—The Owen Glendower takes out a detachment for this regiment.

87th—A detachment of two officers and 41 men is ordered to the Mauritius.

90th—Ensign Ewatt is on leave.

Major.-Gen. Elphinstone proceeds to India, in the Maidstone.

There is a report, that the Court of Directors have determined upon augmenting the number of their officers in the Indian army.

We believe that the grievance of soldiers in India being paid in rupees, issued at 2*s.* 6*d.*, though the real value is only about 2*s.*, is likely to receive attention.

The Adjutancy of Chatham Garrison is vacant by the death of Lieut. R. F. Harnett, of the 41st. Dr. Piper is appointed Surgeon, and Lieut. Hamilton, 2d Foot, Acting Quarter-master to the garrison.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

May 21.—21st Foot.—Serjeant-Majohn Vale to be Quartermaster vice Fairgreave, deceased.

39th Foot.—Lieutenant William Munro to be Adjutant, vice Nixen, promoted.

41st Foot.—Lieutenant Bertie J. Gray, from half-pay of the Royal African Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Nepean, appointed to the 77th Regiment of Foot.

May 31.—4th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant George Garrick Shaw, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Gillespie, appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons; Cornet William Wellington Waterloo Humbly to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Fyers, deceased; Cornet John Foster Fitzgerald to be Lieutenant, vice Shaw.

15th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Major Sir Walter Scott, Bart., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase; Captain Augustus Wathen to be Major, without purchase, vice Scott. To be Captains, without purchase: Captain Robert Rollo Gillespie, from the 4th Light Dragoons; Captain William Penn, from the 13th Light Dragoons; Lieutenant Thomas Coventry Brander, from the 1st Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Charles Higginson Teush Hecker, vice Wathen. To be Assistant Surgeon, Henry Cooper Reade, Gent.

3rd Regiment of Foot.—Ensign Richard Herbert Gall to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Desborough, appointed Adjutant; Ensign Kenneth M'Kenzie to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gall, whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled; James Hope, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice M'Kenzie; Lieut. Lawrence Desborough to be adjutant, vice White, deceased.

5th Foot.—Major William Sadlier, from the 58th Foot to be Major, vice Irving, who exchanges.

9th Foot.—Captain John Charles Campbell, from the 45th Foot, to be Captain, vice Hind, who exchanges.

21st Foot.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Luard, from half-pay Unattached, to be Major, vice Roche Meade who exchanges.

54th Foot.—Ensign Henry Hyacinth Warren to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Harris, whose promotion has been cancelled; Ensign Timothy Crowe, from the Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies, to be Ensign, vice Harris, deceased.

55th Foot.—Major Henry Houghton Irving, from the 4th Regiment of Foot, to be Major, vice Sadlier, who exchanges.

June 7.—15th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—To be Lieuts., without purchase: Lieut. G. B. Hall, from the half-pay of the 19th Light Dragoons; Lieut. G. A. Robertson, from the 55th Foot; Lieut. O. G. Perrott, from the 26th Foot; Lieut. H. Routh, from the 49th Foot; Lieut. P. D'Ormieux Von Streng, from the 13th Foot; Lieut. C. A. Sinclair, from the 49th Foot; Lieut. J. Macartney, from the 13th Light Dragoons; Lieut. T. B. Jackson, from the 13th Light Dragoons; Lieut. J. H. Gray, from the 13th Light Dragoons.

To be Cornets, without purchase—Cornet V. Beatty, from the half-pay 24th Light Dragoons; Cornet Hon. J. Coventry, from the half-pay 10th Light Dragoons.

40th Foot.—Ensign A. J. Magnay to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Morris, deceased, May 25; Gent. Cadet J. W. Thomas, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Magnay.

41st Foot.—Ensign J. de Blacquiere, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Harnet, deceased, May 7; Gentleman Cadet, T. M. L. Farmer, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice de Blacquiere.

55th Foot.—Capt. A. H. S. Young, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Capt., vice J. Forbes, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

June 14.—4th Regiment Dragoons.—Cornet J. A. Todd, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Humbly, whose promotion has been cancelled; Cornet D. Hollingworth, from half-pay 2d Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Fitzgerald, promoted; Cornet R. Newman, from half-pay 4th Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Todd; T. J. Francis, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Hollingworth, who retires; F. Pipon, gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Newman, who retires.

15th Regiment Dragoons.—Cornet W. G. Cherry, from half-pay 4th Dragoons, to be Cornet, without purchase; Cornet R. Harvey, from half-pay 1st Dragoon, to be Cornet, without purchase; Reg. Serj.-Major J. Cocks, to be Adjutant (with rank of Cornet), vice Hecker, promoted.

6th Regiment of Foot.—Ensign E. Montagu, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Schnell; F. L. Loinsworth, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Montagu; Cadet E. P. Crowder, from Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Patterson, cashiered.

13th.—Ensign G. Mein, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Von Streng, appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons; Cadet G. G. C. Stapylton, from Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Mein.

26th Foot.—Ensign W. Le Poer Trench, from 55th Foot, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Evans; Ensign W. B. Park, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Perrott, appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons; Gent. Cadet Maurice Cave, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Park.

35th Foot.—Capt. William Drummond Stewart, from the 2d Dragoons, to be Capt., vice Griffiths, who exchanges.

44th Foot.—Capt. Alured William Gray, from half-pay unattached, to be Capt., vice Edward L'Estrange, who exchanges.

49th Foot.—Ensign H. Seymour Michell, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Routh, appointed to the 15th Light Dragoon; Ensign Thomas Ponsonby Gibbons, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Sinclair, appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons.

55th Foot.—Lieut. W. C. Pinder, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Lieut., vice Robertson, appointed to 15th Light Dragoons; J. G. Schaw, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Trench, promoted in the 26th Foot.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM INDIA.

May 30. Atlas, Mauritius. — Kite, do. 31. Patriot Queen, China — Euphrates, do. June 1. Meg Merrilies, Mauritius. 5. William Metcalf, Manilla — Frances Ann, Bengal. 6. Robert Small, do. — Mary, China. — Isabella, Bengal. — St. Lawrence, Batavia. 7. Scotia, Bengal. — Elizabeth, Mauritius. — Duchess of Northumberland, Manilla. — Duke of Argyll, Madras. — Emma, Singapore. — Persian, do. — Susan Crisp, Mauritius. — Westminster, China. — Enmore, Bengal. — Bengal, China. — Strabane, Bengal. 8. Nile, Manilla. — Esperance, Bengal. — Cauton, Java. — John King, Mauritius. — Calypso, do. — Orestes, China. — City of London, Java. — Blorenge, Bengal. — Diana, do. — Holland, Batavia. — Mary and Hillegonda, do. — Antoinette Maria, Batavia. — Prince of Orange, do. 10. Sophia, Singapore. — Nautilus, do. — Lady Feversham, Bombay. — John Bull, China. — Duke of Lancaster, do. — Ambassador, Mauritius. — Abbotsford, Ceylon. — Indus, China. — Neptunus Batavia. — Cecilia, do. — Maria, do. — Bencoolen, Singapore. — Chelydra, China. — Ruby, Bengal. — Sir John Tobin, Mauritius. — Fatima, Bengal. — Jupiter, Bombay. — Drummore, Bengal. — Cornubia, Bombay. — Dryad, Singapore. — Helen Jane, Mauritius. — Margaret, do. — Bencoolen, Java. — Aurora, Bombay. — Adelaide, Bengal. — Bleng, Madras. — Hortensia, Manilla. — Ariel, Mauritius. — Westmoreland, Java. — Arab, Mauritius. — Magistrate, Java. — Vasco de Gama, do. — King of the Netherlands, do. 11. Eagle, Mauritius. — Eleanor Russell, do. — Cleveland, Manilla. — Mary Ann, Madras. — Richmond, Bengal. — Countess of Durham, Java. — Allerton, Bengal. — Mary Gray, Mauritius. — Sir Edward Paget, Bombay. — Duchess of Clarence, do. — Perthshire, Java. 12. Mary Eliza, Bengal. — John, do. — Imogen, China. — Eliza Stuart, do. — Captain Cook, Ceylon. — Runnymede, Manilla. — Venerable, Singapore. — Adrastus, Mauritius. — Oriental, China. — Wilmot, Java. — Neptune, Manilla. 13. Penang, China. — Jane Brown, do. 15. British Monarch, Mauritius. 17. Windsor, Bengal. — Moffatt, China. — Britannia, Bengal. 19. Friends, Singapore. 22. Decima, Batavia. 24. Apollo (H. M. troop ship) from Ceylon to Portsmouth. La Belle Alliance, from China in the Downs.

DEPARTURES.

June 13. Plantagenet, Bengal. 10. Lyra, Batavia. 7. Hero, Bombay. May 29. Janet Boyd, Topping, Bengal, Greenock. June 4. Regular, Budd, Bombay, Liverpool. — 6. Luconia, Gore, China, Liverpool; Heywood, Jones, Bombay, Liverpool. — Herefordshire, Chapman, Bombay, Downs. May 28. Richard, Blakely, Bengal, Liverpool. 31. William Lockerby, Parker, Bengal, do. June 3. Queen Mab, Ainley, China, Liverpool. May 30. Vanguard, Walker, Penang and Singapore, Downs. 28. Peru, Huyles, Batavia, Singapore, Liverpool. 25. Isabella Cooper, Salmon, Bengal, Clyde. June 12. Apprentice, Cadenhead, Mauritius, Downs. May 29. Childe Harold, Willis, Bombay, Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *Minerva* for Madras. — Col. Bird; Mrs. Bird; Capt. A. Grant; Hon. Mrs. Grant; Miss Grant; Miss Davidson; Mrs. Rowlandson; Mr. Laire; Lieut. Taylor; Lieut. Pratt, H. M. 63d reg.; Mrs. Pratt; Brevet-Major Jackson, H. M. 57th reg.;

Lieut. Stewart, H. M. 21st Fusileers; Second Lieut. Brabason, H. M. 21st Fusileers; Ensign Cassidy, H. M. 57th reg.; Messrs. Cherry, Ellis, Fane, civil service; C. J. Bradley, cadet; W. S. Bruere, cadet; — West, Esq.

Per *Owen Glendower*.—Col. Hay; Capt. and Mrs. Paterson; Mr. Layard; Messrs. Gilmore and Iggleoden; Mrs. Parbury; Mr. Gribble and family; Mr. and Mrs. Bazett; Mr. H. Scott; Capt. and Mrs. Lumley; Lieut. Hore; Mr. Ravenshaw; Messrs. Nesbit, Gernon, Graydon, Giffard, &c.; officers and troops.

Per *Seringapatam*.—Mr. and Mrs. Wood; Major and Mrs. Johnson; Capt. and Mrs. Ross; Mr. Foskett; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers; Miss Young; Miss Humphreys; Rev. Mr. Garbitt; Rev. Mr. Fisher; Capt. Hopkins; Messrs. Cowie, Greenlaw, Wright, Beecher, Alexander, Knox, Macquier, Lowder, Hobbs, Lance, Phillips, Wallace.

Per *Childe Harold*.—Mr. and Mrs. Giberne; Miss Dickens; Mrs. Blower and family; two Miss Morrisies; Mr. Levine; Mr. Hunt; Mr. Barker; Mr. Lodwick; Mr. Knot; Mr. Reynolds; Mr. Fraser; Mr. Crane; Mr. Durham and family.

Per *Achilles*.—Mr. Ford; Capt. Mac Alpine; Mr. Franchelles; Dr. Beetsen; Mr. Templar; Mr. Allen.

Per *Plantagenet*.—Hon. E. Hastings, Rev. Mr. Chadwick, and four students; Capt. Platt and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Rev. Mr. Pearce, and nine gentlemen; Mr. Core, Miss Morris and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Innes; Rev. Messrs. Lapp and Krosman; Lieut. Farrant and Ensign Palmer in charge of troops, and sixty-five H. M. regiments.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per *Windsor*, from Bengal.—Major and Mrs. Hutchinson, B. Engineers; Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, C. S.; Mrs. Colonel Fane and children; Miss Fane; Captain Yee, H. M. 4th; Lieutenant Sawyer, 3d Buffs; Ensign Dickenson, 24th N. I.; Miss Webster; Mr. and Mrs. Henderson; Mr. Fehmoller; two Masters Grant.

Per *Scotia*, from Bengal.—Mrs. Shaw; Mrs. Mytton; Mrs. Bruce; Mrs. Frier Smith; J. Shaw, Esq.; E. Benthall, Esq.; R. H. Mytton, Esq.; F. Bruce, Esq.; Adam Frier Smith, Esq.; Major Johnson, H. M. 13th Foot; A. Harton, Esq.; D. Inglis; Captain Johnson; W. Higgins, Esq.; three Misses Shaw; Master Shaw; Miss Mytton; two Masters Mytton; Miss Bruce; two Masters Bruce; two Misses Smith; two Masters Smith; Miss Eliza White; Surgeon D. Woodhouse; W. Henderson, Esq.; Mrs. A. F. Smith, [died at sea 5th April]; Major Johnson, H. M. 13th [died at sea 20th April].

Per *Enmore*, from Bengal.—Captain H. W. Leacock, 17th N. I.; Mr. A. White.

Per *Lady Feversham*, from Bombay.—Mrs. Colonel Stevenson and two children; Mrs. Major Forbes and three children; Mrs. Cochlan and three children; Mrs. Ramsay; Mrs. Stiles; Major Forbes; Captain Lumley, H. M. 6th; Lieut. Rees, M. Eur. reg.; three European and two native servants.

From Cannanore.—Mrs. Street and two children; Major Lowe and two children.

From Cape.—Captain and Mrs. Campbell; Mrs. Hoets.

Per *Aurora*, from Bengal.—Mrs. Masters and two children; Mrs. Poore and child; Mrs. Unwin; Mrs. Craigie and child; Mrs. Gahan; Mrs. Postans; Mrs. Hunter and four children; Mrs. Cox and child; Lieut. Poole, H. M. 11th Dragoons, in charge of invalids; Lieut. Harvey, H. M. 17th reg.; Lieut. Gahan, H. M.'s 57th; sixty-six invalids, H. M. S.; ten women and twenty-four children.

Per *Esperance*, from Bengal.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Corfield and family.

Per *Richmond*, from Bengal.—Mrs. Scott; Mrs. Croxton; Mrs. Jackson; Mrs. Colonel Herring; Mrs. Captain A. C. Spottiswoode; Mrs. Hulce; Mrs. T. W. Burt; R. H. Scott, Esq.; Major Croxton, artillery; Dr. Jackson, 8th L. C.; Dr. M'Cosh; Dr. Bonsfield; Lieut. J. W. Forbes, H. M. 13th Foot [died at sea 28th January]; Master Templar; two Masters Scott; Master Raikes; Master Spottiswoode [died at sea]; Misses Croxton, Burt, Raikes, Spottiswoode, and Herring. Born at sea—Master and Miss Herring.

From the Cape.—Major and Mrs. F. Stratton and family, 8th M. L. Cavalry.

Per *Argyll*, from Bombay.—Capt. and Mrs. Robison, Nizam's Army; Mr. Cahill, late Bombay Eur. regt.

Per *Urania*, from Bombay.—Mrs. Webb and family; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Boyes; Lieut. J. M. M. Johnstone, 4th M. N. I.; Messrs. Rawlins and Menzies; Mr. Stracher; Master Malcomson.

Per *Duke of Argyll*, from Madras.—Mrs. Ashton; Mrs. Meikle; Mrs. Peppercorn; Mrs. Buchanan; Major Stanley Bullock; Rev. R. A. Denton; S. J. Popham, Esq.;

Capt. Buchanan; Lieut. H. Edwards, H. M. 55th regt.; Lieut. Kennedy, H. M. 4th regt.; Lieut. White; Capt. H. T. Hitchins, 52nd N. I.; Rev. Mr. Stephens; the Misses Baynes, Blundell, Wahab, and Lambert; two Misses Meikle; two servants: sixty-six invalids, H. M. S.; seven women; and sixteen children.

To the Cape.—Mr. Elliott, R. N.; Mr. W. Ashton, C. S.

From the Cape.—Dr. Moyle, late Member Bombay Medical Board, and Mr. Moyle; Mr. and Mrs. Revelly.

Per *William Jardine*, from China.—Rev. Mr. Lay; R. Lewis, Esq., R. N.; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Markes and family; Lieut. D. Birley, 27th M. N. I.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 13.—At his house in Upper Gloucester-place, the lady of Captain Mignon, of the Bombay Army of a son.

— At Maidstone, the wife of Cornet Gladstone, 3d Light Dragoons, of a son.

June 10.—At 29 Upper Montague-street, Montague-square, the lady of Thos. Gouldsworthy, esq., of a son.

17. At Merton, Surrey, the wife of Geo. Adams, esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 28.—At Sholden, by the Rev. Geo. Rainier, James Symington Shortt, esq., Lieut. 4th or King's Own, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Shortt, of H. M. 41st regt, to Mary, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Thos. Harvey, K.C.B., of Sholden-lodge, Kent.

21. At St. Stephen's Church, St. Alban's, by the Rev. Marcus Southwell, Major, R. O. Mereton, late of the Hon. East India Company's Military service, to Alexina, youngest daughter of Alexander Lamb, esq., of Marford, Herts.

29. At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, by the Rev. H. H. Milman, Matthew Wood, esq., Madras Army, to Sarah Maria, youngest daughter of the late Jeremiah Glanvill, esq., of North Cray, Kent.

6. At St. George's Southwark, by the Rev. Montague Hawtrey, M.A., James Calder Stewart, esq., of York-terrace, Regent's-park, to Rosina, eldest daughter of Alexander Campbell, esq., of West-square, Lambeth.

8. At Norwich, by the Rev. Armine Her-ring, M.A., Edward Baker, esq., of the 32d regt. of Madras N. I., fifth son of Sir Robt. Baker of Montagu-place, Russell-square, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Samuel Baker, esq., of Knapton, in the county of Norfolk.

13. At Christ Church, Marylebone, by the Rev. Robert Walpole, B.D., James Scott, esq., of Madras, to Margaret, third daughter of Alexander Duncan, esq., of Glendevon, Linlithgowshire, North Britain.

June 11.—At St. Mary's, Colchester, by the Rev. Philip Bayles, Robert Lungley, esq., late of Bombay, to Amelia, youngest daughter of Bartholomew Brown, esq., of Lenden, Essex.

— At Dieppe, H. C. Clarke, esq., 3d Buffs, eldest son of Colonel Clarke, late of Scots Greys, to Eliza, third daughter of W. Harrison, esq., Upper Bedford-place.

— At St. James's Church, by the Rev. R. T. Forester, Captain Flower, of the Bengal Army, to Julia, eldest daughter of Major Forester, and granddaughter of the Duke of Cleveland.

19. At St. Mary's Church, Marylebone, by the Rev. Dr. Stoddard, rector, William Shute Wint, esq., 13th Light Dragoons, son of John Pusey Wint, esq., late of the Island of Jamaica, to Maria Roe, only child of John Roe, esq., late proprietor of Caenwood estate, of the same island.

— At the parish church of Tidenham, near Chepstow, by the Rev. Alfred Bazett, Captain Brownlow E. Layard, of Her Majesty's Ceylon Rifles, to Emily, youngest daughter of the late John Pooley Kensington, esq., of Putney.

6. At Milliken House, Renfrewshire, Robert Speir, esq., late of Calcutta, son of Robert Spier, esq., of Burnbrae, to Mary Milliken Napier, eldest daughter of Sir William Milliken Napier, of Milliken and Napier, Bart.

DEATHS.

June 3.—In her 81st year, Anna Sabina, wife of William Smith, esq., of Stockwell, Surrey, and formerly of Calcutta.

— At sea, on his passage from India, Lieut.-Colonel Johnston, late 13th light infantry.

— At Gravesend, the lady of Assistant-surgeon R. Hughes, Bengal Medical Establishment.

17. At his residence, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, Lord William Bentinck, in his 66th year.

POSTSCRIPT.

London, June 27, 1839.

The overland mail from India, which was due on the 17th instant, reached town this morning, bringing accounts from Calcutta, to the 27th of April; and Bombay 8th May.

The delay which has taken place is accounted for by the fact, that the Hugh Lindsay, which left Bombay on the 16th of April, was obliged to put back after having proceeded 800 miles. The mails were brought forward by the *Berenice*, which vessel would take on the India London letters of the 16th of May. The *Atalanta* was to leave Bombay for Suez on the 20th of May.

Upon the present occasion there is only time for a brief notice of such items of intelligence as appear to be of leading interest.

The division of the army of the Indus, under Sir W. Cotton had traversed the Bolan Pass without opposition. The following from the Bombay Times, May 4.

"Letters from the army, on which we can depend, state that Sir Willoughby Cotton's division got safely through the Bolan Pass on the 21st of March, the Chief of Khelat rendering material assistance. They intended to halt in the valley of Shawl, until joined by Sir John Keane.

"There had been a fall of snow, which was found very trying to the natives.

"Sir A. Burnes was at Kival, in Shawl, on the 21st of March."

It appears that the Bolan Pass was taken, the Gundabee and Maula Passes having been declared impracticable. Shah Soojah's force had halted to allow the Chief to go a-head of the columns.

Captain Stockley while en route from Shikarpore to the advance with 500 camels and a month's provision was attacked by a Beloochee force, from which he escaped with great difficulty, but with the loss of camels and provisions.

It appears that the army in general had been compelled to halt upon several occasions from a great scarcity of water.

On the 29th March, the Bombay division commenced its march upon Dadur, Sir John Keane having preceded it with the 1st Cavalry and a wing of the 19th N.I.

By the overflow of the Indus on the night of the 29th March, the bridge of boats was carried away, and a considerable quantity of grain and flour destroyed.

Accounts from Loodiana state that the Afghan chieftain, Rooboollah Khan, had joined Dost Mahomed with 10,000 horse. It is, however, stated that Mahomed has been deserted by many of his Oomraos, and by some he is described as helpless before the British forces.

The Bombay division of the army had performed a march of twenty-seven miles from the edge of the Marshy Desert, which they were required to take at once, there being no water through the whole distance, and on the 16th of March, were at the Hala Mountain, in the territories of Khelat. The brigade, under Colonel Gordon, was left in Upper Scind, the Grenadiers at Bukkur, and the 5th and 23rd N.I. at Sukkur.

Of the state of our relations with Burmah, the *Englishman* speaks thus:—"The return of Colonel Benson from Burmah has, of course, put all our *quid nuncs* on the *qui vive*. Those whose "voice is still for war" will hear of nothing but immediate equipments, "mounting in hot haste"—bombardments, battles, and booty. Why should our Envoy leave if he has not been insulted? Why should Dr. Bayfield also come, but that the Rangoon agency is at an end? The thing is as clear as mud—"Bambardinian has received a blow, and Chrononhotonthologos must die."

Thus says the belligerous—and very much is it to be regretted by some that their conclusions and conjectures should all prove erroneous. As usual we have made particular inquiries into the state of affairs, and without setting ourselves up as oracles, venture to assure our readers that we are as far from a war with Burmah as we were when we requested a contemporary, nearly two years ago, to pay us a gold mohur a-day during peace, in consideration of our offer of two thousand rupees down. Colonel Benson has returned, because his health is unfortunately very indifferent. Dr. Bayfield has also returned, because he is desirous of communicating with the Bengal Govern-

ment. Captain M'Leod, in the meanwhile, remains in charge of the Ava Residency, and provision is made for conducting the agency business at Rangoon.

The force at Moulmein is, we hear, in a state of high efficiency, and Siam is ready to aid the British Government against the Burmese, should they at any time declare themselves our foes, or commit any overt act of hostility, of which, however, as we have already said, there is no present prospect.—*Englishman*, April 10.

CALCUTTA.—Major-General Stephenson, one of the eldest officers in the Bengal army, is obliged to return to England on account of his health.

The Indigo prospects are not favourable; rain was much wanted, and the plant was sickly.

The Governor-General reached Simla on the 18th of March. Miss Eden continued unwell, though somewhat better than she had been before her arrival at Simla. Rain was falling by the last accounts, though Mount Jacko still exhibited a snowy cap.

Captain Halpin, of Her Majesty's 49th regiment, was unfortunately drowned by the upsetting of a boat near Dinapore.

We regret to announce the demise of Mr. G. A. Prinsep, who has fallen a victim to that fatal disease, the cholera. Mr. Prinsep was the second son of the late Alderman Prinsep, and consequently a member of a family well known in India, all of whom are distinguished for talent, and all esteemed in society for their amiable qualities.

THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.

GENERAL STAFF.

Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, K. C. B. and K. C. H., Commanding the Force.

Captain Willoughby Cotton, Her Majesty's 44th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.

Captain H. Havelock, Her Majesty's 13th foot, Aide-de-Camp.

Major Patrick Cragie, 38th Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy-Adjutant-General.

Major W. Garden, 36th Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy-Quarter-Master-General.

Captain G. Thomson, Engineers, Chief Engineer.

Major J. D. Parsons, 50th Native Infantry, Deputy-Commissary-General.

Captain B. Bygrave, 5th Native Infantry, Pay-Master to the Force.

Surgeon J. Atkinson, 70th Native Infantry, Superintending Surgeon.

Surgeon R. M. M. Thomson, 14th Native Infantry, Field Surgeon.

Assistant-Surgeon, M. J. M. Rose, Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, Medical Store Keeper.

Brevet-Major W. Hough, 48th Native Infantry, Deputy J. A. General.

Brevet Captain C. Troup, 38th Native Infantry, Baggage-Master.

Brevet-Major W. Sage, 48th Native Infantry, Deputy-Post-Master.

DIVISIONAL STAFF.

Major-General Thackwell, C. B. and K. H., Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons, Commanding.

Cornet E. Roche, Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons, Aide-de-Camp.

Major C. R. Cureton, Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant G. C. Crispin, 2d Light Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp.

1st Division of Infantry.

Major-General W. Nott, 42nd Native Infantry, Commanding.

Ensign W. F. Hammersley, 41st Native Infantry, Aide-de-camp.

Lieutenant A. H. Duncan, 43rd Native Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

Captain J. D. Douglas, 53rd Native Infantry, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain J. Paton, 58th Native Infantry, Assistant Quarter-Master General.

Lieutenant J. Laughton, Engineers, Field Engineer.

Captain A. Watt, 27th Regiment, Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

The Rev. A. Hammond, Chaplain.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Cavalry Brigade.

Brigadier R. Arnold, Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, Commanding.
 Lieutenant R. Pattison, Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, Aide-de-Camp.
 Brevet Capt. C. F. Havelock, Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, Major of Brigade.
 Lieutenant G. B. Reddie, 29th Native Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General.
 Brevet Major H. Hay, 2d Light Cavalry, Acting Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General.

CORPS.—2d Regiment Light Cavalry; her Majesty's 16th Lancers; 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry; 4th Regiment Local Horse; A Ressallah of the 1st Local Horse.

Artillery.

Brigadier C. Graham, C. B., Horse Artillery, Commanding (at Ferozepore).
 Brevet Captain J. B. Backhouse, Horse Artillery, Major of Brigade.
 Captain N. F. Day, 5th Battalion Artillery Commissary of Ordnance.
 Lieutenant G. Newbolt, 31st Native Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General.
 CORPS.—2d Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery; 4th Company 2d Battalion; 2d Company 6th Battalion.

1st Brigade.

Brigadier R. H. Sale, C. B., Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, Commanding.
 Lieutenant J. S. Wood, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.
 Brevet Major T. C. Squire, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, Major of Brigade.
 Lieutenant R. Simpson, 27th Regiment Native Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General.

CORPS.—16th Regiment Native Infantry, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, 40th Regiment Native Infantry.

2nd Brigade.

Major General W. Nott, 42d N. I., in Command of the 1st Division of Infantry.
 Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Dennie, C. B., Her Majesty's 13th Foot, in Command.
 Ensign G. Wade, Her Majesty's 13th Foot, Acting Aide-de-Camp.
 Captain T. Polwhele, 42d Native Infantry, Major of Brigade.
 CORPS.—42d, 31st, and 43d Regiments Native Infantry.

4th Brigade.

Brigadier A. Roberts, European Regiment, Commanding.
 Lieutenant J. G. Gerrard, European Regiment, Aide-de-Camp.
 Captain A. W. Taylor, European Regiment, Major of Brigade.
 CORPS.—European Regiment, 37th Regiment Native Infantry at Bukkur, 35th Regiment Native Infantry.
 2d and 3d Companies Sappers and Miners.

The following lately formed a portion of the Army of the Indus, and now appertains to the

SIRHIND DIVISION.

DIVISIONAL STAFF.

2nd Division of Infantry.

FEROZEPORE.

Major-General A. Duncan, 5th Native Infantry, Commanding.
 Lieutenant A. H. Duncan, 43rd Native Infantry, Aide-de-Camp with his Regiment.
 Captain C. W. Haig, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.
 Ensign J. A. Duncan, Her Majesty's 13th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.
 Captain W. G. Cooper, 71st Native Infantry, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Sirhind Division.

Lieutenant A. Sanders, 44th Native Infantry, Officiating Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, 2d class.

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Lieutenant H. H. Duncan, Engineers, Field Engineers.

Lieutenant J. Skinner, 61st Native Infantry, Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General.

The Rev. R. Eteson, Chaplain.

BRIGADE STAFF.

3d Brigade, Ferozepore.

Brigadier G. P. Wymer, 27th Native Infantry, Commanding.

Lieutenant T. Young, 2d Native Infantry, Officiating-Major of Brigade.

Corps.—5 Ressallahs, 1st Regiment Local Horse, 3d Company, 2d Battalion Foot Artillery.

27th, 2d, and 5th Regiments Native Infantry.

The Head Quarters 1st Local Horse, at Hansi.

Her Majesty's 3d Buffs, marched for Meerut, 7th March, 1839.

AT LOODHIANA.

3d Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery.

20th and 53d Regiments Native Infantry.

2 Ressallahs 1st Local Horse.

AT SHIKARPORE, WITH SHAH SOOJAH'S FORCE.

4th Troop 3d Brigade Horse Artillery.

J. R. LUMLEY, Major-General,

Adjutant-General of the Army.

MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c.

MARRIAGES.

March 11.—At Jubbulpore, Major M. Nicholson, 30th Bengal Native Infantry, to Caroline, fourth daughter of Major-General Yates, of the Madras Establishment.

14.—At Hazareebaugh, Major A. B. Taylor, K.H., Her Majesty's 9th regiment, to Eliza M., only daughter of Major F. G. Lister, 52nd Native Infantry.

26.—At Chuprah, Archibald Spiers, Esq., C.S., to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of W. A. Pringle, Esq., Civil Service.

30.—At Sylhet, at the residence of W. Erskine, Esq., Adjutant 73rd regiment, R. C. Lawrence, 73rd regiment, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel W. Youngson, of Booscar, Cumberland, and late of the Madras Army.

April 2.—At Cawnpore, Lieutenant S. C. Starkey, 7th Bengal Native Infantry, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of Major Manson, Commissioner at Bithoor.

3.—At Calcutta, Captain A. L. Campbell, 1st Light Cavalry, to Charlotte Susan, daughter of Abercrombie Dick, Esq., Civil Service.

3.—At Hatourie, Tirhoot, W. E. Harding, Esq., to Louisa, daughter of A. Anderson, Esq.

10.—At Akyab, by Captain A. Bogle, Commissioner of Arracan, James Anderson Haig, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late James Nicholson, Esq.

At Madras, Captain H. W. Cotton, 67th regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to Sophia, widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Colebrooke, C. B., of the Madras Army.

22.—At Dacca, Lieutenant I. F. Middleton, 32nd Bengal Native Infantry, to Mary, only daughter of Robert Doucett, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Dinapore, on the 21st instant, by drowning from the accidental upsetting of a boat, Captain Richard Halpin, Her Majesty's 49th regiment, deeply regretted by his brother officers, to whom he had justly endeared himself by his high and sterling qualities as an accomplished gentleman, an officer, and a friend.

March 22.—Charlotte Jane, daughter of F. J. Halliday, Esq., Civil Service.

Mr. J. B. Albert of Juggemouthpore Factory, aged 38 years.

At Neemuch, Lieutenant, and Interpreter and Quarter-Master Cirjat Michael Bristow, 71st regiment Native Infantry, third son of the late Major Bristow, sincerely regretted by his friends.

23.—At Calcutta, George Edward Hudson, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, aged 37 years, 9 months, and 9 days.

24.—At Dinapore, of hooping cough, Margaret Isabella, third daughter of William Stevenson, Senior, Esq., Surgeon, 40th Native Infantry.

David Cunningham, Esq., confidential assistant to Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co.

Louise Marshall, third daughter of James Ogilvie, Esq., aged 4 years and 10 months.

26.—Of cholera, George Alexander Prinsep, Esq., aged 48 years.

31.—At Roodepoor Factory, Caroline Forlong, daughter of G. R. J. Meares, Esq., aged 11 months and 10 days.

April 1.—At Dacca, C. J. Davidson, Esq., of the Civil Service.

3.—Mrs. W. H. Paul.

8.—At Noacolly, Becca, daughter of R. Garrett, Esq., Civil Service, aged 1 year and 3 months.

14.—A short distance from Burhampore, Brevet-Major Bacon, of the 65th Native Infantry.

17.—Mr. Abraham Pratt, Bailiff of the Supreme Court, aged 51 years.

19.—At Calcutta, H. D. Donaldson, Esq., of the Bengal Medical Service, aged 35 years.

At Calcutta, Major G. D. Stoddart, 8th Light Cavalry, Presidency Paymaster.

MILITARY.

March 9th.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate :

Major L. Bruce, of the 12th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. D. Wilson, of the 10th Native Infantry.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant H. J. C. Shakespear, of the 25th Native Infantry, to proceed to the Cape, is cancelled.

Appointments.—7th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant H. J. McGeorge, acting interpreter and quarter-master to the 4th Light Cavalry, to be interpreter and quarter-master.

10th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant S. C. Starkey, of the 7th Native Infantry, to act as interpreter and quarter-master.

Leave of absence.—General Staff.—Captain R. Wyllie, officiating assistant and adjutant-general of the army, from 15th March to 30th November, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

13th Native Infantry.—Captain R. B. Brittridge, from 15th January to 18th February, preparatory to retiring from the service.

The Cawnpore station order of the 28th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain S. R. Bagshawe, of the 7th Native Infantry, to officiate as Major of Brigade, from the 2d March, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Captain H. Troup, of the 66th Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Major of Brigade at Cawnpore, during the absence of Captain R. Wyllie, or until further orders, in the room of Captain H. Templer, of the 7th regiment, who has obtained leave, on medical certificate.

Assistant-surgeon T. W. Wilson, M.D., is removed from the 62d to the 9th Native Infantry, and directed to join without delay.

Leave of Absence.—Division Staff.—Captain F. Angelo, deputy-judge-advocate-general, Sirhind division, from 16th March to 16th of March, 1840, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

5th Battalion Artillery.—Lieutenant A. M. Seppings, from 10th March to 16th December, to visit Landour, on medical certificate.

7th Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant-colonel G. J. Shadwell, from 18th March to 18th March, 1840, to visit the hill provinces, north-west of Devrah, on medical certificate.

Colonel M. E. Bagnold, 7th Bombay Native Infantry, has been appointed commandant of the Aurungabad division of the Nizam's service, vice Colonel H. T. Roberts.

Captain T. E. A. Napleton, of the 60th Native Infantry, to officiate as an assistant-adjutant-general of the army, during the absence of the deputy-adjutant-general on field service, or until further orders, in the room of Captain Wyllie, who has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate.

60th Native Infantry.—Captain G. Cox, from 16th March to 15th December, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant-colonel J. Cheape, C. B., to be superintending-engineer, North Western Provinces, vice Captain T. Warlow, deceased.

Captain E. Swetenham is appointed executive-engineer of the 11th or Meerut Division.

Captain T. S. Bart, to be executive-engineer of the 12th or Kurnaul Division.

Captain B. Y. Reilly, of the corps of Engineers, to officiate as garrison and executive-engineer at Delhi, and superintending the building of the Hindun Bridge, during the absence of G. Thomson. Pending the arrival of Captain Reilly at Delhi, 2d-lieutenant and adjutant E. J. Brown, of engineers, is directed to officiate for that officer.

The Governor-general is pleased to appoint Capt. and Brevet-major William M. , of the 4th Light Cavalry, to be a deputy-judge-advocate-general on the establishment, vice Weston, promoted to a regimental majority.

Appointment.—Major-general M. Boyd, to the divisional staff of the army, in succession to Major-general A. Duncan, whose tour on the staff will expire on the 3d of May next.

Major-general J. A. Briggs, of the Artillery, is permitted to proceed to the Straits of Malacca, China, and New South Wales, on medical certificate, for eighteen months.

Captain D. Downing, of the 3rd Native Infantry, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, for two years, embarking for such purpose at Bombay.

The destination of the 46th Native Infantry is altered from Agra to Delhi.

52d Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. Martin to be adjutant, vice Jamieson, who is permitted to resign his situation.

4th Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant-colonel C. P. King, from 1st of May to 30th December, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

Colonel Roberts, C. B., of the 7th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

8th Light Cavalry, Captain R. D. H. Macdonald, to be Major, Lieutenant Moore, to be Captain of a Troop, and Cornet T. T. Tucker, to be Lieutenant, from the 21st January, 1839, in succession to Major G. D. Stoddart, deceased.

65th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Whiteford, to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign C. M. Rees, to be Lieutenant, from the 14th of April, 1839, in succession to Captain and Brevet-Major W. Bacon, deceased.

To be Captain by Brevet :—

38th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant G. Turner, 16th April, 1839.

Lieutenant J. Gifford, of the 2d Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

Major-General Sir Robert Stephenson, K.C.B., Colonel of the 1st regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his health.

The undermentioned officers of cavalry and infantry are promoted to the rank of captain, by brevet :

Lieutenant W. W. Apperly, of the 4th Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant R. Wyllie, of the 6th Native Infantry, Lieutenant S. Price, of the 8th Native Infantry, Lieutenant E. T. Tierney, of the 28th Native Infantry, and Lieutenant C. Prior, of the 64th Native Infantry.

71st Native Infantry—Ensign J. L. Walker, to be Lieutenant, from the 22d March 1839, vice Lieutenant C. Bristow, deceased.

The Honourable, the President in Council, is pleased, under instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors, as published in the General Orders of the 21st January 1839, to restore to the service Mr. M. Kittoe, from that date, with his former rank and standing in the army, and he will accordingly stand as 3d Lieutenant in the 6th Native Infantry, between Lieutenants Wyllie and Rice, drawing his pay and allowances from the above date.

During the absence of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, or until further orders, all reports and returns of the troops under this Presidency are to be transmitted, as at present, according to established usage, to the senior general officer serving on the staff of the Bengal Army.

Promotion—48th Native Infantry, Ensign F. H. Thomas to be Lieutenant, from the 1st August, 1838, vice Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain F. C. Smith, resigned.

The permission granted by the Government of Bombay to Lieutenant W. K. Warner, of the Bengal horse artillery, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate, is confirmed by the Supreme Government.

Brevet-Captain W. Gibb, of the 34th Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his health.

Lieutenant H. T. Tucker, of the 8th Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

Surgeon J. Taylor is permitted to proceed to the Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for eighteen months.

MADRAS.

Lord Elphinstone left Madras for the Pulicat hills on the 25th March, but returned after a short visit.

The demise of Lieut. A. Douglas, Madras Engineers, is announced.

Major Haig, of the 34th Light Infantry, Officiating Adjutant-General of the Army, died at Madras on the 1st of April. We beg to offer such information as we have been enabled to gather, although unable to speak with certainty as to its correctness. Major Brown, we are told, cannot officiate as Adjutant-General for the time being; because his army rank, under a regulation of the Court of Directors, dated 1829, is a bar to such arrangement. If the report before us be correct—viz., that Colonel Steel, C.B., Military Secretary to Government, will be induced to accept the Adjutant-Generalship eventually, we may indeed congratulate the Madras army on the prospect of having, on the right hand of its chief, an officer whose talents, experience, eminent professional qualities, and stern undeviating justice as an official, place him in the highest rank amongst the servants of Government.—*Madras United Service Gazette*, April 16.

BIRTHS.

March 6th, the lady of Lieutenant Lockhart, 45th Native Infantry, of a daughter.

9th, the lady of T. I. P. Harris, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

11th, the lady of Captain Gosling, 7th Native Infantry, of a son.

12th, the lady of Captain Bockford, 27th Native Infantry, of a son.

14th, the lady of Captain Pooley, 30th Native Infantry, of a daughter.

24th, the lady of A. Allardice, Medical Service, of a daughter.

31st, the lady of W. H. Bayley, C. S. of a daughter.

20th, the lady of Captain Logan, 41st Native Infantry, of a son.

30th, the lady of T. Moore Lane, Esq. of a daughter.

At Waltair, on the 23d March, the lady of Lieutenant Wilkinson, 44th regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

At Mangalore, on the 24th March, the lady of Lieutenant Mackenzie, 46th regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

At Bellary, on the 25th March, the lady of Captain F. Eades, 39th regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 12th, W. C. Ogilvie, Civil Service, to Louisa Frances, daughter of W. R. Taylor, Esq. Civil Service.

March 11th, Lieutenant Vaughan, Her Majesty's 41st regiment, to Jane Bird, niece to Major-General Wilson.

March 6, Assistant-Surgeon MacGregor, Her Majesty's 39th regiment, to Miss Humphreys.

April 10, Captain H. W. Cotton, 67th regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to Sophia, widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Colebrooke, C.B. of the Madras Army.

DEATHS.

March 1, Agnes, the wife of Lieutenant Junor, 2d Native Infantry.

April 1st, Major James Russell Haig, of the 34th Light Infantry, and Acting Adjutant-General of the Army.

At Salem, on the 25th March, 1st Lieutenant Archibald Douglas of the Engineers.

BOMBAY.

On the 5th of April, His Excellency, Sir Henry Fane, embarked from the Apollo Bander, for Mahableshwar, under a salute of 17 guns from the Saluting Battery.

Great excitement prevailed at Bombay, in consequence of some Parsee youths having embraced Christianity.

On the night of the 22nd of March, the treasury at Malwan was attacked by 200 men, who were defeated by a small party of the 18th Malwan Madras Native Infantry.

By the retirement of Surgeon Barra, Senior Assistant Surgeon Taylor is promoted to the rank of Surgeon.

Accounts from Cutch state that the Cholera had broken out with great violence at Curachie. Colonel Powell, K. H., of the 40th, had died, and Mr. Magnay, of the same Regiment was not expected to survive. Captain Hand, of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment, in taking his morning ride, four miles from Camp, was cut to pieces by some Beloochies, Lieutenant Clarke, of the same Corps, escaped by the fleetness of his horse.

By the death of Captain Hand of the 2nd Grenadiers, Lieutenant and Quartermaster Hart is promoted to the rank of Captain, and Ensign Falconer to that of Lieutenant.

BIRTHS.

March 15. The Lady of Lieutenant Wormald, H. A., of a daughter.

29. The Lady of Major Carruthers, Queen's Royals, of a son.

April 10. The Lady of G. W. Anderson, of a daughter.

5. The Lady of Dr. Burnes, K. H., of a son.

28. The Lady of Dr. Bouchier, of a daughter.

May 1. The Lady of W. Carstairs, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 11. Major Bruce Seton, to Emma, daughter of J. Orton, Esq., President of the Medical Board.

23. Lieutenant Cruickshank, Bomb. Engineers, to Helen, daughter of J. H. Crawford, Esq., Bomb. C. S.

DEATH.

April 13. H. A. Walker, son of Captain Walker, 5 N. I.

THE ORIENTAL HERALD.

CAMPAIGNING SKETCHES, OR SCENES ON THE RIVER INDUS.

[POLITICAL necessity, apart from any aggressive ambition, having obliged us to push our arms beyond the River Indus, hitherto the great natural boundary to our Eastern possessions; it is supposed that deep interest will be felt concerning this new theatre of military operations. With this impression, the author of the following sketches is induced to think, that by an attempt to describe such scenes and places, as in the course of duty came within the range of his own personal observation, he may perhaps afford some information to his happier countrymen at home, on regions so unexpectedly opened to our research. The lighter portions of the sketches are simply extracts from the note-book of the writer, but forming an introduction to the scenes incidental to a soldier's life in India, as such they may not, perhaps, prove wholly uninteresting. For the numerous errors of these hastily written fragments, a burning sun, a marching life in the tented field, and responsible military duties, will form, it is anticipated, a sufficient apology.]

No. I.—THE TRANSPORT.

A vessel of some eight hundred tons having been engaged to convey troops and stores from Bombay towards our north-west frontier, it fell to my lot to be a passenger with other officers on board the "Proteus,"* Capt. ———, bound to the mouths of the Indus. On the 25th of January, 1839, I received a hasty summons to repair immediately on board; and certes, the summons was most unwelcome. Seated in a snug tent on the Bombay esplanade, discussing with some kind friends an early dinner and cool bottle of beer, I most reluctantly packed up the remaining scattered articles of my kit, collected my servants, trotted down to the Bunder, and in the distance, clearly espied the "Proteus," her deck alive with people, and her topsails shaking in the wind. I had evidently no

* For obvious reasons, the name of the vessel is assumed.

time to lose; but a serious obstacle to my departure presented itself in the absence of my Moonshce, a talented young Persian, whom I had that day engaged to accompany me during the campaign. Assigning to the poor fellow at once those distinguishing characteristics of his countrymen, faithlessness and conceit, and regarding his promises in the morning (of punctuality and fidelity) but as so many falsehoods, coined to prevent my acceptance of the services of another, I desired the boatmen to push off; but fortunately at this immediate juncture, espied my Shirazee friend making towards the shore, accompanied by his father, and escorted by "troops of friends." My ungenerous suspicions had done much injustice, and a conviction of Hajee Khuleel's good faith was satisfactorily established. His father, a fine old Persian, presently advanced, and putting the hand of his son in mine, "This, Sir," said he, "is my only child; in parting with him, I part with the staff of my declining years: be to him as a brother, and may God in his mercy protect you both!" A few seconds more, and an equally touching scene awaited me, in the parting of my Hammall with his wife, and an interesting little daughter; his family having accompanied him to the Bunder. The apparently apathetic disposition of the native of India, and the little feeling he appears to display under situations, which to the enlightened European would seem to awaken all the softer sentiments of our nature, induced me to suppose, that the Cooli now before me would have experienced little pain in the approaching and necessary separation from his family. I was, however, again mistaken.

To the moment of Lala's advancing to the boat, all was tranquil; but no sooner did he attempt to step on board, than both wife and child simultaneously broke forth in a wail so dismal, yet so plaintive, that it not alone worked a touching change upon the rugged features of the poor Hammall, but awakened the sympathies of the most obdurate spectator. The sturdy fellow, with the tear standing in his eye, his interesting and pretty child clinging frantically round his neck, his half-distracted wife wringing her hands and weeping in inconsolable anguish, presented a scene for which I was ill prepared, and which afforded me abundant matter for contemplation, ere I reached the gangway of the "Proteus." How many hearts, thought I, are nearly broken by the necessities of this unexpected campaign; and how many may not the chances of war eventually break!—A long and uninterrupted peace, without any but a very distant prospect of rupture, had reduced military service in India to a mere round of garrison duty, and triennial change of stations, with the less agreeable, but occasional tour of outpost sojourn. As a result, officers of whatever rank in the Indian army, found their greatest happiness consist in taking unto themselves wives, whose companionship might cheer the passing hours, and lighten the tedium of the soldier's service, in an Indian clime. On a sudden 10,000 men are called into the field; and pangs of separation, never before imagined, must now be borne by many young and gentle hearts, little prepared, perhaps, for the sacrifice required. The severe, yet necessary lesson, is in this sad emergency most emphatically taught, that the soldier, in common with those, his gallant brethren, who "brave the battle and the breeze," has no right to anticipate, for an hour, the enjoyment of domestic comfort. His life—his happiness—the peace of all to whom he is most dear, being at the disposal of his country—the required sacrifice in her hour of need. Happy, therefore, am I to record, for the

honour of my brother Benedicts in the East, that none have been more energetic among our hosts, none more anxious to press on towards the work in store for our ardent accomplishment.

The "Proteus" had, with many other traders in the harbour of Bombay, been taken up as a transport to convey to Sindh some portion of the troops destined to act under the orders of Sir John Keane, in concert with the Bengal Brigades, under Sir Henry Fane, for the establishment of our relations in Caubul; with the object of placing them on a surer foundation, than the mere promises of amity made to us by its clever and intriguing ruler, Dost Mahomed.

The wavering and treacherous lords of Sindh having been discovered "in dereliction," concerting with other powers to counteract our projects, or, to use their own words, to "assist them in driving beyond the Indus these English usurpers,"* it became doubly necessary to make the mouths of the Indus the point by which to enter on the intended line of operation; so, that whilst Sindh became the route of our army to Caubul and Kandahar, we might bring the rulers of that country to a full and perfect conviction of the power of British might to crush their embryo schemes, and thus punish the delinquencies of these, our professed allies.

There could be no possibility of mistaking the "Proteus," distinguished as she was by an immense multitude crowding every portion of her, even to the lower shrouds; while the din and clamour arising from this floating Babel overpowered every sound around her. My pen will prove, I fear, quite inadequate to convey any but a very faint idea of the scene which presented itself on my ascending the gangway. Imagine, reader, a capacious deck, crowded in every niche and corner with human beings, in every variety of position common to Asiatics, and very many in such as Asiatics *alone* could place themselves. Imagine pile upon pile of bundles, tents, doolies, musquets, and every description of package which could be classed under the general term of baggage. Imagine the stunning noise and hubbub, created by some 800 human beings, stowed in a space where about half that number alone could be comfortably accommodated, each individual trying to secure a berth for himself, or to select his particular bed and bundle from the confused heap of motley kit around him. Add to this the shouts and pushings of some 100 lascars, who are almost vainly attempting to work the vessel, and you will form some tolerable idea at least of the delights in store for a passenger on board the good ship "Proteus."

Making my way with infinite difficulty to the cuddy, I found our party assembled at dinner, and was greeted with a hearty welcome as their "compagnon de voyage." A portion of the lower deck having been portioned off for the accommodation of the officers, I lost no time in proceeding there, with a view of ascertaining if a snug corner which I had appropriated during a visit to the ship on the preceding day for my own especial comfort and convenience was unoccupied; but alas! on descending some few steps of the companion ladder, I could with difficulty espy through the portentous gloom the sable visage of my head domestic, Kheiroo, protruding amidst sundry packages; the worthy servitor being anxious to convey the pleasing intelligence, that the whole was so choked up with boxes and baggage, that no resting place remained for the sole of

* From an interesting despatch from the Ameers of Sindh to the kings of Persia during the siege of Herat.

my foot, or any road by which I could even by a suspected possibility reach my cot. Beating an instant retreat, fresh miseries however soon assailed me. Several of my servants were yet missing, and to leave them to the chance convoy of other vessels, was at once to sacrifice services soon to become indispensable to common comfort. Fortunately the wind having gone down with the sea, we were perfectly becalmed; and I experienced no difficulty in procuring permission to proceed on shore and seek after the missing portion of my establishment. Availing myself of the pilot skiff, one of those fast-sailing craft, known in the Bombay harbour as *bunder boats*, I soon made shore, and was fortunate to discover and return with the objects of my search.

The night was cloudless, and the moon shone as that bright orb can only shine in the glorious tropic, the stillness of the scene being solely interrupted by the pleasing though melancholy chaunt of my boatmen as they plied their oars upon the placid deep. On board the transport all was quiet, and the huge leviathan which only a few hours before had sent forth such din and uproar, now lay rocking easily to and fro with the slight swell, not a sound escaping her, except that of the solitary sentry, as his deep-toned "all's well" boomed athwart her decks. The sleeping masses on board the "*Proteus*" were so closely wedged head to foot, that finding it impossible to make my way without disturbing or hurting some luckless gent, dreaming probably of his quiet "house at home," I scrambled along the rigging, and thus gained the poop, which I found occupied by the officers of the party, who, in despair of better accommodation, had, after the eastern fashion, "spread the carpet of ease, and drawn on them the mantle of slumber." Too much excited to sleep, I also drew my cloak about me, and lighting my cheeroot, contemplated the scene before me. Below lay the sleeping masses, rocked into a heavy and deep repose. Above, the tall rigging of our gallant vessel, standing in bold relief against the cloudless sky. In the distance, the beautiful and towering Ghauts, and nearer yet, the faint glimmering of the lights from the yet distinguishable fort. The whole giving perhaps as beautiful a picture of "still life by moonlight," as artist ever sighed for, or poet ever sung. Albeit, little disposed to the *sentimental* mood, seeing that a life passed in stirring scenes is not congenial to the nourishment of a plant, so highly cultivated by boarding-school misses, or young gentlemen verging into manhood; yet the scene before me was not without its corresponding reflections; these, however, as unconnected with my adventures, I am not about to inflict upon the reader, suffice it to say, that the land breeze springing up, we again weighed anchor, and our vessel being a first-rate sailer, soon lost sight of the "sunny isle of palms."

Our party mustered ten at the cuddy table: the captain of our vessel and his officers were Danes, the former a sturdy Northman, with all the dry phlegmatic humour peculiar to his countrymen. Certainly he was an original, but a better fellow never commanded ship; and it soon became evident from the lavish display of viands, and the good things under which our table groaned, that if we were not comfortable on board the good ship "*Proteus*," it should not be *his* fault. Certes, our table allowance could have been of no profit to him. As a rover who had been to sea all his life, and had seen every quarter of the world, his anecdotes were numerous and good,—some, I must allow, verging occasionally upon the *marvellous*. His stories, amusing in themselves,

became doubly so from the peculiar pronunciation of his broken English, and his method of classing anything to which he referred, under the third person singular of the feminine pronoun.

The following, which I select as a fair specimen, will perhaps convey a tolerable idea of our worthy skipper's *style*. In describing a battle he once witnessed between the natives of one of the Eastern islands, wherein one party had concealed themselves behind a kind of mud fortification, with the advantage of a long gun, which they incessantly fired upon the besiegers to their continued discomfort and annoyance, he said, "At last *she* was tired of dis sort of ting, so, wid but dree hoondred men or de likes of dat, *she* got a rope and fastened it to that goon; but when *she* was dry to drag dat goon from de battery, *she* fired it, and killed dree hoondred with one shot!!" Never can I forget the look of incredulity with which an officer of artillery of our party heard this astounding effect from the shot of one gun. "Why, captain, do you *really* mean to say that you saw three-hundred men killed with one shot?" "She *did* zee dat same ting herself," was the immediate reply. Incredulity was at any rate to all appearance silenced for once; nor did any of our party venture again, during the voyage, to express a doubt of our worthy skipper's Munchausonisms.

The first three or four days past, something like order began to prevail amongst our living cargo. The useless baggage was conveyed below, with the guns, shot, shells, and all the munitions of war, with which the hold was stowed. Rations were regularly served out, care being taken to prevent any infringement of the rules of caste in the distribution of water. In short, by dint of admirable management on the part of the commanding officer, every possible attention was paid to the wants and prejudices of the poor natives; so that they were more comfortable, and things went on much smoother than was promised at our starting. And here let me remark for the benefit of the uninitiated, that of all the trials to which the British government can put the fidelity of our native troops, there is none so *testing*, as that of embarking them in ships for foreign service. In the first place, a Hindoo is forbidden to leave the country of his religion; and these very men, who are about to traverse the plains of Kandahar and Canbul, must pass the interdicted line of *Attok* (literally "forbidden,") beyond which, according to his sacred books, no Hindoo is permitted to go. On board ship, moreover, the Hindoo is subject to privations beyond ordinary endurance, at the same time that his most cherished prejudices of religion and caste are continually infringed and outraged. The high caste native cannot cook his usual meal in a spot where he sees about him animal life continually destroyed, and where, moreover, even the flesh of the sacred cow is used as daily food. Breathing an atmosphere redolent of most abhorred pollutions, whilst thus brought into contact with all that is impure, the Hindoo virtually exists in a condition sufficient to expel him from all caste, and which to contemplate calmly, would be worse than death to those who obey the injunctions of a religion exacting rigid attention to its external ordinances.

Notwithstanding this, and with only a few grains of dry and uncooked pulse to support him, I have seen the very Brahmins in the sepoy ranks, cheerful and light hearted, to a degree which quite astonished me. One of our party, a fine young Hindostan Brahmin, particularly attracted our attention; seated on the rattlins, he sang from morning until night of the sunny banks of the Jumna, of Krishna's amorous adventures, or of the fair

plains of Hindostan, which he scarcely dared hope ever to see again. At length, wearied with the monotony of the deck, he scaled the rigging to the infinite amusement of his comrades, and seating himself on the cross trees of the main-mast, made the whole ship resound with his melody; a Brahmin, in such a situation, appeared singularly incongruous. Some slight idea may be formed of what our native troops are doomed to suffer during this expedition, when it is related, that on board the steamers, carrying each a regiment, the men were so closely packed as only to admit of their sleeping in a sitting posture, the paddle-boxes and every corner being crowded. An officer related to me, that after witnessing for three days extreme suffering in this way, he was surprised at hearing many *jokes* which were bandied about amongst the sepoys, springing from the occasion. "Aree Bhae, toom Kahan jute ho," (Halloo! comrade, where are you going,) said a Hindostan man to his neighbour, who was in vain attempting to move from his cramped position. "Bhae, muen, to dure ne jata hoon," (comrade, I am not going *far*,)—indeed, the poor fellow's knees were so swelled, that he was hardly able to move, yet was the circumstance only a matter for merriment! The fact is, after having once embarked, the willing native soldier abandons himself to fate, and whether you take him to Portsmouth or the mouths of the Indus, he consoles himself, and satisfies *all* scruples by the simple phrase, "Sirkar ka hookum," (it is the pleasure of Government.) "I have eaten the Sirkar's salt for some years, I must not complain when I am called upon to do the *nokari*," (service.) Let our honourable masters think of these things; they have lately, to their honour (of one, at least, of their number,*) be it spoken, taken the claims of their native army into consideration, and it ought to be ever remembered, that it is only by a constant attention to the native soldier's interest, that we can hope to continue the services of troops, whose fidelity, as witnessed in the scenes enacting, is an undying monument to their credit and fame. India and Indian affairs occupy little of the time and attention of the British public, and it will, I fear, be only when we lose this fair possession, that Britain will fully appreciate the jewel which no longer adorns her Crown. Let us hope, however, that the testimonies of our countrymen in the East, will not be totally disregarded, and that we shall not, at any rate, have to accuse ourselves hereafter of ingratitude towards an army, as faithful as ever nation possessed, as brave as ever nation boasted.

Without enumerating the common every-day occurrences of life on board ship (where with all the means and appliances to boot, monotony ever forms the prevailing feature), let me transport my reader, after a seven days' voyage against baffling winds, to the eastern mouth of the classic and far-famed river Indus. There was ever to me something so affecting and heroic in all the exploits of the renowned Alexander, that I had naturally imbued the scenes of his difficulties with grand and majestic features; sadly therefore was imagination sobered into reality as we approached the spot, where the mighty Indus, after a passage of seventeen hundred miles, mingles with the Indian ocean. At a distance only of a few furlongs, the low muddy coast of Sindh is to be descried, without a

* I allude to the late Chairman of the Court of Directors, and present Governor of Bombay, Sir J. R. Carnac, to whom the native army of India owe an everlasting debt of gratitude.

distant hill or eminence of any kind, to break the unchanging monotony of the scene, a few mangrove bushes being the only signs of vegetation. The sea for some miles from where the river disembogues, is tintured with the muddy colour of its waters, and an inexperienced mariner would imagine, that he was nearing a dangerous sea-bank ; the more so, that a slight ripple occasioned by the strength of the bores,* surrounds the extent of the meeting of the waters. Our captain indeed informed us, that on the former occasion of his coming to the same spot, he was so completely deceived, as to lose a whole day in sailing round this imaginary danger. Our point of debarkation was to have been Vikkur, a small village in the Hujjamree, or Eastern Mouth ; and as we ruefully contemplated the miserable prospect before us, classic Indus and Alexander the Great sank at once to zero, and we only thought of the delights in store for unfortunate fellows, doomed to tent it in such a land of heat, dust, and dull monotony. Thanks to our better fate, however, we received orders from a brig of war, lying at anchor off the coast, and found that our destination was Kurrachee, the farthest port in Sindh to the westward, a very agreeable and healthy spot ; thither therefore we were directed to proceed without delay, to join the fleet of ships, all under the command of the Admiral Sir F. Maitland, on board the Wellesley, 74. Like prisoners released from durance vile, we speedily weighed anchor, and lost no time in proceeding to our destination ; our movements considerably quickened by the intelligence, that we might expect a brush with the Sindhians, as Kurrachee was reported as being in a state of prepared defence. The wind, which in these latitudes and at this season blows incessantly from north-east and north-west, being against us, we made but little progress ; however, at sunset on the third day we descried the Hallan mountains, which bound Sindh to the westward and north, and which terminate at Cape Monze, below the harbour of Kurrachee, separating the former from the kingdoms of Luz and Beloochistan. At about midnight we imagined our signals might be descried, so firing a gun and hoisting a blue light, we waited a return ; after a few minutes a clear light in the distance, and then its sudden extinction, plainly indicated that our signals were observed, and we altered our course accordingly. By repeating the signals at intervals, we found ourselves running towards a large vessel, whose high stern and numerous lights plainly indicated the gallant seventy-four. Bearing down close under her stern, as I believe the etiquette is on such occasions, our unfortunate captain did not observe the large boat which was thereto appended, and was consequently assailed with sundry imprecations, and accusations of "lubberlike" conduct from the officer of the watch, for his daring to run foul of the *launch* of Her Britannic Majesty's seventy-four. The poor Dane was at first sorely puzzled, but at length taking his segar from his mouth, and most stoically shrugging his shoulders at the fact, he merely remarked, " Who de devil can zee in de dark ? *zhe* could not help it."

In the morning we were enabled to form some idea of our position ; and as Kurrachee is identified with the ancient Crocalla of Arrian, whence Nearchus, after quitting the forces of Alexander, set sail for the Persian Gulf, a brief description of its appearance from the sea may be considered interesting. A projecting point of land, about 100 feet high, which juts out to some distance and is crowned with a small fort, forms the western ex-

* As the rushes of the tides in this river are called by Arrian.

tremity of the harbour, whilst its mouth to the eastward is confined by three curiously shaped and small islands, bearing every appearance of having been disjoined from the main land by the force of tides or currents ; a tortuously winding creek, decreasing from its mouth until it becomes too narrow and shallow for any but small and flat-bottomed boats, runs up to the town at a distance of about eight miles. A long sandy beach shuts out from the view all but the tops of the houses, the distance being bounded by a range of rocky sterile-looking hills. The view which I have thus slightly sketched, divested of the classical associations connected with the neighbourhood, is, it will be seen, far from picturesque ; it was rendered interesting, however, by the presence of the "Wellesley," and the numerous fine transports in the harbour. The small fort before mentioned bore evident marks of having suffered from a cannonade, and as we saw the English ensign waving over its shattered battlements, we concluded that we were at any rate too late to share laurels, should any have been gathered at Kurrachee. Nor were we mistaken. With two other officers, I hastened to proceed on board the admiral's ship on duty, where we were most politely received, and invited to breakfast by his excellency, Sir F. Maitland, who informed us that a party of Beloochees, (the mercenary troops of Sindh,) having shewn some opposition, and fired upon our men whilst landing, he had deemed it his duty to open upon the fort, and by a few rounds from his thirty-two pounders, silence the presumption of these rebels, who, acting contrary to all orders, (peace having been concluded with the Ameers of Sindh,) had dared to insult our flag. The landing of the troops was then effected without further opposition, and we learnt that the camp was pitched about a mile to the eastward of the town. The fighting trim and beautiful order of the Wellesley excited our greatest admiration ; and Bæotian Briton though I am, I felt proud of this noble specimen of our wooden walls. The sight of a British line-of-battle ship is interesting in any part of the world, but particularly so in the Eastern seas, where the exile turns with delight from the monotony of the sable crew and wretched craft about him, to the cheering relief of the trim-built man-of-war's man and his glorious vessel, which at once carries his imagination on to the shores of merry England, and the scenes of all her triumphs.

Our cargo was put on shore with all possible despatch, and the poor natives testified unbounded joy at being released from their floating prison. The appearance of the man-of-war's boats and native craft, crowded with troops, had a pretty effect ; but the wading through some hundred yards of black mud, into which the men sank knee-deep, at the landing place, was any thing but pleasant. The scenes which occurred amongst the officers, who to preserve the purity of their white pantaloons, were carried bodily on the boatmen's shoulders, were many of them highly ludicrous to the spectators ; while on the beach, guns, carriages, wheels, musquets, accoutrements, ammunition-waggons, shot, shells, and tents, lay scattered about in apparently hopeless and inextricable confusion.

T. P.

(*To be continued.*)

"A TRIP TO THE EUPHRATES."

BY EDMUND CARRINGTON, ESQ.,

AUTHOR OF "CONFESSIONS OF AN OLD BACHELOR," "THE SCHOOL FOR STATESMEN," "ENGLISH VERSIONS OF ARISTOPHANES," POETICAL AND PERIODICAL MISCELLANEA, ETC., ETC.

The "trip" and its associations.—The enthusiast and the cynic.—Palmyra.—Arab chaunt in the ruins.—Lady Hester Stanhope.—Untoward result of the "trip."

OF all the plans and projects of which the present age has been so fertile, we regret the failure of none more than that of opening a communication to India by the route of the Euphrates. The enterprize and energy of Colonel Chesney has long since elicited the praise of all who had their eyes on his movements, and if the triumph would have been great, *had* the "George Canning" steamer made its way down to the Persian Gulf, and landed its gallant crew at Bushire; yet, it must be confessed, that very few were disappointed at the unsuccessful result of the experiment. There is a favourite phrase with us English, "A clear stage and no favour." This was all the "George Canning" steamer required; and had but the insidious river been *clear* of all the shoals, blind rocks, shelving banks, and shallows, which it by turns so numerous exhibits, the name of the vessel would have been as proudly shrined in the annals of successful enterprise, as that of the gifted statesman, after whom it was called, or christened, if the reader pleases. For *once*, the genius of steam was obliged to succumb to the obstacles that Nature, jealous of its triumphs, placed in its way! And amply did the jealous Dame gratify her spite, not only against the luckless steamer "George Canning," but against a world of delighted and curious voyagers, that would have poured it along the stream of that classic track, had *she* not interposed the invidious obstacles, of which we have just complained! For not only would the Euphrates passage have afforded communication to India as regards our colonial and commercial interests, but to Persia also, for the gratification of that *classic* research which Sir William Jones, had he been alive, would have so much exulted over. If the "associations," indeed, which a pilgrimage through Italy raises up at every step, are fraught with the mingled and ever-varying interest of delight, and awe, and wonder, which the scenes of the mighty drama of the past recall; scarcely less so would those associations, which haunt the track of the Euphrates, have wrapped us in their dream of former grandeur. How, as we should have glided down that classic flood, would the memories of old have sanctified and exalted our musings! How would the pomp of Babylon, of the worshippers of Bel, of the masculine Semiramis, of the Epicurean monarch perishing on his pyre of flames, with the rose and myrtle chaplets yet around his brow,—how, again, would the

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H

awful denunciations of a vengeful Deity thrill us in awe and dread, as the mystic characters on the wall would speak at least *one* language to the heart, which could *not* be misinterpreted, namely, the ire of the Most High. How would the weeping images, again, of the captive children of Israel, meet us along the banks of that flood, where the harps, that *once* poured forth love and joy, through the ways of Zion, *now* hung mute and unstrung on the willows of Euphrates! How would all these images float in gorgeous or mournful phantasmagoria before us; or, if we passed from sacred to profane history, and wandered along the course of the stream, our musings keeping pace with its meanderings, what new images, what additional memories would crowd on us, as we extended our venture along the eastward shore towards the spirit-haunted wrecks of Persepolis! *There*, as we paused—the voice of the dead—the voice of Persia's ancient royalty would speak to us of glory and empire long, long past! Onward, should we wander, by the golden tide of Choaspes. At the city of lilies, at the favoured Susa, should we rest; while many a dream of Persian pomp and Persian luxury would throng upon us. Nor less in a later day would the ridicule of the Athenian mime and bard, Aristophanes, awaken a smile at the effeminacy and bombast which characterized Persian style and Persian royalty. But we have wandered far. *Thought*, if not steam, has hurried us, and the reader with us, far from spots closer to the track of our route—spots of past glory and splendour, and from whose mighty tomb of greatness the voice of Empire wakes no less upon the heart, in hollow and mournful echoes. Need we tell the reader we are pausing over the ruins of Palmyra? Amid the desert are we, standing alone with the forlorn spirit of Tadmor, where, as the poet says,

“ She sorrows lone,
“ Stretch'd on her couch of broken stone !”

The visit to this spot, alone, would render the Euphrates route to Persia or India one of the most interesting that the spirit of travel could pursue. *Our* way from the Levant was (according to the bent of our *classical* suggestions) by the ancient site of Tyre, or rather by the *present* sea-port Seyd, the Sidon of antiquity, which was the “ fellow”-emporium of Tyre. Colonel Chesney had, on the other hand, made *his* starting point from the coast, at Antioch; but we preferred landing at a point more convenient for reaching Damascus, whence we proceeded (according to Wood's track) by Caradeen, to Palmyra; and from the ruins to the Euphrates' banks is only a distance of eighty-five miles. Our party was a remarkably agreeable one, and was amusingly varied and chequered in the *contrast* of character afforded in the persons making up its *dramatis personæ*. There was an elderly gentleman who seemed to take pleasure in grumbling at every thing that came in his way, always auguring ill success to the enterprize, and constantly combated, though with much good nature, by a young man, a great enthusiast in the expedition, and as full of sanguine hopes of success, and big projects, as his cynical comrade was chilly and desponding. Harvey, such was the name of the enthusiast, talked long and loud, and ardently, of all he hoped one day to see realized in the *then* projected reopening of the Euphrates track. If we have already wakened up dreams of the *past* for the reader's interest, Harvey would have supplied him not only with these, but with dreams of the *future*. These were indeed but

reflections or revivals of the past; for *he* contemplated nothing less than seeing all the traffic of antiquity, by which goods were brought from the Persian Gulf by the Euphrates to Palmyra, to Tyre and Sidon—*re-established*. Honest old Seymour, such was the elder gentleman's name, bade him recollect, with a sneer, that the paddles of a steamer could not "ply" down the peculiar tide of the Euphrates. "Besides," he added, "I suppose you are aware, that even in *ancient* times, all the *larger* and heavier goods that came from India to the Levant did *not* come by the Euphrates, but by Berenice,* on the Red Sea. It was only the *lighter* traffic that (even in old times) was carried on by way of the Euphrates. Precious stones, spices, gold-dust, in fact, its chief wealth, in point of *value*, but not in bulk, came by the river. So that the *extent* of traffic was always limited in ancient times. "Pshaw!—You can never realize your dream of getting rid of the voyage round the Cape! no, no!" And here the cynic chuckled at his triumph over the too rash and confiding views of his more sanguine companion, who had hoped to get rid of all long voyages to India, and "doubling of the Cape." And, now, one of the party informed us we should most likely be joined in our visit to the ruins of Palmyra, by the celebrated Lady Hester Stanhope. This piece of intelligence delighted us all, as we had no less respect for this high-minded lady than curiosity to see her. So in this hope, on we journeyed till we were now close upon the ruins, when the echoes of an agreeably plaintive chorus woke on our ears, and our guides informed us it arose from a group of Arabs—Bedouins—who were singing one of many a wild chaunt familiar to him, lamenting the downfall of Arabian empire and pomp, and peculiarly brought to mind by the congenial scene of ruin and majesty in decay around them. As the reader may have a curiosity to see the purport of their chaunts, we beg to present him with as faithful a rendering as the difference of idiom will permit. Thus sang they, then, stretched on the ground, hard by one of their huts, which was raised in the area of the mighty Temple of the Sun itself.

ARAB LAMENT.

Arabia! Arabia! thy glory's sun, though set,
Mindful, o'er its departed ray, thy children linger yet!
Adore the vision of the past, whose imaged lustre falls
Around the pride of arms, and arts, and glowing princely walls.

Queen of the East, (and was she not?)—the city fair, the gem,
Whose splendour, brightest, lit the pompt of Haroun's diadem!
Wave we the wand! wake up the domes! their pictured gorgeous maze,
Through Bagdad's gardens of delight! oh, wake them to my gaze!

Steals not a sound where Tigris, erst, attentive held her stream,
Quaff'd sweeter draughts, as Science' lip distill'd the honied theme?
Steals not a note of all where kings had barter'd† for the lyre,
A sceptre's pride, to win one spark of the immortal fire?

* Robertson's "India."

† It is "pearl" in the original, alluding to the famous *musavere*, or pearl. "The pearl of Haroun's diadem," is the eastern circumlocution for crown or empire.

‡ See Lives of Ferdoosee and Hafiz.

Nay, ask not, but go seek the haunts to joy and glory dear,
 The glittering courts, the bowers of love,—all darkly slumbers there!
 Nay, ask not, but go wander o'er those vacant terraces,
 And if thy search bespeak me false, too glad the truth I'll bless!

Arabia, my country! yon fragments round us strew'd,
 Fit emblems, speak thy parted might, and ruins' solitude!
 Where is the mystic* strain, that erst called Tadmor from the wild?
 Would it were mine, the spell! ah, would again my country smiled!

We wander through these vacant halls, their silent realm and lone,
 Where the day seeks life's wonted stir, and wearies finding none.
 We ask the scenes of by-gone years to animate the plain—
 Alas! what voice but ours reflects the chilling echo's strain?

As these notes faded away fainter and fainter through the echoes of those ruined vistas, we came up to the Arab group; while Mr. Seymour exclaimed, "All this singing may be very fine and very characteristic! but, for my part, I see these Arab worthies are about to employ themselves in a way quite as commendable as lamenting over what cannot be remedied!"

"What is *that*, pray?" asked Harvey.

"Why! don't you see that great black cauldron in the middle of their circle? They have just drawn from it a whole kid, which has been boiling, while they have been lamenting!"

"And, now, have the boiled kid to console them!"

"To be sure! and I shall not at all object to forming one of the party! what say *you*, and *you*, and *you*?" continued Seymour, addressing each and all of us in turn, with a face so earnest, and an expression of countenance so anxiously hungry, that it would have been a cruelty to dissent from a proposition, on our concurrence in which his heart seemed so much set. So we all declared ourselves as hungry as himself; and through the interpretation of our guide, we soon made known to the Arabs how willing we were to make an addition to the party; and accordingly we all sat down, side by side, with them, and another kid being soured into the cauldron, we soon occupied ourselves in making away with that which was already prepared. We had, in fact, a famous kid *pilau*, and smothered as it was in rice, and sharpened with a little lemon juice, was a banquet that Queen Zenobia herself might not have disdained. Scarcely was it concluded, before a shout from the Arabs, exclaiming, "the Queen! the Queen!" made us look round; and, lo and behold! *who* should make her appearance but the eminent and distinguished lady whom we had been so curious to see! She galloped up to the spot where we were, mounted on a beautiful Arab charger, with housings as richly embroidered as those of the Princess Badroulboudoura herself in the story! while the pomp with which she came, was enhanced by an escort of Turkish horsemen with djereeds in their hands and pistols in their belts. She alighted; and having answered most condescendingly to the greetings of the Arabs, and distributed her usual "largess" amongst them, did us the honour of enter-

* Solomon is fabled, by the Arabs, as having raised Tadmor by magic.

ing into a conversation with us on the objects of the expedition by the Euphrates; and the probable chances of its success or failure! Much amused was she at the sanguine dreams of young Harvey, who delighted her fancy by assuring her that "she should one day be a queen indeed! Why," he exclaimed, "should not this ruined city be rebuilt and rendered a flourishing spot, and a charming place of residence again? We are here only eighty-five miles' distance from the Euphrates; and I hope to see a rail-road one of these days established from hence to the river! The passage down the Euphrates is *sure* to succeed."

"Don't count your chickens before they are hatched, my young friend!" interposed the less sanguine Seymour, while the enthusiast proceeded.

"Yes! I say, *sure* to succeed! and, then, it will be rendered absolutely *necessary*, for the convenience of the *public*, that Palmyra should be rebuilt and restored. It will be a resting-place for all persons going the journey by this route to India: and the *permanent* residence of many. A lieutenant under the Turkish government will, of course, be *necessary* as chief minister here! and who can doubt that this 'vice-royalty' will be adorned no less than filled by her ladyship here? to be sure!" He was thus continuing, while we all laughed at the manner in which he was running on, giving the rein to his fancies, when the cynical Seymour interposed.

"And you, my friend, look forward to being nothing less, I presume, than a *bashaw*? eh? Come! what post under the new government would you fix on to fill?—*um*?—*ah*?" Thus chuckled the cynic, while a good deal of good-humoured bantering arose, which filled up the time till her ladyship took leave of us, on her way back to Djohin, not far from Sidon, where are (or *were*) her head-quarters; telling Harvey that she trusted all his most sanguine expectations might be *verified*; and not to fear that, if *she* were ever Queen of the new city, he should hold a high and confidential post in the government.

So, with much satisfaction our enthusiast, and the rest of us, journeyed onward towards the classic flood: and, after suffering bitterly from thirst, being nearly buried alive by the sand whirled up by the *camsin*, or whirlwind of the desert,—after being mocked by the *mirage*, or *sahrib*—with the fair vision that played before us of water, which our thirst demanded in vain—we arrived, half dead, at the bank of the river. When we say "*bank*" of the river, we ought rather to say a "*swamp*," which spreads along for three or four miles by its side.

We were much puzzled how to proceed, when our attention was speedily called to an obstacle to our progress, in a different direction, and no less inconvenient and hostile! In a word, we were charged by a troop of Bedouins, who drove some of the party up to their middles into the swamp, where they were very nearly drowned; and, though we made what resistance we could, yet our force was so comparatively small, that we were glad to come to terms with our assailants, and buy our lives at as moderate a ransom as they would permit us. Meantime, finding it was impossible to approach the bed of the river, where we had expected to find the steamer, which had come down the stream, moored ready to receive us, we were obliged to abandon the project; and not wishing to risk another attack from the Bedouins, were glad to make the best of our way back to Palmyra, and thence to Damascus and Seyd, as fast as we

could! But, never shall we forget the regret and lamentation of poor Harvey; as he was by this time pretty firmly convinced that the route by the Euphrates was not feasible. Bitter was his regret at the thought,—how humbled was *now* the pride of all his dreams, as regarded the reinstatement of Palmyra in its ancient glory! While the exulting cynic, as if to exacerbate the wound in his enthusiastic comrade's bosom, asked him, with a dry and most provoking laugh—"what he would take for the *bashawship* he was to have?"

So, thus ends our "Trip to the Euphrates;" and with the failure of its object, the fond dreams too of many have been crushed and mortified like those of poor Harvey; though perhaps their colouring of fancy was not quite so glowing as to reach to new empires and "*bashawships*;" but, however, in "the clime of the East, the land of the Sun," as the poet says, a little '*Orientalism*' of imagination may well be excused! And, certainly, there is no one who wishes well to the cause of facilitating intercourse between man and man over the globe—of increasing the progress of civilization—of linking the mighty bond of universal brotherhood—who does not regret the failure of the step we have been considering towards these great and desirable results.

QUATRAINS.

FROM THE HINDUSTANI OF BUKI.

Who loves thee for thy face, parted may bear
Sweet consolation in thy picture fair;
But 'twas thy voice and converse caught my heart,
And ah! to paint a sound defies all art!

C. C.

FROM THE HINDUSTANI OF FIGHAN.

A Moslem and a Brahmin were disputing very hard,
Of Vishnu and Muhummud, when in there stepped a bard;
"Ufsoos!" cried he, "what stuff you speak!—Compared with Love's
high creed,
The Koran is a rotten rush, the Shaster but a weed!"

C. C.

SYUD KURRUM ALLY.

BY ROBERT NEAVE, ESQ., B. C. S.

(Continued from page 28.)

CHAPTER X.

Thieves by profession.—Imprisonment preferable to liberty. The moollah's surpoosh.—The monkey catches a thief.—The thief released.—Kurrum Ally and his monkey invited to dance by the ladies.—The monkey makes love and fights, and Kurrum Ally speaks to his ladye-love in spite of her father, who invites him to his house, to which he returns, nevertheless uninvited.—A fair at night.—A midnight watch.—Water conquers watchfulness, and Kurrum Ally enters Ibraheem's zenana, though not by the door.

THE occurrence which eventually brought about that which I have so long been endeavouring to accomplish, was this. Among the many thousands of people who make a practice of attending all places of public resort, where large crowds are collected, thieves of various denominations, from divers parts, each following his vocation after his own peculiar mode, form no inconsiderable part. Of all these, the most dexterous and pilfering, is a description of men commonly called Chyns. This word, though used to designate a thief generally, more particularly points to the class to which I here allude. Thieves in general, wish to look as much like honest men as possible, and few, when first caught, are not most indignant at hearing their characters so foully aspersed, and do not represent themselves to be the most respectable, the most industrious, and most ill-used of people. Such at least, are their usual protestations, though time and investigation not unfrequently exhibit their fallacy in very striking colours. Now it so happens, that these Chyns have no pretensions to any occupation, nor do they profess any, and when apprehended, unless the case be very weak indeed, they usually confess their business and their guilt. They are then sentenced to imprisonment, which they undergo with great satisfaction, as the goal allowance is to them a comfortable subsistence, without the trouble of seeking for it; the goal roof is ten thousand times better than any which covers their heads elsewhere, and the labour which is exacted in return for all these luxurious punishments, is infinitely less than that performed by a day-labourer, who feeds ill and has scarcely a hut to cover him. The natural consequence of these things may be imagined. No sooner does the culprit get released from his pleasing pain, than he wanders to the next place where there is a probability of his succeeding in his plans of plunder, and once more tries his practised hands. If he gets off undiscovered, it is well—he lives; if he is discovered, he goes again to the walls of the goal, and laughs at the law. He becomes, in fact, a dependant on the public, for either way, he is provided for at their expense. One thing he did care for in days of yore, when the rattan was used—a flogging; but now India, where the Feringhees rule, has no punishment nor fears for him.² Were

¹ An anecdote, of the truth of which I am well assured, and which, knowing the individual of whom it was related, I can well believe, will partly tend to show the effects

he to pursue his vocation in the states of the independent chieftain, he would be treated in a very different way, and he therefore wisely resorts to that part of the country, where he can lighten others of their property with more facility and less chance of retribution. The Chyns, when interrogated, generally say that they are natives of the states which border on province of Boondelkhund, and from thence, in fact, the greater part do come, since there they find little opportunity of plunder, owing to the poverty of the people, and a much more severe punishment if they should be discovered. They are very expert in various arts of deception;² they watch bathers, by the sides of tanks and rivers, or themselves bathe, to lull suspicion, to pounce on the best clothes they can find; and also in cutting the ganths³ of the poorer classes, though they sometimes fly at higher game, as was the case in the present instance, which I am about to relate.

The relative positions of all the parties in the scene which I was describing when I digressed from my narrative, must be recollected. Ibrahim and his friends were sitting smoking their hookahs before the tent; in front I was exhibiting my monkey; on one side, close to the jungle which adjoined the tents at a small distance, were assembled all the domestics who were employed, not in attending to their master's affairs, but to my performance, and those of my companion. The evening had begun to draw on apace, and but little light remained, while my patrons had manifestly begun to tire of my exertions. The jungle bushes, as they have often done, and will do again, concealed an enemy. A Chyn was lurking there, who, thinking that the darkness and his own activity would sufficiently favour him in his daring feat, and seeing that the domestics were all

of imprisonment on such persons as these. One of them, had been convicted of theft and punished, and, having suffered his period of imprisonment, was about to leave the walls of the gaol; one of the guards, who had observed that the man had left his cooking utensils behind him in their accustomed place, somewhat astonished at this act of oblivion, hailed him, and, reminding him of the fact, bid him take his goods and chattels away. The fellow coolly turned round and observed, "Never mind, let them remain there, I shall be back again by-and-bye." And so he was.

² Some of the most painful parts of a judicial officer's duty, are the cases where inclination to mercy and the dictates of strict justice are brought into contest with one another. I recollect a youthful Chyn, brought before me for a very impudent theft, of the commission of which the evidence left no doubt. He was a handsome good-looking youth, with lustrous eyes, and his youth, combined with his piteous imploring gaze, rendered me very reluctant to consign him to the whipping-post, which he so justly merited. And when tears fell from his eyes, it was with difficulty I could bring myself to the unpleasant task, which was at last, despite of all struggles of pity, done. The youth suffered his punishment, which was not very severe, without a cry, and when brought back laughed in my face at the farce he had enacted. An old court officer recognized him as an old offender.

³ The Hindoos and Mussulmans, like the English ladies of the present era, are guiltless of pockets. It may naturally be asked, what becomes then of those articles which we ordinarily put therein, called handkerchiefs? Those natives who affect their use and exempt their fingers from such services, wear a long piece of linen folded in a parallelogramatic form, hanging from their waist-cloths. The folds of the waist-cloth afford a receptacle for some small articles, and occasionally a dagger. Those who wear no cummerbund, or waist-cloth, usually carry what little money they have, tied up in a knot at the corner of their chudder or body-cloth, and thrown over the shoulder, as if purposely to be in the way of thieves. The Chyns avail themselves of this facility; they arm themselves with small knives which fit into the inside of the hand, and which do not appear when the hand is closed, and with these, in a crowd, they do great execution with little risk of detection. The possession of these peculiar knives is a sure indication of its owner's vocation, since they can serve no other purpose than that for which they are calculated.

intent on their own amusements, and none in the way, darted from his place of concealment, made straight for the place where Ibraheem and his friends were sitting, lifted a silver surpoosh⁴ from off its place, and ran as hard as he could. The boldness of the act, done though in partial darkness, yet in the face of twenty people, seemed to paralyze them, for during a few seconds they gazed, but neither moved nor stirred. The owner of the lost surpoosh, the Moollah, looked perfectly aghast, and vexation, instead of resignation under misfortune, was strongly marked in his countenance. The thief had made his calculations on the passiveness, at least for a time, of all the persons which composed the party, and they were nearly correct. I and my monkey had been doubtless included in the reckoning; and had we been as supine as the rest, there can be but little doubt that he would have got away safe with his booty. Such, however, was not the case. In the attempt at escape, it was necessary that he should pass close by the place where I was exhibiting, and as he did so, I aimed a heavy blow with my stick, which missed him; but he was soon assailed by a different kind of foe. The monkey perceiving, I presume, the cause of my action, or acting on some unknown impulse, ran to the end of his chain, and making a spring, leaped upon the Chyn's head, and there fixed his claws.

The unfortunate delinquent was completely confounded at this novel mode of capture, and did not at first seem to comprehend what had befallen him. As the most natural course, he let fall his booty, and applied his two hands to the task of releasing himself from the monkey. This, however, caused delay, and delay was fatal. The domestics were aroused from their trance, and uttering a shout, as if by one consent, rushed upon the enemy and captured him. Then they all fell upon him and beat him most unmercifully with their hands, sticks, shoes, and whatever else they could procure; each one pushed forward to have a hand in the punishment, until at length Ibraheem himself thought it time to interfere, and coming in person, thrust his people to the right hand and left. Had he not done so, the thief would have paid the penalty on the spot. A strange show of virtuous indignation this was; while, perhaps, there was not one of these who would have dared singly to face the Chyn, and who would not, if they could, have done the same as he had. The monkey, the cause of the capture, had, in the scuffle escaped with his chain, and had ascended to the top of one of the tents, where he sat gibbering and chattering as if conscious that he had performed some great deed; nor was it without some difficulty that I again secured him, and waited to see what the issue of this event might be.

The first question argued was, what was to be done with the delinquent, who was standing crest-fallen in the hands of two stout chokedars. The proper course to be pursued was that of sending him to the police-station, and giving him in charge; yet, though all knew that this duty was incumbent on them, and that any default would render them liable to a heavy penalty, no one thought of acting according to law. This course was hinted at by one of the guests of Ibraheem, but was scouted by the head of the house: "Oh! no," said he, "punah bu khoda!—may heaven shield us, that must not be. I hereby strictly lay my injunction on every one connected with my household, to keep silence on these matters; for should

⁴ Surpoosh. The part of the hookah in which the tobacco is placed, and from which a pipe descends into the bottom part, where the water is.

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it once come to the ears of the police, it would indeed be a calamity. I, and all my friends and servants would be obliged to attend several days at the station, and then have to proceed to Gyah, and stay there many days before the case would be heard; and then, what between being pulled here, and pushed there; having chupprassees placed over us, and other matters, we should be finely troubled. My friend, the Moollah too, might be obliged to go and swear to his own property, merely because he has had the misfortune to have it stolen from him. It is true, half a dozen of the servants can attest the property to be his; but it may please the darogah to say, such evidence will not do, and that the Moollah Saheb must go." "Oh no," said the Moollah, "that will never do for me. I am too old to make such a long and expensive journey. But besides that," said he, turning up his eyes, "what a blessed thing is mercy! perhaps this poor fellow was very much in want, and stole from necessity; and as we have recovered our property from his hands, why should we prosecute him further? The blessed prophet has said, 'Aff oolla nahoo,⁵—may his sins be pardoned.' Why then should we not pardon them?" In spite of all his reverence for his friend the Moollah, it was with difficulty Ibraheem could suppress a laugh, when he heard these words, and he could not avoid smiling. Whether it was that the Moollah had marvellously misquoted, or manufactured the quotation to give weight to his words, or that Ibraheem perceived how much the apprehended journey to give testimony at Gyah, had borne a part in bringing about his recommendation to mercy and forbearance, I cannot say, but he was evidently much amused, and added in a blunt voice, "I fully see the force of what my respected friend has urged, and agree with him that we should let this wretched fellow escape. I consent to this course the more readily, because I think the fellow has already been pretty well punished, and that the beating he has got will cause him to recollect for some time, not to touch such sacred property as my friend's here. Let him be released then, and once more I command, that no one in my service shall whisper a word of what has happened." The hands of the Chyn were then loosened, and he used them readily. With the speed of lightning he snatched a turban from the head of one of his quondam guards, and was sped into the jungle before any one could pursue him with a chance of success. A roar of irrepressible laughter followed this daring feat.

Attention, however, was now directed towards me and my monkey; and we came in for no inconsiderable share of praise. The Moollah came up to the place where I was, and gave me a whole rupee; an act of liberality which somewhat astonished the bystanders, who seemed to be well aware of his character. Ibraheem too, was profuse in his commendations, and desiring some food to be brought for myself and the beast, retired to the inside of his tent, to relate to the ladies of the family, all the extraordinary occurrences of the evening. As I was afterwards told, the ladies were all highly amused at what they heard, and made Ibraheem repeat a story which seemed to them so highly improbable. One of them asked where was the wonderful beast which had acted his part so well in the capture of

⁵ Aff oolla nahoo, signifies "may the pardon of God be with him," and is invariably used as an affix to their names by all persons bearing the title of Moolavee, which denotes the possessor to be a man of extensive reading and attainments, and partially implies a certain degree of religious sanctity. The reason of affixing these words does not clearly appear, except that it may allude to asking pardon for the presumption of assuming the distinction—thus expressing humility.

the thief, and received a reply, that he and his master were outside. An universal curiosity was excited to behold the animal; the man of course was not thought of; but it so happened that he was a necessary adjunct. Ibraheem was now solicited on all sides, to permit the ladies to see the monkey and his tricks; and the good-natured man could not long hold out against these entreaties. At last he consented; and coming once more outside the tent, sent word for me to approach and enter. I felt a thrill of joy run through my breast, when the welcome words first entered my ears. I tried to consider for a short period, what course I should pursue, and how best I should take advantage of the opportunity which fortune had thus opened to me. I had no time, however, for reflection. The ladies were impatient to see us, and I had nothing to do but to resolve on acting as circumstances should dictate. With this determination I proceeded to the tent. Two mussaulchees, or link-boys, with lighted links,—for by this time it was quite dark,—shewed me the way to where Ibraheem was standing at the door. He dismissed the servants, and bid me enter.

I passed through a small tent, which served as a species of door-way, and entered into the area which was formed by the kanauts or canvass-walls. Within this area there were several other tents of different sizes, which were the dwelling places of Ibraheem and the ladies of his establishment; one of a size and a splendour superior to the rest, was the residence of his wife and family. This point I first discovered by causes independent of the size of the tent; namely, by hearing proceed from within, the sound of several female voices, which being intermixed with shouts and laughter, showed that the inmates were mistresses of the place and time, and that they were likewise in a state of delectable excitement. Before the entrances to this tent hung chicks,² which enabled those inside to see all which went on outside, while they themselves remained perfectly concealed from all profane eyes; opposite to these I was bid to stand and make the monkey go through his feats. I felt, I confess, somewhat awkward in my new predicament, but I made head against my sensations, and doing all in my power to please my unseen audience, I elicited considerable approbation.

A dancing monkey—and such a monkey as this—was a rarity to the ladies, who seldom had opportunity of seeing such things; and they were not easily satisfied. A light was sent for, and brought by a female loundee;⁷ it was a lighted mussaul,⁸ fastened into an iron handle, to which was attached a spike; the attendant stuck it in the ground, and departed. In the midst of the exhibition, I had nearly forgotten myself. One of the feats had attracted particular attention, and I was called upon to repeat it. The voice which announced the command could never be mistaken; and I was on the point of doing—I know not what—but I called to mind that the slightest suspicion excited, would be fatal to my purposes, and perhaps to myself also: and I was now comforted by the certainty that Zebun actually was among my auditors. But how was I to make myself known to her, without calling upon myself the notice of the

² Chicks. Curtains made of pieces of split bamboo, and wove together with string. They are frequently very prettily painted.

⁷ Loundee. A female of the Kahar tribe, of which notice has been before taken.

⁸ Mussaul. A torch formed of old rags rolled together, on which oil is continually poured by the bearer from a coopa or leathern bottle held in his hand. The bearers of these are called mussaulchees.

others present? And yet it must be done, or all that I had hitherto gained, was for ever lost.

I have observed that Ibraheem was not present. He might, perhaps, return speedily, and if so, I again should be shipwrecked in my hopes. My resolution was taken, and it was in a spirit of desperation; for no reasonable prospect of success exhibited itself. I by degrees assumed a greater degree of animation than I had before shown; and, shaking the monkey's chain, thus addressed him: "Come, come, my little friend, you are beginning to get idle; you must jump about and show the best of all your tricks, that these illustrious ladies, these Khanums, may be well amused. Surely you are a lucky beast to come into such a presence as this"—Here I bowed towards the doorway, from whence the ladies were looking. "Now," I continued, "let these beauties, whose eyes sparkle like diamonds of Jemsheed, whose voices are sweeter than murmurs from the rills of Paradise, and at the mention of whose charms, thousands of lovers are ready to sing their praises; see—a monkey in love." This was one of the tricks which the beast performed, and which had not yet been exhibited. My exordium, couched in these high-flown words, had excited attention; and the hearers, young or old, pretty or ugly, (it is always the case) thought that a very proper tribute had been paid to their charms, and admitted that a monkey leader, such as he was, might possibly be a good judge of these things. The conclusion of my oration caused a laugh, and anxiety to see the performance was expressed. The beast, at my orders, rose on his hind legs, assumed a comically doleful look, hung his head on one side, and put his paw on his heart. At this period, too, I rattled a box, which, after the fashion of those whom I personated, I carried in my hand, and commenced singing in a low voice a little ditty, simple in its words, and touching in its melody, which in days of yore I had sung to Zebun, when we played together. It was calculated to attract her attention, and had that effect; for one voice less was heard among the laughing group, though the rest applauded the feat with great zest. One step seemed gained: another was to be tried.

"Now, my little fellow," said I, "show us another trick. Love and war are famous things for us, though these lovely ladies know more of the first, than the last of them. Still, your wars will not hurt one hair of the heads of these Houris of Paradise, these statues of Azur. Up, my lad; and show these ladies what took place only yesterday here in the fair. Show them how the bold and brave Kurrum Ally shouldered his stick and belaboured the people of the Mohunt of Rajgriha. Shabash, shabash!"⁹ The beast lifted up a small stick, and flourished it about as if fighting, and then laid it down again. There certainly was not much in this feat, but it answered my purpose. The ladies again condescended to laugh, and Zebun began to suspect that something more than common was hid under the events which were then proceeding. Kurmoo's song, and Kurrum Ally's name in juxta-position, betided an event of some consequence. I saw one of the ladies come forward and press as closely to the chick as was possible. Now for another touch of my art, and I might, perhaps, gain speech of her.

"Come, jump about, my little fellow," once more I cried, "and see what you can next do to make glad the hearts of the sweet blossoms from the

⁹ Shabash. An exclamation of encouragement, the origin of which is doubtful. It signifies bravo! hurrah!

gardens of Irem—these pleasant and odorous specimens of the musk of Khoten. Will your ladyships see my beast eat his dinner, as do the Brahmuns at Calcutta, where the Lord Governor Behander lives, and ships are as plenty and as large as houses?" The voices readily answered in the affirmative: they were not, luckily, yet tired of me. "If that be the case," said I, "let the shining stars of the Universe send this poor slave and his beast a handful of parched corn or some rice, and an earthen pot whereon to put the same, and they shall be truly surprised at the excellency of the imitation." My calculations were correct. All the auditors were so eager to see this new sight, that they left their positions at the window or doorway, and ran into the inside of the tent to get what was required. One form only—and that, too, indistinctly visible—remained at the chick or curtain; and who was that? It was a fearful risk to run, and the consequences of a mistake must be tremendous. It was, indeed, a critical moment; but in that moment thoughts for and against what I was about to do, rushed through my brain with inconceivable rapidity; and what seemed the calculation of hours, was determined in that instant. It appeared to me that Zebun had ever been clever and observant; qualities which are increased in intensity and acuteness during the progress of youth to maturity; she could not but have apprehended that I, whoever I might have seemed to her to be, wished to speak to her. Again, I thought within myself, that surely fate would not have been thus far prosperous, and have led me on to the goal of my hopes, merely for the purpose of blasting them. Hesitation vanished. I stepped up close to the doorway, and whispered distinctly, "To-night you will see a friend; be in the area towards the north side." I did not dare to mention my name, for fear it might have been too much, and some sudden exclamation might have betrayed her agitation.

No answer was returned to my address; and that, indeed, was the most satisfactory mode in which it could have been received: as I was thereby convinced that I had spoken to Zebun herself. Had she indeed wished to make a reply, she could not have done so, as the rest of the ladies returned in a minute, and sent out to me, by the hands of a loundee, the victuals which I had demanded, that my beast might eat like a Brahmun. When the parched corn was brought out, I was something puzzled how to act. I certainly felt less interest in my calling, since I had thus far proceeded in my undertaking. But another difficulty had occurred. My offering to exhibit the monkey's feats of eating as a Hindoo idolatrous priest, had been a thought of the moment, and had occurred to me as a capital plan for getting the ladies out of the way: the animal, as far as I knew, had not learned any trick of the sort; and I was almost as anxious as my audience to see the result of the case. It was as might have been expected; the beast set to work, and eat his repast as monkeys usually do, with great good-will and appetite. The ladies looked on, but no laugh was elicited this time. I should have been no little ashamed of myself, and, indeed, alarmed, had it not occurred to me at the time, that females secluded from the world could never have seen the original, which I had professed to copy; and that therefore there could be no danger of their perceiving any want of resemblance.

The scene was now rapidly drawing to a close, for the mussaul began to flicker as if it was going out; and the ladies were observing one to another that the last trick of the monkey was very stupid; nor was I less anxious

on the subject than they were; and as to the monkey, I was well satisfied that his wishes, too, were for rest and quiet. Ibraheem himself returned to solve the question, and finding that the ladies had been well and sufficiently amused, commended me for my pains, and led me out of the tent. Before parting, Ibraheem again took me aside; and, wishing me well, gave me a further present of money; he also most hospitably told me, that if chance should ever bring me in my wanderings in the direction of his house, he should be glad to give me food and house-room among his domestics for a limited time. Little did the worthy Syud know that the person whom he then addressed was at that time the very last man that he wished to see; and much less to receive under his roof. I did not then know this; for our respective families had ever been on very good terms: but I was soon to find it out. I made my best bow to my benefactor, thanked him for his many kindnesses to me and my beast, and departed with the hearty goodwill of all the people. My return through the fair was, if not unperceived, at least unnoticed, and no one molested me in my progress homeward. I found the owner of the monkey, true to his word, under the tree, and to him I delivered the beast, who, on seeing his own preceptor, ran up to him and embraced him, as though he had been a human being. I fully satisfied the old fellow, by making over to him, besides the stipulated sum, all the profits of my exhibition, with the exception of the Moollah's rupee. Mean Jan drolly applauded my conduct, and gravely assured me that my progress in monkey-leading had been astonishing, considering my recent introduction thereto. He assured me that my gains had averaged his own; and concluded by declaring it a pity that the profession should lose so promising a pupil. I parted from him with regret, doubting if he would ever cross my path again; for he was a merry original. We did meet, however, and singularly; but I must not anticipate.

On my return to the domicile which I had temporarily adopted, I proceeded to divest myself of the more prominent features of my disguise. I took off the false hair and whiskers, and restored myself to my natural colour, which returned easily on washing, as had been foretold. But little time remained for me to prepare for my second and more daring attempt at entering Ibraheem's mahal, and having a lengthened interview with her I so dearly loved. There were not wanting thoughts and dissuaves to keep me back from the enterprise, but they had little effect. Once more my friend Roostum Khan, anticipating evils of every description, entreated me to forbear. He said that he expected to hear of me no more; that I should be caught in the act, and thrown alive into a well, in order that it might appear as if I had accidentally fallen in; or that I should be cut to pieces, and charged with having attempted a burglary by force of arms. I had heard of such things before, and doubt not that they have occurred; but this made no impression on my mind. I was conscious that in what I was about to do, I meditated no wrong to any one; and though such a consciousness would have availed me little in the hour of discovery, it still was among my sources of comfort. I was resolved, too, that having no sinister intentions in the prosecution of my plan, I was fully justified in going armed on my expedition; and I determined to use my arms in my own defence, if occasion demanded; though I mentally vowed that dire necessity alone should cause me to resort to that extremity. All dissuasion from my friend, and all sinister reflection, but tended to make me more resolute; and had all the dangers which my own thoughts, and my friend's words

had conjured up, have presented themselves in vivid reality before my eyes, I should have disregarded them all, on this one account only—that I had desired Zebun to expect a friend. She would be there waiting in expectation of what was to come to pass ; and what could she think of the messenger, or of him by whom he had been sent, if she was balked ? Nevertheless, one thing was obvious.

Little as I heeded the dangers to which I was about to expose myself, caution was in the highest degree necessary, since my discovery, should it take place, would involve, not merely my destruction, but Zebun's character. Perhaps, after all, it had been better never to have run the risk of the latter, and to have refrained from enacting any part of my wild and mad adventure. The time for this, however, had gone by. I should have thought of this before I had communicated with Zebun at all, and all idea of it at present was useless. The reflections, however, had the effect of tempering and taming my wildest feelings, and of throwing into the midst of my ardour a dash of calculating prudence which was then much wanted. As the moon of the first quarter sank into the clouds about one hour before midnight, I proceeded to prepare myself for my expedition. The preparations were not extensive, and occupied but a short space. I clothed myself completely in a dark-coloured stuff, so as to prevent observation as much as possible ; and my arms consisted of a small zuffer takea,¹⁰ of exquisite temper and workmanship, and well sharpened both at the point and sides. This being held between the arm and the body was not perceptible, unless the arm was bent. Thus accoutred I sallied forth, after having received from Roostum Khan a hearty embrace significant of an eternal parting.

What a different aspect did the fair now present to that which I saw when I wandered through it yesterday in mid-day. Instead of the busy hum of crowds, scarcely a sound of human voices was heard ; instead of jostling thousands not a soul met my view ; the loud shout of anger or pleasure, the eager altercation, the chaffering of the vendor, the debate of the buyer, the vehement laughter, the shrill cry of women and children ; all these, which in the day-time seemed mingled in one common uproar, were hushed, and nothing fell upon the ear, but the occasional cry of the jackall seeking his prey, or the tinkling of the bell round the neck of some restless over-fed bullock, which having eat and slept all day, could not sleep at night. An occasional shout from a village watchman proved that all vigilance was not hushed in sleep, though by far the greater part thereof was tranquilly absorbed in that pleasing occupation—a fact of which I had ocular demonstration. Prompted by the well known character of these officials, I did not hesitate to pass by the temporary thannah, and there I saw what I expected ; all, guards, prisoners, and attendants, were wrapped in sweet oblivion. There they all lay together, the guards and the guarded, among whom I perceived many of the priests of Rajhowly and Rajgriha, whose yellow dresses prominently distinguished them from the others. Easily might they, if they wished it, have escaped, but had they done so, of what use would it have been to them ? They were not ordinary or unknown persons ; their abode was well ascertained, and had they left custody, they would have been readily recovered, and would then have suffered the pains and penalties of their latter deeds as well as the

¹⁰ Zuffer takea. A species of weapon between a sword and a dagger.

former. They wisely therefore cast aside all thought of their impending fate whatever it might be, and did not suffer it to interrupt their slumbers. One symptom of watchfulness I espied ere I passed on my way, and which made me creep by with a more stealthy pace; it was indicated by the clang of bayonets and muskets, proceeding from behind the hut where the police slept. This gave me notice that a guard of Sepoys was there; soldiers having no business at fairs are never sent there; and I therefore knew that they had come on other than police affairs; they were in fact conveying money to some opium factory in the vicinity, and were of the description called Provincials, which now no longer exist. Ullah! ullah! when I now think of the time and the place, feeling as I since have done, when I call to mind the wealth collected and the negligence with which it was kept, what a loot¹¹ it would have made! With a few men at my back, little should I have cared for the guns of those Sepoys; but then, I was young and innocent; other thoughts occupied my mind, and I will quit the subject as not at present prominent in my narrative.

I passed the body of the fair unchallenged and unnoticed, and then I paused to meditate. After some thought, I found myself still more beholden to the Chyn who had attacked the Moollah's surpoosh than I could have anticipated, for his proceedings suggested to me the very course that I should pursue, and which was indeed the only method which could with safety be adopted. I had seen in the day time enough of Ibraheem's establishment to know that he was well guarded, and I had a much greater opinion of the vigilance of his people than those of the established authorities. To approach the tents, then, on the open side would have been needlessly to expose my advances to detection. It then occurred to me that the thief had approached very near Ibraheem's tent, without any risk of discovery, and so might I. I therefore went on to the base of the hill, crept through the jungle to the spot from whence the Chyn had emerged, and cautiously looked about me. The night, though there was then no moon, was partially clear, for the light of the stars, peering at intervals between the drifting clouds, enabled me to perceive the state of things. It was as I had supposed would be the case. All was silence and watchfulness; the curtain of the door of the tent was let down, and not a sound issued from or near it, save the measured tread of the guard as he paced to and fro. I had never contemplated making any attempt on this side of the encampment, and therefore crept stealthily round towards the back or north part.

Here it was that I first felt really daunted, and began to think that my enterprise must terminate in disappointment, for the combination of difficulties which presented itself to view defied all ordinary attempts, and it became manifest, that unless I was succoured in some unforeseen and unexpected manner, failure must inevitably result. Where this aid was to come from, did not appear, and in my then situation I could not well hope for any. All my hopes had been founded on the possibility of my pursuing my endeavours unseen by the watchmen; and then too, in that case, it was a question how I should make my entry into the forbidden precincts. There were two modes of passing the kanauts or outer wall of cloth, either that of getting over or under them. The first was objectionable, because if the kanauts were not well and firmly fixed, my weight

¹¹ Loot. Plunder.

would bring down the whole and thus ensure detection. The second was a difficult and dubious mode, because the bottom of the cloth is fastened in a manner peculiar to the Kolashees,¹² which it would be a lengthened process to undo, and then perhaps the aperture, which a due regard to safety allowed to be made, would perhaps barely suffice for my purpose. There was another course certainly, which cut the difficulty, by cutting the kanaut with my zuffer takea. In this case, if I got off safe, nevertheless, a mark would still remain behind, which, by engendering suspicion, would make the camp more watchful, if possible, than ever. This I much wished to avoid, as I fully intended, in case of success, to repeat my visit to the harem. On consideration, however, I postponed my resolution on this point, until I had an opportunity of approaching near the kanauts; and this did not seem likely to be afforded.

I had hoped to have been able to get close to the tent walls under the concealment of the jungle, but this hope, to my great mortification, was completely cut off. I had expected to find the jungle extending, if not quite up, at least very close to, the tents; but such was not the case, for the low bushes suddenly ceased, and left an open unbroken space of fifteen or twenty yards. Nor was this all; at this place, likewise, a sentry was posted, who was literally a thrower of lightning, or burkundaz, for he carried a matchlock. The reason of this unusual preparation did not strike me until reflection made me recollect, that though no tigers or wild elephants were heard of in those fertile regions, yet wolves, bears, and hyænas, often committed great devastation, and sometimes carried off little children. It behoved me, therefore, to be doubly careful, lest the sentry, having suspicion of wild beasts, should, on hearing any noise, discharge his piece into the jungle; and thus, even if I escaped, create an alarm. In this dilemma I remained for some time, not knowing what to do, and seriously considering if I should not return, yet still loth to do so as long as any even the slightest ray of hope remained. I first thought, that, vigilant as the sentinel appeared to be, he could not continue thus all the night long, and I hoped that he might relax in his watchfulness; but no. The same falling footsteps smote my ear, unbroken by any sound save the "Ya Allee" which the sentry gave out every now and then from the bottom of his throat, in which the letter *ain* gurgled like water in a narrow-necked jug. The latter sound convinced me that he was not one of the common chokedars of the country, but one of Ibraheem's own servants, and therefore less likely to sleep on his post; and with a heavy sigh I watched him occasionally knock the embers from his lighted match, and once more utter his usual cry, which seemed a death-blow to all my hopes.

I remained in this hapless state for some time, and had almost made up my mind, in spite of my better thoughts, to commit some frantic act,—to attempt coming on the sentry by surprise and stabbing him to the heart, when I once more received assistance, and strange to say, the quarter it came from was—the heavens. I have often in after days thought on the subject, and wondered at this strange interposition which enabled me to do what I did, when, without it, I could never have succeeded; and I have been sometimes tempted to think that Shitan,¹³ who never fails to help his friends at a pinch, had something to do with it. I say this, because I

¹² Kolashees. Tent-pitchers.

¹³ Satan.

then had no evil intent as I have before said; yet the author of all evil must have been at the bottom of this affair, urging me on to it; for from this one act proceeded several others, which subsequently gave a colour to my future life. Leaving this question for more subtle intellects to unravel, I can only aver what did take place. Just at this time the wind began to rise and drive the clouds with greater rapidity over the face of the heavens, until they collected in large black masses which obscured the stars, and gave indication of a coming storm. The wind agitated the branches of the trees, and the long leaves of the taree tree waved to and fro with a melancholy rustling that prevented the sentinel from using his acute sense of hearing as well as he otherwise could. I took advantage of this to push my way to the edge of the jungle, where I could hear him begin to murmur to himself imprecations on the state of the weather, and the hardships he had to endure on having to watch all night without intermission. As the wind began to blow more fiercely, he shivered and drew his vest more closely about him. The huge drops of heavy soaking rain began to fall; he looked up, saw no comfort in the appearance of the heavens, and depositing his matchlock, threw his cloth over his turban to protect his face from the coming storm, which promised a thorough wetting to those exposed to it. Again he pursued his pacing, though his step was less firm and measured, and he sometimes stopped to look about him as if he was in doubt. The rain began to fall thick and fast; the sentry, not anticipating so bad a night, had left his thick clothes in his tent, and what was he to do; he must either quit his post or get wet to the skin. There was evidently a struggle within himself; I saw it, and was ready to take advantage of what I foresaw would be the result. I had not long to wait. He gave one peculiarly long and loud ha-ce-ce-augh, to shew how wakeful he was on his post, and then darted off towards his tent to get possession of his clothes. In a moment I had crossed the space between myself and the tents. I pulled at the pegs with all my might in order to dislodge one of them, but my efforts were all in vain. Delay was fraught with danger, and I had but one resource. I unsheathed my zuffer takea, gave the kanaut a gash, and entered into the Zenana area.

(To be continued.)

ROOBAL.

FROM THE HINDOOSTANI.

I saw in the visions of night,
 My lover appear to my view,
 And my bosom throb'd high with the pulse of delight
 As to clasp the dear charmer I flew;
 As our hearts beat together, each sigh
 Sprung quick to our lips, there to glow;
 And I wept till no tears my scorched heart could supply,
 But blood from my eyes 'gan to flow!

C. C.

SOME PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF A BENGAL COLONEL.

In the course of an executor's melancholy functions, and especially in the (to an incurious person) perfect calamity of searching for a will, I had—I can't call it the *miss*-hap, but the—*hit*-hap to alight upon the song in question, among the profuse scraps of my revered friend, now the late, and never the very early, Colonel Roderick Liverlight. People have—people in India especially, I mean—such a mortal and mortuary aversion to making a will and testament, and leaving it in some conspicuous part of their writing desk, like Christians, that either they must imagine that (like kings and annuitants) they “shall never die;” or else that it must soothe their pensive ghosts to be assured that every private paper they possessed—especially the letters of confiding masculine and feminine friends—will be most scrupulously enquired into, and the matter thereof sifted, by a committee of neighbours searching for a will : * or else, thirdly, they must think they will have a degree of posthumous satisfaction in beholding (themselves invisible) the disappointment of their committee, on not being able to ascertain what the defunct intended to do about the fifty thousand rupees in, or out of, their “agents'” hands, to the certain knowledge of the amiable gossips who have so much exclusive information of other people's *res domi*, and all *that* sort of thing. Now, for mine own poor part, so much do I abhor the bother, and so little do I value the privilege, of investigating correspondence, that no man, woman, child, or dwarf, could more thoroughly bore me than by entreating me, even in his, her, or its, invaluable lifetime, to peruse the contents of his, her, or its, prolific desk, or his, her, or its, miscellaneous portfolio : for, behold ! I do not care the fractional part of an iota, or a kappa, or a lambda, *how* other people pass their confounded lives ; nor whom they write to, or hear from, nor what they write about, nor whom they scandalize to one another, (even when I know to a dead certainty it is myself, for one !) nor whether their attachments are platonic or human ; nor, in fine, any thing whatsoever about them. Still more intolerable is the vexatiousness, to one so constituted, of having to pore over such documents, in search of a departed individual's will—which often enough proves a *will-o'-the-wisp*—that is sure to have every decent-looking folded paper mistaken for it ; and yet not to be found until each and every dirty, old, yellowed, crease-worn, bit of post and foolscap in his ugly escutoire has been opened, peeped into, and more or less perused. You are really disposed to send your late crony and chum to the devil ; and if you, with vigorous self-denial, abstain from the anathema, under such totally unprovoked provocation, you positively feel as if you had displayed magnanimity ; and you look upon yourself, when you next shave, as a better man and Christian than you had ever been so overweening as to think yourself before. I knew just as well that old Rory (as the Scotch abbreviate Roderick) Liverlight *had* left a last will and testament behind him, as that he had,

* On the death of an officer a committee is immediately appointed to search for a will, and to perform temporarily the duties of executor in the event of his having died intestate, or of there being no heir at law upon the spot.

for the time being, left myself; but where he had rammed or stuffed it, I had no more idea than the Mexicans had of Roman Catholic tolerance fifty years before the birth of Columbus. I had his dying word for the entity of the will, and for my being the sole executor therein constituted; and I, besides, knew that the old man was not one of your nuncupative people who put things off till the last moment (thinking a few bequeathing words can always be spoken), and suddenly drop down dead, after having conversed with a friend with their usual facetiousness. Despairing of success from a perfunctory investigation, I at last made up my mind to do my duty like a man, and to wade regularly through all his papers (though I would nearly as soon have waded through Acheron), and I accordingly, like Dousterswivel, entered with vigour upon "Search, No. 1." At long and last, as Jeremy Bentham says, I found the will and testament; but in the course of the scrutiny I also found the song, which I (not having been named residuary legatee, nor a legatee of any shape whatever) considered as much the most valuable document of the two; for although I was aware that my poor old friend had wooed the muses in his prime, I had always imagined him to have been extremely sentimental, and to have owed the loss of his liver to the loss of his heart. I am not prepared to say that I ever so much as suspected him of being humorous in his compositions; albeit he had a potent, grave, and reverend way about him at times, which in him (whatever it might have been in a reformed senator) was any thing but stupid; and albeit he *had* been known to have fabricated a something like a pun. This latter fact I learned upon the post-obit enquiries I instituted to that effect, and it farther appeared that I was present when he uttered it; but having, as it is well known, a true contempt for puns, and no great alacrity at taking them up, as it is called, he might have made a hundred within a yard of me without my being a bit the wiser, or a bit the wittier, either, for the matter of that. Now a good song I can understand, though many might *seem* to think that Braham could sing it rather better, and I am very fond of the simultaneous roar which at a bachelor's party is called joining chorus, where every man has his own tune, and no thanks to any one, and where each may commence his chorus when he chooses. This is what I look upon as the feast of reason and the flow of soul—for if song be not soul I should like to know what is, and if—but for fear I should be growing metaphysical overmuch, I must proceed to tell you what kind of a character old Liverlight was, and from that shred of biography you will better comprehend the primum mobile of his soon-to-be-sung song. In person he was tall and thin; in face yellow and thin; in potations given to be thin; and in abuse of all military reductions downright thick-and-thin. Unlucky had he been in his Alpine progress from a cadet to a field officer, in which long vista, as he was wont to observe,

" Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise ;"

and he not only never had a *staff* appointment (which so many *sticks* have had) but he had had the mortification of frequent *dis*-appointments. He was not like one who, having no more interest at any head-quarters than a heretic may have with a grand inquisitor, is utterly precluded from ever expecting any practical patrocination; and who, therefore, has *no* hope by the deferment of which his heart can be made sick. On the contrary, at the time when my friend might justly have been called *young* Liverlight,

he had a deuced deal of what might be looked upon as interest. He had letters of recommendation from a proprietor of as much East India stock as conferred the privilege of one vote for a director; and from Mr. Somebody or other, who had once dined in company with the then newly appointed Commander-in-chief, at a Crown and Anchor dinner, or some similar inaugural feed: and as the Military Secretary to His Excellency acknowledged the receipt of those important documents, and assured him his claims should be taken into consideration along with those of the other candidates, he at once began to meditate upon those blue cuffs and collars which distinguish the "general staff," and to ponder on the procurement of a steel scabbard for his sword, in lieu of the leather sheath which covers the weapon of a regimental officer. In those halcyon days—the early times of Liverlight's career—the dispensers of patronage being less pure than could have been wished, or would have been imitated, or should have been endured, by radical reformers, were not in the habit of solemnly pledging their words of honour as men and as Christians, not to attend to any claim of mere interest, whether orally or epistolarily urged; but solely to bestow their "good offices" upon merit, whole merit, and nothing but merit, so help them Davy! and therefore my deceased friend made surer of a *birth*, till nearly the day of his *death*, than what a person less endued with sanguinity might have done, or than one who had a more philosophical constitution. But it never came to any thing. He was, in every sense of the word, *facéd* with *yellow* to the last hour of his existence; and every "general order" had his cordial imprecation, which promulgated the advancement to the "staff" of any individual what, or whomsoever. The march of events was to him a source of excruciating vexations. The half-batta reduction rendered him, on the instant, non compos mentis, and he did no sort of military duty for the remainder of that year. The progressive disbandment of the "provincial battalions" gave him periodical hepatitis; for he had long looked forward to devoting his remaining years to the improvement of one of them, in the responsible and onerous function of its invalid commander: but when the edict of the fifth of June full colonelcies was issued,* and he beheld how far he still was from that altitude, he forthwith burst a liver abscess (there was always one ready, poor fellow!) and was nearly suffocated by the interference of its contents with the lungous part of his system. This last untoward event, determined him to go home at the end of one more year, when he calculated he should have saved the "little more," which, like the "certain age" of woman, is allowed to be undefinable; and in the accomplishment of which so many valuable lives are sacrificed in India, and so much matured ability lost for ever to the Oriental Club, and the Commons' House of Parliament; to say nothing at all of the "direction," in this place, nor of the manufacturing-places meetings for the vote by ballot. Poor Liverlight!—he must have indited his little jeu-d'esprit, a very short period before the demise of his bald and shining crown; and he seems (like

* Before the 5th of June, 1829, there were in the Indian army Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandants, who had the emoluments of regiments, but they were then all made full Colonels, a measure which, by what was meant to be a reciprocity system, caused the advancement of young Lieutenant-Colonels of the King's army over the heads of very old ones of the Company's. It was evidently an oversight, or a sleeping on their post of the Court of Directors, and caused great and just discontent among their officers.

Byron, in his last birthday ode) to have had a sort of an idea that he was not destined to Methusalemise ! You will not fail, by-and-by, to observe the mournful pathos which intermingles, in a can't-very-well-help-it kind of way, with the querulousness incidental to enfeebled eld, while taking a retrospect of the hopes of youth, all blighted like a rosebud—when a rosebud *is* blighted, and you will perceive, from the auto-description contained in the concluding stanza, how little likely it was, even from the writer's own account of his physicals, that the most adventurous insurance office, be the same Phoenix or Sun, would have considered his existence worth fifty years' purchase. May the earth which is over him lie as lightly on his remains as *they* certainly do—poor, shrivelled, old fellow !—upon that which is under them ; and may the famine he will cause among the worms be forgiven him ! He was one of the last specimens of the race of old Indian colonels—of men who performed much gallant service to the East India Company ; and who combined much merit of the best kind, with not a little harmless though amusing singularity. Liberal and magnificent in their ideas and their practice ; zealously attached to the service of which they were members ; beloved and trusted by the then undegenerate and filially faithful sepoy's under their command ; gallant in the field, and not unwise in the council, the foregone race of Company's officers will probably be forgotten more easily than surpassed. But I digress ; so here goes what may be called the last dying speech and confession of Colonel Roderick Liverlight, of the Bengal Army.

LAMENT OF THE BENGAL COLONEL.

AIR.—“ *Ploughboy turned Sailor.*”

“ I can suck melancholy out of a song, as a weasel sucks eggs.”—*As You Like It.*

I, who now am a colonel, was once a cadet,
 And oh ! how my heart-pulses rose,
 When as ensign I sported my first epaulette,
 And my new suit of uniform clothes ! [*bis.*]
 Then I dream't that promotion was certain and quick,
 And I thought blushing honours would show'r on me thick ;
 And I fancied such things,
 As if ensigns were kings,*
 And so much I lik'd parade, [*bis.*]
 Because it show'd my feather, and my sword's enamell'd blade !
 Oh ! no more does the sound,
 Of the drum make me bound ;
 For now in every “season,” I some malady have got,—
 The rheumatism in the *cold*, the liver in the *hot*.

* Much as he of a higher grade may look down upon an ensign, yet the latter is not apt to think any one equal to himself ; but the freshness of the martial glow—the military bloom—is soon faded down by the “sun's perpendicular” rays ; and the youth would rather be a General with all his wrinkles, than a dashing Ensign with all his hopes.

SKETCHES OF BENGAL.

BY EMMA ROBERTS.

SERAMPORE.

It is astonishing that that so little has ever been said and written about the extraordinary beauty of the environs of Calcutta, the scenery on either side of the river especially. The mariner who has, during a long period, gazed upon nothing excepting sky and water, must fancy that Paradise has opened upon him, as he contemplates the exquisite landscape which greets his wondering eyes. While the Upper Provinces of India, though boasting grander features, the Hooghley being the most sublime object in the picture we are contemplating, present, at various seasons of the year, very different aspects, Bengal is always the same. The moisture of its climate and the nature of the soil concur in preserving an eternal verdure, which is only to be seen during the season of the rains in the more arid districts. Even in the hottest weather, when the thermometer is up to a hundred and thirty, perhaps for weeks together, and when the sun pours down so fierce a flood of light, that it would seem as if its scorching influence were sufficient to dry up every blade of grass, the whole earth is covered with a rich carpet, and the moment that the sun sets, a refreshing coolness fills the air, and the eye revels upon scenery of the richest luxuriance.

Excepting in the immediate vicinity of the river, Bengal is a dead flat ; and were it not for the diversity occasioned by the quantity of its wood, sometimes spread into groves, at others thickening into forests, and in all places profusely scattered, it would be monotonous in the extreme. But the banks of the Hooghley are, in many places, so high, that especially at some sharp angle of the river, they assume the character of promontories ; and these are wooded to the top. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the foliage which waves over this favoured land. The bamboo flings its long branches down with all the grace of the willow, the numerous species of palms rise in regal majesty above, and the fine feathery foliage of both are relieved by the bright masses of the *neem*, the *peepul*, and a host of others, many bearing resplendent flowers of a thousand dyes. The magnolia is common in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and amid a vast number of the acacia tribe, there is one of peculiar beauty, called the babool. It is covered with a flower tufted like a ball, of a golden colour, which gives out so delicious a perfume to the breeze, that one is sufficient to scent a whole garden.

Upon leaving Calcutta, the river, for miles, presents the most gay and beautiful scenes imaginable. At comparatively short intervals there are ghauts or landing-places, built from the banks into the water, for the purpose of affording facilities for the natives to bathe and fill their water-pots ; these are all constructed of brick, chunamed. The chunam is a stucco made principally of lime, which takes a fine polish, and which, being porous, always presents a dry surface. It gives all the effects of stone to the buildings, which are faced with it ; and when formed of the finest materials, many beautiful architectural ornaments are constructed of it. Near these ghauts, which consist of wide flights of steps, finished on

either side with a balustrade, there is usually a mosque, a pagoda, or a series of small Hindoo temples, entitled Mhuts, which are of a bee-hive shape, and not a great deal larger, and which, when grouped together, produce a very good effect. The summits of the most striking elevations are usually crowned by a picturesque building, either a mosque or a pagoda; formerly the latter were invariably known by the mitre-like appearance of their domes, but many modern erections have the round flattened dome of Mussulmanee temples. These beautiful domes, or their accompanying minarets, are sometimes only seen peeping through the branches of the trees; and if placed on high ground, they are approached by a stair, which winds down the declivity, and is partially revealed at every opening. These stairs, which are very handsome, usually end in a ghaut; and they are often, if belonging to a Hindoo temple, strewed from the top to the bottom with fresh flowers of the most beautiful description. Long garlands of the Indian jessamine, a large white double blossom, with a rich but heavy perfume—or of a large scarlet or a yellow flower, hang over the rails, and are often flung into the river, as propitiatory offerings; every Hindoo shrine being profusely decorated with flowers, the floors even being strewed with them. The followers of Mahomed have so far adopted the custom of their heathen neighbours, as to spread flowers upon the tombs of their departed friends; both religions light lamps in their temples at night, and the glimmering of these small beacons through the trees after sunset adds considerably to the charm of the scene. There is likewise another attraction. Many of the trees actually seem encircled by a halo, in consequence of the multitudes of fire-flies which glance in and out, emitting a greenish golden light, like that which would proceed from a lamp formed of emeralds. Though the greater number of these luminous insects disport themselves round the trees, many flash like meteors along the air, crossing the path, whether on the land or on the water, and rendering night more beautiful, even in the presence of the stars, which come out so thickly, and so brightly in this glittering hemisphere, that excepting during the cloudy season of the rains, the nights are never dark. While the sun has still left a soft stain of either saffron or crimson upon the river, how lovely it is to glide along, at one time, a wooded promontory stretching into the water, bounding the view,—at another, a wide expanse of water opening before it, studded with islands, and apparently leading to regions of still softer enchantment. All this pomp of beauty is increased as we approach Barrackpore and Serampore, places opposite to each other, on the banks of the river, sixteen miles above Calcutta.

The principal part of Barrackpore lies inland, but the ghaut, the signal post, the vice-regal palace, and various other buildings partly embowered in trees, are visible; while on the opposite shore, Serampore presents one of the noblest esplanades that can be imagined, backed by a range of magnificent houses. Some are exceedingly lofty and surrounded by extensive court-yards, others present rich clusters of pillars in long colonnades, supporting verandahs tier upon tier; while the number of fine trees which intervene afford a most beautiful diversity of objects. The interior of Serampore keeps the promise which a distant view has given; it is without exception the best kept town in India; it is the only settlement which the Danes now possess in our territories, and does the authorities great credit. The Protestant missionaries of Bengal have established their head-quarters at Serampore; there they have erected a college, one

of the largest and handsomest amid the many large and handsome buildings of the place, and the Danes themselves being a highly religious and a very quiet and orderly community, there is nothing in the shape of dissipation going on in a settlement which looks as if it must belong to some splendid and brilliant court, the suburban retreat of regal magnificence. Strangers find it difficult to imagine that houses boasting so much exterior elegance, and occupying sites of such spacious dimensions, should be tenanted merely by the respectable classes of society, and we are apt to fancy that these princely residences must be inhabited by the scions of royalty, or some of their numerous and noble dependants. This air of grandeur assimilates finely with the sublime objects which form the natural features of the scene, the broad expanse of water, and the superb banians and other trees which canopy its banks. The ghauts are not crowded as in Calcutta with multitudes of merely trading vessels, but the frigate-like pinnacle, the gaily-painted budgerow, and the graceful bohlio, somewhat resembling, though more brilliant in its decorations, the Venetian gondola, dance upon the glittering surface of the river, or spreading their white sails to the breeze, glide swiftly along. These gay and fairy-like vessels are contrasted by the country craft continually ascending or descending the mighty stream, boats of various dimensions, from eighty maunds burthen, (a maund is about forty pounds), to the small dinghee, which looks as if the centre was formed of a hog'shead, the sort of cabin or awning, raised as a protection against the weather, having that appearance. The larger kinds have thatched roofs, or choppers as they are called, and they are rendered still more picturesque by a ragged sail, sometimes the colour of ochre, and by long garlands of white, yellow, and scarlet flowers, festooned from the prow.

The native groups which congregate in the streets and ghauts of Serampore are very striking. The appearance of the population does great credit to the Danish rulers, who seem to govern their rather circumscribed territory, wisely, and well. No abject poverty, and no disgusting features of any kind are to be seen; the very convicts who work in fetters in the streets, and who are employed in removing dirt or rubbish of every sort, are cheerful and orderly, apparently well contented with their lot. In fact, the lower orders of natives easily reconcile themselves to their condition, and if not ill-treated will submit with patience to any change of fortune. And here it will not be out of place to introduce an anecdote, relative to convicts in India, that is highly characteristic of native society, and shews the extraordinary principles of honour on which even the lower classes act. A magistrate, being anxious to cut a road through a dense forest, employed the convicts under his charge for that purpose. The labour was very great, and also exceedingly tedious, in consequence of the difficulty which the men sustained in working in their manacles. The magistrate was known to be of a benevolent disposition, and a deputation of the convicts waited upon him one day, and told him that if he would permit their fetters to be removed, and trust to their pledge that they would not take advantage of the facilities it would afford them for escape, he should not lose a single man, while the work would be more speedily and efficiently performed. The magistrate, after a short deliberation, determined to hazard the chances of what might have been a very serious affair to himself, and relieved the men from their chains. Long before he could have expected its completion, he had nine miles of broad

road cleared ; while the convicts returned voluntarily every night to their jail, and as they had promised, he did not lose one of the number.

Apparently there are a great number of wealthy natives resident at Serampore, some of their houses, having rather a castellated appearance, and being more secluded from view than those of the Europeans, may be seen half shadowed by trees, and half abutting into the river, adding considerably to the beauty and variety of the landscape. They also assemble in large parties in the streets and thoroughfares, all beautifully clad in the purest white muslin. The Hindoos of Bengal have not so generally adopted the Mohammedan vest and trowsers, as those of the upper country. They wear the *dhotee*, which consists of one long breadth of muslin folded round the loins, and descending in very graceful drapery to the ankles ; the upper part of their bodies is only partially covered with another breadth of muslin, which is arranged in a variety of ways, the wearer often changing its mode as he walks along. Notwithstanding the fierce and vertical rays of the sun, the Bengallees frequently go bare-headed, the men occasionally, somewhat effeminately, wearing a wreath of white flowers in their hair. The triple string, the distinguishing mark of a Brahmin, worn across the shoulder, and fastening on the opposite side at the waist, is frequently formed of threaded flowers, and has a good effect upon the polished skins of men, who from the symmetry of their proportions may be compared to so many moving statues of bronze. Sometimes the rich people are disfigured by a superabundance of flesh, but in that case they have usually the good taste to put on additional clothing. Rich gold ornaments in the shape of bracelets, ear-rings, and talismans of various kinds suspended from the neck, complete a costume which is graceful, flowing, and picturesque. It would be difficult by mere words to convey any adequate idea of the soft enchantments of a scene in which the magnificent and the romantic are so strongly blended together, that as the eye drinks in the varied prospect of palace, tower, grove, and shining river, all dipped in the brightest and most gorgeous hues, it can scarcely fancy that all is reality, and we almost expect the beauteous pageant to fade, and pass away like a dream.

LINES

ON HEARING MAJOR —, OF THE MADRAS ARMY, DURING THE BURMESE WAR, CONDEMN THE RANGOON RICE AS INJURIOUS TO THE HEALTH.

John says the Ava rice is deleterious :

Can you believe the gallant Major serious ?

Sure all the world can see, who use their eyes,

His worshipp'd deity is AVARICE.

BRIEF NOTICES OF ST. HELENA AND ASCENSION.

AN observant friend who recently visited these islands, has furnished us with some particulars respecting their present condition, which may prove of interest to our readers. These, on the whole, are far from satisfactory ; but we coincide with our informant in considering them as having their origin in circumstances, over which the authorities connected with the administration of affairs in these islands have not had it in their power to exercise any effectual control, and as being a natural result of the altered position in which these settlements have been placed by their transfer to her Majesty's government, and the subsequent cessation, by the death of Napoleon Buonaparte, of the arrangements on account of which the transfer was considered expedient.

During the period of the Company's rule, St. Helena prospered under its liberal expenditure and that of its servants ; while the resort of the regular Indiamen and China ships afforded a source of profit which scarcely can be said to exist at the present day. It is true that the roadstead of James' Town is still a house of call for the shipping of all nations homeward bound from the East, scarcely a day passing without an arrival ; but the majority of these only touch at the place for the purpose of filling up their water, scarcely one in ten, to use the expression of an old resident, laying out ten dollars on any thing but the liquid element, and that only as a matter of necessity.

On the abolition of the Company's government, most of its servants returned to Europe, with the exception of a few of the minor officials, whom straitened means and local ties bound to the rock ; and these still exist on reduced salaries, contrasting strongly with those which they received under the Indian Government. Neither their duties nor those of the civilians under the new regime, however, seem to be particularly arduous, the revenue derived from the Custom House, Post Office, and other departments, being comparatively insignificant. But it really is worth a salary for any man to be obliged to reside in such a place, compared with which, in regard to means of enjoyment and relative value of money, the penal settlements may be considered a paradise. At St. Helena there is no such thing as society, the military who comprize the *elite*, keeping strictly to themselves—the civil employes to their own body, while the remaining residents, consisting of small merchants and tradespeople, bring up the rear. Public amusements there are none, the theatre having been burned down some time since. The church too, which formerly rejoiced in a tower or steeple, has for some reason or other been deprived of that ornament, and is now bare as a meeting-house.

The High-street of St. Helena might serve as a model to municipal committees who can appreciate the sterling qualities of simplicity, combined with neatness and durability. The houses, it is true, are small, but there are a few which would be considered good in any capital, while they are maintained in a state of cleanness and repair which is creditable to the proprietors. The road-way and foot-paths are well paved, and kept free from dirt ; the efforts of the conservancy being materially aided by the declivity on which the town is built. Some of the few side lanes, however,

are not so well cared for. The public works also appear to be well looked after, but a portion of the sea-wall, under the saluting battery, is breached in several places, and forms an eye-sore which it would be desirable to remedy.

In the shipping lists published at the island, a memorandum is inserted to the effect, that commanders of vessels have been deterred from touching at the place, in consequence of a notion which has obtained credit among mariners, that the port charges are onerous. This certainly is not the case, the public dues on this account not amounting to more than a pound at the utmost; but taking into consideration the circumstance that there is neither light-house, buoy, or beacon, or anything else of use to shipping which should justify any port charges whatsoever, none ought in reason to be made. On a vessel coming to anchor, she is visited by the health officer, then by the harbour master, next by an official from the Custom House, and lastly by Solomon and Carroll, the two principal shop-keepers in the place; who, though of rival houses, usually come off in the same boat, for economy's sake. They are both respectable individuals, and shrewd men of business. Their stores in the town are well furnished, but old Indians, accustomed to the plenty and cheapness of the Presidencies, will be surprised, not very agreeably, to find that the rates which rule here, are those of the topmost London standard. Nor is this to be wondered at, when one comes to consider the paucity of customers, and the expense attendant on keeping up a supply of goods. Although only fifteen days' sail from the Portuguese settlements in Benguela, where cattle are procurable in abundance and at a moderate cost, yet flesh meat is about the dearest thing at St. Helena, and is sold at an exorbitant price. Pigs are not to be had under a pound sterling for the smallest size; and sheep, which are a drug at the Cape, are here disposed for two or three pounds a-piece, when any are for sale. In short, no commander should entertain the expectation of procuring supplies at St. Helena, since they are often not to be had, and when available, will stand him in a high figure. Bread is dear, but tolerably good, being made from Cape flour—eightpence for a small loaf which in England would cost threepence. Biscuit is always to be obtained at short notice; it is of a superior quality, and price in reason, when short of that article. A few fowls may by chance be secured, but neither ducks nor geese. Eggs are threepence each. Potatoes of a small size and indifferent kind, are tolerably plentiful, but are rated at twenty shillings the bag, containing about one-hundred weight. Of fruit there is little to be seen. Peaches there are barely passable, with apples and pears very indifferent. Plantains small and not good, though the price is far from modest. Pumpkins large, fine, and reasonable.

James' Town swarms, considering its small extent, with an idle and pauperized race, the offspring apparently of almost every nation under the sun. They have no regular sources of employment, and many subsist by fishing. Latterly, some have been sent to the Cape, where they may prove of use if they can be got to labour, and others are to proceed to the same destination, as the majority of them are understood to be literally starving. This is a sad account, but it is given on the authority of an old resident.

The island has long enjoyed a reputation for the beauty of the female portion of the inhabitants, and the report in this respect is certainly based on a good foundation. Pure complexions, with a subdued tinge of

the rose in them, are not uncommon; while large voluptuous eyes—the *βοῶνες* of the ancients, and symmetrical shapes agreeably disappoint those who probably had calculated on seeing at this intertropical isle, the interesting pallidity characteristic of the sex abroad. Nor are the generality of the males born on the island, of European parents, less remarkable for manliness of person; a circumstance which may be attributed to the salubrious atmosphere and equable temperature in which they exist.

The garrison consists of part of an infantry regiment and a company of artillery, fine, healthy-looking men, this island being only the first and most favourable position for acclimating the European soldier to service in the East, a practice fraught with advantage both to the army and the state, and which has only of late years begun to be appreciated as it deserves. Much has been said of the impregnability of St. Helena; and certainly the natural and artificial defences of the locality are very considerable; but there are spots at the base of the cliffs accessible in boats at low water, which have communication with the heights above, by means of which, the poorer inhabitants carry on their hand-fishing from the rocks; one under Munden's Fort, in particular, and others to the right of James' Valley. The passes, however, are completely commanded by the works inland, and the approaches are so narrow and difficult, that little apprehension need be entertained from any hostile attempt on the place.

Respecting Ascension, little that is of interest can be adduced. It is as dreary and desolate a spot, to all appearance, as can be found on the face of the earth; and if relegation to the sister rock be by no means pleasant, what must it be in this lonely isle of the Atlantic? Ships do not touch here for turtle so often as formerly, when they had nothing to do but to send a boat in at night to one of the sandy creeks, and in one tide to turn as many as were required. This practice is now forbidden, and the privilege of turtling is understood to be limited to some of the marines stationed at the island, who supply the shipping, in exchange for stores, money being of little use to the garrison. Although the intention of this arrangement be good, its policy is open to question, since nothing tends more to undiscipline the soldier than to permit his resorting to any of the pursuits of civil life.

A report has lately been spread abroad that this seemingly unprofitable island contains mines of silver, the ore having been obtained from the debris in some of the ravines. This may be the case; but considering the geological features of the nearest continent, it is to be supposed that gold would have been the more likely product. However, the very crust of the soil strikes the observer as being indicative of metallic impregnation, and it might be worth while to depute a competent person to ascertain whether the case be as represented. It is generally believed, that since the period of the daring piracies which occurred off Ascension not many years ago, a vessel of war is constantly stationed near it, in the usual track of vessels, to afford protection to the trade. This does not appear to be the case at present, since many ships pass by without any sign of there being either pirates or cruisers about the island, and in consequence, it has become a practice for vessels to leave St. Helena in company, and keep together till well over the line. In spite of all our treaties, and the maritime force which is maintained by this country, with the view of suppressing the traffic, South American slavers are still to be met with in the parallel of Ascension, holding boldly on their course as if they had no fear of capture

before them. Were commissions issued to private armed vessels to seize all ships engaged in this unlawful enterprise, the risks would be so much enhanced as to render the trade unremunerative. Merchant seamen have their own safety and their owners' interests to attend to; and besides, none but fast sailing and well manned and armed craft would suffice for the purpose. At present, the slave trade is a lottery, sufficiently tempting, and with prizes of a magnitude to excite the cupidity of men of better principles than those who engage in it.

SONNETS:

THE GREAT MOSQUE AT BEEJAPORE.

BY MAJOR CALDER CAMPBELL.

I.

HIGH from the top of this imperial dome,
 I view with wondering gaze the city round,
 Where, beautiful in ruin, strew the ground
 The regal hall, the temple, and the tomb!
 The setting sun embathes in deeper gloom
 Those tamarind groves, that stud the Eastern space;
 And gilds the glittering spires with richer grace,
 That decorate the Western prospect—some
 Tinged with a blush of purple. Oh! there steals
 Over the heart an awe,—a solemn tone
 Of pensive feeling o'er the mind is thrown,
 As the bright sun the landscape rare reveals,
 To think that all this wilderness sublime
 Should glean such grandeur from the CURSE of TIME!

II.

For oh! methinks, that now, e'en where they fall
 In clustered groups, these edifices grand
 Have more of beauty, than when here the hand
 Of power and population ruled o'er all!
 For now the din of men, the shout, the cry,
 The rush of horsemen, and each various sound,
 Have ceased to vex the ear; and sweetly round
 Sinks, with a mellow cadence echoing by,
 The voice of the MUEZZIN, who, below,
 Calls—vainly calls—"The Faithful" to their rites;
 Alas! the humble train he now invites
 Are few, and little heed him; thus decay
 Attends all human things, which gleam and glow
 In worldly pride, but glow to fade away!

THE BRITISH INDIA SOCIETY.

(From a Correspondent.)

Among the numerous duties peculiarly within the scope of a publication devoted to subjects of Oriental interest, we recognize none of higher importance than the discussion of those matters which bear most directly upon the state and prospects of the native population of India. They involve at once the honour of England, the prosperity of her possessions, and the happiness of our fellow-subjects in the East; and viewing them in this light, it has been attempted, from time to time, in the pages of this Magazine, to bring them fully and fairly before the British public, satisfied that if public attention is aroused, justice will sooner or later be done precisely to the extent that justice is required. In this duty we have been sedulous to avoid exaggerated, or even highly coloured statements of fact, which always defeat the purposes they are intended to serve; nor would we even encourage mere appeals to party, well knowing that a cause, if true to any extent, needs no such aids, and that we ought never to submit to prejudice what reason alone should decide.

Following out this determination, we shall not be found among those who admit no benefits as having flowed from the British rule in India, nor are we inclined, with some, to enter upon an investigation of the means by which that sovereignty has been acquired; for at present it would lead to no result of practical usefulness. It is quite sufficient to know that our rule prevails over an extent of 1,110,000 square miles, occupied by more than 100,000,000 of human beings, and yielding a revenue of some 20,000,000*l.* per annum, and that it is in fact the sovereignty of the British people, however it may have been delegated to the East India Company for the purposes of executive government. Neither is it necessary here to admit many, or indeed, to the full extent any, of the grievances put forward by some on behalf of the people of India; these are matters enquiry alone can settle. In advocating such an enquiry, it is amply sufficient to know, that in India famines have become of frequent occurrence, because it goes far to show that there can be no accumulation of property, and from this the state of the people may be inferred—to know that the East India Company has claimed to be proprietors of the soil, which in law or equity they are not—to know that it is now sought by the East India Company to open the settlement of Lord Cornwallis, which gave the Government *as revenue* 18*s.* out of every 20*s.*, the produce of the soil, and which was declared to be a *permanent* settlement—to know that there are issued by the Government to their servants, orders regulating the valuation and collection of the revenue, the most unwise, and apparently the most unjust—and to know that it has been attempted to seize (for we do not admit the term *re-sumption*) one-fifth of the soil, which Lord Cornwallis declared should be tax-free. If to these be added the existence of vexatious monopolies, and above all others, that of salt—which, though it yields the Government small profit, in its consequences compels the consumer in many parts of the country to pay at the rate of nearly 15*l.* per ton for an article so much a necessary of life, that the vegetable food upon which he

subsists is not nutritious without it,—will it be said, the state of things is such that there is no room for investigation, and if need be, for redress?

If there be made out a case which calls for enquiry, how is that enquiry to be obtained?—for though taxed, the people of India are not even indirectly represented in the Imperial Parliament, and their complaints have no weight in the other councils of the state. Why, relying upon that original contract, implied or understood, which must ever subsist between the governing and the governed, they look, as they have a right to do, to the people of England, whose good pleasure it has been to extend their sovereignty over them, and to whose rule they are willing to submit. There is no evading the terms of such a contract, and happily in the present instance, it is the interest of both parties it should be preserved, so that India having complaints to urge, England is bound as well by the dictates of self-interest, as by the demands of common justice, to entertain those grievances when brought fairly forward; and this is all that is demanded.

If many have now for the first time heard the complaints of India, it is not to be concluded that they are the complaints of yesterday. Far from it. They have been proclaimed again and again; but the small voice of appeal was drowned amidst the mighty conflict of party by which the country was so long and so dangerously agitated. Things have changed, and we are now in the enjoyment of comparative quiet, when that voice may be heard, so that the people of India have a right to expect redress, if it is due; and to secure this they wish the public mind enlightened and their demands made known throughout the United Kingdom. As the best means of effecting such an end, it has been determined to establish "The British India Society," for the formation of which, a meeting was held in the Freemason's Hall, on the 6th of July, at which Lord Brougham presided. With the speeches delivered upon this occasion there is no need to deal critically;—those of Lord Brougham, Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. G. Thompson, showed them conversant with the subject before them, and were worthy of the men. Sir C. Forbes bestowed a well-merited rebuke upon those, who, owing all they have to India, stand apart when opportunity offers of paying even a small dividend upon the amount of their obligations; and as for the rest, they served their purpose, and showed an honest determination to do justice. The general proceedings of the meeting, in which all bore a part, are of more importance; and with these there is great reason to be satisfied, because they were conducted with moderation and good sense; and if the case was strongly put, there appeared at the same time a disposition to render "justice to whom justice is due, honour to whom honour." There was no indication of political or sectarian purposes, so that all parties were enabled, without compromise, to join in furthering the declared objects of the society,—that of obtaining and diffusing information,—of directing more efficiently the public attention to a subject involving no less our commercial and political interests than our social and moral duties, and of suggesting and giving effect to such measures as are likely to improve the circumstances and provide for the happiness of the people of British India. To secure the happiness of the natives of India is indeed worthy the best services of the highest talents; and though success may be distant, the result is sure, if men of opposite politics forget their differences, and uniting with those possessed of local experience, devote their common energies to one common end.

From the establishment of the British India Society we are inclined to
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anticipate many advantages, because, among its members are some in whom the public have confidence—some of well-known experience; but, at the same time, the fact is not to be concealed that, for practical purposes, it may be an engine of good or evil, according to the hands by which its operations are conducted. In its progress will be found interests to oppose and obstacles to overcome, which sound heads and stout hearts alone can conquer. If guided with the necessary courage and discretion, its proceedings will be cautiously matured and skilfully adapted to purposes clearly defined; while if hasty or vacillating councils prevail, defeat is certain. So long as its operations are open and above-board—so long as they are not confined to any *favoured part*, but are directed for the common benefit of all India, we shall deem the British India Society entitled to general encouragement. But when, under colour of some specious pretext, there shall exist a latent subserviency to a sect in religion, or a party in Indian or English politics, we shall consider that the time has arrived when it behoves every real friend of India to withdraw his support.

T. E.

CAMP LYRICS.

BY MAJOR CALDER CAMPBELL.

No. I.

THE MORNING MARCH.

HARK! the reveillée beats!—the unwelcome sound
 Of the first drum falls sudden on the ear;
 The camp-lights now begin to glimmer round,
 For yet no signs of coming day appear.
 The march commences o'er the dubious way,
 Where lurks the scorpion with insidious sting;
 While the faint stars their waning lustre fling
 O'er jungly dells, where prowling tigers stray:—
 'Tis silence all, save soldier's steady tread,
 And whispering voices that by stealth commune,
 Or night-bird's quaint and intermingling tune,
 Wailing like Grief o'er dying Beauty's bed,
 Or tinkling bell of cattle, till the morn
 Peeps from the east, while clouds her brow adorn.

With fleeter foot, then, ev'ry traveller hies,
 And riders spur their unreluctant steeds;
 And while the glow of day across the meads
 Chases the birds and gaudy butterflies,
 I muse on home; and with enquiring eyes
 Gaze on the gliding landscape—bootlessly!

For not one spot my lingering glance desries
 To match with those, whose gothic scenery
 Wove the wild wreath romantic nature weaves,
 In early youth around this fervid breast ;
 But as the rising sun stamps on the leaves
 Around its joyous kiss, each wish repress
 For homeward scenes, I turn to scenes that pass,
 And thought averts sad retrospection's glass.

No. II.

THE HALT.

Now sultry ardour darts from solar ray,
 For not one breeze in kindly coolness sighs ;
 Depressed, and weary of the tedious way,
 An eager glance springs from each Sepoy's eyes :—
 At length, glad sight ! the mess-tent's ample fly,
 Spreading its shelter o'er the wished-for green
 Of halt, meets cheerfully each anxious look ;
 And now dispersed, across the opening scene
 The thirsty travellers seek the genial brook ;
 Or, where the tank extends its waters nigh,
 Dip in the pool, their weary limbs to lave ;—
 Oh ! then, indeed, when freshened by the wave,
 The pure and limpid draught, the wholesome fare,
 The soldier rests in peace,—forgotten every care !

No. III.

MID-DAY IN CAMP.

The orb of day now burns with fiery heat
 Flinging his rays athwart the arid plain ;
 The panting cattle seek some cool retreat,
 Or, in the friendly *nulla's* bed remain ;
 The gasping birds, oppress'd and thirsting, fare
 Where sheltering foliage frees from ardent pain ;
 The pilgrim, too, now forced the sun to dare,
 Tries all his strength some cool *serai* to gain.
 Hark ! rumbling overhead that murmuring sound,
 Startling dull Echo from her quiet rest !
 The way-worn wanderer, pausing, gazes round,
 While expectation fills his anxious breast ;—
 Another peal !—clouds gather !—rain—repress
 So long by angry heat—cools all the reeking ground !

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Bengal Sporting Magazine. By EMMA ROBERTS.

THIS excellent periodical owes its establishment to the zeal and enterprise of its spirited proprietor and conductor, J. H. Stocqueler, Esq. to whom the Calcutta press is indebted for its present advanced state.

In a sketch given in a former Number of the *Oriental Herald*—accompanied by a portrait of Mr. Stocqueler, who, to his duties as editor of the *Englishman*, one of the best newspapers printed out of London, has added those attached to the conducting of the *United Service Journal*—mention has been made of a work which may be justly designated as one of the most useful, as well as the most interesting publications, that ever issued from the Indian Press. The perusal of hair-breadth escapes, perilous encounters by flood and field, and deadly combats with savage foes, has ever excited the strongest degree of interest; and with such spirit-stirring materials, the pages of the *Bengal Sporting Magazine* are replete.

To the enterprise and adventure of young men engaged in the wild sports of the East, the naturalist is indebted for the knowledge of many important facts. Scientific acquirements being now very generally diffused, the same class of persons who would formerly have troubled themselves about nothing beyond the mere pursuit of the chase, are at the present day able to classify any new species of animal which may come under their observation; to describe, with minuteness and accuracy, its peculiar habits and manners; and to point out the distinctions which mark the several varieties. Thus, an immense mass of information is accumulated in the *Bengal Sporting Magazine*, which, in addition to its printed details, exhibits drawings coloured to the life, representing curious specimens of fishes and birds, hitherto for the most part or entirely unknown.

Though sport, when carried on against some harmless animal merely as the means of producing the excitement in which the mind delights, may with justice be denounced as a barbarous amusement; yet there are comparatively few who engage in it long, without acquiring a higher impulse; the love of sport leading, in most instances, to a love of nature. In England, where the chase bids fair to be reduced to a perfect system, and men go down to Melton Mowbray solely for the purpose of riding so many miles over a difficult country, and displaying certain feats of horsemanship, hunting leads to little more than improvements in the training of horses and dogs. Those also, who, after long practice at artificial marks, join some grand battue, and knock down as many birds as possible in a given time, know little or nothing about the true enjoyment of field sports, or of the advantages that may be made to result from them.

In India, on the contrary, the pursuit of the savage denizens of the forest is in the highest degree ennobling; affording the proper objects for the display of the superior skill, address, and courage of men. The campaigns against wild beasts of prey prove exceedingly beneficial to the poor cultivators of the soil, who with their flocks and herds are exposed to the

attacks of fierce animals, while there can be no better school for the acquirement of the coolness, presence of mind, steady determination, and physical energy, which are so essential to men engaged in the service of the Company, and who are liable at any moment of their lives to be called to the performance of duties which demand all these qualities in their highest degree. Nor is it only in the capture and destruction of wild beasts, or the information obtained concerning them in their savage state, that the Indian sportsmen are entitled to the praise of being useful members of the community. They are fond of petting the cubs which fall alive into their hands; and from the experiments thus made, the naturalist may judge of the possibility of reclaiming any, or all of the tribes, between whom and man the most deadly enmity at present prevails.

It is the opinion of many who have studied and written upon the subject, that if sufficient pains were taken to bring up the offspring of ferocious creatures upon food different to that which they obtain by prey, their dangerous propensities, their appetite for blood, might be checked; and that, like the dog, they might be rendered subservient, and perhaps useful to man. Nothing can exceed the fierce and brutal nature of the dog in its wild state, yet we see how its nature may be changed by domestication; and we must look to the attempts made by men who delight in surrounding themselves with pets obtained from the tigress robbed of her young, or snatched in deadly combat with the bear, for the results of a similar undertaking.

In addition to the important facts and interesting details brought before the readers of the *Bengal Sporting Magazine*, relative to the wild tribes of the forest, the pictures it displays of sylvan scenery, and the description it affords of the methods employed by the sportsmen, and the figure which they make in taking the field, are highly graphic and animating. Hunting parties may not now be formed upon the grand scale of former years, when allowances were still untouched, and the prizes in the lottery so many, and so rich, that mercantile houses would readily lend money upon the chance of the borrower succeeding to some splendid appointment. Nevertheless, few of the means and appliances are wanted to produce magnificent and striking effects. Dogs are not brought out against the more ferocious tribes, though they are sometimes provided in case of falling in with animals, against which they may be advantageously slipped; they then appear in leashes, their eagerness curbed by a strong hand, and becoming striking appendages to the assembled groupe. In addition to the horses which give so much animation to field sports in England, elephants, leopards, and hawks are occasionally introduced; while the wildness of the surrounding landscape, the sullen jheels, rapid rivers, thick jungles, majestic forests, and rocky passes, all lend their aid to produce a spectacle of the grandest and most imposing nature. For liveliness of description, the power of bringing the scene vividly before the mind's eye, the contributors of the *Bengal Sporting Magazine* are second to none. Narratives of a very striking character are thrown off without any apparent effort of composition, and the reader, in imagination, mingles in the chase, is startled by the loud roar of the tiger, sees him charging upon a line of elephants, and enjoys all the glory of laying the regal savage low. Many of the descriptions of the landscape are perfectly beautiful, affording the most accurate, as well as the most poetical ideas of oriental scenery, both of mountain and of plain.

In reading the Bengal Sporting Magazine, we became familiarized with the haunts of the tiger, and acquainted with its habits, the manner in which it follows its game, and the method of its defence. Apparently in their wild state, these creatures show nearly as great a variety of disposition as we find in animals domesticated by man. The brand of cowardice so universally fixed upon the tiger is discovered to be in many instances unjustly merited, since it is frequently found to defend itself with the noble courage supposed to belong exclusively to the lion. The grandest ideas are offered of the spirit with which a tiger will face its assailants, not only when driven to bay, and goaded with wounds to the desperate effort, but when just aroused from its covert, and before it has felt the leaden messenger of death. We are likewise made acquainted with a fact never before suspected, relating to tigers, namely, that they will, upon necessity, eat food which goes by the name of carrion. Thus they have been found feasting on the remains of a buffalo which had met with its death by being swamped in a bog; and though generally killing their own meat, do not, when pressed, object to a less noble method of satisfying their hunger.

It seems to be an established fact that the tiger having once tasted human flesh, will not easily be contented with any other. A noted man-killer of course becomes the object of every gun and every spear that can be produced against it. Wretches of this description usually establish themselves in some narrow pass, where they lie in wait for passengers, men who carry the letter bags being the principal victims. Should there be any European stations at hand, the tiger is soon sacrificed; but when the poor villagers can have no assistance of the kind, ten or twelve victims have been known to fall under the insatiable appetite of the savage before the country has been sufficiently roused against him to take effectual measures for his destruction. A reward of five-hundred rupees, (fifty pounds,) is sometimes offered by the native chief of a district, for the head of a tiger that has become formidable to the people of a village; and a general muster of men and weapons takes place, in consequence of this stimulant to action. The skilful pens of the delineators describe the lonely haunts of the savage in some wild jungle, where he lies in wait, springing from the bush which forms his covert on the unhappy passenger who endeavours to cross the fatal spot. A striking pendant to the scene is added when the hunt assembles; the whole wilderness then swarms with men; every tree is converted into a watch-tower; a circle is formed, which, pressing in upon all sides, contracts, until, completely hemmed in, the tiger, roused from his lair, and opposed in every direction, meets his death.

The passion for tiger-slaying is so strong amongst the ardent youths who have sought for reputation in India, that the most disadvantageous circumstances will not deter them in their pursuit; and few things can be more exciting than the accounts of a midnight watch, kept for the purpose of surprising the savage monster as he repairs to some solitary pool to drink.

Hog-hunting affords scarcely less interesting materials for the pens of the ready writers of the Sporting Magazine; and its pages are further diversified with descriptions of buffalo, rhinoceros, and wild elephant hunting, to say nothing of fights single-handed, with bears, panthers, or hyenas.

It is unfortunate that no measures have been taken to secure the republication of the most striking articles in the Bengal Sporting Magazine,

in some work of the kind in London ; or in a volume similar to Nimrod's *Hunting Tours*. They could not fail to be highly attractive in whatever shape they may be presented ; and it is to be hoped that an attempt will be made to bring them fairly before the British public. Many of the authors who have signalized themselves by the spirit and talent which they have displayed in the *Bengal Sporting Magazine*, might enrich the library of the naturalist with works of the highest interest and utility.

The information which we receive from India, relative to the various branches of science which are in this country pursued with the utmost zeal, has not as yet, unfortunately, been given in a popular form. A book in which the natural history of the wild inhabitants of India would be mingled with descriptions of their peculiar haunts, and anecdotes such as appear in the *Bengal Sporting Magazine* concerning them, is still a desideratum, and would do more perhaps than any other production, however important, towards attracting the attention of English readers to a scene, which, notwithstanding all its claims to notice, excites comparatively little interest at home.

The Unity of Disease. By SAMUEL DICKSON, M.D. London.
 Simpkin and Marshall.

Who shall decide when Doctors disagree? Certainly not non-medical individuals like ourselves, who, though expected to be almost omniscient on all other subjects, must plead to considerable ignorance in matters respecting the fearful and wondrous mechanism of the human frame. We have, however, bestowed an attentive perusal on this work ; and while declining to offer an opinion on the numerous points in which the Author questions the soundness of the "received practice of physic" at the present day, we must admit that there is much originality and talent in the method in which the various questions are handled. We are apprehensive that this brochure will experience an hostile reception from the profession at large, whose fallibilities it exposes ; but to the great body of the public we consider that it will prove decidedly acceptable, from its pleasing style and close reasoning. It is, in short, a book for the educated multitude, abounding with materials to set men *thinking* on matters in which it is but too common implicitly to prostrate the judgment before the tribunal of "received practice."

Native Education in India, in connection with the Church of Scotland.
 By James Bryce, D.D., late Chaplain of the Bengal Establishment of the East India Company.

This, a well digested and opportune work, and though professing only to be a "Sketch," comprises an accurate and comprehensive survey of the general question of Native Education in India. It is well known, that the conversion of the people of Hindoostan has been for some years a subject of intense concern with various religious and secular bodies ; nearly all of whom are now agreed, that the only feasible plan, is the indirect one by means of education—that pioneer-plough, which is destined to break up the hitherto impenetrable soil, on which the seed of Christianity will one

day take root. As might have been expected, where so many jarring interests have to be reconciled, and so many obstacles to be removed, the methods which have been adopted towards the desired end, though all bearing on the ultimate point, have been various, presenting features of advantage and objection peculiar to each, which it would be beyond the limits of this notice to enter into. We can however, affirm, from our own knowledge as regards Calcutta, that the Assembly's School, in that Presidency, bears a very high reputation among all classes, owing, we are inclined to think, to the great judgment and vigour displayed in its management, as well as other qualities which have gained for it the valuable confidence of that portion of the native community who are most eager to avail themselves of the advantages of education. We do not, however, agree with the evidence of Mr. Mackay, at page 64, where that respected missionary asserts, that "Calcutta is almost ceasing to be a city of idolaters." On the contrary, nothing can be more painful to the European community, than the almost daily processions which are paraded through the streets, of idols decked out in all the paint, tinsel, and tawdry, which the natives lavish so unsparingly on these occasions, even in the quarter where the English have their residences. Surely in a country where religious toleration is carried to the extreme of liberality, some consideration ought to be evinced for the feelings both of Christians and Mahomedans, who alike regard with disgust these humiliating evidences of superstition—they should be confined to localities where the participants are of the same creed. We apprehend that the Rev. gentleman intends to say, that those of the rising generation among the Hindoos who have enjoyed the benefits of education in the European seminaries, have rejected the worship of idols. This we believe to be the case; but, unfortunately, the progress towards conversion, has not as yet gone decidedly further, since in its place, the chilling doctrines of deism appear to have taken root among the majority of what are termed the "educated" Hindoos; owing, we do not uncharitably conclude, to the system adopted in the schools under the superintendence of the education committee, which however otherwise admirably conducted, are deficient in that course of instruction which tends to make the learner wise unto salvation. We admit, that among a great number of the well-wishers to India, the opinion is prevalent, that instruction in the sciences of the West is all, that under present circumstances it is advisable to impart to the rising generation of the natives; but we have been witnesses to the doubtful result that has already ensued from this timid estimate of the extent to which, the pliant mind of their youth can safely be moulded, and we are inclined to vote in favour of the more decided and better weighed system under which the schools of the church of Scotland, and those dependent on other religious bodies labouring in the same field, are carried on. Doubtless, it is a great step to have introduced a course of education which insensibly leads the recipient to reject the fallacies of the Hindoo superstitions; but if the career of improvement is to end there, and the knowledge so acquired is to be converted to an engine of cavil and question on the truths of the very religion which it is the object of education in India to inculcate; we could almost, in the bitterness of apprehension, desire that the Hindoo should be left in the primitive ignorance, for which he has an excuse, rather than that he should be brought to a state, where like the unprofitable servant, he will surely be called on to account for the abuse of the talent with which he had been entrusted.

SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

We have Calcutta papers to the 9th of May.

STEAM.—We are given to understand, that the first instalment on 1,532 shares in the proposed London Steam Company had been paid into the Union Bank up to the period of closing the account for transmission home by the mail, which left Calcutta on the 6th instant. The amount paid was 76,600 rupees, the earnest of as many pounds sterling, or 7,66,000 rupees.

These 1,532 shares have been taken by only 220 firms and individuals;—a very small numerical proportion of the able, and, we trust, willing, inhabitants, British and Native, of Bengal.—*Englishman*, May 9.

JAUDHPORE.—Colonel Sutherland disposed of the Jaudhpore difficulties in a summary manner. He ordered the vakeels of the Rajah down to his very tents, and intimated, that unless five lacs of rupees were forthcoming in four days, he would strike his tents, and return with a force against the place to bring them to their senses. They imagined they had another old woman to deal with, but when they saw Colonel Sutherland's camels loading on the day specified, they were seized with a fit of the shakes, and the money made its appearance. Slight disaffection has likewise taken place in the Jaypoor Ilaque. A Doctor Lemmon had his arm broken, or rather cut, by a sword, by some exasperated villagers; the Artillery draft, with which he was proceeding to this place, having entered a village and created a disturbance; he attempted to put a stop to the same, the result was as related.

JAUDHPORE.—The interview between Colonel Sutherland, the President, and Maun Sing, the Ruler of Jaudhpore, had taken place under favourable circumstances; but the posture of affairs in that quarter must lead either to a rupture or submission.—*Englishman*.

SYLHET.—We hear that it is in contemplation to establish on the eastern frontier towards Sylhet and Cachar, a military depôt for arms, for the purpose of arming, in case of necessity, the well-disposed tribes on that frontier.—*Ibid*.

CAPTAIN PEMBERTON.—The Governor-General never made a better hit than in selecting Captain Pemberton as his agent at Moorshedabad. He, by all accounts, labours incessantly, and, what is of more consequence, he labours to good purpose.—*Hurkaru*.

CUSTOMS.—We are informed that a law has already passed council, to take effect from the 1st of May next, for the abolition of all drawbacks on all goods imported into this Presidency. Our informant laments the change, as likely to be prejudicial to many commercial interests. We are of opinion, however, that it will do no harm whatever, seeing that the bonding system is a good substitute for the clumsy, expensive, and troublesome plan of drawback.—*Englishman*.

APPOINTMENT.—We understand the following was made by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, at Simla, on the 23rd ult.:—Captain T. E. A. Napleton, of the 60th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as an Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, during the absence of the Deputy Adjutant-General, on Field Service, or until further orders, in the room of Captain Wyllie, who has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate.—*Ibid*.

LOODKEANAH.—General Ventura passed through on the 13th, en route to Lahore. He carries some presents to Runjeet, from the King of the French.

Ranjeet has removed to Umritsur, under symptoms of returning health. His son, Koork Singh, and his minister, Deean Singh, have been directed to proceed to Peshawur, to take command of the army proceeding to Cabool.—*Agra Ukbbur*.

CRIM. CON.—A case of crim. con. was tried before a full bench in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, on the 4th of April, when a verdict of 3000 rupees damages was returned. The parties to the suit were all natives, so that the case was a novel one.—*Englishman*.

* * * The paging of the Synopsis will henceforward be kept }
distinct for binding separately. }

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FEROZEPORE.—Advices from Ferozepore mention that General Ventura had joined Runjeet Sing, to the great satisfaction of the 'ancient ally,' who begins to wax feeble, and to be sensible also of a material decay of his mental powers. General Churchill was at Ferozepore on the 24th ult., preparing to join Sir H. Fane. Lieutenant Chalmers, 43rd N. I., and Mr. Vigne, the celebrated traveller, had also reached Ferozepore. Colonel Beresford and General Torrens had proceeded towards Bombay the previous week.

We are informed that the cantonment is getting on very slowly, owing to the want of hackeries and workmen. The latter are obliged to be brought from Lahore.—*Englishman*.

"D. L. R."—Captain D. L. Richardson, the Aide-de-Camp, goes to Madras in the steamer, for the benefit of his health, we believe. Our benighted contemporaries will, we have no doubt, very readily welcome to their shores a gentleman for whose writings they have always expressed much respect.—*Ibid*.

VERNACULAR LANGUAGE.—We republish, with no ordinary satisfaction, a notification of Government relative to the substitution of the vernacular languages for the Persian, under the Bengal Presidency.—*Ibid*.

It appears, then, that of all the districts under the Bengal Presidency, the change was, on, or soon after, the 30th of June, complete in the Revenue Department in all. In the Judicial Department, it was complete in the Courts of Civil and Session Judges in twelve districts, and in those of Magistrates in twelve; it was advancing rapidly towards completion by the Civil and Session Judges in nine districts, and by Magistrates in fifteen. There were but seven districts in which little had been done by Sessions' Judges, and five in which the Magistrates had done little; by one officer only had nothing been done.—*Friend to India*.

GENERAL STEVENSON.—We regret to learn that Major-General Sir Robert Stevenson, one of the oldest officers in the Bengal Army, is so extremely unwell as to be obliged to proceed to England immediately, in the *Moirra*. One side of the General is entirely paralysed, and he is otherwise greatly reduced.—*Englishman*.

SYLHET.—Letters from Sylhet mention that all was quiet in that quarter. The refractory Maham Cossyahs have made terms, and our troops are accordingly withdrawn from their territory. Our correspondents mention that they hear from Assam that Captain Vetch had started from Gowahatee, with a party of Seebundies, against some Dofa chief, who was running restive.—*Ibid*.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.—A numerous meeting was held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 15th of April, when it was resolved to support the scheme propounded at the General Steam Meeting, held in London. The appointment of Mr. Timothy A. Curtis, Mr. J. P. Larkins, Mr. J. McKillop, and Mr. J. Bagshaw, as a committee was approved of, and 7,32,000 rupees was subscribed to support any company they might form. The following is from the *Englishman*:—

"The game having now been started, nothing remains for us but to press upon the attention of all who desiderate a permanent Steam Communication, the importance of hastening to enrol themselves amongst the subscribers. It will be a superb thing for Mr. Timothy Curtis and his colleagues, to be able to present themselves to a meeting, to be held some time in August, and say, 'Here, gentlemen, India has already contributed her hundred thousand pounds, and there is plenty more on the way!' but it will be a still more superb thing, for many of us, to be taking our passage next year in one of those gigantic steamers, which are to bring India into close neighbourhood with our native country; and to remove the barrier to improvement, civilization, and good government, which distance invariably and inevitably interposes."

COLONEL GEORGE HUNTER.—We understand, from information received from Simla, of date 9th inst., that the Right Honourable the Governor-General has appointed Brevet Colonel George Hunter, C. B., of the 5th Reg. N. I., to the command of the troops at Ferozepore, with the rank of Brigadier of the second class.—*Calcutta Courier*.

CONSCIENTIOUS SCRUPLES.—We understand that Mr. J. W. Alexander has resigned the office of Commissioner of the Court of Requests, on the ground that he has conscientious scruples touching the administering idolatrous oaths.—*Englishman*.

APPOINTMENTS.—A contemporary states that Mr. James Sutherland, formerly of the "Hurkaru," has been appointed Principal of the Hooghly College. We believe, also, that Captain D. L. Richardson, has been elected Principal of the Hindoo College.

Baboo Russomoy Dutt has succeeded permanently to the commissionership of the Court of Requests, vacated by Mr. J. W. Alexander.—*Ibid*.

WOLVES.—The destruction of human life by wolves has risen to an unprecedented

height this year in the Agra and Dooab districts. In the city of Agra, near the Kurullah, scarcely a day passes without one or more children being carried away, some so old as ten years. The number of these animals is remarked to be this year considerably beyond that of any former period, and is supposed to arise from the partial disappearance of the Kunjur population, who hunted and killed them. In the Dooab, particularly, they abound; and their ferocity has augmented as much as their numbers, so that the country is in a state of great terror of them.—*Ukhbar*.

PESHAWAR.—Teemoor Shah, the eldest son of Shah Soojah, has arrived here with Colonel Wade, and was, by the latest accounts, within a few coss of Ukhbur Khan, a son of Dost Moohumud, who was at the head of 12,000 horse, and 10,000 infantry.—*Ibid*.

DANDUHAH.—Oomur Khan, a son of the Sirdar of this country, is said to be at Ghorian, with 15,000 Kujurs, the tribe to which the royal family of Persia belongs, en route, to oppose Shah Soojah.—*Ibid*.

MAJOR BACON.—The following is an extract of a letter received from Berhampore, dated 16th April:—

“Brevet-Major Bacon, 65th N. I., died at a short distance from this station on the night of the 14th inst. He had been long in a delicate state of health, and it is not improbable that the extreme heat of the weather accelerated the fatal termination. This vacancy promotes Brevet-Captain J. Whiteford and Ensign C. M. Rees.”—*Hurkara*.

NUSSEERABAD.—Orders for the arrest of Cornet Chapman, accompanied by descriptive rolls of him as a deserter, have been sent to the neighbouring stations. No trace of this unfortunate youth has been discovered. The extent of his fraudulent operations is not known, though fresh disclosures are daily coming to light in the shape of bills returned dishonoured, and angry letters from tradesmen and agents, showing already defalcations to the amount of 50,000 rupees. The whole affair is one of much regret, the unfortunate officer having been very popular for his gentlemanly manners and general social qualities. No suspicion that he was embarrassed existed until lately; for though he lived expensively, maintaining a handsome domestic establishment, a racing stud, and giving racing cups, &c. &c., the fortune he represented himself to possess at home was considered sufficient to cover all.—*Agra Ukhbar*.

COLONEL BENSON.—Colonel Benson has been obliged to quit Burmah in consequence of ill health. By this arrangement, the duties of Resident will devolve on Captain M'Leod, together, with all the hopes of success in settling matters amicably with the Burmese Court, without the necessity of going to war.—*Maulmain Chronicle*.

MARWAR.—The following is an account of a most spirited action performed by the Mhairwarrah Local Battalion, in destroying a large body of the very class of people from which the corps was formed.

“The banditti, which have for so many years past infested Marwar and the neighbouring country, the terror of the industrious classes, but, too often we fear, the agents and support of the nobles, having drawn together a considerable force in the vicinity of Kot-ka-Dhana, the Mhairwarrah Battalion and Joudhpoor Legion were directed to make a simultaneous advance upon Kot, and the power by forced marches, through the hills, arrived in the vicinity before day-break, on the 27th ult.

“The Joudhpoor Legion having surrounded the place, the Mhairwarrah Battalion, joined by a detachment of the Legion, proceeded, under the orders of Captain C. G. Dixon of the Artillery, commanding the former corps, to attack Kot-ka-Dhana, at which place the greatest resistance was expected. The force was met by a heavy fire of jinjals and musketry from the front, and from the neighbouring hill-jungles. The Mhairs, however, overcoming this resistance, pushed on to Kot-ka-Dhana, where the banditti made a resolute stand; but being promptly and most gallantly attacked by Captain Dixon's force, they were, after a short and desperate struggle, dispersed, and followed into the hills by the Mhairs, the Joudhpoor Legion joining in the pursuit.

“The loss sustained by the enemy in this affair is very great, upwards of a hundred dead bodies were left on the ground, besides such of the wounded as succeeded in escaping through the dense jungles adjoining. Two of their principal chiefs are supposed to have fallen, and some prisoners of lower degree have also been taken. The Mhairwarrah Battalion fortunately suffered only an inconsiderable loss, (1 jumadar and 6 men wounded, most of them severely, 1 missing also, 3 of the Joudhpoor Legion wounded.)”—*Englishman*.

NDIGO.—A letter from a Jessore Planter, dated the 26th ult., gives us the following information. Perhaps the fine showers of Monday, if they have stretched as far, will enable our correspondent to sing to a new tune:—

"Knowing that some of your readers will be interested in hearing of our Indigo prospects in this part of the moolook, I take this opportunity of writing.

"I am sorry to state that our prospects here are any thing but good, for, with the exception of the Meerunge, Cawnpoor, Muttenderry, and Hautbarriah concerns, no rain has fallen here since February, and the little plant then sown, is nearly all dead, and dying from the effects of a scorching westerly wind.

"They appear to have had some rain to the eastward, as I have seen letters from Mymensing and Rungpore; but the accounts from Commercolly, Kishnagur, Purnea, Rajshye, and Tirhoot, are equally bad; no rain since February. There is not now a shadow of a doubt, but that there will be a short crop; for though there is still time for the high lands to save themselves, yet, amongst most of us, manufacturing must commence two months hence."—*Ibid.* May 1.

35TH N. I.—A letter from Kurnaul mentions, that the 35th Regt. N. I., while getting through the pass, had been attacked by a party of Beloochees, from a height, and had eight men killed, and fifty or sixty wounded. Twenty of the Beloochees were subsequently *served out* by the 1st Bombay Cavalry.—*Ibid.* May 7.

LIEUT. RAMSAY.—Intelligence has been received this day of the death of Lieut. D. Ramsay, of the 37th Regt. N. I., a very promising young officer, and a son of Major General Ramsay's. Lieut. Ramsay was with his regiment on the march to Candahar.—*Ibid.* May 7.

STORM.—The guard-house at the Mint has been blown down by the North Wester yesterday; five of the guard were severely hurt by the fall of the house; some of them so much so as to require to be sent to the hospital. It is not improbable that the storm has done more injury elsewhere. The above-mentioned guard-room was 150 feet long.—*Commercial Advertiser*, April 30.

EXPLOSION.—A report, like the sound of a distant gun, was heard yesterday morning about eight o'clock, in Calcutta. We are sorry to say, that it was occasioned by the explosion of one of the buildings connected with the powder manufactory at Ishapore. Four lives were lost, and several men severely injured by the explosion.—*Hurkaru*, April 30.

CONSPIRACY.—A conspiracy has been announced by the Government in the Secret Department, to the head of every political office in India; Dost Mahomed Khan, the King of Persia, and Maun Sing of Joudpoor, are at the head of it, but its ramifications include almost every chief of note. The Nawab of Bhopal was the last to join it. His agreement was to murder Mr. Wilkinson, the political agent at Bhopal, and to march instantly to join Holkar, in an attack on the cantonment of Mhow. His share of the spoils, which however savours somewhat of selling the bear's skin, was to be the country from Raeseen to Ratghur. The Bundelkund Chiefs were to make a simultaneous attack on Saugor; the signal for the insurrection was to be the approach of the Persian and Afghan armies, who, it was presumed, would advance unchecked, as our troops would have had enough to do to meet the outbreaks on all sides of India. This conspiracy was discovered by an active magistrate in the Madras Presidency, who apprehended two men, calling themselves pilgrims to Mecca. They subjected themselves to suspicion, on matters they seemed to have no business with. This led to their apprehension; at the first examination, nothing was proved against them, but they were put into confinement, and the matter reported to Government. Before any reply was received, the whole of their most extensive and minute instructions was found sewed up in their clothes, much of which instructions was in cypher. The report is, that the number of emissaries thus employed amounts to 200. For the truth of this rumour we cannot vouch; it is confidently believed by many persons, and, if the facts are as stated, this discovery was, probably, the motive of the vigorous measures taken against Dost Mahomed and the Persians, by the Government.—*Courier*, April 23.

FRITH AND CO.—At the meeting of the creditors of the late firm of Messrs. Frith and Co., a petition to the Insolvent Court was agreed to, recommending Mr. Francis Bathie to be the Assignee to that estate. The debts of the insolvent concern, we understand, are estimated at somewhere about five lakhs.—*Englishman*, May 9.

COL. THOMSON.—We regret to announce the sudden death of Lieut.-Col. J. Thomson, 31st N.I., whilst in command of a party escorting treasure for the advance army. It appears from a letter, dated Camp Wuggun, two marches from Shikarpore, April 21st, 1839, that he died of apoplexy, brought on by the intense heat. We have seldom had to commiserate the fate of an officer whose gentlemanly qualities, and kind and amiable disposition had endeared him to all who knew or served under him.—*Delhi Gazette*, May 8.

REGISTER.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Civil and Ecclesiastical.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR N. W. P.

Feb. 19. Mr. E. H. C. Monckton to be special dep. coll. in Zillah Budaon.

— Mr. C. Raikes to officiate as joint magist. of Shahjehanpoor.

20. Mr. R. B. Thornhill to officiate as joint magist. of Budaon.

By the Deputy Governor of Bengal.

March 5. Mr. H. C. Halkett has been deputed to the powers of joint magist. at Jessore.

11. Mr. J. J. Ward has been deputed joint magist. at West Burdwan.

— Mr. G. P. Leycester has been deputed magist. of Hooghly, during the absence of Mr. Samuells.

— Mr. W. Bell, collect. of Tipperah, has leave of absence for two months on sick certificate. Mr. Annand will officiate until the arrival of Mr. D. J. Money, who has been appointed to officiate.

— Mr. C. B. Trevor has been deputed joint magist. at Barraset.

12. Mr. W. J. H. Money, collect. of Tipperah, has obtained leave, until the ship "Repulse" shall have been left by the Pilot.

— Mr. J. Grant, to officiate as judge of Dinagapore.

— Mr. R. M. Skinner, to officiate as magist. of Dacca, vice Mr. J. Grant.

— Mr. J. Wheeler, to officiate as magist. of Mymensing, vice Mr. Skinner.

20. Messrs. R. D. Mangles, W. Cracroft, E. V. Irwin, W. J. H. Money, and W. Money, of the civil service, embarked for England on board the "Repulse," which was left at sea on the 14th inst.

— The Honourable Robert Forbes, and Mr. G. Mainwaring,—the former for England, and the latter for the Cape,—on board the "Duke of Buccleugh," were left at sea on the 12th inst.

By the Governor General for the N. W. P.

Feb. 27. Mr. G. P. Thompson, judge of Goruckpore, leave, on med. cert., for eight months, to the Hills.

28. Rev. R. Everest, chap. at Dehlee, leave, on med. cert., to the 1st of Nov., for the Hills.

By the Deputy Governor of Bengal

March 20. Mr. J. Neave, of the civil service, to proceed to England, under med. certificate.

21. Mr. J. P. Grant has resumed charge of the office of Sec. to the Government of India, in the Legislative, Judicial, and Revenue Departments.

— Mr. A. R. Young has been vested with the powers of joint magist. in Tirhoot.

23. Messrs. C. Macsween, and J. T. Mellis, of the civil service, embarked for England, on board the "Thomas Grenville," were left at sea on the 17th inst.

By the Governor General for the N. W. P.

March 5. Mr. W. P. Okeden, judge of Moradabad, leave, on med. cert., to the end of October, for the Hills.

— Mr. W. H. Benson, to officiate as judge of Moradabad, during absence of Mr. Okeden.

— Mr. C. Lindsay is re-appointed to officiate as judge of Dehlee.

— Lieut. H. S. Stewart, 20th N. I., to be postmaster at Banda.

— Mr. C. W. Kinloch, special dep. collect. of Meerut, on med. cert., for three months, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea.

7. Lieut. J. H. Phillips, assistant to the Gov.-General's agent at Dehlee, to officiate as jun. assistant to the commiss. of Kumaon.

9. Mr. C. Le Bas to officiate as joint magis. and dep. collect. of Goorgaon.

— Mr. J. H. Batten to be a sen. assist. to the commiss. of Kumaon, for the division of Kumaon proper, and in charge of the revised revenue settlement of the province.

— Mr. E. Wilmot to be joint magist. and dep. collect. of Bareilly. Mr. Wilmot to officiate as magist. and collect. of Ghazee-poor, till further orders.

— Mr. W. Wynyard to be an assistant under the commiss. of Agra.

By the Deputy Governor of Bengal.

Mar. 26. Mr. J. Lewis has been appointed a temporary member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, in succession to Mr. R. D. Mangles.

— Mr. P. G. E. Taylor has been appointed collect. of Moorshedabad, vice Hon. R. Forbes.

April 2. Mr. J. F. G. Cooke has been

appointed judge at Dacca, vice Mr. W. Cracroft.

— Mr. G. Gough has been appointed civil judge of Sylhet, vice Mr. Cooke.

— Mr. R. Torrens has been appointed civil judge of Mymensing, vice Mr. G. Gough.

— Mr. R. E. Cunliffe has been appointed magist. and collect. of Tipperah, vice Mr. J. H. Money.

— Mr. J. C. Brown, civil judge of Behar, has leave, on med. certificate, for two months.

3. Sir C. M. Ochterlony, Bart., and Messrs. J. M. Hay, and J. Neave, of the civil service,—the two former embarked on board the "Marion," and the latter on board the "Zenobia," for England,—were left at sea, on the 25th and 29th ult.

By the Governor General for the N. W. P.

Mr. A. A. Roberts, assistant to the magist. and collect. of Benares, is invested with the special powers described in clause 3, sect. 2, regulation III., of 1821.

By the Deputy Governor of Bengal.

The following removals and appointments have been made in the Nor. West. Prov.:—

Rev. A. B. Spry to be chaplain at Ghazepore.

Rev. J. H. A. Rudd to be chaplain at Futtu Ghur.

Rev. R. Eteson to officiate at Kernaul.

Rev. A. Hammond to be chaplain to the Force on service.

Rev. W. Sturrock to be chaplain at Patna.

By the Governor General for the N. W. P.

March 19. Mr. J. Thomason, magist. of Azimgurh, has obtained permission to proceed to the Cape, on urgent private affairs, for six months.

23. Mr. G. C. Barnes to officiate as magist. and collect. of Shahjehanpore, till the arrival of Mr. C. Raikes.

By the Deputy Governor of Bengal.

April 17. Mr. James Sutherland to be principal of the college of Mahommed Mohson, at Hooghly, vice Mr. Assistant Surgeon T. A. Wise.

— Mr. Assistant Surgeon S. H. Batson to be Post Master at Arrah.

— Major Ouseley received charge of the office of agent to the Gov.-General of the south-west Frontier, from Mr. J. Davidson, on the 4th inst.

By the Governor General for the N. W. P.

Mr. G. Edmonstone, jun. has been posted as an assistant to the magist. and collect. of Meerut.

The jurisdiction of Mr. J. A. Craigie, appointed to officiate as special dup. collect.

in Bignour, under orders of the 16th of February last, is extended to the cases in the Moradabad district.

The portion of the leave of absence extending from the 1st to the 28th of February last, granted to Mr. A. W. Begbie, civil and session judge of Mynpoory, in orders of the 24th of December last, is cancelled, at his request.

Mr. H. Vansittart, assistant to the magist. of Meerut, on med. cert., to the 15th of Nov., for the purpose of proceeding to Simla.

Rev. R. P. Brooke, chaplain, to be Surrogate at Cawnpore, for granting episcopal licences of marriage.

By Deputy Governor of Bengal.

April 9.—Mr. E. Lee Warner, civil judge Bhaugulpore, has been deputed to Tirhoot on special duty. Mr. R. Williams will officiate as civil judge, during Mr. Warner's absence.

Mr. A. Grant has been deputed to officiate as civil judge of Tirhoot.

20.—Mr. G. Loch has been deputed to Bancoorah, to relieve Mr. J. Word, the officiating joint-magis. and dep.-coll. of that district, who is at present incapable, from illness, from discharging the duties of his office.

23.—Mr. J. H. Young to be junior member and Secretary of the police committee.

8.—Capt. J. Briggs, 13th Madras N. I. has been permitted, under med. cer., to be absent from his duties as 2d assist. to commiss. for the Government of the territories of the Rajah of Mysore, for eighteen months, to the Cape, for health.

By the Gov.-gen for the N. W. Provinces.

April 6.—Mr. F. Williams, joint-magis. of Pillibheet, for one month, in extension.

Mr. G. F. Harvey, magis. of Allygurh, on private affairs, for three months.

Mr. W. De H. Routh, joint-magis. of Allygurh, to officiate as magis. and coll. during Mr. Harvey's absence.

By the Deputy-Governor of Bengal.

April 24.—Mr. F. L. Beaufort, is reported qualified for service by proficiency in two native languages.

Mr. F. L. Beaufort, reported qualified for service, to the Bengal division of the presidency of Fort William.

May 1.—Civil-surg. A. Chalmers, M. D. of Shahjehanpore, to be post-master at that station.

April 23.—Mr. J. Peron appointed dep.-coll. in Bhaugulpore and Monghyr.

Mr. C. B. Quaintin, joint-magistrate of Champarnun, has leave for one month, on medical certificate.

29.—Capt. A. Bogle, commiss. of Arracan, has leave for six weeks, on med. certificate,

Capt. D. Williams to officiate as commis. of Arracan.

30.—Lieut. J. R. Abbott has been confirmed junior assistant to the commissioner of Arracan.

Mr. D. J. Money has been appointed joint-magis. of Pubna, vice R. C. Cunliffe.

Mr. J. H. Young has been appointed joint-magistrate of Bancoora, vice Mr. D. J. Money.

By the Governor-general of India.

April 18.—Mr. Ross Bell, coll. of Delhi, to officiate as political agent in Upper Sinde.

Lieut. E. J. Brown, adjutant to the corps of sappers and miners, to be assist. to political agent in Upper Sinde.

Lieut. W. J. Eastwick to officiate as resident in Sinde, during the absence of Col. Pottinger, and to proceed to Hyderabad.

Major R. Ross has this day been appointed political agent at Jeypore.

By the Governor-gen. of N. W. Provinces.

April 12.—Mr. A. H. Cocks has been placed under the joint-magis. of Pillibheet.

Mr. E. M. Wyly has been placed under the orders of the magis. of Agra.

Mr. A. Ross has been placed under the orders of the magistrate of Benares.

Mr. R. K. Dick, officiating magis. of Bijpore, on med. cer. for seven months, to proceed to the Hills.

Mr. T. H. Sympton, joint-magistrate of Bijpore, to officiate as magis. and coll. of that district, during Mr. Dick's absence.

The Rev. M. J. Jennings, chaplain of Cawnpore, to the performance of the ecclesiastical duties of the station of Simla, during his residence in the Hills.

Mr. G. D. Raikes, to be assistant under magistrate of Joudpoor.

Mr. W. J. Morgan, to be assistant under magistrate of Mirzapoor.

Mr. D. T. McLeod to charge of the Saugor district.

Mr. M. C. Ommaney to resume charge of his office of 1st jun.-assist. at Baitool.

Lieut. G. P. Thomas, jun.-assist. to return to Saugor.

Lieut. J. S. Banks, ditto, to proceed to Jubbulpore.

Lieut. W. Hore, ditto, to proceed to Hoshangabad.

Mr. H. Vansittart to officiate as an Assist. to Political Agent at Umballa, with powers of a joint magistrate.

May 2.—Maj. T. Wilkinson has been appointed to be resident at Nagpore.

Medical.

Feb. 23. Doctor J. Ranken, civil surgeon and postmaster of Delhi, to succeed to the

duties, connected with the North Western Provinces, of the office of Agent for Post-office Enquiries, to which Capt. Taylor was appointed.

March 6. Surgeon R. Shaw, 5th N. I., leave, on med. cert., to the 2nd of November, to proceed on the river, preparatory to applying for leave to sea, on med. cert.

March 4. Assistant Surgeon W. Jacob is removed from the 64th to the 38th N. I.

Assist. Surg. A. Thomson, from the 38th to the 45th N. I.

March 6. Assist. Surg. W. Brydon, 4th L. C., to repair to Ferozepore, and afford medical aid to the 5th N. I., vice Shaw, who has leave, on med. certificate. Surg. A. Pringle, M. D., 2nd N. I., to the medical charge of that corps, until relieved by Mr. Brydon.

March 13. Assist. Surg. W. Dollard, of the 7th, to afford med. aid to the 62nd, vice Surg. J. Menzies, removed to the 10th N. I.

Assist. Surg. J. Ransford, of the 6th bat. of Artillery, to afford medical aid to the 8th L. C., until the arrival of Surg. Mitchelson.

Assist. Surgeon H. Donaldson, 9th N. I., leave, on medical cert., to the 27th of Jan., 1840, to visit the Hills, north of Deyrah.

March 20. Assist. Surg. C. Griffiths, is placed in medical charge of the civil station of Jorehaut, vice Assistant Surgeon Wood, appointed to Nowgong.

March 16. Assistant Surg. A. Stewart, M. D., to the med. charge of the 47th N. I.

Assistant Surg. A. C. Duncan, M. D., to the medical charge of the 71st N. I., from Assistant Surg. G. G. Brown, M. D., appointed to the 4th batt. of Artillery.

Assist. Surg. C. Griffiths, from the 47th to the 68th N. I.

Assist. Surg. E. V. Davies, from the 68th to the 44th N. I., and join at Banda.

Assist. Surgeon A. Stewart, M. D., to the 47th N. I.

March 21. Assist. Surg. S. M. Griffith, 14th N. I., to proceed to Mynpoorie, making over medical charge of the troops to Assist. Surg. T. C. Hunter.

Assist. Surg. S. M. Griffith, to relieve Assist. Surg. J. H. Serrell from charge of the wing 44th N. I. at Mynpoorie.

March 22. Surg. R. Rankine, 4th N. I., to join making over med. charge, 68th to the 72d N. I.

5. Assist. Surg. G. E. Christopher, re-appointed civil assist. surg. Meerut.

24. Surg. D. McQ. Gray, 26th N. I., to proceed in med. charge of convalescents, to Landour, under the command of Capt. F. Knyvett, 64th N. I.

Surg. G. T. Urquhart, 7th L. C. to afford med. aid to 26th N. I. and staff and station of Meerut, during absence of Surg. Gray.

Assist. Surg. G. S. Cardew, to join 70th N. I.

Assist. Surg. W. Jameson, T. R. Stover, J. A. Guise, and R. V. Shuter, to proceed to Cawnpore by water.

April 3d. The appointment of Assist-Surg. Griffiths, to med. charge of civil station, Jorehaut, is cancelled.

The appointment of Assist. Surg. Wood, to med. charge of civil station, Nowgong, vice Assist. Surg. Freeth, dec., is cancelled; and that officer placed in charge of med. duties of Jorehaut division.

4. Assist. Surg. Tucker, M.D., is removed from 61st to 54th N. I.

Surg. M. Powell, from 54th to 6th N. I.

Assist. Surg. W. Veal, is appointed to med. charge of troops stationed at Peto-ragurh.

10. *Medical Staff*.—Superintendent Surg. G. Flayfair, Meerut division, from 25th May to 25th September, to visit Mussorie, on private affairs.

March 26. Mr. T. Smith, Assist. Surg., to officiate as Post Master at Goruckpore.

Surg. R. Grahame, is permitted to reside at Deyrah.

April 11. Assist. Surg. H. D. Donaldson, M.D., to med. char. of Umbala Agency, during absence of Assist. Surg. A. C. Gordon.

15. Surg. W. Duff, from 21st to 54th N. I.

Assist. Surg. H. J. Tucker, M. D., from 54th to 21st. N. I.

12. Assist. Surg. T. C. Hunter, civ. assist. Surg. Futtehgurh, to be Post Master at that station.

29. Admitted to the service.

Medical Department.—Messrs. J. S. Haig and H. Irwin.

20. Assist. Surg. C. J. Macdonald, 29th N. I., to relieve Assist Surg. S. M. Griffith, from charge of the left wing 44th N. I., at Banda. The latter officer to rejoin his regt. at Futtehgurh.

26. Surg. J. Taylor, to 10th April, to visit the Presidency.

April 24.—Mr. Assist. Surg. T. Ginders to the Medical Charge of the Jaloun Legion.

25.—Mr. Assist.-Surg. J. Hope, has been appointed to the Gwalior Reformed Contingent.

Military.

BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

March 6. Captain H. Templer, 7th N. I., officiating brigade-major, Cawnpore, leave, on med. cert., to the 5th of March, 1840, to visit the hills north of Deyrah.

— Captain J. A. Fairhead, 28th N. I., leave, to the 1st of May, to await the arrival of his regiment at Dinapore.

By the Governor General.

March 2. Lieut. W. Hore, 18th N. I., to be a junior assistant under the commiss. of the Saugor division.

By the Commander in Chief.

March 6. The under-mentioned officers are posted as follows:—

Ensign G. W. Cuninghame, 12th N. I.

Ensign C. R. Maling, 24th N. I.

Ensign F. Drake, 69th N. I.

Lieut. E. Vibart to act as adjutant to the 2nd L. C., vice Crispin, appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Thackwell.

Ensign G. T. Hamilton, 24th N. I., has been declared qualified for the duties of Interpreter.

R. H. Miles, 1st Captain, leave, to the 30th of October, to visit the Hill provinces, west of the Jumna.

By the Governor General.

March 4. Colonel J. Sutherland assumed charge of the Rajpootana agency from Captain Ludlow, on the 12th ult.

5. Lieut.-Colonel Duncan Presgrave, 1st N. I., to be superintendent of the foundry at Cossipore, vice Major G. Hutchinson, gone to Europe, on med. cert.

6. Captain T. J. Taylor, agent for post-office enquiries, one month's leave, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to his application for permission to resign the service.

By the President in Council.

March 8. Second Lieut. F. Turner, of Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Brevet-Captain A. P. Begbie, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Ensign J. C. Johnston, 20th N. I., to be Lieutenant, vice W. S. Leger Forrest.

Lieut. W. K. Warner, of Artillery, has leave, for three months, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on account of health.

Lieut. H. J. C. Shakespear, 25th N. I., leave, for eighteen months, to proceed to the Cape, for his health.

Captain D. L. Richardson, of the Invalid Establishment, to be an aide-de-camp on His Honour's personal staff.

By the Commander of the Forces.

March 13. Captain James Drummond, 19th N. I., is nominated second in command to the Kemaon local battalion.

Major G. Huish, 26th N. I., leave, to the 20th of October, to visit the Hills, north of Deyrah.

Captain R. A. McNaghten, 61st N. I., leave, on med. cert., to the 4th of March, to remain at Bareilly.

Lieut. and Brevet-Captain A. P. Begbie, of the 5th batt. of Artillery, leave, on med. cert., to the 5th of December, to visit the Hills, north of Deyrah.

Lieut. A. C. Dewar, 38th N. I., leave to the 25th of April, to visit the Dhoon.

Lieut. R. Ramsey, 10th N. I., leave, on med. cert., to the 30th of November, to visit Simla.

March 14. Ensign Matthew Raper, to do duty with the 58th N. I.

Lieut. J. F. Middleton, to act as adjutant to the 32nd N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Davidson.

Ensign G. T. Hamilton, 24th N. I., to be interpreter and quarter-master.

Captain M. Jones, of Her Majesty's 3rd light drag., and Lieut. H. Blair, of Her Majesty's 3rd reg., to do duty at the depôt, Landour.

Lieut. E. Sutherland, Artillery, leave, on med. cert. to the 5th of Nov., to visit Simla.

By the Governor General of India.

March 11. Lieut. C. Boulton, 2nd subaltern, Artillery Oude Aux. Force, to be 1st subaltern, and to command that force, vice Captain O. Baker, resigned.

Captain H. C. Boileau, 28th N. I., to officiate as Superintendent and Pay Master of Native Invalids in the Dinapore division, during the absence of Major A. Goldie.

By the President in Council.

March 25. The Assam Sebundy corps to consist of ten companies, and be of the following strength and establishment:—

10 Subadars, 10 Jemadars, 60 Havildars, 60 Naicks, 10 Drummers, and 1000 Privates.

Resolved, that 10 men per company be added to the Assam Light Infantry battalion, making its future establishment consist of 90 privates per company.

1st Lieut. R. Napier, of the Engineers, has returned to his duty.

Captain S. F. Hannay, 40th N. I., to command the Assam Light Infantry, vice Lieut.-Col. A. White, deceased.

Major-General Sir William Casement, K. C. B., having arrived at the Presidency, the appointment of Major Cubitt, to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, ceases.

By the Commander of the Forces.

March 16. Ensign S. H. Becher, 61 N. I., to act as adjutant to the Kemaon battalion, during the absence of Lieut. Liptrott.

4th L. C. Lieut. A. H. Corfield, 21st N. I., to act as interpreter and quart.-mast.

7th L. C. Ensign W. H. Oakes, 45th N. I., to act as interpreter and quart.-mast.

Ensign J. C. Plowden, 50th N. I., leave, to the 10th of November, to visit the Hills, north of Deyrah.

March 28. Colonel H. T. Roberts, C. B., 7th L. C., to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs, embarking at Bombay.

March 21. Lieut. and Brevet-Captain J. *Oriental Herald.*—Vol. 4.—No. XX.

Dyson, 21st N. I., to officiate as Deputy-Judge Advoc.-Gen. Sirhind division, during the absence of Capt. F. Angelo.

March 22. 10th L. C. Captain C. D. Blair, leave, to the 25th of October, to visit the Hills, north of Deyrah.

Lieut. W. Kennedy, 38th N. I., leave, on med. cert., to the 30th of November, to visit the Hills, north of Deyrah.

March 23. Ensign W. Champion, to do duty with the 15th N. I.

Lieut. W. J. H. Charteris, 45th N. I., leave, on med. cert., to the 20th of December, to visit Mussoorie.

March 26. Major-General G. Cooper is permitted to reside at Futtehghurh, and to draw his pay and allowances from the Agra pay office.

Brevet-Major J. Steel, 41st N. I., to command the Ramghur battal., during the absence of Major Lawrence.

On Leave.—Ensign R. M. Franklin, 40th N. I., to the 1st of July, to visit Darjeeling.

Captain C. Corfield, 47th N. I., to the 20th of October, to visit Landour.

Captain A. J. Fraser, 56th N. I., to the 20th of May, to visit Benares.

Lieut. H. A. Reed, 71st N. I., to the 15th of October, to visit the Hills, north of Deyrah.

Captain D. L. Richardson, of the Invalids, aide-de-camp to the Honourable the President of the Council of India, is permitted to visit Madras, on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for one month.

By the Governor General of the N. W. P.

March 14. Captain N. S. Nesbitt, 22nd N. I., commandant of the Escort in Rajpootana, is appointed post-master at Jyepoor.

Capt. B. McMahon, 25th Bombay N. I., assist. to the political agent at Muheedpoor, is appointed post-master at Rajwas.

By the Commander of the Forces.

The Commander of the Forces directs the following removals of field officers:—

Brev.-Col. J. A. Hodgson, from the 68th to the 26th N. I., and Brev.-Col. W. Vincent, from the latter to the former corps.

The Commander of the Forces directs the following removals of staff officers.

Brigad. Maj. J. Hamilton, from the Meywar field force to the station of Cawnpore.

Brigade Major R. Wylle, from the latter to the former.

Captain R. H. Miles, 1st N. I., to officiate as executive officer of the department of public works at Saugor, during the absence of Capt. Knyvett.

Major-Gen. T. P. Smith is permitted to reside within the limits of Meerut.

April 3. Lieutenant C. C. J. Scott, 32nd

M

N. I., to act as interpreter and quart.-mast. to the 71st N. I., vice Bristow deceased.

1st Lieut. R. Waller, 1st brigade of horse artillery, to act as adjut., vice Sunderland.

The following removal and postings are made in the regiment of artillery:—

Captain O. Baker, from the 3rd company, 4th batt., to the 2nd comp., 3rd battal.

1st Lieut. F. Turner, to the 2nd company, 7th battalion.

The leave granted to Captain C. D. Blair, 10th L. C., is cancelled.

7th L. C. Cornet M. J. Turnbull, leave, to the 15th of October, to visit Allahabad.

April 4. The leave granted to Brevet-Maj. W. H. Earle, 39th N. I., is cancelled.

Ensign J. E. Gastrell, 13th N. I., to act as adjutant to the regiment, vice Edwardes promoted.

April 5. *On leave.* 10th L. C. Lieut. M. H. Hailes, to the 15th of November, on medical certificate, to visit the Hills, north of Deyrah.

Ensign R. R. Mainwaring, 7th N. I., to the 15th of June, to visit Etawah.

Captain E. T. Milner, 30th N. I., to the 15th of November, to visit the Presidency on private affairs.

April 10. *On leave.* Ens. C. P. Trower, 23rd N. I., to the 1st of August, to visit Allahabad.

April 12. The under-mentioned Ensigns are posted as follows:—

Ens. G. W. Cuningham, to the 54th N. I.

Ens. T. C. H. D'Oyly, to the 45th N. I.

Ens. R. H. D. Tulloh, to the 39th N. I.

Ens. P. C. Clark, to the 41st N. I.

Ens. C. R. Maling, to the 28th N. I.

Ens. J. Travers, to the 2nd N. I.

Ens. W. Champion, to the 48th N. I.

Ens. T. P. Waterman, to the 13th N. I.

Ens. E. C. Gardner, to the 40th N. I.

Ens. E. M. Wyllly, to the 49th N. I.

Ens. G. Strangways, to the 71st N. I.

Ens. B. E. Bacon, to the 50th N. I.

Ens. D. S. Dodgson, to the 30th N. I.

Ens. P. A. Robertson, to the 68th N. I.

Ens. T. M. Cameron, to the 55th N. I.

Ens. J. H. Reynolds, to the 63rd N. I.

Ens. W. J. Hicks, to the 23rd N. I.

On leave. 5th L. C. Cornet E. W. C. Plowden, to the 20th of December, on med. cert., to visit Mussoorie.

8th N. I. Captain G. F. F. Vincent, to the 8th of November, to visit Simla.

By the Governor General of India.

April 1. Lieut. J. Brind, of the Artillery, has obtained leave, on med. cert., to the 11th of December, to visit Simla.

4. Captain C. Richards, 8th Bombay N. I., superintendent of Balmere, has been appointed to officiate as assistant to the resident in Sind, and that officer has been

directed to make over-charge of his present duties to Lieut. G. G. Malet, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

The Governor-General has altered the designation of the undermentioned officers from "officiating assistant" to "junior assistant, to the commissioner of Mysore.

Lieutenants J. Maitland, R. Cannan, and H. M. Donaldson.

Lieut. G. J. Russell, 5th Madras Caval., to be a "junior assistant" to the commis. of Mysore.

Lieutenant E. Clutterbuck, 38th Madras N. I., to be an officiating junior assistant to ditto ditto.

By the Governor General for the N. W. P.

March 30. Brevet-Captain J. Dyson, to officiate as postmaster at Kurnaul.

The leave for six months, granted to Major R. Low, is cancelled.

By the Commander of the Forces.

April 11. The leave granted to Major G. Huish, 26th N. I., is cancelled.

Ensign W. Lowther, of the 40th, is, at his own request, removed to the 41st N. I.

April 9.—Brev.-col. G. Hunter, C.B. 5th N. I. to command at Ferozepore, with rank of brigadier of the 2d class.

Lieut. P. J. Chiene, 34th N. I., to officiate as post-master at Mynpoorie.

By the Commander of the Forces.

April 15. — Cornet A. W. M. Wyllly is posted to the 7th L. C.

17.—*Leave.*—Vet.-surg. J. Willis, to 25th Dec. to Mussoorie, on med. cer.

4th N. I.—Ens. R. W. Bird, to 15.h Oct. to Simla.

14th N. I.—Ens. C. L. Showers, to 15th April.

38th N. I.—Ens. A. O. Farquharson, to 15th April, 1840, to hills, on med. cer.

40th N. I.—Surg. W. Stevenson, senior, to 25th July, to presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

By the President in Council.

April 29.—Lieut. G. Reid, 1st reg. B. C. has returned to his duty.

2d-Lieut. W. Hay, of artillery, to proceed to Europe on med. cer.

Capt. G. H. Dyke, commis. ord. at Allahabad, has leave for eight months, to the Hills, for recovery of health.

The leave granted to Capt. E. Sweetenham, is cancelled.

The undermentioned are admitted to the service:

Infantry.—Messrs. J. Rattray, R. C. Wroughton, J. O. Armit, A. Rose, H. R. Shelton, F. W. Baugh, and H. C. Adlam.

By the Commander of the Forces.

April 20.—Ens. J. W. L. Bird, attached

to the 50th, to do duty with 18th N. I. at Secrole, Benares.

Leave.—10th L. C.—Lieut. W. B. Mosley, to 31st May, to visit Mussoorie.

26.—Lieut. W. Young, 38th N. I. is permitted, at his own request, to resign the adjutancy of his regiment.

Leave.—19th N. I.—Major J. D. Syers, to 1st Oct., to visit Mussoorie.

7th L. C.—Cor. M. J. Turnbull, to 15th Oct., to visit Simla.

27.—46th N. I.—Major W. B. Girdlestone, to 20th Oct., to visit Jubbulpore.

By the Governor General.

April 23.—Capt. R. D. White, 69th N. I. to be post-master at Saugor.

Brev.-major C. Rogers, 20th N. I., to officiate as post-master at Cawnpore, during the absence of Brev.-major Mackinlay, who has leave for six months.

By the President in Council.

May 6.—The following gentlemen are admitted to the service:

Infantry.—Messrs. A. A. Becher, H. B. Impey, D. T. Reid, and R. C. Eatwell.

Major R. Home, 73d N. I. to be pay-master at the presidency and to the Queen's troops.

The under-mentioned officers are promoted to the rank of captain, by brevet.

Lieuts. F. Vibart, 2d L. C.; J. Bolt, 5th ditto; H. Lawrell, 3d ditto; W. C. Carter, 34th N. I.; and C. Cooper, 23d ditto.

Mr. W. Hampton is admitted to the service, and promoted to the rank of ensign.

Lieut.-col. W. H. L. Frith, of the Bengal Artillery, has returned to his duty.

Capt. W. J. Phillott, invalid establishment, is permitted to proceed to the eastward for the benefit of his health, for twelve months.

The undermentioned have Leave.

Artillery.—Capt. P. A. Torcler, to the 3d August, to proceed to Calcutta, on med. certif.

6th N. I.—Ens. W. Frazer, to visit the Presidency, on med. certif.

By the Governor-General.

Capt. W. Grant, 27th N. I., to be Major of Brigade, at Ferozepore.

Lieut. A. Sanders, 44th N. I., is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assist. Quart.-Mast. Gen., of the 2nd class, during absence on leave to sea, of Lieut. R. P. Alcock.

Lieut. E. J. Brown, attached to the corps of Sappers and Miners, to be an Assist. to Mr. Bell, who is deputed to Shikarpore, to assume the duties of Political Agent in that quarter.

By the Com. of the Forces.

Maj.-Gen. T. Newton is permitted to re-

side and draw his pay within the Meerut circle of payment.

The undermentioned have Leave.

2d Lieut. W. Hay.

Capt. J. Hamilton, Brig.-Maj., Cawnpore, to the 15th Nov., to visit Calcutta on private affairs.

BIRTHS.

At Batavia, 16th January, the lady of Capt. A. J. A. Rehling, a son.

At the Mansion House, Secrole, Benares, on the 16th March, Mrs. W. P. Lyon, a daughter.

At Samulcottah, 12th March, the lady of Capt. C. Rochfort, 27th N. I., a son and heir.

At Bangalore, 14th March, the lady of Capt. Pooley, 33th N. I., a daughter.

On the 14th of March, Louisa, the wife of M. Cockburn, Esq., a daughter.

At Hazareebaugh, 17th March, the lady of Lieut. E. L. Ommanney, engineers, a daughter.

At Calcutta, 18th March, the lady of W. Masters, Esq., of La Martiniere, a son.

At Sylhet, 18th March, the lady of Capt. Robert MacMair, 73d N. I., a daughter.

On the 24th March, the lady of H. J. Leighton, Esq. a daughter.

At Calcutta, 25th of March, the lady of W. Egerton, Esq., 2d N. I., a son.

At Calcutta, 25th March, Mrs. W. Reed, a daughter.

At Calcutta, 26th March, the lady of J. Rabbeth, esq., a son.

At Dum Dum, 29th March, the lady of Capt. F. Brind, artil., a son.

At Meerut, 16th March, the lady of Lieut. Pigott, 18th regt., a daughter.

At Dinapore, 22d March, the lady of Capt. J. B. Gahan, 26th N. I., a dau.

At Chunar, 23d March, the lady of R. Brown, Esq., Garrison Surg., a son.

At Kurnaul, 26th March, the lady of H. Y. Bazett, esq., 5th L. C., a daughter.

At Singapore, 11th March, Mrs. J. H. Moor, a son.

At Madura, 27th March, the lady of William Elliot, esq., Madras Civil Service, a daughter.

On the 13th March, the lady of Capt. Mellish, 10th L. D., a son.

At Kurnaul, 19th March, the wife of Brev. Capt. Wootton, H. M.'s. 44th foot, a son, who only survived a short time.

At Moulmein, 21st March, the lady of Capt. Clarke, 62d regt., a son.

At the Luz, 22d March, the lady of Paul Melitus, esq., a daughter.

At Samulcottah, 30th March, the lady of Major E. A. MacCurdy, a son.

At Mangalore, 30th March, the lady of Capt. H. Prior, 23d L. I., a dau., still born.

At Berhampoor, 28th March, the lady of Lieut. Bignell, 69th N. I., a daughter.

At Dacca, 3d April, the lady of G. H. Lamb, esq., a son.

At Chowringhee, 5th April, Mrs. William Prinsep, a son.

At Barrackpore, 8th April, the lady of Major Peny, A. A. Gl., a son.

At Meerut, 10th April, the lady of H. T. Owen, esq., C. S., a daughter.

At Dum-Dum, 10th April, the lady of Lieut. Whiteford, regt. of Artill., a son.

At Sultanpore, 4th April, the lady of Capt. J. C. C. Gray, 1st regt. Oude auxil. force, a daughter.

At Hooghly, 14th April, the lady of E. T. Trevor, esq., C. S., a son.

At Bareilly, 12th April, the lady of R. H. P. Clarke, esq., C. S., a son.

At Calcutta, 17th April, Mrs. John Rebello, a daughter.

At Calcutta, 20th April, the lady of Capt. R. H. Cockerell, R. N., a daughter.

At Calcutta, 20th April, the lady of Capt. Edw. Cooke, Brig. "Sir Archibald Campbell," a son.

At Noacolly, 3d April, the lady of R. B. Garrett, esq., C. S., a son.

At Government Place, 17th April, Mrs. J. Patten, a son.

At Hoonsoor, on the 3d April, the lady of Capt. W. H. Budd, Sub-Assist. Commissary-General, a daughter.

At Garstin's-buildings, 22d April, the lady of F. W. Cornish, esq., Lieut. B. A., a son.

At Chowringhee, 19th April, the lady of Capt. Pillans, Artill. a daughter.

At Barrackpore, 23d April, the lady of A. Campbell, esq., 58th N. I., a daughter.

At Assam, 15th April, the lady of James Wemyss, esq., 44th regt. N. I., a dau.

At Calcutta, 24th April, the lady of E. R. Barwell, esq., a son.

At Cawnpore, 17th April, the lady of Col. T. Dundas, 62d N. I., a daughter.

At Benares, 12th April, the lady of Rev. J. A. Shurman, a son.

At Simla, 7th April, the lady of Capt. Seaton, 35th N. I., a daughter.

At Bareilly, 12th April, the lady of R. H. P. Clarke, esq., C. S., a son.

At Almora, 18th April, the lady of Lieut. J. C. Innes, 61st N. I., a daughter.

At Burdwan, 27th April, the lady of Lieut. Righy, Engineers, a daughter.

At Dinapore, 24th April, the lady of H. Clarke, esq., a daughter.

At Mussoorie, 19th April, the lady of Capt. A. Abbott, Artill., a daughter.

At Landour, 20th April, the lady of F. Macnaghten, esq., C. S., a son.

At Sultanpore, 15th April, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Nicholetts, 28th N. I., a son.

At Poona, 14th April, the lady of Major Pennycuick, H. M.'s 17th regt. a dau.

At Darjeeling, 23d April, the wife of Assist. Surg. J. T. Pearson, a son.

At Bareilly, 23d April, the lady of Bt. Capt. Taylor, 8th N. I., a daughter.

At Garden Reach, 1st May, the lady of M. A. Bignell, esq., a daughter.

At Calcutta, 2d May, the lady of J. Cowie, esq., a son.

At Chowringhee, 3d May, the lady of R. O'Dowda, esq., a son.

At Calcutta, 3d May, the wife of the Rev. R. Bayne, a son.

At Barrackpore, 6th May, the lady of Capt. J. D. Nash, a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Belwa, 5th March, D. M. Logan, esq., of Akhrigunj, to Charlotte Emily, second daughter of T. Clark, esq.

At Jubbulpore, 11th March, Major M. Nicholson, 30th B. N. I., to Caroline, fourth daughter of Major-Gen. Yates, Madras establishment.

At Hazareebang, 14th March, Major A. Beresford Taylor, x. n., H. M.'s 9th foot, to Eliza Matilda, only daughter of Major F. G. Lister, 52d N. I.

At Cawnpore, 2d April, Lieut. S. C. Starkey, 7th N. I., to Henrietta Suft, eldest daughter of Major Manson, Commissioner Bithor.

At Chinsurah, 6th April, James Larken Smith, esq., son of Major H. Smith, late of Ceylon Rifles, to Caroline, second daughter of the late A. Brande, esq., of Chinsurah.

At the Greek Church, 8th April, and afterwards at the Old Church, C. Brownfield, esq., Merchant, to Miss Georgiana George.

At the Old Church, 2d April, A. George, esq., to Eliza Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Capt. W. Peat.

At Calcutta, 2d April, Mr. J. W. Allison, to Mrs. Anne Turvey.

At the Cathedral, 3d April, Capt. A. Lorne Campbell, youngest son of Duncan Campbell, of Inverniel and Ross, to Charlotte Susan, second daughter of Abercromby Dick, esq., B. C. S.

At Vellore, 2d April, F. H. Scott, esq., 8th L. C., to Grace Maria, daughter of the late Capt. Poingdestre, of the Guards.

At Nusseerabad, 10th April, F. Williams, esq., C. S., to Mary Lydia, widow of the late Major H. Mackenzie, 74th N. I.

On the 11th April, by the Rev. J. Jackson, Major Bruce Seton, Town Major, to Emma, second daughter of James Orton, esq., President of the Medical Board.

At Secunderabad, 12th April, by the Rev. W. Tomes, Capt. Paye, H. H. Nizam's

army, to Eliza Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Arrow, B. A.

At Benares, 17th April, by the Rev. Mr. Pratt, Capt. A. J. Fraser, to Adale, eldest daughter of J. De Momet, esq.

At Decca, 22d April, by the Rev. H. R. Shephard, B. A., and also by the Rev. A. Goiran, (Catholic) Apostolic Missionary, John Forbes Middleton, esq., of the 32d N. I. to Maria Agnes, only daughter of Robert Doucett, esq.

At Lucknow, 27th April, by the Rev. F. A. Dawson, P. W. Luard, esq., Lieut., 55th N. I., to Emma Ann, only daughter of the late Capt. W. Hodgson, of the 26th N. I.

On the 29th April, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Fisher, Thomas Sandes, esq., to Elizabeth Ann, only daughter of the late Francis B. Chute, esq., of Chute Hall, in the County of Kent.

DEATHS.

At Nusseerabad, on the 3rd Mar., Kenneth Alexander, son of the late Major H. Mackerell, 74th N. I.

At Cawnpore, on the — Mar., Mr. Alexander Hodgkinson.

At Calcutta, on the 18th Mar., Amelia Alicia, infant daughter of H. S. Boileau, esq.

At Calcutta, on the 20th Mar., Caroline, the infant daughter of Mr. R. Barham.

At Calcutta, on the 26th Mar., George Alexander Prinsep, esq.

At Calcutta, on the 22d Mar., Capt. David Proodfoot, of the country service.

At Calcutta, on the 22d Mar., Charlotte Jane, daughter of F. J. Halliday, Esq. C. S.

At Calcutta, on the 24th Mar., Louisa Marshall, the daughter of James Ogilvie, esq.

At Hurryhur, on the 28th Mar., of cholera, Edward, youngest son of Capt. Baker, 32d N. I.

In Fort William, suddenly, on the 28th Mar., Ellen Robina, the infant of Captain and Mrs. Rouse, H. M.'s Buffs.

At Dinapore, on the 29th Mar., Ann Wilson, youngest daughter of William Stevenson, senior, esq. Surg. 40th N. I.

In Camp Coopee, near Rampoor, on the 21st Mar., Maria, the beloved wife of C. Humphreys, esq.

At Jammirta Factory, Pubnah, on the 28th Mar. last, Mrs. C. Palmer, lady of the late Captain L. V. Palmer.

At Rooderpore Factory, Kishnagar, on the 31st Mar., Caroline Forlong, the daughter of G. R. J. Meares, esq.

In Camp, on the Coopee, near Rampoor, on the 21st Mar., C. Humphrys, esq.

At Bheemtal, three marches from Almora, on the 29th Mar., William, the infant son of Surg. T. E. Dempster.

At Dacca, on the 1st April, C. J. Davidson, esq. of the C. S.

At Kulladghee, on the 1st April, Jane Steinhous, wife of Capt. Scotland, 7th N. I.

At Culmejote, in the district of Midnapore, on the 5th April, Henry Denton, the eldest son of George Denton, esq. Executive Officer of that division.

At Neacolli, on the 8th April, Bena, daughter of R. B. Garrett, esq. C. S.

At Bellary, the 7th April, David James, infant son of Capt. D. Babington, 17th N. I.

At Calcutta, Mrs. Amelia Sarah Lidiard, wife of Mr. T. W. Lidiard, indigo planter, Midnapore.

At Agra, on the 11th April, of apoplexy, Theresa, the wife of M. Anthony, esq. sen.

At Maldah, on the 14th April, the infant daughter of G. F. Houlton, esq. C. S.

At Calcutta, on the 19th April, H. D. Donaldson, esq. Bengal Medical Service.

At Calcutta, on the 19th April, Mrs. Mary Grant, widow of the late Dr. W. L. Grant.

At Moorshedabad, on the 20th April, W. A. McP. Kean, youngest son of A. Kean, esq. Civil Assist. Surg.

At Simla, on the 7th April, the infant daughter of Capt. Seaton, 35th N. I.

Near Jubbulpore, on the journey to Kemptee, on the 13th April, the infant son of Major W. Prescott.

At Mukful, on the 14th April, Lieut. Arthur Lasaght, 18th N. I.

At Saugor, 15th April, Stratford Powell, the infant son of Lieut. G. P. Thomas, assist. com.

At Nusseerabad, on the 21st April, Cecilia Mary Lydia, daughter of Capt. Worsley, 74th N. I.

At Calcutta, on the 23d April, Mr. C. A. Kresting, son of the late Hon. Col. Kresting, K. D., and Governor of Serampore.

At Calcutta, on the 28th April, Mr. Henry Black, of the Hon. Company's Marine.

On the 1st May, on board the Aigle, off Coolie Bazar, F. Weber, esq. of London, merchant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AT CALCUTTA.

April 27. Thomas Lowry, from London.—Severn, from London and Madras.

DEPARTURES.

April 26. John McLellan, McDonald, for London.—Hindoo, McGill, for Liverpool.
30. Barque Cape pacquet, for London.—May 1. Ship Palmira, for London.—3. Lawrence, Shaw, for Liverpool.

Madras.

We have received Madras Papers to the 10th of May.

THE 31st L. I.—The 31st Light Infantry stationed at Ellore, is under orders for Moulmein, and to embark at Masulipatam, to relieve the 13th Native Infantry—*U. S. Gazette*.

CAPT. MONYPENNY.—We regret to announce the decease of Captain Monypenny of the 4th, or the King's Own Regiment of Foot.—*Ibid*.

LIEUT. DOUGLAS.—We are sorry to announce the death of Lieutenant A. Douglas of the Engineers, by cholera, at Salem: the news has reached the Presidency, but we have not heard the date of his decease.—*Ibid*.

H.R. MAJESTY'S FORCES.—It is strongly rumoured at Bombay that three Queen's regiments are to be immediately sent to that presidency, one from Ceylon, the other two from Bengal and Madras. May we ask which corps are found available for the duty just at the present?—*Ibid*.

HYDERABAD.—A correspondent at Hyderabad mentions the report of an ill feeling between the Nizam and his brother, who has, it is said, collected a number of Arabs about him. There is, we are aware, an old grudge between the parties, and have little doubt that the death of Chundoo Laul will be the signal for a flare-up in the city of Hyderabad.—*Ibid*.

THE PULICAT HILLS.—The Right Honourable the Governor starts, after council this day, 24th March, for Pulicat, whither his Lordship's baggage has already preceded him. As the Pulicat hills are known to be about 2,000 feet above the level of the ocean, at a distance of only some ten miles or thereabouts from Madras, we trust that Lord Elphinstone's visit will be productive of an accurate survey of their localities, since many persons who are compelled to reside at the presidency may feel desirous of building hot weather bungalows in a spot so elevated, and withal of such easy access. A mere night's run.—*Ibid*.

The Right Honourable the Governor returned from [we believe] Cumbaucum Droog on Sunday morning. His Lordship is, we hear, but little pleased with his excursion, but at this we are not surprised, for the difficulties of the approach to Cumbaucum Droog are great, as there is nothing in the shape of a road, and consequently a casual visitor must be exposed to very considerable personal discomfort.—*Ibid*.

MAJOR HAIG.—It is our painful duty to announce the decease of Major Haig of the 34th Light Infantry, Officiating Adjutant General of the Army. This melancholy event occurred at one A. M. yesterday. Major Haig had been for some weeks past seriously ill with liver, and was at one time in very great danger, but so favourable a change subsequently took place, that his medical attendants had sanguine hopes of his recovery, till the middle of last week, when their patient unexpectedly suffered a relapse. On Friday night he became delirious, and since the following morning his case was apparently hopeless. In the death of Major Haig the Government has lost a valuable public servant, whose zeal and abilities were equally conspicuous.—*Ibid*.

THE INFLUENZA.—the Influenza, which visited Madras last year, at this season, has again made its appearance. It is not, we are told, characterised by any dangerous symptoms; at least we have not been made acquainted with any fatal results. The malady commences with a sore throat, attended with hoarseness, and general pains all over the body, with more or less fever. It continues for three or four days, and leaves the patient languid and feeble, but without other serious consequences.—*Ibid*.

THE SEVERN.—The ship Severn lately arrived from London, was caught by a severe gale of wind off the Isle of France. It became at one time a perfect hurricane, and the ship was wholly unmanageable. The conduct and bearing of the captain, officers, and crew was in every respect admirable, and to them may be attributed the ultimate safety of the ship, which was expected every moment to go down. The presence of mind of the passengers also is stated to have been most praiseworthy upon the trying occasion.—*Spectator*, April 17.

NAGPORE.—Major J. Wilkinson, recently appointed Resident at Nagpore, arrived at, and assumed charge of the Residency on the 27th March. The Rajah of Nagpore was then still at Benares, but proposed returning to his capital in the course of another

month. The revenues of this country are said to have very greatly decreased of late, owing to bad management, the Rajah having lost most of his old servants by death, within the last few years.—*Ibid.*

HYDRABAD.—Report speaks of the prevalence of a feeling at Hyderabad, arising from, as some say, sundry intercepted letters from the Russian government, or those in its employ, to the Nizam, that some additional troops will shortly be required in that quarter: but that whether or no any consequences be attached to these reported intercepted letters, the situation of Chundoo Loll, is cause of much alarm, it being generally believed that his demise, happen when it may, and it is looked for very soon, will be immediately followed by serious disturbances; it would therefore be very impolitic not to make provision to meet this looked-for outbreak.—*Examiner.*

SECUNDERABAD.—Our Secunderabad correspondent writes that all is quiet there, and the troops are in general healthy.

The rumours of Chundoo Loll's declining health are absolutely without foundation. The old gentleman in fact looks just as well as he did a dozen years ago, and promises to disappoint many who are expecting to benefit by his demise. We regret to announce the death of the lady of Major Ross, of the Engineers, which event took place on the 6th instant.—*U. S. Gazette, 12th April.*

THE 31ST L. L.—We are concerned to mention that a slight feeling of discontent evinced itself the other day in the 31st Light Infantry, some of whose men, it appears, refused to embark for Maulmain. The insubordination was however of very transient duration, and is supposed to be attributable to some ill-disposed person having instilled imaginary grievances into the minds of a few of the sepoys. Our correspondent writes that the men were very soon pacified by their officers; and that the corps would embark on the 12th, 13th, and 14th, so that by this time they are well on their way to Maulmain.—*Ibid, 19th do.*

HER MAJESTY'S 39TH FOOT.—We regret to state that cholera for some weeks past hovering over the Bellary district, has attacked the garrison in its most serious form, for of thirty-one cases in Her Majesty's 39th regiment, thirteen have had a fatal termination and many of the others bore an unfavourable aspect on the despatch of the last official report.—*Ibid, 28th do.*

HER MAJESTY'S 21ST OR ROYAL NORTH BRITISH FUSILIERS.—The head quarters of the Royal North British Fusiliers arrived in the Fairlie on Saturday morning, and found orders awaiting them to proceed to Calcutta with all despatch.—*Ibid., 30th do.*

ENSIGN NEWBERRY.—The career of this fine young officer has, alas! been but a brief one; he died at Secunderabad of apoplexy on the 21st April.—*Ibid.*

COLONEL POOLE, HER MAJESTY'S 39TH FOOT.—It is our painful duty to announce the decease of Colonel Poole, Her Majesty's 39th Foot, at Bellary, on the 93d instant. This highly respected and excellent officer was seized with cholera about eight A.M., on the above date, and breathed his last a little before sunset. Colonel Poole's amiable qualities endeared him to every rank, and his memory must ever be cherished in a corps, of which he was the brightest ornament.—*Ibid.*

MILITARY ON DITS.—It is again strongly rumoured that Lieutenant Colonels Sim and Hitchins are to be appointed Stipendiary Members of the Military Board, and that Major Moberley is to officiate for the latter during his absence. Colonel El-derton to succeed to the Adjutant Generalship of the army.

Colonel Monteith and Sym have, we hear, proceeded to Bangalore and Tanjore respectively; we believe to make enquiries into the state of the Anicuts.—*Ibid., 3d May.*

BELLARY.—We are concerned to state that Bellary continues very unhealthy, and the cholera still prevalent at and around that station. The Dragoons buried two more men on the 28th ult., and had some very precarious cases when our letter started; they have had eleven casualties by cholera in the whole, besides two or three from other causes. A serious misunderstanding has, we are told, taken place between the officer commanding the two squadrons of Dragoons and the General in command of the ceded districts, in consequence of the continued detention of the Dragoons in fort after the order from Head quarters for their removal into camp.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Tribal.

Fort St. George, March 12.—Mr. J. L. Platel to be Assistant to the Collector at Malabar.

15.—James Flower, to be Master Attendant at Coringa, vice Taynton resigned.

Leave.—Rev. E. P. Lewis, Acting Chaplain Trichinopoly, for one month, to visit the coast for health.

19.—J. Walker, Acting-judge of Malabar, for ten days.

— W. C. Ogilvie, Acting-judge of Combaconum, received charge of Zillah Court at that station, from F. M. Lewin, Judge, on the 15th.

T. L. Strange has reported his intention to embark on the 2d inst., on board the Berkshire, to Europe.

H. D. Phillips, S. D. Birch, and A. M. Owen, to be Commissioners for the drawing of the Government Lotteries of the present year.

22. E. Peters, to act as Head Assist. to Collector of Masulipatam, during the employment of Mr. Rohde on other duty.

W. Fisher, to act as Head Assist. to Prin. Col., Bellary, during employment of Mr. G. Harris on other duty.

Leave.—W. Harrington, 3d Judge of Provincial Court of Appeal, Southern Division, until 12th Sept., on sick cert.

D. White, Assist. Judge, Malabar, until 20th Sept., on sick cert.

G. J. Waters delivered over charge of the offices of Civil Auditor and Superintendent of Stamps to A. Mellor, Esq., on the 19th inst.

26.—W. A. Neave, to Act as Principal Collector, Canara, during absence of Mr. Blair.

R. J. Sullivan, Esq., is permitted to prosecute his studies at Cuddalore, until the next public examination at College.

28.—*Appointment.*—A. Sutherland, to act as Head Assist. Collector, Rajahmundry, during the employment of Mr. Bell on other duty.

27.—*Leave.*—C. Pelly, Sub-Collector. Bellary, until the 10th May, private affairs.

28.—J. Walker, Acting Judge, Malabar, entered upon the duties of his office on the 23d instant.

F. Lascelles, to be Criminal Judge, Cuddapah.

P. H. Strombom, to be Criminal Judge, Chittoor.

April 2.—W. H. Bailey, to be Commissioner for the drawing the Government Lotteries of the present year, in the room of Mr. H. D. Phillips relieved.

March 30.—*Leave.*—R. B. M. Binning Act. Head Assist. to Magistrate, Rajah-

Mundry, for three years, to Europe, on sick cert.

April 2.—J. D. Bourdillon, Joint Magistrate Northern Division, Arcot, for 15, days, to visit the Presidency.

J. Silver, Head Assist. Magistrate, Malabar, for one month.

The unexpired portion of leave granted, to T. H. Davidson, is cancelled.

W. Huddleston and A. Penrose Forbes, have reported arrival at Presidency this day from the Cape.

H. D. E. Dalrymple, Assist. Master Attendant, reported his arrival on the 1st inst.

Æ. R. MacDonell, is permitted to resign the Hon. Company's Service.

April 3.—H. D. Dalrymple, Esq., to act as Assist. Master Attendant.

J. F. MacKennie, Esq., to act as Assist. Master Attendant and Boat Pay-master, during the employment of Mr. Dalrymple.

5.—*Leave.*—F. Lascelles, Esq., Judge of Cuddapah, for three months, on private affairs.

The appointment of W. A. Neave, Esq., to act as Principal Collector, Canara, is cancelled at his own request.

9.—T. H. Davidson, Esq., to act as Regist. to Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Udalt, during absence of Mr. Douglas.

T. Clarke, Esq., to act as Sen. Dep. Reg. to the Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Udalt.

A. P. Forbes, Esq., to act as Head Assist. to the Reg. Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Udalt.

Leave.—P. H. Strombom, Esq., Judge, Chittoor, for two months, on sick cert.

R. W. Chatfield, Reg. to Zillah, Malabar, for one month, to Neilgherries.

12.—Mr. W. Elliott to resume offices which he held on departure from Presidency under leave.

Capt. J. Macdonald, Mahrattah translator, assumed charge on the 9th inst.

16.—E. Malthy, Esq., to act as Magistrate, Canara, during the absence of Mr. Blair on leave.

19.—R. W. Chatfield, Esq., to act as Assist. and Joint Criminal Judge, Cochin, during absence of Mr. Skelton.

Leave.—E. Bannerman, Esq., Judge, Salem, eight months to Neilgherries.

G. H. Skelton, Esq., Act. Assist. Judge, Cochin, for one month, to visit Presidency.

T. I. P. Harris, Esq., Acting Magistrate, Salem, 14 days, on sick cert.

20.—*Leave.*—A. J. MacLane, Esq., Sec. Marine Board, for five months, on sick cert.

23.—Rev. W. T. Blenkinson, in extension, three months, to join his station.

J. Flower, Esq., Master Attendant at Coringa, leave for one month.

W. A. Neave, Esq., to act as criminal judge, Salem, during absence of Mr. Banerman.

J. F. McKennie, Esq., to act as sec. to the Marine Board.

T. I. P. Harris, Esq., has been permitted to resign the appointment of acting joint mag., Salem, on account of ill health.

26.—*Leave*.—C. H. Woodgate, Esq., Head Assist. to Col., Trichinopoly, for one month, to Neilgherry.

Surg. J. Dalmahoy, to proceed to Neilgherry, on sick cert.

Appointments.—E. Newberry, Esq., to act as criminal judge, Cuddapah, during the absence of Mr. Lascelles.

W. E. Jellicoe, Esq., to act as assist. criminal judge, Guntoor, during employment of Mr. Newberry on other duty.

Capt. J. Macdonald, 45th N. I., to act as sec. College Board and Committee Native Education, during absence of Capt. Rowlandson.

H. D. E. Dalrymple, Esq., to act as a member of the Marine Board.

30.—John Bird, Esq., having been called to officiate as occasional member of Council, was sworn in and took his seat this afternoon under a salute of 13 guns.

T. A. Oakes, Esq., to act as 1st Puisne judge, Court of Sudr and Foudaree Udalt, during the employment of Mr. Bird on other duty.

Leave.—J. R. Pringle, Esq., assistant to magistrate, Tinevelly, for one month to Presidency.

May 2.—W. H. Bayley, Esq., dep. sec. to gov., until the 1st Feb., to the Cape, on s.c.

J. C. Wroughton, Esq., col. cust. Madras, for 3 months, to Neilgherry.

A. Mellor, Esq., to act as col. cust. at Madras, during absence of Mr. Wroughton.

May 7.—J. Bird, Esq., to act as chief judge, Court of Sudr and Foudaree Udalt.

Leave.—A. Brooke, Super. Gov. Lotteries for 6 months, to Bangalore.

G. J. Casamaijor, Esq., Act. 1st Judge Provin. Court Appeal, Centre Division, to reside at Palamanair.

E. B. Glass, Esq., Judge, Chicacote, for one month, to Madras.

G. M. Swinton, Esq., Head Assist. to Magistrate, Ghinglepul, one month, to visit Presidency.

F. N. Maltby, Esq., to act as Joint Magistrate, Canara.

T. D. Lushington, to act as add. Joint Magistrate, Canara, during the employment of Mr. F. N. Maltby.

C. W. Reede, Esq., to act as Head Assist., to Prin. Col. and Mag., Canara, during employment of Mr. Lushington.

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Surg. J. Brown, M.D. 8th L. C., to act as Surg. to the Residency, Travancore, during absence of Mr. Dalmahoy on leave.

3.—*Attainment of Rank*.—Mr. T. I. P. Harris, Junior Merchant, 22d April, 1839

Medical.

March 15. Assist. Surg. W. C. Maclean, M. D., to enter on the general duties of the army.

March 26. *Leave*. Assist. Surg. G. S. Scott, 10th N. I., till the 31st of March, to the Western Coast and Mahableshwar Hills, on sick certificate.

April 2. Surg. G. Hopkins, to proceed to Europe, on sick certificate.

Appointments. Assist. Surg. M. F. Anderson, to afford medical aid to the detachment of the 31st L. I., proceeding to Tavoy, and to return to the coast with the relieved detachment of the 13th N. I.

Assist. Surg. W. C. Maclean, M. D., to afford medical aid to a detachment of the 31st L. I., proceeding to Moulmein, and to return to the coast with the 13th N. I.

April 3. *Leave*. Assistant Surg. G. D. Gordon, d. d. H. M. 39th regt., to the 30th of September, 1839, to Neilgherries, on sick certificate.

April 9. Mr. Francis Wakefield, is admitted an Assist. Surg., and is to do duty under the Surgeon of the General Hospital.

April 16. Assist. Surg. W. Butler, to be Surgeon, vice Simm retired.

April 9. *Leave*. Assist. Surg. Robert Hicks, to proceed to sea and New South Wales, on sick certificate, for two years.

Return to Europe on sick certificate.—Assist. Surg. B. J. Everett.

Assist. Surg. G. E. Edgcome has been appointed in the Revenue Department, under this date, to the medical charge of the Establishment of the principal collector of Bellary.

Military.

PORT ST. GEORGE.

March 15. 7th L. C.—Brev.-Capt. T. J. Taylor, to be captain; and cornet A. J. Curtis, to be lieutenant, vice Thomas, deceased.

5th N. I.—Lieut. William Leader, to be captain, and Ensign William James, to be lieutenant, vice Harford, inval.

21st N. I.—Ensign Henry Bathurst, to be lieutenant, vice Mason, dec.

Major P. Montgomerie, C. B. of the Artillery, to be principal Commissary of Ordnance, and Superintendent of the Gun-carriage manufactory.

Capt. Cortlandt Taylor, of the Artillery, to be Superintendent of the Gunpowder manuf.

Lieut. J. Braddock, to act as Superintendent.

of the Gunpowder manufactory, during the employment of Capt. Taylor, on other duty.

Lieut. A. R. Thornhill, 5th L. C., to be adjutant to the Governor's body-guard.

The leave granted to Major-Gen. Sir H. Gough, K. C. B., commanding the Mysore division, is cancelled.

Leave. Lieutenant S. C. Macpherson, Assistant Surveyor-Gen., to the Presidency, to obtain a final medical cert., to proceed to New South Wales, for two years.

March 13. Captain Wm. Herford, to the 1st Nat. Vet. Batt.

Cornet Lousada Barrow, at his own request, from the 5th to the 7th L. C.

March 14. 2nd Lieut. A. W. Macintire, from the 1st bat. Artill., to Horse Brigade, vice Ashton, promoted.

Leave. Captain J. K. Macdonald, 8th L. C., to the 31st of March.

Captain G. Elliot, 5th L. C., to the 16th of March.

March 19. Retirement. Lieut.-Colonel A. L. Murray, from the service, on the pension of his rank.

Capt. J. Sheil, 13th N. I., has assumed charge of the Pay Department, on the Tenasserim coast.

Leave on Med. Cert. Lieut. S. C. Macpherson, 8th N. I., Assist. Surv.-Gen., for two years, to the Cape.

Brevet-Capt. A. T. Bridge, 22nd N. I., for two years, to the Cape.

March 16. Removals.—Major P. Montgomerie, C. B., from Horse Brigade to the 2nd battal. Artillery, and Major J. M. Ley, from the latter to the former.

Removals cancelled. Corn. Lousada Barrow, from the 5th to the 7th L. C., at his own request.

Removal. Cornet Hon. P. T. Pellew, at his own request, from the 5th to the 7th L. C.

Leave. Capt. J. Wright, C. F. V. Bn., to the 31st of August, to Neilgherries.

Lieut. J. Macdougall, 17th N. I., to the 31st of May, 1839, to the Eastern Coast, on sick certificate.

March 20. Appointment.—Lieut. R. Bullock, 44th N. I., to act as Dep.-Judge Advoc.-Gen., during the absence of Capt. Cramer.

Leave. Major J. Wallace, 46th N. I., till the 31st of March.

Lieutenant W. B. Littlehales, 52nd N. I., till the 30th of March.

March 22. Appointment.—Lieut. W. J. Wilson, 43rd N. I., Adjutant.

Return to duty. Capt. H. Beaver, 5th N. I., arrived at Tellicherry, on the 27th ult.

Resignation. Captain T. J. Taylor, 7th L. C., in compliance with his request.

Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Smith, 8th L. C., from the service, on the pension of a colonel.

Leave extended. Major J. Chisholm, Commis. of Ordnance, until the 10th prox.

March 26. Promotions and Appointment.—Cavalry.—Major Donald Macleod, from the 4th L. C., to be Lieut.-Col., vice H. B. Smith, retired.

4th L. C.—Capt. H. Coningham, to be Major; Lieutenant B. S. Sullivan, to be Captain; and Cornet D. J. T. King, to be Lieut., in succession to Macleod, promoted.

Artillery.—Maj. F. Derville, to be Lieut.-Col.; Captain J. Chisholm, to be Major; 1st Lieut. T. K. Whistler, to be Captain; and 2nd Lieut. J. G. Balmain, to be 1st Lieut., vice Murray, retired.

Major F. Blundell, of the Artillery, to be Director of the Artill. Depôt of Instruction, vice Derville, promoted.

Captain T. E. Geils, of the Artill., to be Commissary of Ordnance, at Bangalore, vice Chisholm promoted.

Captain W. Hill, of the M. E. R., to be Dep. Judge-Advocate Gen., vice Plowden, promoted.

Lieut. C. W. Rolland, of the Artillery, will continue in charge of the Arsenal at Bellary.

The services of Lieut.-Col. F. Derville, and Major J. Chisholm, of the Artill., are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for regim. duty.

Leave. Capt. J. D. Awdry, Dep. Assist. Com.-Gen. at Vellore, to the Neilgherry, on urgent private affairs, to the 20th of May.

Lieut. J. S. Lang, 48th N. I., will act as Dep. Assist. Com. Gen. at Vellore.

Major-General Sir H. Gough, K. C. B., commanding the Mysore division, to proceed to the Neilgherries, to the 18th of May.

March 23. Removal. Ens. George Free, at his own request, from the 38th to the 21st N. I.

March 25. Ens. A. C. Macartney, at his own request, from the 34th to the 38th N. I.

Leave. Capt. R. F. Faunce, 2nd N. I., preparatory to applying to proceed to Europe, on sick certificate.

Lieut. J. Patrickson, Horse Artill., preparatory to applying to proceed to the Cape, on sick certificate.

Lieut. R. P. Bourdillon, 43rd N. I., preparatory to applying to proceed to Europe, on sick certificate.

Lieutenant J. W. Rundall, Sappers and Miners, to the 30th of April.

March 27. Postings in the Artillery.—Lieut. F. Derville, to the 2nd batt. Artill.

Major J. Chisholm, to the 4th batt.

Captain T. K. Whistler, to the 2nd batt.

1st Lieut. J. G. Balmain, to the 4th batt.

Posting. Captain W. Hill, Dep.-Judge Advoc. Gen., to the 1st District.

April 2. 2nd Lieut. H. C. Armstrong, Engineers, to be 1st Lieut., vice Douglas, dec.

Lieut. W. A. Orr, of the Artill., to act as Barrack-Master at the Presidency, during the absence of Capt. Lindsay, on sick cert.

Lieut. A. R. Thornhill, 5th L. C., adj. of the Body-Guard, to be extra aide-de-camp to the Governor, vice Orr.

Lieut. W. A. Mackenzie, Sub-Assist. Com.-Gen., to be deputy-assist. com.-gen., vice Taylor, resigned.

Lieut. E. E. Miller, Acting Sub-Assist. Com.-Gen., to be sub-assist. com.-gen., vice Mackenzie, promoted.

Supernum. 2nd Lieutenant R. F. G. Fast, of the Engineers, is brought on the effective strength of that corps.

Lieut. W. H. Welsh, 26th Madras N. I., has been permitted by the Governm. of Bombay, to proceed to Neilgherries, for health.

Leave. Brig. John Bell, Com. Bellary, to visit the Neilgherry Hills, on sick cert.

Col. S. S. Gummer, 39th N. I., embarked at Bombay for Europe, on the 18th ult.

To Europe, on sick certificate. Capt. R. N. Faunce, 2nd N. I.

Lieut. R. P. Bourdillon, 43rd N. I.

Leave. Lieut.-Colonel H. Smith, 15th N. I., till the 30th of April.

Capt. J. M. Ross, 5th N. I., on med. cert., till the 30th of April.

Capt. G. T. Pinchard, Carnatic European Veteran Battalion, preparatory to leave to proceed to Europe, on sick certificate.

Lieut. J. I. Sherwood, 23rd L. I., to the 31st of March, to Neilgherries, on sick cert.

March 30. Lieut.-Col. F. L. Doveton, from the 4th to the 5th L. C., and Lieut.-Col. D. Macleod, is posted to the former regt.

Officers reported qualifi. as interpreters:—

Lieut. E. E. Miller, 1st L. C.

Lieut. H. Hall, Act. Qu.-Mas., 1st L. C.

Lieut. G. Halpin, Act. Qu.-Mas., 25th N. I.

Lieut. F. H. Sansom, 42nd N. I.

April 3. 7th L. C.—Lieut. H. B. Blogg, to be captain, and Cor. J. A. Campbell, to be lieut., vice Taylor, resigned.

Leave.—Capt. T. H. Humphreys of artill., for three years; Capt. J. Bower, until the 31st Dec.

5. 34th L. I.—Capt. E. Armstrong, to be major, Lieut. P. Shaw, to be captain, and Ensign M. Price, to be lieut., vice Haig, deceased.

1st L. C. Lieut. H. Hall, to be quarter-mast. and interp.

25th N. I.—Lieut. G. Halpin, to be quarter-mast. and interp.

Cadets for the cavalry and infantry admitted and promoted to rank of cornet and ensign.

Cavalry.—Mr. R. McDowall.

Infantry.—Mr. J. Simpson; Mr. W. Crewe; Mr. A. T. Wilde; Mr. E. B. Garrard; Mr. T. H. Dury; Mr. Thomas Peyton.

The services of Major E. Armstrong, 34th L. I., are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for regimental duty.

The leave to the Cape on sick certif. to Major G. Fryer, is extended to two years.

The leave to Ensign H. R. Nuthall, 23d L. I., is extended for six months, on sick certif.

Appoint.—In the Revenue Department.

Capt. J. T. Smith, Engin. to the Civil Engin. 6th div.

Lieut. W. I. Birdwood, Engin., to act as Civil Engin. 1st div.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

April 2. Removed.—Capt. T. E. Geils, from 1st to 3d bat. artill., and Capt. J. T. Ashton, from latter to former corps.

Relieved.—Lieut. G. T. Haly, 41st from Clothing Committee assembled in Fort Saint George.

3. *Leave.*—Lieut. G. T. Haly, 41st N. I. to the 31st May.

By the Governor in Council.

9. Capt. C. A. Browne, 15th N. I., to be dep.-adj.-gen. of the army, with official rank of major, vice Haig.

Lieut. R. Gordon, 37th N. I., to be assist.-adj.-gen. of the army, vice Browne.

Capt. S. A. Grant, 16th N. I., to be dep.-assist.-adj.-general of the army, vice Gordon.

3d Bat. Artill.—Lieut. A. C. Pears, to be adj., vice Balmain, to Europe.

Leave.—Ensign W. Youngson, 14th regt. N. I., to proceed to Barrackpore till the 10th Nov.

Lieut. Col. W. Low, 29th N. I., and to retire from the service on pension of rank.

Appoint.—2d Lieut. J. W. Tombs, Eng. in Revenue Department, as 2d Assist. Civil Eng.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

6. *Postings.*—Robert McDowall, 2d Cor. to the 7th L. I.

John Penrose Coode, 6th Ens. doing duty with 1st N. I., to R. Wing M. E. R.

To do duty.—Ensigns J. Simpsons, E. B. Garrard, T. H. Dury, and P. Peyton, 1st N. I.; A. T. Wilde, 15th ditto, and W. Crewe, 45th ditto.

Leave.—Lieut. W. N. Mills, 6th cav., till the 30th April.

Lieut. G. B. B. Groube, 5th L. C., to the 15th June.

Lieut. J. J. O. Stuart, 5th N. I., from 15th June, Neilgherries.

By the Governor in Council.

12. *Leave.*—Lieut.-Col. W. Low, Commanding at Malacca, to Madras, for three months.

Europe on sick certif.—Lieut. J. G. Brown, 6th N. I., to Calcutta.

By the Governor in Council.

16.—Cadets admitted to the rank of Ens. Infantry.—Mr. C. M. Shakespear; R. W. D. Nickle; G. E. Taylor; C. M. Babbington, and G. E. Cotton.

Leave.—Capt. W. Gordon, on sick certif. to 1st Dec.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

13.—*Removal*.—Ensign A. F. Place, 19th 34th L. I.

Ensign G. Free, 21st to 43d N. I.

Ensign J. P. Coode, from R. W. M. E. Reg. N. I.

Leave.—Lieut. Col. G. Sandys, 8th L. C., to the 31st May.

Lieut. J. Fowler, 8th L. C. to the 31st Aug., Neilgherries.

Vet. Surg. G. Chester, 5th L. C. to the 30th June, Bangalore.

By the Governor in Council.

9. *Leave*.—Capt. A. S. Logan, to Palmanair on private affairs for three months.

Capt. H. Marshall, 33d N. I., will act as Paymaster Centre Division, during absence of Capt. Logan.

Appoint.—Lieut. J. Wilton, 36th N. I., quarter-master and interp. of that corps.

Mr. John Curtis, a cadet of inf., to the rank of Ensign.

Mr. J. G. Halliday, a cadet of inf., to rank of Ensign.

Leave.—Capt. M. J. Rowlandson, 32d N. I., to proceed to Cape, on sick certif. for two years.

Lieut. H. Congreve, has been permitted to resign his appointment of acting 2d Assist. to the Civil Eng. 3d div.

By the Governor in Council.

20. *Promotion*.—18th N. I. Ensign S. J. Batten, to be Lieut. vice Lysaght, dec.

To Europe on sick certif.—Lieut. H. Congreve artil.

Capt G. T. Pinchard, Carnatic European Vet. Bat.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

24. *To do duty*.—Ensign J. Curtis, with the 33d N. I.

Removals.—Ensign G. E. Cotton, to do duty with 41st N. I.

25. Lieut. Col. J. Henry from 21st to 18th.

Lieut. Col. J. Dalgairns, from M. E. regt., to 21st.

Lieut. C. M. Bird, from 18th to M. E. regt.

1st Lieut. A. J. Begbie, from the 2d to 4th bat. artil., and 1st Lieut. F. B. Ashly, from latter to former.

By the Governor in Council.

30.—Cadets promoted to the rank of Cor. and Ens.

Cavalry.—Mr. J. E. Mayne; G. Forbes, and M. W. Isaacs.

Infantry.—Mr. M. Hickley; W. Cole-ridge; E. Yates; F. J. Goldsmith; W. T. H. Rolston; H. B. T. St. John; A. S. Findlay and H. M. Chesney.

To Europe on sick certif.—Lieut. J. Patrickson, artil.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

29. Assist. Surg. G. F. H. Primrose, A. M., to do duty H. M.'s 39th regt.

Leave.—Major T. Eastment, 26th N. I., to 31st Dec., Neilgherries on s. c.

Lieut. H. F. Siddens, 3d L. C. to the 23d May, Hills.

Cor. J. F. Johnstone, 3d L. C., to 5th July, Bellary, on s. c.

By the Governor in Council.

May 3. Mr. W. Kirkwood is admitted an assist. surg., to do duty under surg. gen. hon.

Col. G. W. Paty, K. M., H. M.'s 24th regt., to command the troops in Malabar and Canara, vice Major-Gen. J. Allan, C. M., who vacates on removal of H. M.'s 57th regt.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

May 1. Lieut. Col. Low, 29th N. I., is relieved from the Clothing Committee, Fort St. George, and Capt. J. T. Philpot, 23d L. I., is appointed a member.

To do duty.—Cornet J. E. Mayne, G. Forbes, and M. W. Isaacs, 8th regt.

Ensign M. Hickley, 48th N. I.; W. Cole-ridge, 48th ditto; E. Yates, F. J. Goldsmith, and W. T. K. Rolston, 48th ditto; H. B. T. St. John, and A. S. Findlay, 33d ditto, and A. H. M. Chesney, 1st ditto.

Leave.—Lieut. H. Y. Pope, 27th N. I., till the 30th June, on s. c.

By the Governor in Council.

7. *Appoint*.—Lieut. Col. Sim, eng., to be a stipendiary member of military board.

Major J. J. Underwood, eng., to offic. as member of military board.

Major Moberly will continue in the office of secretary military board.

Lieut. Lavie will retain designation of dep. sec. to military board.

Brevet Capt. Snow will, till otherwise provided for, retain situation of assist. sec. to military board.

Capt. J. T. Smith, eng., to offic. as super-intend. eng. at the Presidency, during employment of Major Underwood.

Lieut. Col. Sim, eng. to a seat in the board of revenue in dep. of public works, in lieu of chief eng.

Leave.—Lieut. F. J. Carruthers, 2d L. C., to Calcutta, till 30th June.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

Removal.—Ensign R. Western, at his own request, from 10th to 44th N. I.

MARRIAGES.

At Bellary, 11th March, by the Rev. E. R. Otter, A. M., Eugene J. Vaughan, Esq., lieut. and adj. of H. M. 41st or Welch regt. of foot, to Jane Bird, niece to Major-gen. Wilson, C. B., commanding the ceded districts division of the army.

At Bellary, 6th of March, by the Rev. E. R. Otter, James McGregor, esq. M. D., assistant-surgeon to H. M. 38th regt. to Miss Humphreys, daughter of the late William Humphreys, esq., Middleton County, Cork.

At Trichinopoly, 12th March, W. Cecil Ogilvie, esq., M. C. S., to Louisa Francis, fourth daughter of W. R. Taylor, esq. M. C. S.

At Christ Church, Byculla, 11th of April, by the Rev. J. Jackson, Major Bruce Seton, town-major, to Emma, second daughter of James Orton, esq., president of the medical board.

At Kotagerry, 9th April, on the Neilgherry Hills, by the Rev. C. Calthrop, Frederick Mortimer Lewin, esq., son of T. Lewin, esq., of the Hollies, Kent, to Augusta Diana, eldest daughter of T. G. Babington, esq., of Rothley Temple, Leicestershire.

At Vellore, 2d April, by the Rev. A. Fennell, A. B., F. H. Scott, esq., 8th L. C. to Grace Maria, daughter of the late Capt. Poingdestre, of the Guards.

At Waltair, 6th April, by the Rev. V. Shortland, Major T. L. Green, 60th N. I., to Susana Jane Leycester, daughter of Major C. Poulton, Madras army.

At Hyderabad, 9th April, by the Rev. J. D'Rozairo, Maria, daughter of Mr. F. G. Louis, of the post-office, to Mr. O'Connor, of His Highness the Nizam's service: and, at the same time and place, Elizabeth, her sister, to Mr. Vital, Sub-assist.-surg., also of the same service.

At St. John's Church, Secunderabad, 12th April, by the Rev. W. Tomes, Capt. Paye, H. H. Nizam's army, to Eliza Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Arrow, Bengal Army.

At the Black Town Chapel, 17th April, by the Rev. G. Knox, A. B., J. B. Stainbank, esq., to Harriet Cecilia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. Keyes, sen.-assist.-surveyor, Madras Establishment.

At Toomcoor, 18th April, by the Rev. G. Trevor, C. Pelly, esq., Madras C. S., to Julia Henrietta, third daughter of the late Rev. R. S. Dobbs, of Glenariffe, County Antrim, Ireland.

At Madras, 25th April, J. Flower, esq., to Charlotte Mary, youngest daughter of the late Major-gen. J. Innis, Madras Army.

At St. George's Cathedral, 29th March, by the Venerable Archdeacon Harper, J. H. Bell, esq., M. C. S., to Mary Louisa, only daughter of H. F. Sewell, esq.

At Bangalore, 30th April, by the Rev. G. Trevor, Capt. T. B. Chalon, 33d N. I., dep.-judge-adv.-gen. Mysore division, to Susanna Maria, second daughter of J. F. E. Flint, esq., of Dawlish, Devon.

BIRTHS.

At Madras, 6th March, the lady of Lieut. W. E. Lockhart, 45th N. I., of a daughter.

At Trichinopoly, 9th March, the lady of T. I. P. Harris, esq., C. S., of a daughter.

At Sholapore, 11th March, the lady of Capt. H. C. Goaling, 7th N. I., of a son.

At Samulcottah, 12th March, the lady of Capt. C. Rockford, 27th N. I., of a son.

At Bangalore, 14th March, the lady of Capt. Pooley, 30th N. I., of a daughter.

At Trevandrum, 24th March, the lady of A. Allardice, esq., Madras medical service, of a daughter.

On 31st March, the lady of W. H. Bayley, esq. C. S., of a daughter.

At Vellore, 28th March, the lady of Capt. G. Logan, 41st N. I., of a son.

The lady of H. K. C. King, esq., of the Madras Cavalry, of a daughter.

At Bellary, 7th April, the lady of Capt. D. Babington, of a son.

At the Mount, 10th April, the lady of G. W. Anderson, esq., of a daughter.

At Palamcottah, 19th March, the wife of Mr. Randal McDonnell, of a son.

At Moulmain, 21st March, the lady of Capt. Clerk, H. M. 62d reg. of a son.

At Madura, 27th March, the lady of William Elliott, Esq., Madras C. S., of a daughter.

At Waltair, 28th March, the lady of Capt. Liardet, D. A. A. General, of a daughter.

At Samulcottah, 30th March, the lady of Major E. A. McCurdy, of a son.

At Hoonsoor, 3rd April, the lady of Capt. W. H. Budd, sub-assist.-commis.-general, of a daughter.

At the house of her father, Major-gen. Farran, Peramboor, 7th April, the lady of Captain S. R. Hicks, 35th N. I., of a daughter.

At Madras, 12th April, Mrs. C. B. Shaw, of a son.

At Madras, 18th April, the lady of Lieut. Butler, of a son.

At Bellary, 13th April, the lady of Lieut. Philips, H. M. 39th reg., of a son.

At Kamptee, 23d April, the lady of Col. Crawford, Artillery, of a daughter.

At Fort St. George, 20th April, the lady of the Rev. G. W. Mahon, A. M., garrison chaplain, of a daughter.

At Secunderabad, 19th April, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. J. Merritt, of the 41st regt., of a son.

At Jaulnah, 20th April, the lady of Capt. R. Hurlock, 29th N. I., of a daughter.

At Trichinopoly, 24th April, the lady of Capt. Codrington, 46th reg. N. I., of a son.

At Trichinopoly, 25th April, the lady of W. R. Studdy, esq., 15th N. I., of twins, still-born.

At Madras, 28th April, the lady of Capt. W. P. Deas, 6th L. C., of a daughter.

At Mangalore, 30th April, the lady of Capt. Henry Prior, 23d L. I., of a daughter, still-born.

At Trichinopoly, 3d May, the lady of A. P. Onslow, esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Madras, 2d March, Delphina Rebecca, the only daughter of Mr. J. Gotting.

At Madras, 2d March, Lieut.-col. J. H. Frith, c. b., of the Artillery, principal commissary of ordnance.

At Madras, 4th March, Charlotte, the infant daughter of Mr. A. Gillon.

At French Rocks, from the effects of fever, 10th March, Agnes, the wife of Lieut. W. Junor, 2d N. I.

At Madras, 23d March, Joseph Henry, son of the Rev. H. Cotterill.

At Madras, 25th March, Fanny Elizabeth, daughter of R. Cole, esq., med. ser.

At Bellary, 26th March, Anne, wife of Mr. G. S. F. Ross, merchant.

At Bellary, 7th April, David James, infant son of Capt. D. Babington, 17th N. I., sub-assist.-commis.-general.

16th March, at sea, on board the barque "Inez," Louisa Jane, the infant daughter of

Lieut. Grimes, 8th reg. N. I., dep.-assist.-adj.-gen. of the Doob.

At Secunderabad, 6th April, Mary, the wife of Major A. Ross, corps of engineers.

At Hurryhur, 28th March, of cholera, Edward, youngest son of Capt. Baker, 32d N. I.

At Moulmain, of dysentery, 7th April, Capt. Edgar, H. M.'s 63d reg.

At Bellary, 23d April, Lieut.-col. T. Poole, of H. M.'s 39th reg.

At Waltair, 23rd April, 1839, Arthur James, the infant son of Capt. Wright, D. A. Quarter-master-general.

At Goghira, 17th April, en route from Bellary to Madras, of cholera, Emma, the wife of Lieut. F. Dunbar, H. M.'s 39th reg.

At Vizagapatam, 26th April, Major C. R. Bradstreet, of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion.

At Vepery, 19th April, Peter Frederick, second son of the late Rev. C. W. Peizold.

At Porto Novo, 20th April, Arthur Frederick, youngest son of J. Sullivan, esq.

At Muktul, 14th April, Lieut. A. Lysaght, 18th N. I.

At Secunderabad, 21st April, Ens. N. Newberry, R. W. Madras European reg.

At Yellamunchelly, 9th April, Anna Arabella, and on the morning of the 10th, Fanny, daughters of Major Bradstreet, of cholera.

At Arcot, 27th April, J. Northmore, only son of J. Whitlock, esq., 8th L. C.

At Chintadrepett, 1st May, Charlotte Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Mr. J. Anderson.

At Goodoor, 2d May, Ens. C. M. Babington, 48th N. I.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

April 11. Barque Severn, H. Wake, from London and Portsmouth.—26. Ship Abercromby Robinson, Robert Scott, from London.

DEPARTURES.

April 5. Barque Baretto Junior, J. H. Fawcett, to the Cape and London.—11. Ship China, J. Biddle to the Cape and England.

Bombay.

We have Bombay papers to the 20th of May.

THE SEMIRAMIS.—The *Semiramis* has, we are happy to observe, reached Bombay in safety, and perfectly water-tight. It is, however, conjectured, that she cannot be again fit for service under three months' time. The officers who were in the *Semiramis*, when she went on shore, have been publicly censured. The boilers of the *Semiramis* have been reported unfit for use. As soon as others can be procured, she will be again fitted up with her engines, and continue to ply as formerly. For the present she is put out of commission, and laid up in dock.

GOOZRAT IRREGULAR HORSE.—We learn from the *Durpun*, that on the recommendation of the Political Commissioner in Goozrat, the Bombay Government has sanctioned the levy of a body of Irregular Horse, about 600 strong, for the better protection of its Northern Territory.

THE ADMIRAL.—H. M. Ship *Wellesley*, 74, bearing the flag of His Excellency, the Naval Commander in Chief, arrived here from the Persian Gulph, on Thursday night. His Excellency, we are informed, remains but a few days, at the expiration of which he will proceed to Trincomalee.

ROYAL PRESENT.—The *Higginson*, which sailed for England on Saturday last, carried two beautiful Arab mares, with their two foals, intended as a present, from His Highness, the Imam of Muscat, to Her Majesty the Queen.

ADEN.—There is no additional regiment, for the present, at least, to be dispatched to Aden. The details and recruits of the regiments now here, are about proceeding to that place, in two transports, to be taken up for the purpose. The 4th regiment has received orders for service in any place where it may be required, but this, it is supposed, has reference to the recent robberies in the Concan.

STEAM.—It is gratifying to be able, as we are, to announce, that the proposed scheme of Steam Communication between the Island of Ceylon and this Port, embracing the whole intermediate line of coast, has excited great interest at the several ports and places to the southward.

The authorities in Travancore are said to be highly in favour of the project, and disposed to give substantial proof of being so.

We trust no very lengthened time will elapse before a complete system of Steam Communication between Bombay and Ceylon, embracing all the intermediate ports, will be in full operation.

CONVERSION.—The baptism of the Jew, which was recently announced, as about to take place, was celebrated accordingly, in the Scotch Church, on Sunday evening. The individual, we are informed, is a native of England, and, at present, a private soldier in H. M. 6th regiment. The circumstance has naturally excited much attention here, and, we have no doubt, that the able and eloquent article, from the last *Quarterly Review*, "upon the present state and prospects of the Jews," will be read with the deepest interest.

SATTARA.—Affairs in Sattara wear a very unsettled appearance, and there must, evidently, be some change or crisis at hand. The troops are under orders to be in readiness at a moment's warning. Appa Sahib, the Raja's brother, has placed himself under the protection of the Resident, and is encamped, near the latter, with five or six tents, and a Suwarree of near 100 horse. A guard of honour is supplied from our troops there.

From the circumstance of Appa Sahib having always shown himself friendly to us, a report gains ground, that, in the event of the Rajah being deposed, the former will be substituted in his room, but, as the Resident does not allow any thing to transpire, there is nothing beyond conjecture to go upon.

ROBBERIES.—Advices were received here three days ago, stating, that a party of armed Cossids, carrying treasure from Bombay, on account of Marwarrie merchants, to Rutlam, were attacked by a band of Pindarries, about six miles from that city. After some fighting, the Pindarries succeeded in carrying off 18½ bags, of 4,500 rupees each. The Cossids had in all 40 bags.

ATTACK AT MALWAN.—We have just been informed, that on the night of the 22nd instant, an attack was made on the Government Treasury at Malwan, by a body of at

least 200 men, but that the attempt was frustrated by the gallantry of a small party of the 18th regiment Madras Native Infantry, and the local police.

Of the attacking party, 14 were killed, 11 wounded, and 85 taken prisoners. On the side of Government, a Havildar, of the 18th regiment, was severely wounded, and has since died; one Police sepoy killed; one private of the Concan Rangers severely, and two or three of the town's-people slightly wounded.

The attack commenced soon after two, and did not cease until nearly six.

Since writing the above, we have received some further particulars relative to this affair. The guard would, in all probability, have been surprized and overpowered, but that a Peon fortunately saw the band approaching upon the preceding night, and managed to give the alarm. About twelve o'clock, P. M., they advanced amidst the rocks about the Treasury-Hill, but waited till the moon set before they made their attack. The troops fired with such spirit, that it was necessary to interpose, in order to prevent them exhausting their ammunition. The assailants never flinched from the front of the Treasury, sheltering themselves behind some low walls and cocoa-nut trees. It was supposed that their plan was to exhaust the ammunition of the troops, and then to make a rush. At day-light, however, the Rangers and towns-people took them in the rear, and then they broke and fled. In the pursuit they turned round, and wounded several. The prisoners say that they came from the Colapoor country. The town has not been attacked or plundered, but our informant had some apprehensions that another attempt would be made upon the Treasury. A reinforcement had been sent for, from the detachment at Vingorla.—*Bombay Times*.

CHRISTIAN CONVERTS.—In the Supreme Court, on the 16th of May, the Chief Justice gave judgment in the case of the Parsee converts to Christianity, refusing the motion of the Advocate-General, that the youths be delivered over to their relatives, and declared they were at liberty to go where they chose. The conduct of all the Natives present, from the commencement to the close of the proceedings, was marked by the greatest quietness and decorum; and, on the breaking up of the Court, the two converts proceeded to the Scotch church, with Dr. Wilson, without any interruption being offered, to return thanks for a decision which secured to them the freedom of worshipping God, according to their consciences.—*Ibid*. May 18.

RUNJEET SING.—We have received letters from Lahore, dated the 29th ult. The life of His Highness, the Maha Rajah, appears to hang by a thread. Owing to the severity of his late cerebral attack, the power of articulation was wholly gone; he was, however, still able to take morning exercise. At the date of our letters, he was upon the point of submitting himself to the homœopathic treatment of his German physician, who, our readers may remember, passed through Bombay, on his way to the Punjaub, about three months since. This gentleman, we are informed by our correspondent, in passing through Palce, caught the plague in its worst form; but, by means of his peculiar treatment, recovered completely, as we are assured, in a single day. Before prescribing for the Maharajah, he had proved the safety and efficacy of his system in treating another paralytic patient.

Generals Ventura, Court, and Avitabile, with fifteen British officers, were at Peshawar. M. Mouton had been presented to His Highness, and was about to assume the command of the Cuirassiers. M. Le Bœuf was on the point of setting out to Peshawar, whence he was to have proceeded to Cashmere.—*Ibid*. May 15.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Civil.

Bombay Castle, March 22.—Mr. A. Richardson, assist. to the prin. col. of Surat, is allowed leave to proceed to the Presidency, for the purpose of being examined in the Guzeratee language.

26.—The leave granted 1st Jan. to Mr. T. Ogilvy, assist.-col. in Candeish, to commence from the 16th March.

27.—Mr. D. A. Blane, collec., Candeish, to remain for a further period, on deputation in the districts, in order to complete the Jumabundy settlement.

23.—Mr. N. Fernandes, to be Portuguese

translator to government, in suc. to Mr. J. J. Fernandes, dec.

30.—Mr. H. Young, deputy collector in Guzerat, is allowed leave for one month, to the Mahableshwar Hills.

March 29.—Mr. E. C. Morgan, Hon. Company's solicitor, is allowed leave for one month to the Mahableshwar Hills, for the benefit of his health, and Mr. E. Armitage is appointed to act for that gentleman.

April 3.—Mr. C. Price, to act as first assistant to the principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

April 3.—The Chief Justice, Supreme

Court, has been pleased to appoint Edward Davies, Esq. Acting Master in Equity.

The leave of absence granted to rev. S. F. Pemberton, chaplain of Deesa, is cancelled.

9.—Rev. Morgan Davies, B.A. has a furlough to Europe for three years.

8.—Mr. C. M. Harrison is allowed leave to proceed to the Presidency, for examination in Mahratta.

9.—Mr. W. Courtney, first assist. to collector Rutnageeree, to be placed in charge of the Talooks of Malwan and Viziadroog.

10.—Mr. F. Sims to act as second assistant to the prin. col. and magistrate of Surat.

12.—Mr. T. Ogilvie to be acting second assistant collector of Kaira.

13.—Mr. J. H. Pelly, jun. assist. to the collector Dharwar, is allowed leave for one month, to the Mahableshtar Hills, on private affairs.

Mr. P. Stewart, acting collec. Sholapoor, is allowed leave for one month, to the Mahableshtar Hills.

17.—Mr. E. H. Townsend, acting col. Poona, to proceed to the Mahableshtar Hills, on sick certificate, for one month.

13.—Mr. C. Forbes, assist. to the collect. Dharwar, was, on the 16th ult. found competent to enter on the transaction of his duties in the magisterial and revenue departments.

17.—Mr. B. Hutt, judge, Ahmedabad, is allowed leave to proceed to Mount Aboo, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. S. Marriott, senior puisne judge, sudder dewanee, is allowed an extension until the 16th of December, to remain at the Neigherry Hills, for benefit of health.

May 3.—Mr. J. D. Inverarity, acting first assist. to the col. of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave from the 1st instant, to proceed to the Presidency, for the purpose of present. himself at the ensuing examination.

9.—Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bart. collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed to proceed into the districts, on deputation.

15.—Mr. J. A. Forbes, prin. collector and magistrate of Surat, is allowed to remain at the Presidency on sick cer. for one month.

Mr. C. E. F. Tytler, assist. to collector of Poona, is allowed leave to the 31st inst. to proceed to Mahableshtar for his health.

11.—Mr. E. C. Morgan, Hon. Company's solicitor, is allowed leave to the 31st instant, to proceed to the Mahableshtar Hills for his health.

Mr. John Warden having reported his arrival, to resume charge of his office as senior magistrate of police.

15.—The Rev. H. Jeffreys, A.M. Archdeacon of St. Thomas's Cathedral, has leave to proceed to the Mahableshtar Hills for one month.

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The under-mentioned gentlemen were pronounced qualified for the transaction of public business.

Messrs. J. D. Inverarity, W. H. Harristson, C. H. Harrison, Mahratta :—Messrs. T. Ogilvy, A. St. Richardson, Guzerattee.

Medical.

March 23.—Assist.-surg. Black to proceed to Hursale to relieve Assist.-surg. White. and Assist.-surg. Morton, to proceed to Deesa.

Assist.-surg. Williams to proceed to Karrack.

April 1.—Surg. R. T. Barra, 1st Bat. Art. to retire from the service, on pension of his rank.

3.—Surg. A. Montgomery is transferred from 16th N. I. to 1st Bat. Artillery.

9.—Assist.-surg. J. Don, M.D. to act as Assist.-field-surg. and Hospital store-keeper at Bukkur.

Assist.-surg. W. Bellett in medical charge of detachment of Eu. reg. and 24th N. I., to Aden.

Assist.-surg. W. B. Taylor to be Surg. vice Barra, retired.

23.—Assist.-surgeon J. W. Winchester, 26th N. I. to take medical charge of the staff of the Scinde Reserve Force.

30.—Surg. W. Gray is removed from the European Regiment, and posted to the Gollundauze Bat. Art.

Surg. A. Montgomery will join the head quarters of the 1st Bat. Artil.

Assist.-surg. A. J. Montefiore is attached to the 2nd Bat. Artil., and will relieve Surg. Montgomery, from the medical duties of it, as well as those of the 16th regiment N. I.

Assist.-surg. W. Pitcairn will relieve Assist.-surg. J. Hamilton from the duties of acting Port-surg., and the latter is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

Assist.-surg. M. Thompson to the Presidency, as officer for duty in Indian Navy.

May 10.—The following promotion is made :—Assist.-surg. A. J. Montefiore, to be Surg. vice Anderson, retired.

14.—Assist.-surg. W. Hardy, M.D. medical charge of the Company of European Artillery, and details at Kurrachee.

13.—Assist.-surg. Fraser, under orders for Karrack, to proceed in med. charge of the Hugh Lindsay; and on the arrival of that vessel at Karrack, Assist.-surg. Fraser to be relieved either by Assist.-surg. Broadhurst, or Assist.-surg. Thompson.

General Department.

May 9.—The Governor has transferred Assist.-surg. White, vaccinator N. W. D.

Guzerat, to the S. E. D. as vaccinator, and to appoint Assist.-surg. Keith, acting vaccinator S. E. D. Guzerat, to be vaccinator of the N. W. D. Guzerat.

Assist.-surg. White to join the S. E. D., when relieved from his military duties at Hursole.

Military.

BOMBAY CASTLE.

March 22.—Ens. H. E. Marriott, 16th N. I. is allowed leave for six months to Neilgherries for health.

23.—Lieut. W. H. Welsh, 26th M. N. I. to Neilgherries, for eighteen months, for health.

Capt. Ermis, 21st N. I. to act as assist. adj. gen. Poona division during the absence of Lieut. Morse.

Lieut. T. R. Stewart, 8th N. I. to act as adj. during the period Lieut. Cristall may be in charge of the regt.

Brev. Capt. G. N. Prior, 21st N. I. to be quar. mas. and interp. recruit depot at Poona.

The undermentioned has leave:

14th N. I. Ens. W. Reynolds to 5th June to Bombay.

25.—Lieut. W. G. Rawlinson, B. Europ. regt. to join head quarters at Aden in charge of the recovered men.

26.—21st N. I., Major W. Cavaye to 25th April, on med. cert. to Mahableshwar.

27.—Leave.—52d N. I., Captain F. A. Clarke to 1st July to Bombay.

28.—Brev. Capt. D. Archer, 20th M. N. I. to be fort adjutant at Asseerghur.

Staff. Lieut. H. Morse, acting assist. adj. gen. P. D. A. to 30th April to Bombay.

April 1.—Lieut. F. Mayor, 6th N. I. to act as staff officer to detachment at Balmeor during absence of Lieut. Blenkins on sick cert.

Lieut. J. R. Hibbert, 7th N. I. to act as interp. to the 3d N. I.

Brev. Major J. W. Watson, delivered over charge of Poona arsenal to Capt. J. Sinclair, on the 15th ultimo.

Capt. J. Grant, dep. com. of ord. Poona division, received charge of arsenal at Ahmednuggur, from Lieut. Ayerton, on the 9th ultimo.

5. Ens. J. McGrigor, 21st N. I. to be adj. to the corps of Auxiliary Horse to be raised in Guzerat.

2.—The following removals are ordered:

Lieut. Col. and Bt. Col. F. Roome, from 13th to the 18th N. I.

Lieut. Col. S. Hughes, C. B. from 18th to the 13th N. I.

The undermentioned officers have leave:

6th N. I., Lieut. W. B. G. Blenkins, to 30th April, on med. cert. to the sea coast.

8th N. I., Ens. H. J. Pelly, to 15th May, to undergo an examination in Persian.

8th N. I., Ens. A. Austen, to 8th May, to undergo an examination in Hindoostanee.

12th N. I., Lieut. H. E. D. Jones, to 15th May, to undergo an examination in Hindoostanee.

3.—Ens. J. McGrigor, 21st N. I., to proceed to Surat.

5.—The following have leave:

Staff, Bt. Capt. E. P. Del Hoste, assist. quar. mas. gen. to 30th April, on med. cert. to the Deccan.

Staff, Bt. Capt. F. Durack, act. dep. ass. quar. mas. gen.

The following have leave to 30th April, to remain at Mahableshwar on med. cert.

H. Art., Capt. J. S. Leeson; 8th N. I., Maj. H. Sandwith; 10th N. I., Lieut. J. G. J. Johnston; 18th M. N. I., Lieut. C. H. Winfield; 26th M. N. I., Asst.-surg. G. S. Scott; Nat. Vet. Bat., Lieut. B. H. Crockett; Ord. Depart., Dep. Ass. Com. J. Hemson.

9.—Col. Roberts, C. B. 7th Bengal L. C., is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

The undermentioned have leave:

Eur. Regt., Lieut. W. E. Rawlinson, to 30th April, on med. cert. to Bombay.

21st N. I., Ens. H. Fenning, to 6th May, to undergo an examination in Mahratta.

8th N. I., Ens. C. Grey, to 30th April, on med. cert. to Bombay.

10.—Ens. J. S. Aled, 4th N. I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to 2d Bat. Art.

Lieut. T. Jackson, 10th N. I., to act as adj. to detachment in the Northern Concan.

The leave to Capt. H. J. Parkinson, for the benefit of his health, is extended to 30th Nov.

Ens. E. Bowen, 26th N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of health.

Ens. J. D. De Vitre, 25th N. I., to act for Lieut. R. W. Horne, as superintendent of bazars at Poona, absent on sick cert.

Lieut. R. W. Horne, acting deputy post master at Poona, is allowed leave on sick cert. to the Mahableshwar Hills, and Ens. J. D. De Vitre is to act for him.

Lieut. C. R. Whitelock, to be deputy post master at Tatta.

Lieut. F. Wells, assist. to the superintend. of the revenue survey in Deccan, to visit the presidency on sick cert.

Lieut. G. Fulljames, 25th N. I., commandant, and Lieut. E. W. Agar, 3d N. I., adjut. of the Guzerat cooley police corps, to be assistant magistrates in the Ahmedabad and Kaira collectorates.

The undermentioned have leave:

3d L. C.—Major G. J. C. Paul to 20th June, on private affairs, to Abou.

20th N. I.—Eas. W. G. Macleod, and R. R. Younghusband, to 15th May, to Bombay, to undergo examination in Hindostanee.

The following promotions are made :—

2nd N. I.—Lieut. S. V. W. Hart, to be Capt., and Eas. W. Falconer, to be Lieut. in soc. to Hand, dec.

The undermentioned officer is promoted to Ensign, and posted to the 22d N. I., vice Falconer promoted.

Alfred Williams, (not arrived).

The undermentioned has leave :

1st L. C.—Lieut. W. F. Curtis, to 30th April, to Mahabeshwar, on med. cert.

24.—Capt. R. St. John, to return to Poona, and resume charge of his duties as post-master.

May 2.—Lieut. G. K. Bell, Artillery, is allowed furlough to Europe for health.

The undermentioned have been reported as requiring further stay at Presidency for recovery of health :

Lieuts. W. E. Rawlinson, and C. R. Hogg, Eur. regt.

Lieut. W. C. Stather, 1st regt.

Ens. J. McGregor, 21st N. I.

Ens. R. Fitzgerald, 12th N. I.

Assist.-surg. D. Fraser, to proceed to Karrack, to relieve Assist.-surg. Broadhurst, who will return to the Presidency.

The undermentioned has leave :

Staff.—Brev. Capt. W. T. Whittle, Act. Brig. Major, Art. to 10th June, to proceed to Mahabeshwar.

The undermentioned officers have been reported qualified to hold the situation of interpreter.

Ensigns J. S. Aled, 4th N. I., H. Fenning, 21st N. I., in Maharratta.

Ens. H. Lodwick, 10th N. I., in Guzeratta.

Lieut. H. E. D. Jones, 12th N. I., in Hindostanee.

Capt. J. E. Lang, inv. est., will join head quarters N. V. Batt. at Dapoolce.

The following officers have leave of absence :

Staff.—Brev. Capt. E. P. DelHoste, Assist. Quar.-master Gen., to 31st May, to remain in Deccan, on med. cert.

The following have leave till 31st May, to remain at Mahabeshwar on med. cert. :

Brev. Capt. F. Durack, Act. Dep. Assist. Quar.-Mast. Gen.

Horse Arty.—Capt. J. S. Leeson.

1st L. C.—Lieut. W. F. Curtis.

8th N. I.—Major H. Sandwith.

10th N. I.—Lieut. J. G. Johnstone.

21st N. I.—Major W. Caraya. Lieut.

C. F. Christie.

26th M. N. I.—Assist.-surg. G. S. Scott, Nat. Vet. Batt.—Capt. C. J. Westley.

Lieut. B. H. Crockett.

Ord. Dept.—Depy. Assist. Comy. J. Hemson, to 15th May, to remain at Mahabeshwar on med. cert.

Brevet Capt. Wilson, 26th N. I., to act as assist. commissary-gen. to the Scinde reserve force.

Lieut. Preedy, to act as commissariat officer with the Scinde reserve force.

Brevet Capt. Wilson is appointed to act for Lieut. Preedy, in charge of Bazaras.

Capt. W. Burnett, Europ. regt. is allowed a furlough to Eur. for three years for health.

Col. T. Valiant, c. s., H. M.'s 40th regt., to command the garrison at Bombay, on the departure of Major Gen. Sullivan, c. s., for England.

Major Gen. I. Kinnersley to command the force in Scinde, and Col. T. Morgan, to command in Candesh.

Brig. Valiant and Kinnersley will be pleased to make over their brigades to the next senior officer, and proceed to the stations to which they are appointed.

The granted to Capt. G. J. Mant, 19th N. I., for the benefit of his health, is extended for one year.

6. The following promotions are made :—

20th N. I.—Lieut. T. Candy, to be capt., and ens. F. J. Ford, to be Lieut., in succession to Lang invalided.

The undermentioned is promoted to ens., posted to 20th N. I., J. F. Goodfellow.

7. Lieut. A. N. Aitchison, 13th N. I., is relieved from his regimental duties, and placed at the disposal of Government.

Lieut. J. Ramsay, dep. assist. commiss. gen. of the Bengal army, is allowed leave for eight months to sea for health.

4. Lieut. G. N. K. A. Younge, H. M.'s 2d, or Queen's royals, and Lieut. A. J. Alcock, 6th N. I., have been reported qualified as interpreters in the Hindoostanee language.

7. The following have leave :—

3d N. I.—Capt. C. Johnson, to 31st May, on private affairs.

21st N. I.—Lieut. S. J. Stevens, to 26th May, on private affairs, to proceed to Mahabeshwar.

Ensign H. Fenning, to 14th of May, to remain at Bombay, on private affairs.

The appointment of Captain Michell, 3d Buffs, to be assist. adj.-gen to the Queen's troops serving with the army of the Indus has not taken place.

Appoint.—Capt. J. Washington, H. M.'s 9th, and Ensign Carnac, H. M.'s 98th regt., to be aides-de-camp, to the governor of Bombay.

Major-Gen. Sullivan, has leave to proceed to England on med. certifi. for two years

7. Lieut. W. E. Rawlinson, Europ. regt., is allowed leave for four months, to proceed to Egypt on private affairs.

The following have leave:—

Artillery.—Lieut. G. Hutt, to 31st May, on med. cert. to Mahableshwar.

Ord. Departm.—Act. Dep. Assist. Commissary T. Hook, from 2d May, to 2d June, on med. cert., to proceed to Bombay and the Deccan.

Staff.—Capt. W. J. Browne, brig.-major, Baroda, to 31st May, on med. cert. to Bombay.

Capt. G. Macan, brig.-major in Candesh, to 31st May, on med. cert.

15th N. I.—Lieut. H. S. Watkin, to 31st May, on med. cert.

10. Lieut. Shaw, Europ. regt., superin. of Bazars, and Police at Poona, having reported his return from Aden, is directed to assume charge of his appointments.

13. Brevet Capt. E. Whichelo, assist. commiss.-gen., to proceed to the Mahableshwar Hills for the benefit of his health, with leave to 31st inst.

Lieut. R. W. Horne, acting superin. of Bazars and Police, Poona, is to remain at the Mahableshwar Hill, to 31st inst.

Lieut. E. A. Guerin 14th N. I., to act as quarter-master, during absence of Ensign Reynolds.

Lieut. C. Lodge, 25th N. I., to take charge of the Dep. Judge Advocate General's office, Poona.

The following have leave to Bombay:—

2d L. C.—Cornet L. W. Simpson, to 1st October.

17th N. I.—Lieut. W. R. Simpson, to 30th June.

14. Capt. W. C. Harris, engineers, is appointed executive engineer at Belgaum.

Lieut. H. J. Margary will receive charge of the executive engineer's duties in Lower Scinde, and 2d Lieut. G. McLeod will relieve Lieut. Margary, from charge of details of Engineers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, March 30.—Mr. Andrew Timbrell, is admitted to the service, as a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

April 4.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that the future establishment of the Indian Navy has been fixed as follows, viz.

4 Captains, 8 Commanders, 40 Lieutenants, and 48 Midshipmen.

The privilege of retiring from the service on the terms specified below, is conferred on 34 officers, holding the rank of captain, commander, and lieutenant, the preference being given to the seniors of the service.

To Captains, 360*l.* per annum; the amount of the retired pay fixed for that rank, by the regulations, without prejudice however to succession to the pensions of the Senior List, as vacancies occur therein.

To Commanders, 360*l.* per annum, (the present retiring pay of Captain,) but without further prospect.

To Lieutenants, who have actually served fifteen years in India, 290*l.* per annum; being the present retired pay of Commander) but without further prospect; and

To Lieutenants, who have not served actually fifteen years, 190*l.* per annum; being the retired pay of Lieutenants, after twenty-two years' service, without further prospect.

9.—Capt. E. W. Harris to retire from the service, on the pension of his rank.

Captain Pepper, senior Indian Naval officer at Surat, is directed to repair to the Presidency on duty.

20.—Lieutenant Montrou, to the charge of the receiving-ship Hastings, and to be Superintendent of Pattamars, and second Member of the Standing Committee of Survey.

Lieut. Gordon to the charge of the Taptee Brig, proceeding on special service.

May 10.—Commander R. Lowe, Indian Navy, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

13.—Mr. John Henry Diabrowe is admitted to the service, as a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

MARRIAGES.

At the cathedral, by the Rev. Randall Ward, on the 23d April, Lieut. J. J. F. Cruickshank, Bombay Engineers, to Helen, third daughter of James Henry Crawford, esq. of the Bombay Civil Service.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th March, at Camballa, the residence of Lieut. Col. Griffith, commandant of Artillery, the lady of Lieut. R. C. Wormald, Bombay Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

At Mazagon, on the morning of the 29th March, the Lady of Major R. Carruthers, 2d Queen's Royal Regiment, of a son.

At Bombay, on the 5th April, the lady of Dr. Burnes, K. H., of a son.

At Parell, on the 2d April, Mrs. Charles Evans, of a son.

On the 20th April, the Lady of Captain Scott, of the ship Earl of Clare, of a son.

At Colaba, 24th April, the lady of Capt. F. S. Boulton, Country Service, of a son.

At Rutnagerry, 28th April, the lady of Dr. Bouchier, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

At Poona, 1st May, the lady of William Carstairs, esq. of a daughter.

At Fort St. George, on the 20th April, the lady of the Rev. G. W. Mahon, A. M. Garmon Chaplain, of a daughter.

At Secunderabad, on the 19th April, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. J. Merritt, of the 41st regt. of a son.

On the 25th April, at Vepery, Mrs. Edmund Maraden, of a daughter, still-born.

At Deesa, 25th April, the lady of Capt. Carstairs, 6th N. I. of a son.

At Dapoollee, on the 3d May, the lady of Lieut. C. W. Prother, 4th N. I. of a dau.

At Poona, on the 4th May, the lady of Major Marshall, 25th N. I. of a son.

On the 5th May, at the Mahableshwar Hills, the lady of Alfred Thomas, esq. 8th N. I. of a daughter.

On the 11th May, at Hope Hall, the residence of J. A. Forbes, esq. C. S., the lady of R. G. Chambers, esq. C. S. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Bombay, on the 12th April, Eleanor Mary, the infant daughter of William and Eleanor Maidment.

Near Coimbatore, the 13th April, Richard Albert Watkin, the only son of Capt. R. A. Bayly, 5th Bombay N. I.

At Saugor, on the 15th April, Stratford Powell, the infant son of Lieut. George Powell Thomas, assistant commissioner.

At Tannah, on the 18th April, by accidentally falling into a garden reservoir, Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Showell.

On the 25th April, at Capt. Simpson's Bungalow on the Esplanade, the youngest daughter of Bertram Newton Ogle, esq. captain H. M. 4th Light Dragoons.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

March 29. Ship Abbotsford, from Liverpool. April 14. *Cassandra*, from Port Glasgow. May 3. *Competent*, from Liverpool—*Maria*, from London.

DEPARTURES.

March 26. *Lady Rowena*, to Liverpool. April 5. *James McInroy*, to Port Glasgow. 21. *Ospray*, to Liverpool. May 1. *Bolton*, to London. 2. *Kirkman Finlay*, to Liverpool.

PASSENGERS.

Per Barque *Eliza*, to London, Mr. Woledston, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Bently.

Per Barque *Bolton*, to London, Lieut. Bowed, Mr. Powell, and Master McQueen.

Per Barque *Maria*, from London, Messrs. H. D. Glasse and J. H. Disbrowe.

Army of the Indus.

On the 14th July accounts were received in London from Col. Shiel, dated from Ezeroum, confirming accounts of the occupation of Candahar by the British forces.

Accounts have been received from the army at Quetta on the 6th April. Shah Shooja Ool Moolk with Sir John Keane and Mr. Macnaghten, and the greater part of the Shah's disciplined force arrived there on that morning, and the troops were to move immediately in advance upon Candahar, the Shah being in front, to receive the allegiance and aid of his subjects. There was, unfortunately, considerable suffering for the time from a scarcity of supplies, the Khan of Kelat, within whose territory Quetta is situated, having apparently taken measures to prevent the country people from bringing articles for sale to the camps, as they had done freely on the first arrival of the troops. This conduct has probably been adopted by the Khan in order to prove the importance of his friendship to us, and to procure higher terms for himself. His proceedings, could, however, cause no impediment to the movement of the army. A

convoy with supplies was at hand, and there would, on its coming, be enough actually in store to take the troops, though perhaps on a restricted scale of expenditure, to Candahar. Resources were also looked for in the Pisheen valley. The prospects of the coming harvest were excellent, and 5,000 camels laden with supplies will have started from Shikarpore to join the force about the 25th instant. Seyyid Muheen Shah, the friend and companion of Captain Conolly, had come to Mr. Macnaghten with overtures from the Sirdars of Candahar, and there seemed little prospect of serious resistance. Some disappointment had been at first expressed that larger numbers of Affghans had not been taken into employ by the Shah while below the pass. It was desirable, however, with reference to the consumption of supplies, that the undisciplined retainers of the Shah should not crowd round him in numbers until he should reach his own country, when of course they will be encouraged to assemble freely near his person. The Bombay troops, forming a part of the advancing army, under the command of General Wiltshire, were at Dadur on the 8th April, and were to move through the pass without delay. Captain Bean, of the 1st Infantry Regiment of the Shah's Levy, was named Political Agent at Quetta, and directed to remain there with a portion of the troops in order to keep open the communication and generally to assist the army in front. Local levies are being organized both at Quetta and at Shikarpore. A mission was to proceed to Mr. Macnaghten from Herat, where all was well to the 15th March.—*Delhi Gazette*, May 1.

Letters were received here on Sunday last from Lieutenant Pottinger, dated Herat the 18th March. All was quiet, but accounts were arriving every moment of the levying of troops in various directions.

Our power in the surrounding countries seems as yet little understood, and when any thing is told to those people regarding it, that appears to them wonderful, they altogether disbelieve the statement. The Shahs of Kiva and Bokhara are represented as assembling armies, having for their object the subjugation of Meymunnah, Andkohee, Shiourgan, and Seripool, or, as they are called, "The Char Wilavuts." These are properly speaking dependencies of the Suddozy monarchy, and will not be subjugated easily, being wealthy and populous territories.

There is but little doubt that Colonel Stoddart has been seized in Bukhara: it is at least unquestionable that a guard has been placed over him to prevent his getting information.—*Bombay Times*, May 15.

By accounts from Dadur, dated the 16th ult., we learn that the Bombay Artillery division had left the place on the 9th, and the remainder of the force was to march on the 12th. The rumours here from the Bengalees, were that all the chiefs would strike their colours, and that they (the Bengalees) would march to Cabul; stay there a short time, and then return to Attock; also, that the Bombayers would not advance beyond Candahar. Sir A. Burnes had been at Khelat, and had made proper arrangements with the chief to facilitate our operations.—*Ibid.* 11.

A letter from Peshawar, dated the 17th April, states that a messenger had come to Dr. Lord from Cabool the evening before, who reported that the Candaharee horse had removed eighteen koss from Candahar, for the purpose of surprising our advance. They fell in with the irregular horse (Shah Shoojah's) and immediately engaged them. The Infantry were at hand—Brigadier Sales's brigade deployed, and the irregular horse were recalled. The Candaharees thought themselves victorious, and rushing in were received by a galling fire, under which they suffered so much that they retreated through their own camp direct to Candahar, leaving eight or ten guns and their baggage. No account of loss. General Ventura had arrived at Peshawar.—*Englishman*, May 9.

A letter was received here from Mhow on Thursday, stating that intelligence had arrived there of a battle between the Candahar people and one of our brigades. The irregular horse, which were in advance, fell back according to orders upon the approach of the enemy; the latter, fancying that they had put the whole British army to flight, rushed on tumultuously till encountered by General Sale's brigade, which repulsed them with great slaughter, and captured nine guns. We suspend our credence, however, till the arrival of other accounts.

Letters from Shikarpore to a very late date have been received, which are wholly silent upon the affair.—*Bombay Times*, May 18.

Accounts have been received from the advanced party under Major Cureton; they were at Sir-i-Ab on the 17th ult., accompanied by Sir Alexander Burnes, twenty miles beyond the termination of the Bolan Pass, having met no opposition, though the Pass would have admitted of a most formidable defence; no work of art could, as a fortification, equal this creation of nature. Beyond the Pass, the country is an immense plain covered with wild thyme, rue, and interspersed thickly with wild tulips; this is

the Doochtee Be Doulut, or Luckless Plain, mentioned by Elphinstone. At Sir-i-Ab, as the name implies, being interpreted, the head of the water or water-head, is a small stream, and besides a good supply of grass. The wild thyme is an acceptable food for the camels. It is said that the Candahar Chieftains are calling their clansmen together to receive us, but theirs is a divided house which cannot hope to stand against us. The gathering place is in the valley of Peshing, and, so far, their policy is wise, as from thence we had looked for supplies; of which this arrangement makes them the masters. This is the great difficulty we have to encounter. The country before us, till we reach the inhabited part of Candahar, cannot feed our army, and unless the Chiefs assist us, all our provisions must be sent on from the rear, which will render our advance slow and troublesome. The elder Chief wishes to set up as King of Afghanistan, but his brothers strongly oppose this claim, and the controversy will probably end in the defection of one party to us, when the other party must, from the weakness, follow the example. The climate is delightful beyond the Pass. The country being about 5000 feet above the level of the sea. Supplies are the only difficulty, but certainly not an unsurmountable though a serious one. Once in a cultivated country, the punctual payments and strict discipline of our army, if Sir John Keane have not forgotten the lessons he learned in the school of the Duke, will draw the resources of the country to us, and again show the strange spectacle of a British army subsisting in plenty in the country from which the native force opposed to them can draw only on the uncertain supply of plunder and outrage.

The following is an extract from another letter from the Army of the Indus, dated 20th ult. :

"The small pox has broken out among the Goorkhas, who came from Connolly from the Hills, and has carried off a great many of them. Orders have been given to shoot all Beloochees found hovering about the camps—no prisoners to be taken! which would, it was hoped, soon put a stop to the cold-blooded attacks of these miscreants. The troops had got through the Bolan Pass, and were enjoying the blessings of plenty of grass and water, which they had been unused to for many a long day. Sir John Keane was expected at Dadur on the 26th. We are much disappointed to hear, that Majors Garden and Craigie were to be superseded in their appointments by Bombay officers, but we hope this is a mistake. General Nott had been ordered back to command the 2d Brigade at Shikarpoor. Lieut. Gausson, of the 42d N. I., had been appointed to Anderson's Horse. Ensign Ross, of the same regt. to Bean's Infantry corps, and Ensign Haughton, of the 31st, to Codrington's Provincials."—*Courier*, April 20.

"On the 20th of March, General Thackwell's column was at Sir-i-Bolun, still eight miles within the Pass, and the advance under Major Cureton, with Sir A. Burnes, was at Shawl. Mr. Tassin's map has been found incorrect. The Pass commences about five miles from Dadur, whereas Tassin makes the entrance between Kirtah and Beebee Nanee, which is a very great blunder and ought to be corrected. The entrance is about sixty yards wide, and had been made more passable by the Sappers and Miners, yet it was found distressing work for the artillery, and is described to be 'like a shingly beach.' The advance left Dadur in the following order. The 13th Light Infantry leading; then the Horse Artillery, 2d Light Cavalry, and 48th N. I.; the Lancers, 3d Light Cavalry, Camel Battery, and 16th N. I. form the second column; two regiments from the 4th Brigade and the Field hospital form the third. The fourth column, consists of the remainder of the 4th brigade and the Field Commissariat. General Thackwell's column halted at Kholun Dilun, (not in Tassin's map,) at Kirtah, at Beebee Nanee, at Abizoon, and at Sir-i-Bolun, and the sixth of eight miles would bring them to the mouth of the Pass, whereas by Tassin, Abizoon is not half way through it, and Sir-i-Bolun he does not give.

"The horses got some grass the four first marches; but on the last, only a little straw brought from Dadur.

"On the 16th, 17th, and 18th, there was very high wind, and on the 17th rain from one to eight A. M., when the troops started for their day's march. Near Abizoon the Sappers and Miners being encamped on the banks of the river, had nearly every thing belonging to them swept away by a flood, and some of the officers had nothing left but their regimentals. The Beloochees continued at work, and fourteen of them had been caught by a party of the 3d Light Cavalry.

"The army was suffering by the want of supplies and carriage, and all the followers had been put on half a seer of ottah; two poor fellows died from starvation and cold, on the morning of the 20th. There were not ten days' supplies in the camp, and little prospect of finding any until they reached Candahar, where it was reported by the natives that Dost Mahomed awaits their arrival. The 13th Light Infantry had been

obliged on the 18th to break up five pairs of mess tables, abandon three small tents and part of their mess tent, and sell a quantity of wine. The officers were obliged to live four or five in a tent, and many had left their tents on the ground. Upwards of 200 camels had become useless during the last three marches. The men of the 13th Light Infantry and sepoy had scarcely an article, but what was on their backs. So much for the state of the leading column on the 20th March."—*Englishman*.

Further letters from the Army of the Indus were received yesterday. They extend to the 8th April, and are dated from Quettah. Sir John Keane with a small escort, a wing of Cavalry, and a wing of Infantry, arrived at Siriah, within nine miles of Quettah, on the 4th ult. Sir Willoughby Cotton, attended by Major Parsons and others of the staff, immediately proceeded to meet and accompany him to the advanced camp, where they await his Majesty Shah Soojah and his force, who, from Quettah, takes the lead on the march to Candahar. The letters give better accounts than we have yet received of the prospects of the army in regard to supplies. Lieut. Marsh of the 3d Cavalry, had been dispatched with fifteen hundred camels, and money to the extent of thirty thousand rupees to a place called Moostrung, to purchase grain and more camels. Another officer was following the army with two thousand four hundred camels; and Lieut. Besant was expected with four thousand more laden with grain. Of course many will be lost on the journey through the Bolan Pass, but enough will, in all probability arrive, to avert the dreadful privation which, by the previous accounts, was staring the troops and their horses in the face. A postscript to one of the letters mentions that the Candahar Chief had dispatched a messenger to Mr. Macnaghten, "agreeing to any thing and every thing," and promising that supplies in abundance shall be forthcoming for the army. Sir John Keane had given orders for the whole commissariat of the force being placed under the orders and superintendence of Major Parson.—*Englishman*.

By accounts received from the Bombay column, dated Dadur, 5th April, we find that it had left Gundava, on the 31st March; advanced to Gajan, five miles; next day to Shoonar, fifteen miles; next to Soonee, twenty miles; next a halt; next to Nowshana, eighteen miles,—and arrived at Dadur on the 5th. They had been annoyed with small bands of plunderers, but the annoyance had lessened in consequence of several parties having been severely dealt with by the Cavalry and Cunningham's horse. Sir John Keane, and Mr. Macnaghten, and Shah Soojah, had got through the Bolan Pass, which was found more practicable than had been anticipated. From Dadur, to the foot of the Pass, is ten miles, the length of the Pass sixty-six, and from thence to the final halting-place, ten miles. The great difficulty is want of forage and supplies, the whole of which are obliged to be carried forward. Thermometer at Dadur one hundred and two degrees, whereas, in the Bengal camp, above the mountains, there had been a snow storm.

Since writing the above, we have accounts from the advance Field Force, dated Dadur the 8th April; they speak of the army being in high spirits; the first division was to have started for the Bolan Pass the next morning at daylight, consisting of the Horse and Foot Artillery, Park Engineers, Left Wing 19th regiment N. I., H. M.'s 17th, and Cunningham's Horse; and that General Wiltshire with the Queen's, &c. were to follow on the 11th, leaving a wing of the Bengal troops to come after when they can get carriage.

Letters have also been received from the Commander-in-Chief's camp. The troops with him and Shah Soojah had reached within one march of the top of the Pass without any Beloochee annoyances; not so the Bengal 35th regiment N. I., which followed him some days in the rear, escorting camels loaded with stores:—Its rear guard was attacked on the march by about five hundred horsemen whom they thrashed soundly, killing between twenty and thirty, and having only six sepoy wounded.—*Bombay Times*, May 8.

CAMP BAGH, MARCH 23.—Sir,—From Gurhee, whence I last wrote to you, we proceeded to Poonoo, which we reached on the 10th, and having at this place attained the *ultima thule* of made roads and drinkable water, we halted and divided the Shah's force into two portions. The head-quarters, with the King and his attendants of the British Mission, marched the following day to Khaira Ghuree, and so across the desert. The rear-column halted on the 12th, and marched on the evening of the 13th to Khaira Ghuree. Here we found three empty wells, and a marvellous lack of the Ariston of Pindar—the pure element. Our sufferings, severe though they were, must have been surpassed by those of the head-quarters' column, which mustered double our number of men.

On the 14th, the Beloochees made one of their usual attacks on our camels, but were

beaten off by the guard, with the loss of one killed and one taken prisoner; none of our men were hurt. They also attacked a supply of grain, which we had left at Poonoo, but without success. We halted this day for instructions from his Majesty, and our other pioneers.

On the evening of the 15th we crossed the desert to Tumboo, which we reached at day-light. This march was 28 miles, without a drop of water on the road. The soil is a hard sand, which neither sinks under the feet, nor rises in dust. The first part of the way, there is some thick tamarisk jungle; the second, detached clumps and bushes; and the last is entirely barren. A halt of a couple of hours, in the middle, enabled our men to march well and cheerfully across it. Just at dark, we came upon the bodies of two travellers, who had been murdered a little before. The Beloches got the credit, I think unjustly, of this deed. Water here, too, was very scarce.

On the 17th we moved to Saibnee, eight miles. This place, also, is in the desert, but water is very near the surface, and wells are numerous—small *gutcha* ones.

On the 18th we moved to Siyud Kasim-ke-Jhok, sixteen miles; and finding that there was a canal about three miles off, we pitched on its banks, and indulged men and animals with a big drink of liquid, which was perfect nectar to us, poor mortals!

We halted on the 19th to rest our cattle, harassed by the travel, and nearly starved, and daily and hourly attacked by Beloches, whose alarms were so frequent, that to recount them would be tedious; and on the 19th, proceeded to Oostad-ke-Jhok, eight miles. Here, as if tired of keeping us without water, the gods and the Beloches determined we should have *quantum suff.* The country was overflowed. We pitched in a field a little higher than the rest; but at noon, the rising floods gave us warning to seek for some safer abiding place, and at 3, P. M., we were once more under weigh. Dusk in the evening brought us to a village on the banks of a river. This village was on a height, looking from whence, the eye wandered over an outspread waste of waters, broken here and there by the ridge of a tall bank, marking division between two fields, while, in the distance, high above the flood, appeared the white mosque and mud-buildings of the town of Bagh. But all access to this place was cut off by the water. A narrow inspection showed that the flood was turned from its legitimate course, by a strong embankment, thrown directly across the river, about half a mile above the village. This was speedily cut; the river rushed into its wonted channel, and, by the following morning, portions of the landscape began to appear above the subsiding waters. We bivouacked that night in the village, and fatigue-parties, from the various regiments, worked diligently the following day in making safe roads through the swamps and mud for our camels.

By the evening of the 21st the passage was reported practicable, and a wing of a corps crossed; and on the 22nd, the whole of the rear-column followed, and, with the exception of a few camels, split up and sacrificed to the god of quagmires, reached Bagh in safety, and assumed its position alongside of its fellow horn, and once more formed a portion of the ornaments of the court and camp of his good and gracious Majesty, Shooja-ool-Moolk.

The difficulties which we laboured under in clearing this march, naturally suggest the enquiry, whether or not they were avoidable. With regard to water, the whole of this country, from the hills to Shikarpoor, except that tract which I have styled "desert,"—a strip of less than thirty miles across,—is intersected with very numerous and deep canal-cuts, whence the plains, every inch of which is under cultivation, are annually inundated for the sake of the rich loam which the floods deposit, and which yield most astonishingly rich crops. The waters for this inundation are supplied from a considerable stream, which again derives its supply from a canal near the hills, which receives the melted snow and rain of the hills, and conveys them to the river. When they want a flood, the Beloches *bund*, or embank the stream,—the whole face of the country is covered; when not required, the water pursues its course in its own channel, and those of the canals above mentioned. Now, surely, it was the duty of the Government officers, resident in these countries, and to whom was entrusted the charge of facilitating our progress, to ascertain that the canals were in due order, and to regulate our march, so that no possibility could exist of our armies perishing by that most horrible death—the want of water! But, no! not a thought had been bestowed upon this any more than on the other thousand-and-one wants and difficulties of an invading army. The greater part of the road to the hills was marched by the main army and us in a miserable way for want of water; and then, when the water did come, not a thought was bestowed upon the quantity or direction, but the floods pouring against our devoted troops, like the reflux waters of the Red Sea upon the devoted Egyptians. The object of one and all of our authorities, civil and military, seems to have been, to push

on, with the greatest possible speed, to the promised land, sacrificing, or regardless of, the interests of every portion of the force, except their individual selves. Thus, Sir Willoughby Cotton's force took the lead, plundered the supplies provided by us. Sir John Keane took away a portion of our camels, thus crippling our portion of the force. Sir John has now, it is said, found out that the Bengal army has treated His Excellency with a want of consideration!—and so has it been with all. Sir Alexander Burnes and Major Leech are a-head. We are in ignorance of their occupations, as no fruits have appeared.

The artillery train is at Dadur. Our force is at Bagh, waiting for Sir J. Keane. His Excellency was to have marched up by a road under the hills, but it appears that supplies were not procurable thereon for the escort of 300 men, so Sir J. is to come this road. What the object of halting us here can be, I cannot conceive, unless it be, as some of our prophets of ill foretel, that supplies are not to be had sufficient for all, and that another portion of our force will, like that at Shikarpore, be sacrificed, and directed to remain at this place.

Death, from starvation, has played sad havoc among the camels and beasts of burthen, and the men are suffering from small-pox,—a horrible scourge at this time, especially so in a crowded camp, and worst of all, now, when the coldness of the nights checks the disease, and prevents the perfect formation of the eruption. We shall lose hundreds by this. The scarcity of food, and the hard work, has also told on our horses. Glanders has broken out among those of our 1st cavalry, and of the horse-artillery; and the effluvia from the dead camels, which are lying every where around our encamping-ground, taints the whole atmosphere, and it will be a miracle if it does not eventually produce disease. Under all circumstances, you may imagine how we long to cross the hills, and get into a more temperate climate, and among more abundant supplies.—*Englishman*, May 1.

Letters from Shah Soojah's camp reached us yesterday. We annex the most interesting:—"Camp Quettah, April 6.—My last letter was written from Bagh on the 23rd ult. The Shah's force marched on the 25th ult. to Myhesur; and on the following day to Noushehra. It reached Dadur on the 27th, on which day Sir John Keane, with a wing of the 1st Bombay cavalry, and a wing of the 19th Bombay N. I. likewise arrived there. After a day's halt at Dadur, the united forces entered the much talked-of Pass of Bholan, from whence it emerged at Siriah on the 4th instant; and this morning joined the army assembled at Quettah.

"I shall not tire you with the detail of our difficulties, from the want of water and supplies, and the excessive badness of the roads in the Pass, as you will undoubtedly hear enough on these heads from other sources. Neither shall I detail each predatory attack by Beloches, Mareses, and Kakurs, hundreds of which we underwent, and for some of which the villains paid deeply and deservedly; but shall confine myself to a general mention of them. Camels, and property of every description, seem to be the objects of cupidity with these plunderers. The latter tribe, the Kakurs, among whom we have lately fallen, are perfect savages, and bear the character of cannibals also. Anything so diabolic as the expression of their countenances, I could not have imagined; and the peculiar shape of their heads gives them literally the appearance of beasts of prey. They possess but few fire arms; but lying crouched among rocks wait their opportunity, and rushing down in overwhelming numbers on any unarmed party, or small party of armed men, charge with impetuosity, frequently wielding a sword in each hand. The wounds they inflict are dreadful; and the death of some of their victims, has been accompanied with acts of great cruelty. They have also particular passes in the hills, where the road winds under a cliff, whence they roll immense rocks on the passers-by. But they are very cowardly withal, where there is anything like a decently large party against them. Our mild rulers, unused to the active and prompt justice necessary in a hostile country, used to treat such prisoners as we made, as they would have done *peace-loving gentlemen*! Sir J. Keane, however, soon went another more satisfactory way to work; for, ten Kakurs being caught, a few evenings ago, making a chappow on some camels, a short shrift and a platoon of carbineers put them beyond the power of plundering, in less than ten minutes. By the bye, to show the value of human life among these marauders, here is an anecdote. Sir John had occasion, a few days ago, to hang two Beloches at a village near camp, for marauding. The head of the village, with many low bows, begged His Excellency would not hold his village responsible for the loss; 'for,' says he, 'the Beloches' brethren will assuredly, during the night, steal the ropes by which those two are hanging!'

"As to the famed Pass of Bholan, with the exception of there being no water for the last twenty-eight miles, it is not to be compared, for difficulty of travelling, with any of

the passes of southern or western India. The track is in it, as in them, nothing but a water-course ; but here you have no long, steep, back-breaking and bellows-bursting ascents ; and though the loose stones afford not a pleasant footing, carriages of every kind may easily be drawn by their usual teams through its whole extent. No necessity anywhere exists for dismantling guns and waggons, and conveying them piece-meal, as I have repeatedly seen done elsewhere ; neither, I believe, was a drag-rope once fixed to the guns with our force. Want of forage is the chief difficulty. We carried a little with us from the first stage, and discovered a field or two of green wheat within the Pass, and so were enabled to get through it with less difficulty than we anticipated.

"We had heard, on every hand, such flaming accounts of the beauty and fertility of the valley of Quettah, that we thought all our difficulties were to end here. But lo ! on our arrival, we find the valley is a pretty one certainly, and there is a considerable quantity of green corn ; but the crops will not be ripe for two months, and in the meantime I much fear we shall be starved—literally starved. You may guess how far we are from it now, when I tell you that we are to-day reduced to the footing the rest of the army is on, i. e. fighting men receive a ration of *half a seer of otiah per diem* ; camp followers of *a quarter of a seer* ! The horse-artillery horses are receiving one and a quarter seer of jowar ; the horses of the regular and irregular cavalry nothing at all ! Jowar, if procurable at all, sells at two seers per rupee ; a grass sheep sells for four rupees ; and a fowl for twelve annas to a rupee ! Yet the hills around are covered with flocks, and we are starving in the midst of plenty ! The soldiers are, as you may suppose, highly excited at their rations being clipped ; indeed, it is said that one corps of Europeans turned out sword in hand and insisted on an increase, and that somehow or other it is given to the European portion of the force ; but for the truth of this I cannot vouch, as it occurred previous to our arrival.

All chance of gaining over the Khan of Kedat is said to be at an end ; and Sir Alexander Burnes is coming back. He went there to gain the Khan over to come and vow allegiance to the King, and to purchase supplies for the army. Having failed in this, we are reduced to the utmost distress. Nothing but a rapid advance on Kandahar, can save our lives ; for we have not above ten days' supplies in the world, for any portion of the force : Lieutenant Palmer, of the Commissariat, is said to be on the way up from Shikarpore with 2,000 camel loads, but that is but a drop in the bucket ; and the Bombay force is still in the Pass, and upwards of 2,000 of the Shah's troops are approaching it. If the Kandaharees hold out against us, we must ravage the country. Reports are conflicting. Some say that they will receive us with open arms ; others, that their advanced post is within twelve miles of us to-day. They sent an embassy to Sir J. Keane a few days ago. He replied, 'he would treat with them at Kandahar, and not before that.' What Mr. M'Naghten is doing, no one knows. Sir John has regularly assumed (or rather irregularly) the command of the Shah's forces, as well as the rest, and pitched into our Julius Cæsar at no small rate, touching disorderly lines of march, and travelling in a palkee ! Notwithstanding I take it, we have lost fewer camels and property on the march, than most of the Brigades ; so he is quite welcome to ease himself of his bile."—*Englishman*, May 8.

FEROZEPORE.

By letters we have seen from Ferozepore, dated the 25th April, it would appear His Highness Runjeet Singh had been so seriously unwell that there was reason to apprehend a fatal termination to his sickness. In consequence of this, it is stated, a requisition had been made by the political agent, on the 21st of that month, to the brigadier in command, for the services of a surgeon, to proceed immediately to Lahore. A report from the surgeon, who had obeyed this summons, reached Ferozepore on the 24th, to the effect that, though His Highness had lost the power of speech, he was in no immediate danger. He is said to be very much broken up, and able only to go out in the morning in his palanquin.

As it is likely his successor will not be allowed to take quiet possession of the throne, the force at Ferozepore was quite on the *qui vive*, anticipating orders to march directly to Lahore, on the demise of Runjeet, and, no doubt, the famed treasure in Govin Gur fort (ninety-seven crores as stated) would add to the attraction of a march against Lahore ; but, whether it ever would be necessary to proceed that length is uncertain. Four iron guns had been sent off to Bukkur.—*Bombay Times*, May 11th.

April 12th.—Ferozepore is one mass of dust, even now, at 9 P. M., the air is quite thick, and I am close by the tattee ; the natives say the hot weather is not commenced ;

hat for three months it blows like a place we read of; and that in July, *if it rains*, the heat lessens—a pleasant prospect truly!

18th.—A Peshawar report says, that Col. Wade is endeavouring to bring over the Khybur people, but hitherto without success; not so much that the people are averse, but afraid to come over, for Dost Mahomed has their families in his hands, and is said to have ripped open the bellies of the wives and children of some that had gone over to us. All just now is mystery and stillness; a month will disclose wonders, as Col. S. used knowingly to say; but now that he is gone, we are badly off for news.

The crops are cutting about here, and very fine they are; I suppose grain must grow in Scinde and Khyrpoor, but still large quantities are going down the river. Captain Manning of the 16th, and Lieut. Chalmers of the 43d, started on the 13th for Bukkur: whether they will succeed in joining their corps is a question. Four guns from the fort of Loodeana are here in progress to the fort of Bukkur. There has been great talk of steamers on this river, but as yet we have heard of none, though a circular went round the other day that a packet-boat was to pass twice a month between Ferozepore and Bukkur. Colonel Hunter has arrived some days, and until the 13th, had the honour of commanding two Brigadiers; truly the farce has been kept up! Colonel H., it is now said, will command these parties as a first class brigadier. Much ghee has been expended at Juwala, Mookhee, and other shrines, and incense offered for Runjeet's health, but some say for escape from the British thrall, their net being now around him. Not half the officers are yet housed, and scarce a show of the public buildings; the thermometer stands at about 100° during the heat of the day in good tents, so we may suppose what the European soldiers feel. This is giving the salubrity of the place a trial with a vengeance. The hot winds are well set in, but the mornings are still cool.

20th.—At last we have got a dawki from the army, letters are from Nowhera and Shawl, dated 6th April, all pretty well, but much in want of supplies; the Beloochees had been very successful in cutting off stragglers, but in two or three instances had themselves suffered; several dawkis had been plundered. Dr. Steele, 27th reg., I hear, is going to Runjeet.

KARACHEE.

Accounts have been received from Karachee to the 23d ultimo. They are of a very distressing character. It would appear that for a length of time no rain had fallen, and that the country had in consequence become an arid desert all around, resisting every thing like cultivation, and that in addition to this, strong, hot, dusty winds had prevailed for some weeks from the east, very much to the annoyance of the force, which had, up to their arrival, found the climate remarkably cool and agreeable. It is probable that to this cause is to be ascribed the disease that has broken out in the camp. At first, doubts were entertained of its being cholera, but the rapidity with which it spread, and the violence and number of the attacks, soon put the matter beyond all question. When the letter before us left Karachee on the 23d, the 40th regiment had had forty cases, whereof ten had proved fatal, including Col. Powell, who had only the day before received the Government Gazette, announcing his appointment to the 6th. Mr. Magnay and Assistant-surgeon Wright, of the same regiment, had also been attacked, but were doing well according to our letter, though another account mentions the death of the former of these gentlemen. The 2d Grenadiers had also been severely attacked, but we have no particulars, excepting that on the night of the 22d there had been ten fresh cases. Every precaution was being taken to check the spread of the disease, and in particular an order had been given that on the following day the camp was to be moved to a situation nearer the sea, and less under the influence of the hot dusty winds that still prevailed, and were found so intolerable by the troops.

The melancholy fate of Capt. Hand, of the Grenadiers, had also added greatly to the prevailing gloom. It would appear that Lieut. Walpole Clarke, of the same regiment, had gone out deer-shooting, and when about four miles from the camp, had observed his brother-officer, Capt. Hand, on the top of a stony hill, at some distance, on horseback, looking around the country. He soon after disappeared over the hill, and at the same moment, a number of people with matchlocks showed themselves on the summit. Apprehensive for the fate of his friend, Lieut. Clarke immediately galloped to the spot, and observing the people at some distance making off with a horse, that he thought was Capt. Hand's, though he could see nothing of himself, his first impulse was to fire, but recollecting that if he did so, though he might escape himself, both his Ghorra wallahs and Shikkaree would certainly be murdered, he left his rifle with them,

and taking only a spear, rode off after the people, with whom he speedily came up, or rather whom he met face to face on turning the corner of a hill. Half-a-dozen matchlocks were instantly levelled at him, at fifteen yards distance, so seeing that the chances were about equal, whether he stood his ground or turned, he took the former course, and called out to them not to fire, as he was only looking for his friend; this, however, was disregarded, and at the same moment, by order of their chief, who was mounted on a camel, four matchlocks were brought to bear upon his body, one of the people coolly resting his piece upon a bush, and of these three went off, but one only took effect, grazing the pummell of his saddle, and passing through his right thigh. It then became prudent to consult his own safety, seeing that he could do nothing more for his friend, so he rejoined his servants and made off for the camp, which, after a long and painful ride, he reached in safety, though so exhausted from loss of blood, that he was scarcely able to keep his seat. Orders were immediately given to several parties to go out and scour the country, and, shortly afterwards, the body of Capt. Hand was brought into camp, in a sadly mutilated state; and one of the people was caught and identified as of the party that fired at Lieut. Clarke. We trust that an example will be made of him, such as may deter these people from acts of violence of this sort; and that the influence of the Ameers, if they really have any over them, will be called in to the aid of our troops. Lieut. Clarke, we are happy to find, is so well as to be able to write an account of the affair to one of his friends here. We admire the gallantry and fine spirit he showed, more than we condemn his rashness, and would only hope that, for the future, while enjoying his sport, he will keep the Beloochees and their matchlocks at a more respectful distance than fifteen yards.—*Bombay Courier, April 6th.*

An officer of the 40th, who left Karachee five days later than our last accounts, mentions that, after the removal of the camp, the cholera had in great measure subsided, that only one case had occurred in his regiment the day he left, and that little farther anxiety was felt upon the subject. He confirms the death of Mr. Magnay.—*Ibid. April 9th.*

Assam.

WE have the pleasure to lay before our readers the following detailed report by Lieutenant Marshall, of the recent proceedings in Assam. We are indebted to a correspondent for the communication:—

SUDDYAH, MARCH 6, 1839.—I have the honour to report, for your information, that leaving this on the morning of the 28th ultimo, accompanied by the Burha Gohain and his men, as also the Dhoaniahs, proceeded to the mouth of the Noah Dehing, where I was informed the enemy had erected a strong barricade on the opposite side of the mouth; we arrived there about 2 P. M., and were immediately fired on; I ordered it to be returned, and getting ready the mortar, crossed a party over (in dinghies I had taken from this place for that purpose) under its fire, but they found the enemy had fled. As there was no road to Derrackmookh, where a small but strong stockade was erected,) and that we would be obliged to cut one ourselves through every tree and kugrah jungles, I encamped after destroying the barricade at the mouth of the river in grass jungle. Several of the Sepoys, I am sorry to say, were wounded by Panjas, but none by the fire of the enemy. The next morning we proceeded towards Derack, and on arriving near the nulla, were fired on from the stockade, and from a party of the enemy who had crossed over to a sand bank on the opposite side of the Noa Dehing, both fires were silenced, and crossing the nullah we took possession of the stockade, which had been abandoned. We suffered no loss on our side, but found lots of traces of blood about the stockade; I can only attribute our losing none of the men, to the heaviness of the tree jungle, which was so great, that the stockade was not discernible till we got close up to it; from thence we continued our march, and encamped on a sand bank about two miles further on. Marched the next morning and encamped about two and three, opposite Kunga Gorah; it was impossible to make long marches, the jungle was so dreadfully heavy, and we were obliged to cut a way for the baggage elephants. Marched the next morning very early; and, after a very harassing march, we arrived at a large sand bank about two miles from Moonglong, where I directed a party, consisting of one Subadar, two Havildars, two Naicks, and fifty Sepoys, six Muttok men,

and about thirty Doaniahs to cross the river, and go up through the jungle, and cut up the enemy in their retreat; while I would attack the stockade, under the fire of our guns (six pounder and a small mortar.) We had not proceeded more than 200 yards, when a fire was opened on us from a strong barricade, concealed in the jungles on our right, but it was soon carried; one of the Doaniahs was severely wounded in two places. We had got about 100 yards further, when a very sharp fire was opened on us from a barricade on the left bank of the river, and continued for upwards of ten minutes, until the Subadar's party had got across; but as I immediately ordered the men to sit down in extended order behind the grass jungle, only one man was wounded, a Muttock Sepoy. As soon as the fire was silenced, I proceeded to a stand-bank, immediately in front of Moonglong, and after a few shots from the guns, I waded across with eighty men, to storm the stockade; but, on getting there, not a soul was to be seen; I imagine that, seeing they were going to be attacked from both sides, or the noise of the guns, was the cause of their not making a stand, as the enemy were between 500 and 600 strong; and the stockade was one of the strongest and largest I have ever seen, and capable of holding 800 or 900 men.

It is evident the enemy only expected to be attacked from immediately opposite, as they had not only panjad the banks, but the bed of the river near the bank.

On taking the place, I posted sentries over the grain, and proceeded to a village of seven large Singfa houses about two miles higher up, and where I understood was another large stockade. On arriving there, I found nothing but the houses, which I burnt to the ground, then returned back to Moonglong, and encamped on the sand opposite. I sent all the elephants across to bring what grain was required, had the rest destroyed, broke down the stockade, and burnt the place to the ground. I very much wished to have followed the enemy to Palangpang, Tang Sang-Tong, and Koom-kee; but as the instructions contained in your letters of the 26th and 28th precluded me from doing so, I marched the next morning towards Sudeeah.

I beg leave most respectfully to bring to your notice the able assistance given to me by Lieutenant Innes, commanding the Artillery, and Mr. apothecary Pringauli, the latter not only from the knowledge of the Assamese language, and partial knowledge of the Sighfos and the country, but from his assisting me in leading on the men at the different attacks; as also the bravery and courage evinced by Subadar Lullett Singh, who volunteered his services in every attack, and was ever first when there was any thing to be done. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. N. MARSHALL, Lieut.

To Capt. Hannay, Commanding
Assam Light Infantry.

Actg. Adj. and Actg. 2d in Command.

Ben. Hur. March 27.

Singapore.

Our worthy Recorder, the Honourable Sir William Norris, Lady Norris, and family, left this port on Wednesday last in the Sultana, Capt. Page, for Ceylon. The Recorder for some time past appears to have laboured under the effects of the climate, his bodily strength having been much impaired by it. We sincerely hope, if he be "in search of health," he will find it on the plains of Kandy, on the more familiar scenes of Colombo, encircled by his early and kind friends. It must be a matter of high gratulation to him, that he enjoys and takes with him the sincere esteem and regard of the whole of this community, and their sincere hope for his restoration to health.—*Singapore Press.*

Penang.

From Penang papers to the 26th February, we learn that the affairs of Quedah remained in *statu quo*, the Hyacinth being still on her blockading station; but a

deputation had arrived at Penang, from the Siamese Government, with a polite request, that we would, according to treaty, have the goodness to do battle for them with the Malays at Quedah, while they settled their differences with the Cochin Chinese, and that we would also, retain possession of the country, until they, our faithful allies, were at leisure to resume charge of it from us. We hope our Government will not be obliged to comply with the request of the barbarian power. The lives of British subjects should be esteemed as too precious to be wasted in obtaining territory for a people incapable either of governing or keeping possession of it. The following clause of the treaty between the British and Siamese governments, on which the Siamese, it is said, have put a literal construction, would, however, imply, that we are pledged to interfere on the present occasion, on behalf of the Siamese :

“The English engage to the Siamese, that they will not attack, or disturb, nor permit the former Governor of Quedah, or any of his followers, to attack, disturb, or injure in any manner, the territories of Quedah, or any other territory subject to Siam.”

Malacca.

The Malacca papers received during the week, intimate, that the hot and cold springs of Malacca, seem to be attracting attention, and several have been pronounced to possess great medical properties. When the healing powers of these springs become better known, invalids who resort to the Straits for the renovation of their healths, will be induced to frequent the settlement to drink the waters, and Malacca, which has been much neglected of late years, may again be thronged with visitors, as it used to be in its more palmy days.

Burmah.

Private letters from Rangoon, down to the 14th ult., reached us at the same time with the “Moulmain Chronicle.” We subjoin interesting extracts. All seems to confirm what we have said from first to last of the improbability of a rupture:—

Rangoon, April, 12, 1839.—“Her Majesty’s ships Conway and Favourite left this lately, and are at Amherst, what may be their next port of destination I know not, but I think it is not likely they will revisit this place soon.

Colonel Benson has left the court of Ava on the plea of bad health, and has gone per steamer Ganges to Calcutta; but I presume the real cause of his taking his departure was that he required to have additional instructions from the Supreme Government. Be this as it may, affairs are progressing at Ava in an amicable style. Captain Macleod, whom Colonel Benson left to act instead, has obtained an audience of the King, and has received handsome presents for himself and suite. I will not pretend to say that I know the precise reason why he has been so highly favoured, but thus far I know, that some years ago he acquired the friendship of Tharawaddee, and that the king entertains a high opinion of Captain Macleod’s private character.

This agreeable intelligence arrived from Ava a few days after the Ganges had left this, and was hailed here with the greatest satisfaction.

We consider this event as the precursor of a speedy adjustment of all existing differences between Great Britain and Burmah, and an assurance of a lasting peace.

Trade, which has languished here for a long time, in consequence of mischievous rumours that were circulated through the country, will gradually revive, and we, ere long, shall reap the benefit of being on terms of amity with a Sovereign whose country consumes a large quantity of our manufactures, and supplies us with valuable cargoes of its produce.

The following extract of a letter received from Ava, from a person having access to the King, may, I think, be received as his Majesty’s sentiments in regard to the long-talked-of war.

"Colonel Benson leaves this to-morrow, and Captain Maclead officiates in his stead. The prospect of a war seems to have subsided here for the present, and I trust it will be so for good; at least I am no advocate for it, and the sooner all rumours relative to it cease the better.—*Calcutta Englishman*, May 2.

China.

The commercial intelligence from Canton by the overland India mail comes down to the 10th March. Some reports had been in circulation of intentions on the part of the Chinese to proceed to extremities against the British shipping at Hong Kong, and five crafts were said to be preparing with that view; but according to a letter from the commander of one of the vessels lying there, no actual demonstration had occurred up to the 2d March, beyond the appearance of junks in great numbers, which interrupted communications, and prevented customers coming off so frequently, and the burning down of a few grog-shops on shore resorted to by the British sailors. The shipping, however, was about moving to the outer waters about the south end of Lantau for better security. The merchants of Canton had requested the chief superintendent, Mr. Elliott, not to move Her Majesty's sloop *Larne* from the station, which, so far as it depended upon himself, had been acceded to; but he had intimated, in answer to another representation, that it was not his "intention to hoist the British flag at Canton in the present posture of circumstances." In reference to the execution of a Chinese suspected of trading in opium in front of the British factory, as detailed on a former occasion, it is admitted that the recurrence of such an event, and the popular excitement among the Chinese against foreigners in consequence, must be attended with "extreme hazard" to lives and property, and the superintendent intimated that he would shortly lay before the merchants an explanation of such proceedings as he had taken for inducing the Governor to refrain for the future from recourse to measures which in the end might render him responsible for some "terrible catastrophe." It was known that a formal protest on the subject had been sent to the Viceroy of Canton, but no answer had been received to it at the date. A notice had been issued by the superintendent, warning boats not duly licensed to leave the river without delay.

We have received accounts from Canton to the 15th of February, being seventeen days later than the previous advices. They fully confirm the accounts, lately received, of the perilous state of the opium trade.—*Bombay Times*.

The "*Mary Ann*," the vessel that carried the late China news to Singapore, has arrived at Calcutta, and we are now in possession of direct advices from Canton to the 27th of February, and from Macao to the 1st of March. The English residents in Canton felt bitterly the degradation to which they had been subjected, in their only place of recreation being made the scene of a barbarous execution; and several parties have expressly declared, that rather than be subject to a repetition of such scenes, and witness the legitimate trade placed in such peril and jeopardy, they would have no hesitation in withdrawing from the opium trade altogether. A meeting was to be held in Canton, for the purpose of addressing the Bengal Government on the subject, pointing out the position in which parties there were placed, and urging the expediency of no new sales taking place at present. The notice in our last (copied from the *Calcutta Courier*), of the Bengal Government having refused to accede to a similar requisition on the part of the Calcutta opium speculators, was premature, no application whatever having at the time been made.—*Ibid*.

Ceylon.

THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.—His Excellency the Governor landed at Colombo yesterday morning from the bark *Wellington*, having circumnavigated the island.—*Observer*, April 9th.

H.M. 94TH REGT.—The whole of the men belonging to the 94th Regiment embarked

this morning on board the *Jupiter* which is to sail, we understand, in the course of the day for Cannanore.—Few Regiments could in so short a time be more liked any where than the officers and men of the 94th were by the inhabitants of Colombo who all appear to regret their unexpected and sudden departure —*Herald, April 5.*

THE CHURCH.—The church at Colombo was closed, being unsafe, and it was charged upon the governor that he had refused to repair the roof, while he gave large sums for the erection of places of dissenting worship.

SICKNESS.—**H. M. 61ST REGIMENT.**—The 61st Regiment received intimation, we understand, on Saturday, that they are not immediately to embark for England. It is also now more positively affirmed that another Regiment (supposed to be the 18th will be sent to India.

The mortality amongst the European troops is at present awfully great here considering the present smallness of the garrison. Scarcely an evening elapses that the "Dead March" does not announce in its solemn strains that a soldier is carried by his comrades "to his narrow bed." On Friday evening three were buried at the same time, a serjeant, a corporal, and a drummer.—*Observer, April 22.*

MR. OLIPHANT.—Mr. Oliphant, the new Chief Justice of Ceylon, landed at Galle, on Saturday, from the "Packet," and is expected in Colombo this evening, per mail.

THE JUPITER.—**H. M. 95TH REGT.**—An extract from the "Bombay Times" appeared in our Thursday's paper, which we thought of noticing, but it escaped our recollection to do so at the time. It was there said, that on the voyage of the *Jupiter* with the 95th regiment to Ceylon, "the master ordered up forty sailors to put the Colonel in irons, for some real or supposed insult; when the Colonel ordered up a hundred men, with drawn bayonets, and drove them over the side;—they were, in fact, all but coming to bloodshed."

Extravagant as were the reports here when this account was written to Bombay, it is evident that the story has lost nothing by the carriage. A difference of opinion, to a very considerable and unpleasant extent, did, unquestionably, take place between Colonel Campbell, of the 95th, and Captain Fulton, of the *Jupiter*, regarding their respective authority; but we have the best authority for saying, that nothing of the kind above described occurred on the voyage. Indeed, the tale bears such an air of improbability, that it is, perhaps, superfluous in us to contradict it.—*Ibid. April 29.*

Australia.

We have Sydney papers to the 15th March, but they contain nothing of interest.

MARRIAGE.

On the 14th Feb., at Hobart Town, Capt. J. G. Hume, Bombay Army, to Annette, eldest daughter of J. H. Moore, esq., late coll. of internal revenue.

BIRTHS.

On 5th March, the lady of Ambrose Hallet, esq., of a son.

On 7th ditto, Mrs. J. S. Hanson, of a son.

On 9th ditto, at her residence at the Sydney Glebe, the lady of John Betts, esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

At the Manse, Pitt Town, after a short illness, on the 11th March, the Rev. John Cleland, A.M., minister of the Scots' Church, Portland Head.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

March 9. Planter, from London—Statesman, from Liverpool—Susan, from Plymouth—Royal George, from London.

DEPARTURES.

March 8. Dispatch, for London. 13. Laura, for Liverpool.

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HOME INTELLIGENCE.

SIR C. T. METCALF.—Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalf, Bart., is to be Governor of Jamaica.

SIR L. SMITH.—Sir Lionel Smith, Bart., is to be Governor of the Mauritius.

MR. H. T. PRINSEP.—At a Court of Directors, held at the India House on the 26th June, H. T. Prinsep, Esq., was appointed a provisional member of the Supreme Council of India.

OVERLAND MAIL.—The overland mail, via Marseilles, with accounts from Calcutta to the 27th April, and Bombay 8th May, reached London on the 27th June. Accounts from Bombay to 20th of May were received at the India House on 6th July.

At a meeting of the East India and China Association, held on the 20th June, it was resolved that the fourth of every month should be recommended for the despatch of the India mail by the new system, under the convention between the English and French Governments, which will come into operation about the middle of August. The chairman stated that it was intended the mails should be conveyed from Marseilles to Alexandria direct in British steamers.

PRESENTATIONS.—The following persons were presented at the levee on the 26th :—Dr. Brander, B. S.; Mr. R. Neave, B. C. S.; Mr. R. Tindal, M. C. S.; Mr. R. H. Williamson; Mr. James Lean, B. C. S.; Captain Meadows Taylor, in the service of his Highness the Nizam; Captain J. Gray, 18th Regt. B. I.; Captain Sampson, 22d Reg. B. I.; Lieut. Boyce H. Combe, 1st Regt. B. L. C.; Lieut. H. Delamain, Bengal Artillery; Lieut. William Lindsay, 10th Regt. B. I.; Lieut. B. G. Layard, 39th Regt. Lieut. Cuddy, 53d Regt.; Lieut. Grant, 62d Regt.; Cor. Francis, 4th Light Dragoons; Ens. W. Prout, Ben. Army; Ens. Ewart, 35th Regt.; Ens. C. L. Cocks, 54th Regt.; Captain A. Boddam, 58th Regt.; Major-Gen. Andrews, C. B. Madras Army; Major-Gen. Shouldham; Major-Gen. Goodfellow, Indian Service; Major J. W. Henderson, 41st Regt.; Major Irving, 58th Regt.; and Captain Mackenzie, 21st Regt.

ADDISCOMBE.—A public examination was held on the 11th June, at the East India Company's Military Seminary in presence of the chairman, the deputy-chairman, W. B. Bayley, Esq., and several members of the direction. Among others were present, Generals Sullivan, Wood, and Bell; Lieut.-General Sir R. H. Vivian, G.C.B.; Major-General Sir G. Scovell (Governor of the Royal Military College); Sir John McNeil, K.C.B.; Sir W. Curtis, Bart.; Colonel Sir W. Warre, Webster, &c.

Thirty-three cadets, constituting the 1st class, were brought forward, of whom Messrs. Bell, Rivers, Irwin, and Morton, were selected for the Engineers; for the Artillery, Messrs. Pulman, J. Young, W. Olpherts, Falls, Gillmore, Bond, H. A. Olpherts, and Purvis; and the remainder for the Infantry, viz.—J. Wray, J. S. Gell, D. Law, G. Henderson, D. J. St. Clair, E. A. Green, H. E. S. Rudyard, C. Holroyd, J. W. Morison, M. James, E. Bradford, C. F. Davis, N. R. Sneyd, A. Hunter, D. H. Jameson, J. F. W. Poley, J. G. Scott, J. Pogson, R. B. Norton, J. Marquis, and G. L. Lye.

Prizes were adjudged as follows, viz.—

First Class. Harry Bell.—Second mathematics, first fortification, military drawing, military surveying, first good conduct, civil drawing, first Hindustani.

Harry Rivers.—First mathematics, second fortification, French.

T. Irwin.—Second Hindustani, second good conduct.

W. E. Morton.—Latin.

Second Class. R. MacLagan.—Good conduct, mathematics, fortification, military drawing, military surveying, Hindustani, Latin.

R. Pollock.—Civil drawing.

A. Manson.—French.

Third Class. J. Whiting.—Good conduct.

INDIA HOUSE.—At a special Court of Proprietors of Stock held at the India House on the 3d of July, Mr. Martin brought forward his motion for a petition to Parliament praying for a reduction of duties on the produce and manufactures of India.

Sir C. Forbes seconded the motion of Mr. Martin, but he thought it would be perhaps better to embody the statements contained in the petition in a series of resolutions, to be submitted to the court for its approbation. As the session of Parliament

(so it was rumoured) would probably terminate about the middle of the present month, he thought it hardly possible that the petition could be presented this session. He concurred in all the observations of the honourable proprietor who had brought the subject before the court.

Sir Robert Campbell said the repeal of the duties complained of would, in his opinion, have a most beneficial effect.

Colonel Sykes trusted that justice would be done to the people of India.

Mr. Weeding suggested that two resolutions be framed, one that no higher duties should be imposed on articles the production of British India than on those of our other colonies, and that silk and cotton should pay no higher duty than similar articles exported from this country to India.

The Chairman said the directors had not been backward in obtaining justice for India, but admitted that the subject of the petition ought to be brought under the immediate notice of Parliament. He would, to meet the views of all parties, submit the following resolution to the court:—

“That concurring generally in the principle of the resolutions as contained in the proposed petition, it be referred to the Court of Directors to prepare the draft of a petition to Parliament, praying that the duties now levied on the productions and manufactures of India be placed on an equitable footing with reference to other parts of her Majesty's dominions.”

After a long discussion, the resolution was carried unanimously.

BRITISH INDIA SOCIETY.

A public meeting was held on Saturday in the Freemasons' Hall, for the purpose of forming an association under the above title, for bettering the condition of the natives of British India. Upon the platform we observed his Highness the Prince of Oude and his suite, Meer Abzul Ali, and Meer Kurum Ali, from Bombay; three native Parsees; Sir C. Forbes, Sir Henry Shackary, Sir Jeremiah Bryant, Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. P., W. Ewart, Esq., M. P., A. Chapman, Esq., M. P., F. Finch, Esq., M. P., General Goodfellow, General Briggs, Colonel Thompson, Colonel Nicholls, Colonel Sykes, Captain Probyn, Dr. Bowring, Dr. Hodgkin, Thomas Frankland, Esq., of Liverpool, Joseph Pease, Esq., of Darlington, John Crawford Esq., H. Blanchard, Esq., J. H. Tredgold, Esq., and several other gentlemen connected with East India affairs. The body of the hall contained a numerous and respectable assemblage.

Lord Brougham, having taken the chair, opened the proceedings by stating that it gave him the greatest possible satisfaction to see so numerous and respectable a meeting on so great an occasion, and he only lamented that the part of the proceedings which devolved upon him would, partly from natural deficiency, and partly from accidental circumstances, be indifferently performed, but not from any want of zeal on his part, for his heart was as much in the cause as that of any one present. But in the course of the last night and that morning he had undergone great fatigue elsewhere in standing up for the principles of civil and religious liberty (cheers), and in maintaining the claims of man to be instructed in that knowledge—to be fed with that intellectual food which was convenient for him, without distinction of party, of caste, of sect, or creed; and that men under a free government had an equal right to the boon of general education (loud cheers). He referred to that matter, upon which men might differ without any impeachment of their wisdom, their justice or their anxiety to assist their fellow-subjects in India (cheers), in vindication of himself. He had not been in bed until past four o'clock that morning, and that was the excuse which he offered for his deficiency in the performance of his share in the proceedings. Now, as to the business of the day, they were then met without distinction of party in the state, of opinions in religion, of sect or church—all men joining heart and hand in favour of the good cause. They would be addressed by many men better acquainted with the subject than he was, who had studied it for years; and by not a few, he was happy to say, who knew it practically from a long residence in India. To associate and co-operate with those men was to him a great gratification and honour. It had been the policy and pride of Great Britain for a long series of years to extend her dominion over every region of the habitable globe; not content with being the mistress of two of the fairest isles on which the sun rose, she had sought constantly to increase the extent of her sway. In India she had a territory of 1,100,000 square miles, peopled by 120,000,000 subjects, watered by rivers diffusing fruitfulness over the land, adorning, enriching, and defending that vast dominion. Her many cities spangled and glittered under the sun; her natives worked day and night in the cultivation of her rich soil, so that a revenue of

£20,000,000 a year was produced from it, the largest known revenue in the world, except that of the mother country and of France. It was too late now to ask whether it was wise or prudent, or strictly honest, in any country, to hold such immense possessions; but, granting that, it could not be doubted by any that the possession of dominion entailed a concomitant duty, and if England would have an empire on which the sun never sets, she must govern it on principles which consulted the good of the millions of her subjects (cheers). At home she held it to be her duty to give protection to the people in return for their obedience, and the people at home had a share in their own government; but, though he believed that they were infinitely less represented than they were entitled to be, according to the principles of justice, their representation at all events was an infinity compared to nothing, when contrasted with the utterly unrepresented state of all the millions of the Indies (cheers). Not one of these millions, from the most powerful rajah to the most wretched ryot, who cultivated the land, had a single voice or could raise a single cry, except the cry of misery when famine covered the land, upon any measure adopted for the government of his own country. He stopped not to ask, it might be premature to do so, whether there was any right in natural justice to govern men by millions in that way, to tax them to the amount of eighteen shillings out of every twenty shillings of revenue raised from the land, without allowing them a voice in the election of those who had the entire and almost uncontrolled management of their affairs; but he had a right to appeal to the people of England, and to ask whether it did not become a free, just, and enlightened people to endeavour to provide a substitute, to fill up this blank, and to supply a remedy for these defects in the representation of their fellow-subjects in India. The remedy could not be provided by the Company; he had no intention of uttering a single word in disparagement of the Company; it was the system, and not the agents, of which he complained (cheers). The dominion of the Company had succeeded the Oriental despotism of the native princes; they had mitigated the harshness of that iron sway; and, in his opinion, the natives of India owed a boundless debt of gratitude to the government and people of this country; and as the progress of British dominion in India had been signalized, upon the whole, by much justice and good policy, so, with hardly any exception, it had been one of brilliant talents and splendid success. Men of the most gigantic powers of mind, soldiers of intrepid courage, statesmen of unrivalled capacity, had ruled, and conquered, and retained their conquests with a firmness, a vigour, and genius, that would have done honour to the Assemblies of Athens (cheers), the senate of Rome, or the Parliament of the United Kingdom (cheers). He wished now to bring to their notice a few samples of the state of things which called for their interference. It was, in the first place, necessary to combine, in order to afford extensive information here as to the wants of their fellow-subjects in India; and that information having been circulated, they were then bound to use all peaceful, quiet, and temperate means in their power, for the purpose of obtaining a reformation of the abuses which they had found to exist. Of the vast revenue of twenty millions a year, which India afforded, fourteen millions were derived from the rent and profits of land; and the remaining six, in part from tolls and imposts, but principally from mercantile monopoly. We (and by that term he meant the Company) there possessed a monopoly of opium, to the extent, that no person could plant it without our authority, and that, in particular districts, persons were compelled to plant it, whether they pleased or not, and no person could sell it without our permission;—such a monopoly stunted industry, in one channel; it did harm to all, and little good to any. Then we had a monopoly of salt; not a flake of salt, which there the rays of the sun, by a natural process, evaporated from the water of the sea, could any one lick up from the shore, with his hands or tongue, under a penalty of fifty pounds, or two months' imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court. It was true they derived two-and-a-half millions from that monopoly; but then it was accompanied with persecutions endless, vexations infinite; it was injurious to those who ultimately paid it,—the consumers; and it was only beneficial to the monopolists, and they would, perhaps, have to pay double the amount that they would otherwise have to pay for collecting it. But, as to the remaining fourteen millions, which came from the rent of land, that was paid by the ryots, who cultivated the land, and who paid it to the zemindars, a sort of middle-men, by whom it was paid to the government. By Lord Cornwallis's settlement, it had been arranged, that eighteen shillings out of every twenty should go to the government, and that the two shillings should be the profit of the labourer; Lord Cornwallis had said, "Let that stand; let it never be shaken; the government is not a land-owner." That bargain was formed in 1793, and until the lapse of threescore years and ten it had never been disturbed; but about three years ago, it had been thought fit, by a noble kinsman of

his, then Governor of India, and his council, to open that old arrangement, and look a little sharply about the two shillings (laughter) ; not to give up any part of the eighteen shillings, but to inquire about the two shillings, which was found to have increased to six, seven, and eight shillings, in consequence of the improvement in the land. But that was not all ; one-fourth or one-fifth of the land, which had been left rent free by Lord Cornwallis, was brought under this new inquiry. Commissioners had been appointed, and arbitrators also, to decide upon the rights of parties in particular cases, and 5,700 cases had been decided in favour of the owners, and against the government, who had named the arbitrators, therefore, by their own servants, who were liable to be dismissed by them at one moment's warning (loud cheers). He stated these things as calling for inquiry, and demanding the interference of the English people, for the purpose of obtaining, by all moderate and gradual means, the redress of grievances which they found to exist. There was no more important duty which a government had to discharge, and which the government alone could discharge, than that of providing facility of communication ; and there was no country where the roads more required the attention of the government than India. The want of roads there had been the cause of many of the serious famines which had afflicted that country. If, in one district, there was a plentiful supply of rain, a neighbouring and less fortunate district was now as completely shut out from the benefit of it, as if seas rolled between them, or as if they were in different planets. The consequence was, that, on one occasion, a famine had been prolonged for a period of two years, at every instant of which, the government was compelled to support, by daily pittance of food, doled out to the starving inhabitants, 150,000 of its subjects. It was not to be supposed that they had no interest in this matter, independently of the higher motives of duty. Would a mercantile people rather trade with poor, degraded, half-naked customers, or with those who held out a good market for their commodities ? The people of India did not, one with another, consume above sixpenny worth of our manufactures ; but, if every man wore a turban, on which the Mussulman prided himself, they would send out fifty millions to India (hear, hear !). There was something of interest and trade in that. When he told them that twenty millions of revenue were levied in India, he must remind them, that it was not all spent there. He had the authority of the chairman of the East India Company for saying, that, during the currency of the last charter, forty-eight millions sterling had been drawn from India to England, not one farthing of which had ever found its way back (cheers). What was the effect of this grinding system ? Why, that the cultivators of the land were so deprived of capital, that twenty, thirty, and fifty per cent. interest was sometimes given to enable them to buy seed. He had purposely avoided one question ; he said nothing of the admirable character, the mild, gentle, peaceful, uniformly quiet, and obedient nature of our Indian fellow-subjects ; he said nothing of the ignorance, the spiritual darkness, in which they were wrapped, because, in a few hours, he had heard so much upon that subject, not enough perhaps to enlighten him (laughter) in any great degree ; unless, indeed, he had seen something calculated to increase his information upon the diversities of the human faculties, the inequalities of men's genius (laughter), the possibility of the greatest learning being combined with the greatest ignorance (laughter and cheers) ; unless he had derived increased information from witnessing the marvellous associations which bigotry and faction brought about (cheers)—the union of genius with stupidity (laughter)—of light with darkness (laughter)—of the golden head with the clay foot of the image (renewed cheers and laughter) ; unless, perhaps, in those respects he had before undervalued the all but omnipotence of bigotry and faction (cheers), he confessed that the last twelve hours had passed without affording him any considerable illumination or edification (laughter and cheers.) They would, therefore, readily see why he had passed over anything that could lead him on polemical grounds ; his feet were still aching from the scorching which they had received, by treading on that fiery ground. That was the only pain he had felt, except that of fatigue ; he had received no pain from defeat, because he knew, and had long known, the force of the mute eloquence of noes (laughter and cheers.) he knew that it had happened to far greater potentates than they were, to be strangled by the mutes (loud cheering and laughter.) That was not confined to the seraglio ; it was found where there were lords (continued cheering) as well as where there were ladies (laughter.) However, he did not deny that their fellow-subjects in India were sitting, and had long been sitting, in the deep darkness of ignorance, both secular and religious. That Christianity might be carried over by the missionaries (cheers), to banish that darkness, he considered very possible ; that it would be attempted, and with increasing success, he had no doubt ; but he meddled not with them, he meddled not with the educators ; he wished that knowledge to be

diffused which would show both the spiritual and the secular teacher the wants of the people in India; he wished the English people to exert themselves, and endeavour to better and improve the conditions of their flocks, and so to prepare the soil for the spiritual, as well as temporal seed, which it should afterwards receive (cheers.) Another question, also, he had wished to avoid, which was pressed upon him by surrounding circumstances. We had often been called to account for our treatment of native princes; and he could not refrain from alluding to the circumstances which had occurred on the demise of the last occupant of the throne of Oude. It was well known that, in the night previous to the death of the prince, the usurper, as he should call him, not the rightful heir, had been induced to sign a paper to the effect that if the government would put him on the musnood, he would sign anything they chose to dictate; and that document had been accepted by the gallant colonel who resided at the place. At first the conduct pursued by the governor was to sentence the thief, but share the stolen goods (laughter); for he consented to accept the cessions of territory and grant of money which the usurper had offered, under the promise contained in that document, as the price of the throne; but now he had reason to know that all the benefit of that agreement had been given up by the government, and that a most effective reprimand had been sent out. He spoke in the presence of his highness (the Prince of Oude,) who, in his (Lord Brougham's) opinion, was the rightful owner of the throne (loud cheers.) He understood that a very severe practical reprimand had been sent out by her Majesty's Government to Calcutta. The noble chairman, after some further observations, concluded by enforcing on the meeting the claims which the natives of India have on the justice and humanity of the people of this country. The meeting had assembled for the purpose of forming a central committee to promote the great objects they had in view. The noble lord then sat down amidst loud and long-continued cheering.

Colonel Thompson rose to move the first resolution. He would state, in a few words, the impression which an eight years' residence in India had left on his mind, in reference to the matter under consideration. That impression was most favourable to the accomplishment of the objects they had in view. The Indians were a kind-hearted people. The gallant colonel then proceeded to enumerate the claims which the natives of India had on the people of this country. He trusted that no voice of oppression should reach England from India, without exciting a feeling of sympathy here. The gallant colonel then moved the resolution, to the effect that the present condition of millions of our fellow-subjects in British India—wholly excluded from the privileges of representation, and under the dominion of a government, in whose appointment they have no voice, and over whose acts they have no control—demands the active sympathy and constant vigilance of the British people.

Mr. Thomas Franklin seconded the resolution. He wished to impress on the minds of the people, and especially the manufacturers of this country, that cotton could be imported into England at a cheaper rate, than the slave-grown cotton of America. The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Ewart, M.P., moved the second resolution. He thought he now saw the breaking in of a light, though yet but dim and faint, on India, which would speedily dispel the darkness which has so long brooded over that part of our empire. The noble chairman had stated most forcibly the wrongs and oppressions of the working classes of India. He trusted that the day was not far distant when a better order of things would be introduced into Hindostan. The natives of India would give us in return for this, their almost inexhaustible produce. She would then yield this country a revenue of 50,000,000*l.* instead of 4,500,000*l.* The West Indies had their representatives in the House of Commons; Canada had also her representatives, though not so directly, yet quite as effectively. It was then for the people of England to step forward and interpose on behalf of the native population of India. The hon. gentleman then concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That it is established by ample evidence that there exists throughout British India great amount of poverty, misery, and discontent; that the cultivation of extensive tracts of land has been abandoned, while others are suffered to lie waste; that the revenue is declining; that the people are oppressed by grievous monopolies, extending even to the necessities of life; that the internal communications are neglected, and that dreadful famines frequently devastate the land."

Mr. Crawford seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. O'Connell, M. P., then rose, amidst great cheering, to move the third resolution. He came to claim justice for India; and he thought he made no hazardous prophecy when he said that he should live to see the day when justice would be done

to India. Yes, he would say that justice must be done to India. The still small voice of reason and right would inevitably and speedily triumph. They had an earnest of the success which would crown their efforts in the emancipation of the West India slaves (cheers). The voice of England broke the negro's chain, and set him free wherever Great Britain holds sway. The great and glorious efforts which the noble lord had made in that cause bound him to the cause which they had assembled to promote (loud cheers). England and Ireland could never lend a deaf ear to the voice of suffering; and India, with her teeming and peaceful population cried loudly for the assistance of this country. The honourable and learned gentleman then proceeded to state that they would have the women of England on their side in the noble struggle in which they were about to engage, and they would, in such a cause, be a host in themselves. All our eastern acquisitions were made by violence, treachery, and bloodshed. The honourable and learned gentleman then animadverted in strong terms on various wrongs to which the natives of India are subjected. If the people of this country only knew the oppressions and injustice done in India, it would cause a thrill of horror to pass from one end of the land to the other (loud cheers). And our policy to the natives of the East was as injudicious as it was tyrannical and oppressive; for a milder and better, and juster system of government would vastly increase the revenue which we derive from India. The honourable and learned gentleman then adverted to the numerous frightful famines with which India had been visited, in consequence of British misgovernment; and then asked, could any man, who knew of these horrors, meet his God without fear and trembling, if he did not do whatever was in his power to avert the repetition of such awful calamities. The first principle which they ought to call on Parliament to adopt is fixidity of interest in landed property (loud cheers). Mr. O'Connell next proceeded to denounce the British Government for encouraging the production of opium by their monopoly in it; thus destroying the intellects of the natives, murdering their bodies, and ruining their souls for ever. He trusted that this was the first of a series of meetings which would be got up throughout the land, until the monopoly in opium is for ever abolished. Let not Christianity be an empty name; let the natives of India see that its professors can act as well as teach. The honourable and learned gentleman then concluded, amidst deafening cheers, by reading the following resolution.—“That these evils exist in a country of vast extent and great fertility, whose inhabitants are docile, intelligent, and industrious; whose ancient institutions might be made instrumental to good government—a country capable of supplying many of our demands for tropical produce, and the desire and capacity of whose population to receive the manufactures, and stimulate the commerce of Great Britain would, under a just and enlightened rule, be incalculably developed.”

Sir Charles Forbes seconded the resolution. He was sorry to say that he concurred in every thing he had heard that day. He wished he could persuade himself that he was only dreaming when he reflected on the wrongs of India. He regretted much that he did not see a greater number of noblemen there,—noblemen and gentlemen who owed everything they possessed to the natives of India.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Finch, M. P., then moved the following resolution:—“That for the purpose of obtaining and diffusing information—of directing more efficiently the public attention to a subject involving no less our commercial and political interests than our social and moral duties—and of suggesting and giving effect to such measures as are likely to improve the circumstances, and provide for the happiness of the people of British India, an Association be now formed, to be called the British India Society, for bettering the condition of our fellow-subjects—the natives of British India.”

Mr. George Thompson seconded the resolution. He adverted to the utter and universal ignorance which existed in this country on the state of India. A few months ago only a few individuals had any idea of the salt monopoly; neither were the monstrosities of the opium system, that mystery of iniquity, known until revealed a month or two back by the Rev. Algernon Sidney; nor did any one seem to be aware that eight or ten months ago the natives of India were dying in thousands from famine. In the name of God they that day unfurled the banner of justice and humanity to India, and they would boldly proclaim to the country all they knew and all they feared respecting that country (deafening cheers.)

The resolution was then put, and, like the others, carried unanimously.

Mr. Blanchard moved the next resolution, which related to the appointment of a committee.

The Prince of Oude seconded the resolution. His royal highness addressed the

meeting in the Persian language, an English gentleman translating every sentence as he delivered it. The Prince spoke with great energy of manner. He felt greatly obliged to the gentlemen present for forming this Society, because it proposed to promote the interests of his country and countrymen. He deeply regretted the little attention paid to Indian subjects in the House of Commons. He had travelled all over England, Scotland, Ireland, and Belgium; and yet, notwithstanding all he had seen in these countries, there was no people who possessed more excellent qualities than his own countrymen. He knew no people more moral or more intelligent, although they had always been treated as a degraded people. They received no justice in India. Some of them came over to England to seek justice: he did so. He had been here for some time, and after spending his fortune, he was referred back to the Government of India by the government here.

The resolution was then passed amidst acclamations.

Thanks were given to the Chairman, after which the meeting separated, at five o'clock.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAVALRY.

15th Hussars—Lieut.-col. Sir Walter Scott, Lieuts. Higgins and Pilgrim, Cornet Nolan, and Assist.-surg. Reed, have embarked in the *Malabar*, and Major Phillips, Brevet-major McQueen, Capt. Chambers, Adj. Cox, and Assist.-surg. Bisset, in the *General Palmer*.

INFANTRY.

9th—Lieut. Farrant and Ens. Palmer have sailed in the *Plantagenet* for Bengal.

16th—Detachments from the depot have been ordered to join the corps in India.

26th—Ensign Wallace has embarked for Bengal in the *Seringapatam*.

35th—The depot has arrived at Chatham, and is the most effective in Great Britain, as to officers and men.

40th—Ens. Eager has leave till required for embarkation.

44th—Brevet-major Johnstone is on leave from the depot.

54th—Major Clark commands the depot.

58th—This corps has arrived in the *Apollo* at Portsmouth, and occupy Haslar Barracks.

87th—The depot, under Major Maginnis, has moved to Dublin.

90th—The depot has moved from Chatham to Dover. Capt. Eld is on leave from the depot.

94th—The depot, under Major Gascoyne, has come to England.

96th—This corps will proceed to Chatham, to furnish detachments for New South Wales, as soon as it can be spared from Bolton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM INDIA.

June 26. Inglis, Routh, China, Portsmouth.—27. India Mail (*via Marseilles*) 8 May, Bombay.—28. Acasta, Ryle, Ceylon, Downs; London, Adamson, Bengal, Liverpool; John Knox, Thompson, Bengal, Liverpool.—29. Reform, Lofgren, Manilla, Falmouth; Lady Flora, Ford, Madras, Hastings. July 1. Java, Jobling, Bengal, Downs; Balfour, Foster, Bombay, Liverpool; Thos. Bold, Crougham, Java, Cowes; Java, Peters, Batavia, Downs.—2. Courier, Dixon, Bengal, Downs; Hebe, Todd, Mauritius, Dover.—4. Exmouth, Warren, Bengal, Portland.—5. Bland, Callan, Bengal, Cork; Elora, Blair, Bombay, Liverpool; Mail from Bombay, 20th May, received at the East India House this morning.—8. James Ewing, Hamilton, Bengal, Cork; Waghorn's (only), 20th May, from Bombay; Louisa Munro, Lowry, Bengal, Liverpool; Jamaica, Martin, China, Belfast.—10. Duke of Buccleugh, Close, Bengal, Portsmouth; Berkshire, Clarkson, Bombay, Downs; Pandora, Greyson, Singapore, Romney.—11. Richard Bell, Millman, Bengal, Plymouth; Victoria, Sanders, Bengal, Bristol.—13. Walmer Castle,

Bourchier, Bombay, Dover; Crescent, Goldie, China, Eastbourne.—15. Repulse, Pryce, Bengal, Portsmouth; Artemis, Losh, Bengal, Liverpool.—16. M. S. Elphinstone, Jelly, Bengal, Downs.—17. *Telegraphe*, Destangue, Bengal, Bourdeaux.—19. Vulcan, Patrick, Mauritius, Falmouth; John Cree, Boyd, Bengal, Salcombe; Menado, Charlan, Batavia, Salcombe; Eucharis, Costie, Manila, Havre.—20. *Lady East*, Emery, Bombay, Downs; Rajasthan, Ritchie, Ritchie, Batavia, Cowes; Nederward, Meyer, Batavia, Falmouth.—22. Symmetry, Mackwood, Ceylon, Gravesend; Bahamian, Fizard, Bengal, Liverpool; Lancaster, Campbell, Bombay, Liverpool; Ann, McAlpine, Bengal, Margate; Thomas Grenville, Thornhill, Bengal, Downs.—23. *City Poonah*, Wilson, Bombay, Liverpool; Lady Rowena, Clayton, Bombay, Liverpool; Warwick, Jeffs, Bombay, Liverpool; Emigrant, Petrie, Bombay, Liverpool; Hereford, Neaborn, Manila, Liverpool; Planet, Thompson, Mauritius, Downs; Matilda, Rowe, Bengal, Liverpool; Henry Clay, Ewell, Batavia, Portsmouth; Cambria, Robertson, Bengal, Liverpool.—25. Charles Matheson, Millward, Bengal, Liverpool; Woodbridge, Dobson, Manila, Falmouth; Duke of Roxbro', Thompson, Singapore, Dover; Orissa, Brown, Java, Downs; Asia, Doodenhoy, Java, Falmouth.—25. Clifton, Green, Bengal, Downs; Fortfield, Sly, Bombay, Liverpool.—26. Bengal Merchant, Campbell, Bengal, Portsmouth.—27. William Money, Bourchier, Bengal, Plymouth.

DEPARTURES.

June 25. Wanderer, Smith, Bengal, Liverpool.—30. George Canning, Winn, Bombay, Downs; Ida, Currie, Bengal, Downs; Sterling, Forster, Cape and Bengal, Downs; Princess Charlotte, Sproull, Bombay, Liverpool; Ripley, Steward, Madras and Bengal, Liverpool.—20. Windermere, Brown, Bengal, Liverpool.—25. Seringapatam, Hopkins, Madras and Bengal, Portsmouth.—20. Cherokee, Wright, Bengal, Downs.—19. John O'Gawnt, Robertson, Batavia and China, Liverpool.—20. Sir C. Campbell, Pentecost, Bombay, Liverpool; Patriot Queen, Hoodless, Bengal, Liverpool.—30. Commodore, Purchase, Mauritius, Portsmouth.—20. Plantagenet, Domett, Bengal, Portsmouth.—16. Conrad, Brown, Batavia, Downs.—15. Falcon, Anstruther, Bengal, Liverpool; Helen Stewart, Stewart, China, Liverpool.—26. Tyrer, Ellis, China, Liverpool.—19. Erasmus, Marks, Batavia, Downs.—18. Alexander Baring, Hall, China, Downs.—28. Penyard Park, Middleton, Mauritius, Marseilles.—16. William Gales, Solly, Bengal, Bourdeaux. July 1. Mary, Robertson, Mauritius, Leith.—4. General Palmer, Down, Bombay, Downs.—3. Herald, Watt, Bombay, Gravesend; Malcolm, Sim, Singapore, Liverpool.—4. Mars, Gardner, China and Manila, Liverpool.—25. Eliza Stewart, Millar, China, Downs.—24. Blorange, Banks, Bengal, Liverpool.—17. Akbar, Arkley, Mauritius, Greenock.—12. Jessie Logan, Major, Bengal, Liverpool.—16. Helen Jane, McDowall, Mauritius, Liverpool.—11. Onyx, Brown, Mauritius, Bourdeaux.—17. Africa, Hammond, Mauritius, Bristol.—16. Madagascar, Gimblett, Bengal, Ports.; Malabar, Pollock, Bombay, Portsmouth.—6. Ruby, Myhill, Marseilles and Mauritius, Bristol.—8. M. Charlotte Wieber, Mearns, Bengal, Shields.—15. Abbotsford, Chambers, Bourdeaux and Mauritius, Downs.—7. Elizabeth Halliday, ditto, Gravesend.—15. Ophelia and Ann, Barker, Mauritius, Downs.—11. London, Shuttleworth, Bengal, Portsmouth.—6. Calypso, Smith, Marseilles and Mauritius, Bristol.—11. Wild Irish Girl, Gerard, Bourdeaux and Mauritius, Downs.—13. General Palmer, Elliott, Bombay, Plymouth.—8. Dauntless, Carless, Bengal, Downs (16th, off Scilly).—11. Hopkinson, Stephens, Cape and Bombay, Downs.—5. Lady of the Lake, Hay, Bengal, Clyde.—11. Otterspool, Scales, Bengal, Liverpool.—26. Strabane, Bowen, Bombay, Downs; Duke of Lancaster, Hargreaves, Bengal, Downs; Edward Robinson, Parsons, Bengal, Downs; Iris, Mackwood, Ceylon, Downs.

Ready for sea at Portsmouth: Maidstone, Wimble, Bengal; Duke of Bedford, Bowen, Bengal; Eliza Stewart, Millar, China; Lord Hungerford, Saunders, Bengal.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *Scotia*—Col. and Mrs. Garret; Rev. A. W. Sweet, Professor, Bishop's College, Calcutta; Mrs. Dr. Price, and two daughters; Miss Richardson; Capt. Hill; Messrs. Lyall, Watson, and Remfrey.

Per *Windsor*—Mr. and Mrs. Durand and family.

Per *Robert Small*—Mr. and Mrs. Gough; Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar; Mrs. Clark; Mr. and Mrs. Holroyd; Mrs. Phillips; Mr. G. F. Davis.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

General Post-Office, July, 1839.

In accordance with the Convention concluded with France, for sending the Indian Mail through that country, Mails will be made up in London, for India, *via* Marseilles, on the 12th August, 16th September, 14th October, and after that time, on the 4th of every Month, except when it happens to fall on Sunday, when the Mail will be made up the following day.

The uniform rate on single letters to and from India, by this route, will be 2s. 8d., and so on in proportion.

On Newspapers, the rate will be 2d.

The postage, by this route, will be taken on the same principle that is now in force with French letters, and both on letters and newspapers must be paid in advance.

For the present a Mail will be made up for India, *via* Falmouth, according to the existing regulations, every fourth Saturday; and letters intended for that conveyance, must be specially addressed by that route.

By command,

W. L. MABERLY, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL HERALD.

SCENES IN THE HIMALAYA.

BY EMMA ROBERTS.

THE plains of Hindoostan may, without exaggeration, be said to possess every beauty that a flat country can display; while in the adjacent provinces, the rich luxuriance of Bengal, especially in those lovely scenes skirting the Rajmhal hills, and the fantastic mounds and ravines of Bundelkhund, the traveller, in search of the picturesque, will find great variety as well as splendour in the prospects. These landscapes are, however, passed over with comparatively little admiration, since the heat and the discomfort frequently experienced in travelling prevent many persons from paying the slightest attention to the face of the country. India is a place to which people should go determined, if possible, to be pleased; determined to find sources of gratification and enjoyment from the contemplation of its various natural beauties, and in the study of its resources, and the character of its native inhabitants. To a mind thus prepared to make the best of a lot cast in a far and foreign land, a thousand sources of delight will spring up, which must remain for ever unknown to the discontented repining spirit which sees nothing but dreariness in the country of his exile; while to cherish kindly dispositions towards the place and the people, who are compelled to receive every stranger sent out by the ruling power, must by all well-regulated minds be considered as a duty. Hitherto, not many of the numbers who seek their fortune in Hindoostan have deemed it incumbent upon them to make any endeavour to take an interest in the welfare of the natives, or to pursue those studies which would give them an insight into the actual state of the country, and show how much they are required to perform in the way of example, and how beneficial their residence might be made, if advantage were taken of all the circumstances favourable to the progress of improvement which continually occur.

To return, however, to the opening subject, the extreme heat of the climate must ever detract from enjoyment in the plains. The cold season passes so quickly away, and the atmosphere, even at the coldest period of the year, is so different to that of Europe, that though the enjoyment be great, and the relief still greater, it does not bring many home feelings along with it.

While few are disposed to allow that there is either beauty or gratification to be found under the burning sun of the great plateaux of India, all

agree in admiration of the magnificent scenery and bracing climate of its mountainous districts ; and to get up into the hills, seems, while imparting new vigour to the exhausted frame, to give a new impulse to the mind, and to re-string the soul, as well as the body. At present, there are two European stations established on the secondary ranges of the mountain barrier which divides the plains of India from the wilds of Thibet and Tartary. Of these Mussooree occupies a point about eight thousand feet above the level of the sea, and is perhaps more convenient than Simla, on account of its nearer proximity to the plains, and the easiness of its access ; but Simla has the advantage of being better planned, better built, and surrounded by very superior roads. It is likewise a good starting-point for those who are desirous to make themselves acquainted with the scenery of more remote districts, and to cross the passes leading through the snowy ranges. A road has been constructed for the purpose of affording greater facilities to the traveller, which extends to a considerable distance, and is sufficiently broad, and sufficiently level, to be traversed with celerity and safety. Post-houses, or bungalows, have been erected at the ends of stages, varying from eight to twelve miles in distance, and persons, therefore, without the danger of experiencing any great degree of inconvenience or fatigue, may penetrate the interior of the Himalaya range, and reach the frontiers of Chinese Tartary. Those who are content to follow pathways which the natives have deemed sufficient for their purpose, make excursions to the sources of the Ganges and Jumna, at the continual peril of life and limb ; it is, however, very possible to enjoy the magnificence of the mountain scenery without encountering these hazards.

The Himalaya mountains are parcelled out into a number of petty states, many of which are very poor, in consequence of the precipitous nature of the country, which renders it difficult to bring any considerable portion into cultivation, and the ignorance of the people of the best method of turning the sources open to them to account. In point of interesting scenery, wealth, and importance, there are few of these principalities which equal Bussahir, a considerable territory occupying a tract of mountainous land between the Sutlej and the Jumna, and comprehending Kanawar, which lies beyond the snowy range. It is fertilized by many streams, and the valleys which form their channels present some of the most beautiful scenery imaginable. The capital, Rampore, a small town overlooking the Sutlej, though inconsiderable in itself, derives great importance from the circumstance of its being a grand entrepôt of the trade of the hill districts ; and the numerous villages which occur throughout the territory, are for the most part well built, and surrounded by all the comforts which the inhabitants have yet been taught to value. The adjacent province of Hungrung, to the north, borders upon Chinese Tartary, and is entered by a pass 14,800 feet above the level of the sea. Europeans who, diverging from the high road, have penetrated to this remote district, are particularly struck with one of those sudden changes in the features and general appearance of the people, which though of frequent occurrence in India, never fails to excite surprise. The inhabitants have all the regular Tartar countenance, their noses being flat, their eyes small and elongated, and their cheek-bones protruding, while their clumsy boots, their peculiar cap, and uncouth habiliments, realize those illustrations of Tartar costume which we find in old books of travels. Many European tourists suffer considerably from the rarefaction of the air which is experienced in surmount-

ing the Hungrung pass, though it does not affect every body in the same manner. The prospect is sublime; stupendous peaks, covered with eternal snow, shoot up from tributary ranges, also white with the snow of ages, and only inferior to these giants of the waste; while below are seas of mountains, divided from each other by deep, dark, and narrow valleys. In reaching Hungrung, the country, as well as the inhabitants, exhibits a new appearance, the mountains instead of being covered with forest, are of a crumbling slaty nature, boasting little vegetation, excepting in the immediate neighbourhood of the villages, and though still remarkable for their grandeur, are sombre in their aspect, and produce a sense of dreariness. There are, however, some delightful spots, and where a dell of table land occurs in the midst of sheltering mountains, apricot trees flourish, and the ground smiles with verdure; but unfortunately in such situations the climate is uncomfortably hot; the lofty steeps, rising abruptly on every side, refracting the sun's rays, while they exclude the air. The transitions of climate in the Himalaya are not less sudden and remarkable than the changes of the scenery, the traveller being continually subjected to the endurance of the extremes of heat and cold, now melting as he threads a low confined valley, and now shivering as he reaches the summit of the cliffs above. The people of Hungrung are courteous to travellers, allowing them to occupy the outer vestibules of their temples, or even the temples themselves, upon some occasions. Their manners are frank, they seem exceedingly good-humoured, and have an air of independence which is always a recommendation; but the pretensions of either sex to beauty are very small, the greater number being, according to European taste, outrageously ugly. If the human portion of the animal creation be sparingly gifted with personal charms, the flocks and herds of Tartary, have a great advantage over their brethren in other countries. The Yak is found in Hungrung, but will not thrive below it, although occasionally a bull may be kept for breeding with the common cow, the progeny being powerful animals in great esteem. The Yak is very strong and very handsome, though rather wild in its appearance, a circumstance produced by its coat of long silken hair, which, covering every part of the body, even the legs, gives it a shaggy character, in keeping with the thick bushy tail; its eyes also have somewhat of a fiery aspect, though in reality it is a gentle docile creature, and employed in all agricultural purposes. Those possessing white tails are considered the most valuable; the white bushy cow-tail being all over India the emblem of greatness and a distinguishing mark of wealth. The black sort, though occasionally to be seen in the plains, is not nearly so much prized, and fetches comparatively very small prices. Black tails are of course abundant in the birth-place of the Yak, but in consequence of the prejudice in favour of the white variety, are seldom sent to foreign markets. The Tartar sheep are immense animals, with exceedingly fine fleeces; and the shawl goat, which is not uncommon in Hungrung, is also very handsome; both are employed as beasts of burthen, carrying grain and salt in bags of five or six pounds in weight, which are slung on either side. The traveller, who can scarcely persuade himself that the Yak is a domesticated animal, surveys this wild-looking creature, yoked to the plough, and encounters long files of sheep and goats laden according to their capacity, and plodding along the roads on the hill sides with their packs, novelties which are striking even after passing through scenes where all has been new.

The snowy ranges in this vicinity afford several portals to the country upon either side: crossing a steep projection of the great Ruldung mountain, which sweeps down to the Sutlej, the traveller comes into scenery of extraordinary and varied beauty. The road lies through a forest opening into natural glades, and, in consequence of its elevation, formed of pine-wood, the dark deep hue of the foliage being contrasted with the emerald green of the turf, and the still lighter ferns and other wild plants, which put forth leaves and blossoms of the most brilliant beauty. The Sutlej, which runs raging and roaring through a deep rocky channel, now leaping from ledge to ledge, and now foaming over huge masses, is hidden from view by the umbrageous nature of the surrounding foliage, but in the stillness of these solitudes its wild music is heard at every step. Those who are only fitted to traverse good roads, and who do not willingly employ their own feet, have no business in the untamed wilderness of the Himalaya; the narrow path being in some places scooped out of the side of a precipice, and looking down a rocky abyss which to the eye seems almost interminable. These dizzy transits are diversified by others still more trying to the nerves, stepping-stones being sometimes afforded by the gigantic masses of rocks precipitated into some brawling stream, slippery and treacherous, especially to those who are confused by the rapid waters, as they rush along. Here nature reigns and revels; all her gifts are spontaneous; the rich soil is composed of the decaying leaves deposited throughout the lapse of ages, and detained at their fall by the spreading roots of the giant trees, which prevent the torrents from sweeping them away, and the shelter afforded by the canopy above against the winds. From this productive mould myriads of flowering plants and aromatic herbs have sprung; the earth is carpeted with sage, mint, thyme, and camomile, interspersed with large patches of strawberries, blushing with the crimson of their delicious fruit, and diversified with flowering shrubs, the purple barberry, and damask rose. Leaving these gardens made by nature's cunning hand, the traveller encounters beds of deep snow, which slipping in large masses from the steep sides of the adjacent mountains, rest in the nearest valley, and accumulating throughout the winter months, defy the heat of summer, remaining, with little variation, the same throughout the year. Surrounded by rugged crags covered with wood, which fling their shadows over the snow, these valleys are not much exposed to the influence of the sun, and their chilling aspect affords a striking contrast to the luxuriance abounding on every side. An unbroken ascent of three miles leads from the great snow bed to the summit of the Harung, which is nearly 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. The rhododendron, which in these mountains, according to the elevation and aspect, is a shrub or a forest tree, occurs below in its diminutive state, but the more hardy juniper climbs to the summit, spreading itself in wide beds. The road from the pass leads through a thinly-wooded country down the steep slope of the mountains for six miles in continuous descent. It is a journey which, in the present condition of both highways and bye-ways of the primitive portion of the Himalaya, must be performed on foot. The toil however is well repaid by the beauty of the scenery, which bursts in all its brilliant freshness on the eye.

Descending to a vale about a mile in breadth, with cultivation extended on either side, by means of fields cut into terraces, the whole richly wooded with groves of nectarines, apricots, and walnuts, the traveller gazes with

delight upon the waving crops, the luxuriant foliage, and the lovely meadows around him, while the cold and shining river, still icy from the regions of frost and snow, whence it has issued, flows along, its bright surface glittering like silver in the sun. Above, the snow-capped mountains towering in almost awful majesty, look down on every side upon the smiling vale, their stern and wintry aspect contrasting strongly with the bright and blooming scene below, where summer holds dominion, and bounteous nature flings her richest gifts with lavish hand. The Baspa issues from its parent bed, at about three marches distant from this beautiful valley, emerging from a lofty range which bounds it on the east. It soon becomes a very considerable stream; and having during a portion of its course a broad bed of even ground, when swollen by the rains, it overflows its banks, and spreads itself in several channels, a rare occurrence in these hills. Its placidity, however, is not of long duration; for, uniting again, it assumes all the characteristic turbulence of a mountain stream, rushing impetuously through a narrow rocky channel, and spreading onwards with frightful velocity. At about three miles below the village of Sungla, the river suddenly contracting, forces its passage through a gap or fissure between steep and lofty hills, flinging down the whole volume of its foaming waters over rock and crag, and leaping from ledge to ledge, in a series of splendid cataracts. Pausing not an instant in its rapid course, the Baspa, like some faithful subject, hastening to the summons of his chief, hurries onward, till it flings itself into the Sutlej. The whole of this rapid course is wildly beautiful; vexed and chafed by the rocky surface of the intervening slope, it goes surging and foaming along, roaring as it leaps from crag to crag, its yeasty waves flinging up masses of foam, or spending themselves in clouds of mist, which, descending again in silvery showers, serve to augment their fury.

The valley of the Baspa is celebrated for its beauty; even amid scenes of so splendid a character as those which occur throughout these magnificent regions, it is, perhaps, seen to the greatest advantage by persons who approach it from Hungrung, because that is one of the few districts of the Himalaya, which, even in their bleakness or their barrenness, do not present some sublime and awful character to atone for their sterility. The rugged grandeur of the bare and lofty peaks, piled one upon another, till they pierce the clouds, offers a spectacle of the most exciting and elevating nature; and such scenes being rare, their novelty renders them still more attractive. Generally speaking, the most rocky portions of the Himalaya, are distinguished for their foliage; wherever there is a rift, or any cleft, or spot of level surface, trees have sprung up; while the greater number of the lower ranges of the mountains are covered to their summits with wood. The forests stretch up in some places almost to the verge of snow, birch-trees being found at 14,000 feet above the level of the sea; while furze-bushes will flourish still farther, creeping up to 17,000 feet. To return, however, to the Baspa; which now, in the concluding stage of its progress to the Sutlej, pursues its tempestuous course through one of the most beautiful valleys upon earth; to the right, the nearest peaks of the snowy range lift themselves proudly to realms above the influence of the sun; which, while shining on their glittering coronals, lights, but cannot warm them. To the left, the mountains receding a little, and rising with less abruptness, show slopes, green with verdure, watered by a thousand trickling streams, and belted with pine forests of

luxuriant growth. The villages on the valley of the Baspa, are all beautifully situated, and generally well built. It is the custom all over the Himalaya, to hold fairs or festivals in honour of the gods, on which occasions the deities belonging to all the temples in the neighbourhood, are brought out to some convenient place, generally on the banks of the river, and being thus congregated together, receive the homage of the people, which is paid in a frantic kind of worship. Ignorance and superstition, always closely allied, may be expected to be found in a very remarkable degree amid the people of these remote districts, who, secluded from the rest of the world, have little or no opportunity of adding to their knowledge; and receive, as implicit truths, the traditions handed down to them by their forefathers. If it be difficult, even with all the aids and lights which science has given to the most favoured countries of Europe, to divest the mind of that proneness to believe in the possibility of supernatural visitations, which wise men have experienced, we cannot wonder at the grosser fancies of these simple mountaineers. Though professing the faith taught by Brahmins, ascending from the plains, they are by no means orthodox in their religious belief, observing little more than the veneration of the cow. Mahadeo, is the favourite god of the mountains; and the destructive power is also worshipped with horrid sacrifices of animals. The craving for victims shewn by the ravages of disease, supposed to emanate from the frightful appetite of this revengeful goddess, being satiated with the blood of sheep and goats. In addition, however, to personages selected from the Hindoo triad, every mountain, forest, and river is supposed to be under the influence of some resident deity, whom it is necessary to propitiate. Some are content with simple offerings; incense produced from the fragrant herbs and berries of the soil, the juniper in particular being consecrated to the gods. Others require more important oblations; and there are many difficult passes which the natives would not attempt to cross, without first sacrificing a ram; every accident occurring to the wayfarer in the perilous route, being imputed to the omission of the expected tribute. The horns of the animals thus slaughtered, form a part of the decorations of the temples; or where the presiding power has no shrine built by human hands, they are appended to the trees or fastened to the rude bridges which offer a precarious means of crossing some foaming torrent or horrid ravine.

The women of Bussahir are said to excel in beauty those of other provinces of the Himalaya; the charms they boast, however, are not very extraordinary; an air of kindness and good humour comprising the principal attractions of the youthful; while it is only the very young who can advance any claims to admiration, since exposure to the weather, and hard labour, soon destroy every pretension to good looks. The dress of the people—in all but one very essential point, that of cleanliness—is superior to that which is found in places less favoured by the prosperity of trade and manufactures. The woollen cloths of the province are deservedly celebrated for the excellence of the fabric, and the superior quality of the material; considerable quantities of wool are grown in Bussahir, and much also is imported from Thibet. The dresses worn by the wealthy classes exhibit a mixture of chintz; but this, in consequence of its expense, is scantily employed; the petticoats of the women being invariably composed of wool, dyed in broad stripes, chiefly red and blue. Blankets are woven from the coarser portions of the wool, of thick texture, and perfectly im-

pervious to rain. Gold and silver ornaments, more remarkable for their richness than their taste, abound ; the material for those of the more precious metal, is found in the sands of the Sutlej. It is said to come from gold mines of considerable importance in Bootan, at or near the source of the river, which, washing down the finer portions, deposits them gradually in its course. The persons who gain a livelihood by seeking for this gold, inhabit huts on the banks of the river, and obtain it by a very simple process. Having procured a considerable quantity of the sand, a small portion is taken up at a time, and placed on a shallow wooden platter, which, being repeatedly washed while in a slanting position, the lighter particles disappear with the water, leaving the gold behind. In common with the other mountaineers, the people of Bussahir manifest a great fondness for flowers. This may be deemed an universal taste, one which links the high and the low together, and is found in equal strength amongst the most ignorant and the most refined. Few, indeed, if any, of the most barbarous inhabitants of the earth, can be insensible to the beauty and the perfume of flowers ; but in some places the love of these exquisite creatures of an Almighty hand is more strongly manifested, than in others. In the Himalaya both men and women adorn themselves profusely with garlands ; and on every occasion in which their gods are brought forth, they also are lavishly ornamented with wreaths and chaplets, gathered from the abundance around. At the fairs and festivals, the people thus decorated, form no inapt representatives of bacchanals, since their wild and frantic dance, as, linked hand in hand, they either move round in a circle, or form a line, swaying backwards and forwards to the clang of numerous instruments, might be supposed a performance in honour of the rosy god. This idea is further supported by the copious libations of potent liquor, drawn either from the juice of the grape, or a species of distillation from grain, which both men and women take without scruple. It not unfrequently happens that, pursuing these orgies through the night, the greater portion of the assembly are unable to reach their own homes, but drop down in the dance in a state of intoxication, and lie upon the ground until they have slept away the effects of their potations. All the hill people throughout the various ramifications of the numerous chains which intersect or bound the peninsula of India, seem to be addicted to these periodical excesses. The same description will serve for persons inhabiting the most remote places, and is equally characteristic of the hill rangers in the neighbourhood of Rajmhal, as of the natives of the birth-places of the mountain streams which feed the Ganges, the Jumna, or the Sutlej.

Rampore, the capital of Bussahir, is less favourably situated, than any of the smallest villages belonging to the province. It is built upon the left bank of the river Sutlej, upon a narrow strip of land beyond the projecting shoulder of a steep mountain, about fifty feet above the bed of the stream, and in consequence of the confined nature of the site, is during the greater part of the year exceedingly hot and disagreeable. It is a place of considerable sanctity, as well as of traffic, possessing several temples of no mean construction ; four of the principal ones being dedicated to Mahadeo and Kalee. These temples maintain a proportionate number of Brahmins, to officiate upon all occasions of ceremony ; and there are, of course, troops of religious mendicants to be found in their precincts. Byragies, Gossiens, Sunyassies, Jogees, and all the varieties of Hindoo Faqueers.

One of the palaces of the Rajah, overlooking the town, is an extensive and commodious building, well and substantially constructed, but boasting of no great beauty of architecture, though it is ornamented on the southern part with richly carved wood-work. The terrace, which commands the whole town and the river beneath, stretches along this front; and in the centre, a little above, a small balcony is formed for the purpose of permitting the Rajah to show himself to his subjects, without inconvenience from the crowd. There are no towers at the angles of this building to give it consequence, according to the plan usually adopted in the castellated edifices of the hills; but its plainness is somewhat redeemed by the galleries running round from the three stories; the two lower are open, affording a view of the interior; but the third is enclosed with screens of wooden trellis work, very tastefully and elaborately carved, shutting in the apartments intended for the women. It is only the very highest ranks of the females of the Himalaya, who consider it necessary to seclude themselves.

The ingenuity which the mountaineers show in the manufacture and construction of many things, for which they only possess the rudest and most inadequate tools, must render the progress of their improvement a subject of very deep interest to all who are blessed with a philanthropic spirit. The houses are very handsomely and solidly constructed of stone, bound together with beams of beech; a mode of building, which, with some improvements, has been adopted by the European settlers in the hills; and the method of slating, of which an excellent specimen may be seen in the palace of Rampore, is worthy of admiration, being exceedingly durable and compact, and producing a very good effect. Nothing can well be finer than the carved wood-work, which, in imitation of the marble trellices of Delhi, lattice off the different apartments, forming beautiful and convenient screens, which admit the air, while they afford seclusion to the interior. An excellent garden is attached to the palace, and it is shaded at the back with some fine old peepul trees; these pleasure grounds are, of course, laid out in the Asiatic taste, which is very suitable to the climate; and they are adorned with pavilions; but the heat is so great during the summer months, that it is by no means a desirable residence; and the Rajah, in consequence, removes his court to Jooharun, whither he is followed by all the principal personages. Rampore, therefore, in the hot season, though small, appears to be too large for the number of its inhabitants, and it is only at the annual fairs that it is much crowded; these take place three times a-year, the one in December being the best attended.

The produce of the plains, and articles from many parts of the world, are here exchanged for woollens, opium, and iron ore, numbers of ghoonts, or hill ponies, are also brought for sale, together with the sheep and goats of Thibet: these beautiful animals soon pine when exposed to the influence of a hot atmosphere; and though, if they could be conveyed to England, they would probably thrive, it will not be possible to bring them over, until steam navigation be fully established on the Sutlej; in which event, the yak, and other curious animals, inhabiting the mountains, might be despatched to Bombay, and thence up the Red Sea, at the proper season. The Sutlej, which runs foaming and dashing along, fretting against the rock on which Rampore is perched, and shadowed by the beetling crags that overtop the town, is here two hundred and eleven feet in breadth. During part of the year it is crossed by a jhoola, a bridge of very primitive construction, composed of grass ropes. These are stretched from projecting

buttresses on either side, and some of the natives make the passage very dextrously, by suspending themselves by the hands and feet, in the form of a loop, and thus working over; others take the precaution of fastening a rope round their bodies, in case of an accident; but accommodation is provided for those who are either unaccustomed, or inadequate to this method of transport. A sort of wooden seat or slide, suspended from the ropes, is offered to the passenger, who is dragged along by means of pulleys. A still more curious contrivance, when the river, less turbulent, will admit of it, is resorted to during the winter months; the stream being at this time low, clear, and comparatively quiet. Prepared hides of buffalo or bullock-skins are inflated with air, and launched into the water, the ferryman throws himself on his breast, athwart the skin, and directs its course by a rapid movement of his feet, plunged horizontally into the water, guiding the frail bark, at the same time, with a paddle, about three feet in length, which he holds in his right hand. The passenger mounts upon the ferryman's back, and bestriding this strange courser, is conveyed across, running some risk of the bursting of the skin, which, the river being full of rocks, would place even an expert swimmer in an awkward predicament. Two or more skins are occasionally lashed together, for the purpose of allowing a seat to be fastened on the top, a more decorous and convenient method of crossing, adopted for the accommodation of great personages; and sometimes it is necessary, in order effectually to stem the force of the current, to launch two or three skins at the same time: these rafts cross with great celerity, and the passengers are frequently conveyed in this manner without wetting a particle of their skin or clothes. Two skins lashed together will bring over the ferryman, two other persons, and their burthens, at one time. The scenery through which the river, when swelled by floods, roars and tumbles, is very wild, and rendered exceedingly striking by an air of desolate grandeur. The hills which bound the channel, steep, bare, and rugged, ending in high craggy precipices and lofty peaks, descend abruptly; their rugged sides unclothed with foliage, and presenting nothing but brown earth and grey rock. They are intersected by deep and narrow chasms, of a similar character; glimpses of cultivation are afforded here and there, by the green enclosure of some village topping one of the ridges, while many of the peaks are appropriately crowned with the bastions of a native fortress.

A project has been started, which, if carried into execution, would do much to promote the speedy progress of improvement in this part of the world,—the union of the Sutlej and the Jumna, by means of a canal. A survey has been made, and the design reported not only to be very practicable, but promising to be attended with very little expence. The facilities which such a communication would afford to commerce would be great indeed, while, in the event of a war with Russia, the advantage of concentrating all our forces at the threatened point, must be obvious to every body. Rampore is famous for being the mart for the sale of a peculiar kind of fruit, called Nuezza, the seeds of the cones belonging to a species of fir, growing chiefly in Kunawar, a tributary province before mentioned; they are sweet, resembling almonds in their flavour, and are much in esteem throughout the country.

Although the scenery in the immediate neighbourhood of the capital of Bussahir is not very captivating, a march or two is sufficient to conduct the traveller into a beautiful and fertile country. On ascending the moun-

tain above, the opposite banks of the river, from their steepness and abruptness, appear to be quite close, and the lights which glance among their peaks, may be taken for those of the Rampore side. The sloping brows of the mountains, as they recede from the river, are laid out in fields and orchards, where the apricot and walnut grow to an enormous size; pear and apple trees are also to be found, but the cultivation of the two latter being little understood, the fruit which they produce is of a very inferior quality. The woods and thickets, clothing the sides of the hills, are filled with pheasants, which, crowing all around, frequently mock the hungry European traveller, who depends upon his gun for a dinner, since, notwithstanding their abundance, it is difficult to get a fair shot, and even though the bird may be winged, it cannot always be picked up afterwards. Wild grapes and currants must be added to the list of fruits to be found in these provinces, and, from the former, two sorts of intoxicating liquor are produced; the superior kind having some pretensions to the name of wine, while the inferior,—a spirit obtained by pouring, in the first instance, hot water over the residue of the fruit,—being cheaper, is drank abundantly by the lower classes. Wheat, barley, and rice, together with a multitude of smaller and inferior grains, are grown in these provinces, but the quantity does not equal the demand, and a large portion of that which is consumed is imported from other places. Tobacco and opium are also cultivated, but not to any extent, the former in common with all that has hitherto been grown on the hills is acrid, and of bad quality. The vegetables consist of spinage, a peculiar kind of carrot, peas, beans, and turnips, the latter bitter and unpalatable; garlic, not of the best kind, and abundance of useful herbs. In some parts of the hills, the arable land is so circumscribed, that the poverty-stricken inhabitants are compelled to support a miserable existence upon horse-chestnuts, mixed with a small portion of the coarser grains. Where apricot trees grow, much better fare may be obtained from the kernels, mingled in the same manner with pulse, while the fruit dried serves to feed the cattle.

The inhabitants of the Himalaya gather themselves together in villages, a custom which prevails over every part of the hills, isolated habitations being very seldom to be seen. The quantities of apricot trees which mark the site of former hamlets, and which grow so abundantly as to leave a doubt upon the mind of the most scientific botanist, whether they are indigenous to the soil, or an introduction from foreign countries, show that the population was much more numerous at a former period. This fact is also attested by the terraced fields, once blooming with cultivation, but now suffered to run to waste in the midst of the most profound solitudes. The ravages of the Ghorkas, who made a very tyrannical use of their conquests, selling whole families into slavery, and oppressing the people in every way, are adduced as the principal causes of the scantiness of the present population. Sickness also,—those frightful pestilences the small-pox and the cholera, have had their full share in thinning the ranks; it is well known that the inhabitants of whole villages have been swept away in this manner, and, in many places, the facilities for communication are so small, that a large tract of country might be reduced to a desert, without the people of the adjacent districts knowing any thing about the matter. Villages are frequently perched upon some steep hill, surrounded on all sides by almost unfathomable ravines, access being only afforded by a tree thrown across the narrowest part of the chasm; people thus situated, if

struck with disease, would die off like sheep, alike destitute of friends to assist them in their utmost need, or to mourn over their untimely fate.

The villages seldom consist of more than twenty-five or thirty families, and though sometimes occupying commanding sites, are usually situated midway on a mountain side; the high crowning peak sheltering them from the storms. Occasionally they are to be found in valleys, but only in the more elevated; the glens, low down at the foot of the mountains, being usually too warm, while the labour of climbing to their crops would be greatly increased. Some of the houses are three stories in height, but the generality are only two; a few, but these are much less common, having but one. In external appearance, they greatly resemble the picturesque cottages of Switzerland. The roof, projecting all round, forms a shelter to the verandah or balcony, which either encircles the house, or communicates with the one adjoining. The walls are a mixture of wood and stone, very substantially put together, and cemented with mud. The apartments are not very spacious, but are commodious, and have the appearance of being well kept; the floors are composed of planks of cedar, and the interiors whitewashed, or plastered with mud, which, if sufficiently beaten, affords a very fair kind of stucco. The fire-place occupies the centre, and is always well swept, but the smoke, which has no aperture for its escape, excepting the doors and windows; and the vermin, which in consequence of the habits of the people, abounds, renders their interiors abhorrent to the European travellers, who always prefer the shelter of a cow-house. Usually the cattle are accommodated upon the ground-floor, the family occupying the apartments above, which are entered either by a rude staircase on the outside, leading to the verandah, or by a notched plank or inclined plane within. The doors and windows are extremely small, the latter being merely closed with wooden shutters, no substitute for glass having yet been found. As the severity of the weather frequently obliges the inhabitants to close these apertures, nothing, save long endurance, could enable them to tolerate the smoke, which must impregnate the whole atmosphere. The fuel burned being wood, it is of course less offensive than if coal were the material; but still it cannot fail to contribute to the coating of dirt, which is allowed to accumulate upon the skin of the mountaineers, who, with few, if any exceptions, testify a great dislike to come in contact with water. The furniture of the houses is exceedingly scanty, consisting merely of a few culinary utensils, and a chest to contain the clothes. The wardrobes of the people, to judge from their appearance, can neither be very extensive, nor very costly: there is, however, among the richer classes, some attempt at magnificence, the gold and silver ornaments worn being profuse in quantity, and sometimes of considerable value. Crime, in its very worst form, seems rare, but the virtues of the native character, in these mountainous regions, must be pronounced to be of a negative description. They appear to be kind and good-humoured to each other, attaching less importance to the distinctions of rank and wealth, than is usual in even less civilised societies. At their public festivals, rich and poor, the ragged guest, whose tattered garments scarcely afford a decent covering, will be seen joining hands with persons arrayed in costly attire, and decked out with an abundance of ornaments; and, though divided into castes, the distinctions between them are less invidious than those to be found in the plains. The great ingenuity displayed by these people in the construction of numerous small articles, as well as in their buildings, and some of their bridges, shows

intellectual capabilities, which the stranger, holding converse with them, could scarcely give them credit for; and there can be little doubt, that if proper pains were to be taken in their improvement, they would shortly emerge from their present low and degraded condition. The Europeans, who are spreading themselves over the hills, incur a great responsibility, for unless they are seriously desirous to promote the welfare of the natives, their presence will be productive of very ill effects. In an intercourse with foreigners advanced in civilisation, a primitive people must either retrograde or improve; unfortunately, wise and enlightened as we delight to call ourselves, we can teach vice as well as virtue; while the exhibition of our national traits, our carelessness of the feelings of others, and our *hauteur*, will go very far to counteract the influence which our superior knowledge would establish.

SONNETS AMIDST THE RUINS OF BEEJAPORE.

BY MAJOR CALDER CAMPBELL.

I.

METHINKS, as night now lowers her sable pall,
 Shrouding these gloomy scenes in darker shade,
 That SHAPES sepulchral, in white shrouds arrayed,
 Glide 'mid the columns of yon crumbling hall;
 And where, 'midst shattered archways, reedgrass tall
 Conceals, though faintly, from the curious gaze
 Some dungeon—darkly yawning—lo! there strays
 A FORM, whose shadowy outlines dimly fall
 In the slant moonshine!—Say why roam'st thou here,
 Pale phantom, with that look of woe? Art thou
 The shade of Murder's victim? for thy brow
 And bosom bathed in sanguine dews appear;
 Or art thou some unhallowed GHOUL* who raves
 In demon frenzy thro' these haunted caves?

II.

Around me were the chambers of the dead,
 And tombs and vaults and gaping graves were there;
 O'ershadowed all with twining plants, that spread
 A verdant veil o'er dews of dark despair;

* An evil spirit, said to feed on the dead.

And not a living shape—save mine alone—
 Breathed in that solitude ; and there, methought,
 A VAMPIRE-GHOUL I saw, (by fancy brought
 To freeze my soul with fear,) beside a stone
 That hid a deep abyss, with grin and groan,
 And mutterings fierce and strange, that demon dire
 Fed on a loathsome CORSE ! His eyeballs shone
 Upon the nauseous feast, like lurid fire,
 As ever and anon, he wiped away
 The black blood from his lips,—then turned him to his prey !

III.

That dreary corse, lying in the embrace
 Of the dread fiend, had once a damsel been,—
 The pride and flower of this imperial scene ;
 And he—that shape—her traitor-lover !—Grace
 Lit with its fairest rays her form and face ;—
 Behold her now !—torn limb from limb and bleeding
 Beneath the venomed fangs, so fiercely feeding
 Greedily there ! But lo ! he turns and screams,
 And vanishes in the blast !—nor in that place
 Doth aught remain, except the watery gleams
 Of the moon, shining on that marble stone,
 Near which the corpse lay stretched. These are the dreams
 Of a bewildered fancy—the false beams
 Of wandering sense !—That vision now is gone !

IV.

A happier dream glides o'er me, and I see
 Naught but the pensive beauty of the moon,
 And yon bright star,—one only !—Can it be
 The eye of some kind spirit, that doth tune
 Its harp to heavenly music ?—for I hear
 Sounds plaintive, sweet, and melancholy, float
 Upon the scented gale ; and now the note
 Sinks, like a distant sigh ! How fair appear
 Those domy towers, in this uncertain light,
 Embossed with twining plants ; and, gleaming near,
 That sheet of water shines so still and bright,
 That peace seems brooding o'er it. Grief and fear,
 Which late enthralled my fancy, fade away
 Beneath the influence of the moony ray.

THE TEMPLE OF BHAWUN JAIN AALEH, OR FIFTY-TWO RECEPTIONS.

BY MRS. POSTANS.

AMONG the variety of religious professors, Brahmmins, Goseeins, Jogees, Fakirs, and Moolahs, who are to be met with in all the large towns of Western India, the most remarkable, perhaps, are the disciples and priests of the Jain sect, who vary much in appearance, manners, and faith, from their countrymen.

In social life, the Jains are a calm, benevolent class of people, and their Gurus, or expounders of their religious tenets, are sedate, contemplative, and philosophic. The disciples of the sect are chiefly Banyans, a money-making, bustling class, the appropriation of whose wealth to religious purposes, has bestowed a degree of magnificence and beauty on the temples of their religion, which marks them as amongst the finest relics of Hindu architecture.

In addition to their priestly learning, the Gurus, or teachers of the Jain religion, profess a knowledge of astrology and the medicinal art; both are so entwined, however, by the ignorances and prejudices of the practisers of them, that they have become indivisible, and the disciples of Galen would be powerless indeed, but for the credulous belief in fatality, which their patients entertain, and their contented submission to the authority of prescience; the Jain Hakeems, or "*Weids*," as they are usually called, receive a medical education, and the calling is usually considered hereditary. They possess some few works on medicine, the most authoritative being the work of *Dunter Weid*, a celebrated physician, said to have risen from the sea, and taught the uses of all the medicines at present known. Another work is stated to have been written by Mahadeo, for it would seem, that the Hindu gods were addicted to authorship, as appears from the labours of Brahma,¹ Mahadeo, and others. The work most in favour, however, with the Jain physicians, is the "*Kal Giran*," or Book of Fate, which in all dangerous cases is consulted, previous to any treatment of the patient, with the object of discovering his ultimate fate.

In common with a notorious quack of the present day, the Jain medeciners believe that all disorders of the human system originate in the blood, and that its purification is consequently the best means of expelling disease; they have some knowledge of the properties of herbs and simples, which often prove efficient remedies for trifling ailments, but, in dangerous diseases, their best trust is in the *Kal Giran*, and the prayers of the priests, the science of the *Weid* availing little. In cases of small-pox they attempt no remedy, but simply anoint the body with sacred chalk from the holy temple of Dwaka, to which it is supposed to be brought from the *Severga*, or heaven of the Hindus; in cases of madness, it is common to apply the quadruped remedy, of firing with hot irons, combined with stimulating medicines. The Jains are quite ignorant of surgery, and in the case of a broken limb, bandage it with splints, and apply an em-

¹ Brahma, said to have written the Vedas.

brocation of sweet oil and neem leaves,² trusting the result to the Kal Giran.

A curious temple, dedicated to Jain worship, yet remains in the province of Cutch, near a small village called Badra-nuggre, on the sea-coast; it is said to bear the same date of erection as the temples on Mount Aboo, which are a little less than eight hundred years old. Its materials are less sumptuous than those of its contemporaries, being built of brown stone, but it is still a very beautiful specimen of Hindu architecture, and being on the same plan as those on Aboo, its description may afford some idea of the usual arrangement of temples dedicated to the objects of the Jain worship; it may be well, however, in the first instance, to give a slight sketch of the tenets of this peculiar sect, which may serve, perhaps, to render my intended description more generally intelligible.

Memories of ancient feud, have long conspired with differences of religious faith, to continue feelings of discord and hatred between the Brahminical priesthood, and the Pontiffs, Gurus or teachers, of the Jains; the great religious schism being founded on the refusal of the Jains to acknowledge the Vedas;—an offence which is held as too grievously heretical to be readily forgiven.

The Jains, opposed as they are to the Brahmins, on the most important matters of religious faith, have yet many customs of a social nature in common, the result possibly of climate, which would tend to generalize any habits among the people, which were found peculiarly suited to their health and position; a distinction of castes consequently obtains with the Jains, as with other Hindus; they avoid animal slaughter, and the use of intoxicating liquors, strictly observe the duties of ablution, and practise great mortification as ascetics. Should an individual succeed in making himself sufficiently wretched to obtain the highest class of Devoteism, he is dubbed a Nirván, and considered as an incarnation of the deity.

The Jains worship twenty-four Tirthacars, or deified saints; these worthies are believed to have been wise and virtuous beings, whom Jain has at various times permitted to become their spiritual teachers. The spirits of these good men now dwell in a state of bliss, and all beings whether sinful or otherwise, will continue to undergo changes, until rendered worthy the association of their teachers in the courts of heaven. In addition to these saints, the Jains believe in the advent of other twenty-four wise men, who are destined to appear in the fullness of time; the names of these magi are not yet revealed, but the worship of their predecessors, together with works of charity, and extensive benevolence, both towards men and animals, is considered the best preparative the Jains can undergo, previous to the purification which shall introduce them to their state of bliss.

A short time since, I had the pleasure of receiving a visit from the superior of the Jain sect in Cutch. This individual is respected as a Guru,³ and being possessed of considerable wealth, devotes it with great zeal to the preservation of the temple at Badraseer. The Guru Kuntunjuh described its beauties to me with so much enthusiasm, that I was induced to promise him I would make a pilgrimage to his favourite shrine; he stated the temple to have been, in olden times, the centre of a large city, called Badraseer, not a vestige of which remains, a small

² Melia agadarachta.

³ Guru, a corruption of goorjee, a priest and teacher of the Jains.

village, called Buddra-nugger,⁴ now including all the dwellings in the neighbourhood.

Kuntunjuh himself is a fine old Hindu, possessing a benevolent countenance, a well-formed head, and eyes of sparkling brilliancy; his dress is a loose wrapper of fine white muslin, gathered round his body in a crowd of graceful folds; one end drawn over his head conceals his baldness, and a staff supports steps, already rendered unsteady by advancing age.⁵

Kuntunjuh is, or pretends to be, deaf: on any question being asked him, he holds his hand to an attendant, who, with his fore-finger, traces the query on the extended palm in Guzerattee characters, when the venerable Guru replies with great rapidity and intelligence. The attendant, in tracing the characters required, pronounces each word as it is written; and I suspect the ceremony is a craft of Kuntunjuh's, intended to increase the reverence of his disciples, as the Hindus consider any individual deprived by nature of a faculty, as peculiarly favoured by the gods. On this principle, an idiot is often more esteemed than a wise man in the East, and the blind and the halt are, thanks to this benevolent prejudice, never in want of food, aid, or shelter.

The neighbourhood of Badraseer is particularly pretty. The modern village, although small, is well built; contains, as usual, a temple to Siva, and is inhabited by cultivators, shepherds, and fishermen. The open country is studded with neat villages, the property of the Thakoors, or petty Rajpoot chieftains, and are surrounded by graceful tops of mangoe and palm-trees, with bright patches of rice plantations and sugar-cane.

Along the coast, at about half a mile from the temple, stretch the blue waters of the Gulf of Cutch, on which many a dancing craft gallantly bears on its way to the neighbouring harbours, compelled to a more lengthened voyage than was their wont, when the palmy state of Badraseer offered them anchorage and safety.⁶

As usual, in a morning's ride or march, as it is termed in India, I arrived at my destination, about an hour after sun-rise, the time of all others when Indian scenery, and more particularly its picturesque ruins, are seen to the best advantage; broad and keen-edged shadows throw out the bold and sparkling lights, and are ill exchanged for that noon-tide glare which the artist truly regards as destructive of all pictorial effect.

At the distance of a mile from Badraseer, the Jain temple was distinctly visible, being situated on a plain, and the neighbourhood around it of a singularly bare and level description. Like all remains of ancient Hindu architecture, its effect was imposing. Erected due north and south, the

⁴ In the names of Indian towns, the concluding syllable usually affords some clue to their past history; thus, "abad," signifies built by, as Ahmedabad, a city built by Ahmed Shah. "Seer," is a corruption of shihir, signifying a city, and nugger, from nigger, a town; as Abu Shihir, the city of Abu; Ahmed Nugger, the town of Ahmed, &c.

⁵ The Jains, who are as remarkable as the Quakers for the spotlessness of their garb, never allow it to be washed, lest they incur the heinous sin of destroying animal life; the muslin is therefore constantly renewed and preserved with great care from all chance of being soiled.

⁶ The receding of the tides has probably long rendered its landing-places useless for the objects of commerce, and the inhabitants leaving it for some more advantageous port, Badraseer, and all its importance, has shared the fate of many desolate cities, the denunciations of whose destruction is graphically declared by the inspired penman. "The cormorant and the bittern shall possess it; the owl also and the raven shall dwell in it; and he shall stretch out on it the line of confusion, and the stones of emptiness."—Isaiah, xxiv. 11.

front remained in deep shadow, and the domes gave a rich and Gothic effect to the building, which was heightened, probably, by the effects of distance; the Hindu dome is, however, infinitely more beautiful than the Mohammedan cupola, being at once richly massive, and gracefully light; the disadvantages of undue heaviness, which would be the effect of great circumference, being partially removed by the height of the paramobolas, and the delicacy and variety of their ornaments.

On approaching the temple, I found it had suffered very materially from the effects of earthquake; large masses of richly-sculptured stone were scattered around, and a few graceful shrubs sprang luxuriantly from their fissures. On the largest of these fragments were seated three persons, enjoying the cool sea-breeze, and chatting together in the indolent but social way which the natives of the East consider as far preferable to the labour of active occupation. The first of this group was a young man, well dressed, even to what might be deemed the coxcombry of a cashmere shawl, thrown carelessly over his shoulder; the second, might be easily known as a Jain ascetic, by his shaven head and snowy garments, even had the earthen pot and bunch of peacock's feathers at his side escaped attention; and the third was evidently the priest of the temple, an elderly, good-humoured looking man, clad only by a simple drapery of white linen, which descended from the waist to the knee.

The party rose at my approach, and being assured by some horsemen in my service that I was a particular "*Doet*," or friend of their patron's, (the Goorjee Kuntunjeh,) they showed me much attention, and seemed gratified at the object of my visit. Seating myself on the steps of the Temple, we entered into conversation, and I endeavoured to gain as much information as they might possess on their peculiar tenets; extremely ignorant, however, as most Hindus are, on matters connected with faith, I was constrained to conceal my disappointment, in an affected attention to many wild and absurd legends, a ready store of such traditional nonsense being never sought in vain, amongst the archives of Eastern imagination.

The Temple I discovered to have been erected by a rich Banyan, called Juggroosa, about 800 years since, at which time Badraseer was probably a place of mercantile importance. Previous to the last ten years, the Temple was abandoned to the inroads of time; since when, my good friend, Kuntunjeh, has devoted his wealth, with great zeal, to restore and preserve its architectural beauties. The Temple was dedicated, it seemed, to Parswanathjee, the twenty-third incarnation, or Tirthacar, of Jain-deo.⁷ Parswanath is a very favourite saint amongst the Jains, as appears from their affixing the monosyllable jee to the original patronymic, which, among Hindoos, is always expressive of dignity and consideration. The Jains' profession, that they do not worship idols, seems at variance with what is observed of their external system of religious worship; but I find they reconcile the contradiction by asserting, that the images of their saints are only revered as symbols of the origin of good. "Nothing," say the Jains, "is worthy of credence but what is perceptible to the senses; we refuse to believe that God dwells in space, because eye hath not seen him,

⁷ The life of this celebrated Jain, who was perhaps the real founder of the sect, is the subject of a celebrated poem; he commenced his religious austerities at thirty years of age, and having completed them in seventy years, and, consequently, attained the age of 100 years, he died on Mount Samet, between Bihar and Bengal. See 9th vol. A. Researches.

but our ancestors, having seen our spiritual teachers, we worship them on their authority, and suppose that Jain-deo has become successively incarnate in the visible forms of these Tirthacars to instruct the Jains."

The architecture of the Temple is strictly Hindu, and both the exterior and interior are richly decorated with minute and beautiful ornamental sculpture, chiselled with taste and skill. Its arrangement, and the plan of the building, are remarkable, and, perhaps, difficult to be clearly described. Dr. Buchanan remarks, there are two kinds of temples amongst the Jains, one covered with a roof, and called "Basti," and the other, an open area, surrounded by a wall, and called "Bettu," which signifies a hill. The Temple at Badraseer may be considered as combining the variety of styles; and it is difficult to decide, whether the edifice should be considered as one temple, originally composed of two distinct parts, or as two buildings, erected at various times. Tradition would tend to confirm the latter opinion, and asserts, that an inner temple, which seems now held like a kernel in its shell, was erected prior to the exterior of the building. The front entrance to the Temple is by a porch, raised on arches, supported by pillars, and gained by a flight of low steps. The portico was originally double-storied, but the celebrated earthquake of 1819 destroyed the upper roof and side-walls, leaving its supporting columns bereft of their capitals; beneath the portico, a low and narrow doorway leads to the "Atria," or hall, the roof of which is supported by forty-five columns; through the centre of this hall, three flights of steps, with intervening landing-places, flanked on either side by pillars, which support an arched roof, lead to a folding-door, the entrance to the sanctum of Parswanath; this division of the building is complete in itself, but, from its position, (the very core of the whole edifice,) may reasonably be supposed to claim higher antiquity than the surrounding parts; it is of a pagoda form, having a pyramidal pinnacle, seen from the exterior of the building, and, as the sanctum of the Tirthacar, is honoured with a small flag. The exterior is elaborately and exquisitely carved, both with groups and single figures; the former are of minute size, but sculptured with delicacy and great spirit; some represent Jain-deo in his usual sitting attitude, combined with groups of dancers, musicians, (more particularly flute-players, or Moorali,^s) and various Upsuras. Around this building, is a stone area, surrounded by a colonnade, having an ascent of three steps; the roof is supported by pillars, and the frieze and cornices richly adorned with minute and beautiful groups of various figures in a bold and well-executed style of alto-relievo; within this gallery, are forty-eight niches, occupied by stone slabs, and intended as the receptacles of as many images of past and future saints; in addition to these niches, are four small rooms, intended for the convenience of the priests, whence the building derives its name of Bhawun-Jain-Aaleh, or Temple of the fifty-two receptions. Unfortunately, the expected donors, wealthy Banyans of Badraseer, waned in their importance, and the slabs remained as monuments of the downfall of their power; one alone is occupied by an image of black marble, screened by a folding-door, similar to the one which protects the sanctum of the Pagoda. Rising from the roof of the surrounding gallery, are fifty-two paramboical domes, corresponding in number and position with the niches; on ascend-

^s The Apollo of the Hindus. Heri, or Chriahna, is frequently described as playing on a flute, an instrument not in present use amongst the Hindus, if we except the simple Bamboo reed of the Shepherd tribe.