South by Dhurrumtollah Street and Esplanade Row to Chandpaul Ghaut; and East and West, as above.

4th or Lower South Division, bounded on the North by the Dhurrumtollah Street and Esplanade Row to Chandpaul, Ghaut; South by the Lower Circular Road to Kidderpore Bridge, and Tolly's Nullah to the River Hooghly; and East and West, as above.

To each of these divisions a magistrate is appointed, who, however, does not reside, nor even hold his sittings, within the precincts of his beat, as the only Police-office in the place is situated in the Loll Bazaar near the North-western extremity of the English part of the town :—but on this subject, occasion will be taken to speak more largely in the sequel.

The conventional divisions of the city, which are but two, are tolerably well defined, and are describable as follows :—a line drawn from Beebee Ross's Ghaut, on the river bank, due east to the Upper Circular Road, and from Hastings' Bridge on the Tolly's Nullah, in a North-easterly direction to the Lower Circular Road, will include the whole of the space occupied by the Christian part of the community; while a similar process of demarcation, commencing at Beebee Ross's Ghaut, and running eastward, as above-mentioned, including all the streets northward as far as Chitpore Bridge, and the boundary of the Mahratta Ditch, will comprehend the greater portion of the city which is occupied by natives. There is, however, this material difference to be observed in the two localities—namely, that a considerable part of the European division is occupied by natives—chiefly Mussulmans, and the lower castes of Hindoos —while very few Christians have their abode in the native quarter. In this latter, but with a few exceptions, the streets are, like those of most Oriental towns, exceedingly narrow, and the houses lofty,—the lower apartments being used for shops or store-rooms, while the more strictly domiciliary parts of the building above, are primitively garnished with loop-holes instead of windows, and the backs of the houses are, for the most part, to the streets. Some dwellings, indeed, there are which have the convenience of windows, and even of balconies, but even those are, in general, most sorry imitations of the European style, and from being commonly unpainted, and never kept in good repair, present that mean and dilapidated appearance, which is a characteristic of the native architectural constructions, both public and private—the dwelling-house, the temple, the ghaut, serai, and bridge. And from this sweeping condemnation of the thriftlessness and want of taste of the people of Hindoostan, can be excepted only the very few houses belonging to certain opulent natives in Calcutta, who have grafted the European customs on their own, and whose residences are fitted up with considerable elegance and judgment; and there are many, also, among the native upper classes generally, who, though they cannot totally wean themselves from the customs of their country, are ambitious of having their houses furnished and decorated in the English style, which, however, ill assimilates with the confined dimensions and dark interiors incidental to the style of Eastern architecture. Hence an incongruity, which makes apartments, thus bedizened, look paltry, amid magnificence, and tawdry and disarranged; though every article in them may be costly, and, in its individual character, free from meretriciousness; and hence, too, a manifest and a cer-

Digitized by Google

tain sign that such apartments are intended rather for show, than for enjoyment:—but to revert to our topography.

The business part of Calcutta, or what in England would be termed "the city," and in India known by the designation of "the town," is comprised between Chandpaul Ghaut and the New Mint on the river bank, eastward; and from the former to the head of Cossitollah-street, at its junction with the Dhurrumtollah and Chowringhee roads; and in a similar direction from the New Mint to the Burra Bazaar,—a line drawn from the latter to the Cossitollah, completing the definement. The fashionable, or what may be figuratively, though not geographically called the *west* end, is at Chowringhee; but as Calcutta is made up of an official and a mercantile community, and can boast of no distinct circle in resemblance to the "fashionable" one of London, the distinctive appellation bestowed on the quarter just mentioned has originated more in the circumstance of its being locally apart from the "busy hum of men" about the traffic-hives of warehouses, and yet near enough to the scenes of both commercial and official business, to render it a convenient residence for high functionaries and wealthy merchants; than from any difference in their social modes of life from the practice of their fellow-exiles; a point on which we shall have to dwell with more minuteness, when we come to consider the constitution of society in the megapolis of the East. A few of the streets in the European town are of great dimensions; as the Chowringhee Road, for instance, which is nearly two miles long and in average width, not less than eighty feet; but as its name of "Road' would import, it has houses on only one (the eastern) side, facing the extensive plain, or *maidan*, which separates it from the river. The Dhurrumtollah is nearly equal, in dimensive character, to this; and being on each side bordered by a row of houses of good elevation, and many of them even splendid in their outward appearance—with but comparatively few native hut-edifices on its line—it would claim to be considered a first rate street in any western capital. A short way down this road is the Chandny Bazar, where the street is usually much crowded by retailers of cloth, and various other articles, who seriously encroach on the public thoroughfare, and obstruct the free passage of vehicles to and fro, as the police make no effort to vindicate the public right of way either there or in any other part of the town,—a fact than which there is no other single one more demonstrative of inefficiency in the named department, in whatever town the remark can be rightly made. Wellesley Road would be acknowledgedly a fine street, were it not lined, almost continuously, with native huts, and exposed to the greater nuisance of the Kalassee or native seamen's quarter, which is situated about the middle of it—near the spot at which it intersects the Jaun Bazar street—and is inhabited by a debauched and otherwise totally demoralized mass of people, composed chiefly of those who are out of employment, or who live on the fruits of barefaced prostitution. The Upper and Lower Circular Roads, which nearly encompass the city on its eastern or landward side, are long and of noble proportions; but the paucity of houses gives it a straggling and here and there a desolated appearance; while that opprobrium of the city, the Mahratta Ditch, with much jungle in the back-ground, forms a drawback to its perfection, which, until the whole line of road shall be cleared, to the extent of some hundred feet beyond the boundary, and the ditch itself filled up, will tend

Digitized by Google

to retain it in that stationary condition (while improvement is elsewhere active,) in which it has now for so many years continued. In the Chowringhee quarter, there are many fine, though not long streets; among which, the one called Russell Street, debouching at either end into Park and Middleton Streets, respectively, takes rank among the best. Camac Street is also a very good street, but has as yet few buildings, and towards its southern extremity, has numerous huts, and much unoccupied ground; both of which circumstances are destructive of true town-beauty, and give an appearance of mingled wretchedness and desolation, which detracts from the effect of even adjacent completeness. Park Street is a somewhat long, but disproportionately narrow street, having some good houses on its line, and has always been considered an abiding place of the first respectability. But it has one great disadvantage in being the thoroughfare for funerals to the English Protestant cemetery, which is situated at its eastern termination; and as the cortege on these solemn and sombrous occasions, is always considerable, and in general beyond what in England would be deemed commensurate with the rank in life of the deceased; and, moreover, as the processions occur, alas! almost every day, the place is objected to as a residence by many people, who think they should not enjoy such frequent intimations that they are in the high road to the grave, or who care not to be reminded, like the ancient monarch, once in every four-and-twenty hours, of their mortality. For although it may be tacitly admitted, upon pure ethical authority, that—

> "Death is the privilege of human nature,
> And life without it were not worth the taking;"

yet, it is surprising what a disposition there is practically evinced, on the part of mankind, to postpone the use of the "privilege" to an indefinite and far-off period, and to rest satisfied with its long-remaining, unappropriated, in the distance! Loudon Street, which is near the eastern end of that just delineated, has several good houses of recent erection; but it, too, is disfigured by those unseemly and barbarous hovels, like most of the streets which have sprung into existence in consequence of the before-adverted-to improvements of the Lottery Committee.

Until recently, Calcutta was destitute of one architectural feature which marks all towns in England, (and in various other parts,) in which the national mass of commerce is circulated through the whole body-social by the veins which are kept open for it in the system of retail. We allude to the plan of regular shop-fronts, which distinguish the place of business from the private abode, and which, when tastefully designed, and sample-adorned, as in London, yield an ornament to the streets, and eloquently proclaim the prosperity of the country. Calcutta is still deficient, when compared to English towns, in this pleasing and convenient system, and from climatic difficulties, must probably remain so; for goods exposed to the heat and glare in a window would speedily deteriorate, and meanwhile, there would be no pedestrian customers to be attracted by the display. But of late, there have been shop-fronts added to the lower stories of several of the houses in Cossitollah, and other streets; and the propensity towards this kind of improvement is daily increasing among the European tradesmen. Still, however, the *fenestral* exhibition, above alluded to, is wanting, and the shops must be entered

Digitized by Google

ere goods can be beheld; and thus the place, though in reality the theatre of a most extensive commerce, has not, as far as the exterior of the trades' houses is concerned, any thing of the bustling and busy look, and none of the "busy hum," which are characteristics of European seaports. Another cause of this outward dulness consists in the isolation of the houses, as contrasted with the contiguity of buildings in, for instance, a London street; and from each traffical residence having its warehouses, or *godowns*, inside a court-yard, which is closed with gates, so that the passenger is little aware, from any mark or likelihood which meets his eye, of the ceaseless activity which is going on within. To a person, however, of very ordinary power of observation, the number of vehicles, describable and indescribable, which *navigate* the streets, (for the "rules of the road" are in desuetude in India,) including quantities of laden bullock-carts; and the concourse of employed natives which on every side he must perceive, would be adequate proof of the place being an emporium of first-rate consequence, even did not the abundance of shipping, and the shoals of concomitant small craft, of every form and pressure, sufficiently of themselves give assurance of the fact.

Calcutta has no walls, barriers, or other outward appliances of a fortified town,—for the circumvallation, called the Mahratta Ditch, merits no such rank,—nor is there need for such defences, not only in the utter improbability of its ever being attacked, but from the vicinity of Fort William, which commands the circumjacent country, which, on an emergency, could contain the whole Christian population, and in the face of which, no enemy could retain a footing in the town. Its principal defect, as a place besieged, would consist in its being, from internal resources, unsupplied with drinkable water, save from a tank or pond, on the southern glacis, within only a few hundred feet of the ramparts; and albeit an experiment is at the present time being made, to procure a supply of good water, by boring an Artesian spring within the body of the Fort, yet, though the auger has penetrated to a depth of nearly five hundred feet, no vein has been ascertained to have been touched.

There are several neat, yet spacious religious edifices, and other buildings devoted to public purposes, which will be found described with the requisite minuteness in their proper place; and, though like other capitals, it can boast its bazars, yet, the reader who pictures these mart-places in his mind, according to any pattern taken from the Soho, or other similar establishment in London, will be no nearer a correct conception of the reality than if he were to imagine a house in the Chitpore Road from his inspection-derived impression of Buckingham Palace. True, there are various articles sold by various retail traders, congregated, yet independent of each other, in both bazar institutions; just as there is a river in Macedon and a river in Wales;

"But there all likeness ends between the pair,"

who then become fairly representable by the classical illustration of Hyperion and the Satyr;—the English bazar being a place of beautiful arrangement, defined charges, delicate merchandise, and respectable conduct; and the Indian one being a scene of riot, knavery, prostitution, and filthiness, exhibiting, moreover, the mercantile incongruity of the costliest manufactures in the merest dens, and the often disgusting necessaries of the native culinary department, such as rancid and uncleanly

Digitized by Google

ghee,* and bad and bitter oil, attainting the air, which is at the same time impregnated by the Sabæan odours of uttur, frankincense, and aromatic spices. With shame, also, it is that we feel compelled to proclaim, that the City of Palaces is most wretchedly lighted by means of sordid oil lamps, supplied with material of so inferior a description, that the inside of the lamp is scarcely illuminated, and placed at the respectable distances of the corners of streets, or other wide intervals, which make them appear as few and far between, as did the angels' visits of the poet's illustration. Neither is the city watched, or paved, or efficiently regulated in its municipal relations, in all pertaining to which, it is disgracefully behind a second-rate English provincial town. Within the limits of the city itself there are no bridges, for the sufficient reason that there is no intersection of the place by running streams; but it is by this circumstance deprived of one of the most effective sources of architectural ornament,—the magnificent bridge,—which, wheresoever viewed from, presents a beautiful object to the eye; and which, by joining together the water-severed sections of the spreading town, is the apparent means of a union in partition, and of a safe and easy intercourse.

There are, however, some very neat suspension bridges,—a description of pontifice which must, in the first instance, have imbued with astonishment even the Hindoo's apathetic mind,—over the creeks and canals (at either end of the town) which debouch into the river Hooghly.

The city of Calcutta is supplied with good drinking water from a considerable number of large ponds (called tanks), for the most part situated towards the Chowringhee quarter; but the one which gives the name to Tank Square, lies in the business-part of the town, and contains a fine reservoir of water, which covers an area of about three acres, and which is twenty feet at the place of its greatest depth. It is, unfortunately, however, liable to be rendered brackish in consequence of its vicinity to the river, from which, in dry seasons, it is now and then replenished; and this deterioration is the more to be lamented as the tank in question forms the only local source of supply to a very thickly-peopled portion of the city. In these junctures, most of the European families, and several of them, indeed, uniformly, procure the water for their table-uses from the tanks on the plain, of which there are several, and all containing water of excellent quality; but that which bears away the elemental palm from all the rest of the temperance fountains, is in a tank in the Free-School grounds, which has the advantage of land-springs. All the tanks obtain their "annual supplies" from the periodical rains; and, therefore, in seasons when these happen to be scanty, much distress is endured, ere their recurrence, by the general population; and this distress is especially great during the ensuing hot months, when the ponds come to their lowest ebb, and their then remnant of water becomes turbid in consequence of the incessant drain which is made on it at that parching period.

Calcutta has extensive, irregular, and thickly native-peopled suburbs; but the Europeans, thereabouts, are few, and their houses far apart. Of these suburbial localities, that of Garden Reach, about four miles to the south of the town, is by far the most important, and, indeed, magnificent; some of the buildings being on a scale of much grandeur and elegance, and surrounded by extensive grounds laid out in miniature

* Clarified butter.

Digitized by Google

representations of the beautiful parks of England. These used to be the residences of the elite of the metropolis; but latterly, in consequence of the place's salubrity having been said to be impaired, but, perhaps, more owing, in reality, to the greater activity of both official and mercantile life, brought about by the more stirring character of the times, the locality has come to be less frequented, excepting at the driest periods of the year, when every house has its tenant.

Eastward of Garden Reach, are Allipore and Balligunge, both considered healthy spots, and the latter having a few good houses round an extensive plain, in which are placed the lines of the Governor-General's body-guard. After a long interval, and in a northerly direction, comes Entally,—a suburb branching out from the eastern side of the Circular Road, opposite its junction with the Dhurrumtollah. It contains many houses, which are inhabited, principally, by the middling classes, and which, being on the outer side of the Mahratta Ditch, has the advantage, in common with the other suburbs, of being exempt from the jurisdiction of the supreme court of judicature in cases of civil process. Still farther to the north, at the head of the Boitaconnah, or Bow Bazar Road, lies the Sealdah, or Baliaghaut Road, leading to the Salt-Water Lake, where there are a few good residences; and thence, stretching to a great extent to the north-west, are Simlah, and other suburbs, entirely occupied by natives, and interspersed with the garden-houses, or suburban retreats of the wealthy merchants and other men of fortune among the aborigines.

In regard to climate, Calcutta may be described as subject to the extremity of moisture, and nearly to that of heat, which atmospheric characteristics, joined to that of a tolerable degree of cold, divide the "rolling year," into the seasons sufficiently well defined to be classified with that distinctness. The first is the "hot season," commencing in April and terminating in June, in which interval of time, the thermometer usually ranges from 80° to 92° in the shade, and the heat is oppressive in very strict proportion. The second division is that of the "rains," which generally commence about the end of June, and afford a seasonable qualification of the temperature of the immediately preceding months. The weather, however, still continues more than comfortably warm, so that the punkah pullers experience no relaxation from their monotonous toil; and at times, as the season advances, a close steaming heat is evolved which causes profuse perspiration, and is extremely trying to European constitutions. The rains gradually cease towards the middle of October, when the wind veers round to the north-west, and then to the north-east, in which quarter it remains almost constant (and remarkably so, for the "inconstant wind" of vituperating poets) to the end of February, or even the middle of March,—the interval thus occurring between the rainy and hot seasons, constituting the "cold weather,"—when the atmosphere, bating the not infrequent nuisance of a matutinal fog, is always agreeable, and sometimes very cold.

The diseases incident to Calcutta are those of hot climates in general, and consist principally of fever, liver-complaint, dysentery, and a few other visitations, not worth enumerating. That the world-pervading cholera, however, is a ravaging visitant in Calcutta, as in other places, is too notorious a fact to be concealed, although it is chiefly the natives that fall victims to its fury. To persons of good constitutional stamina, and

Digitized by Google

of temperate but not abstemious habits,—preferring generous sustenance to a water-and-vegetable system of dietetics,—the climate is not inimical; and though it were undoubtedly absurd in Europeans to expect a robust degree of health, in a temperature so different from that of their "ain countrie," yet, with ordinary care, and keeping the mind congenially employed, people can and do live in the City of Palaces for many successive years, without any sensible deterioration of constitution. Intemperance does, no doubt, unfortunately, prevail to some extent among the lower order of Europeans, and to that cause, rather than to the immediate effects of climate, unaggravated by such imprudence, is to be ascribed much of the mortality which prevails among that division of our expatriated fellow-countrymen; who are, by their own recklessness (as their betters were wont to be, in the old time before them) made subject to

"all the kinds
Of maladies that lead to death's grim cave,
Wrought by intemperance."

(To be continued.)

THE BULBUL'S ADIEU TO ITS MATE.

"BULBUL peear, durriāo tupongee;
Dill-meh phikeer muth kurro, may-awungee."

A FREE TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE.

"*Ἔρωτα μοῦνον ἠχεῖ.*" ANACREON.

Farewell, dearest Procne,* I rove
O'er brook and billow afar;
Yet trust thy truant, my love,
For *thou* art his bright polar star. B.

* In one of the dramas of Euripides, it is said, that it was Procne, and not Philomela that was transformed into a nightingale. On authority so substantial, (although Lempriere, and one or two other mythologists, maintain, that Procne was converted into a swallow,) the metamorphosis of the bard of Salamis is adopted, for an obvious reason,—to suit the measure of the lay!

Digitized by Google

SYUD KURRUM ALLY.

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

(*Continued from page* 149.)

CHAPTER XII.

An accident which leaves a trail.—Attempts to prevent its being followed up.—Kurrum Ally seeks his true love's tents and finds them not.—Returning home, he hears more of himself and his adventures than he before knew—and, pondering over them in his walk homewards, finds that others know it as well as he.—The grasp of the law.—Police affairs.—Profitable employment.—Sharp practice.—Kurrum Ally accidentally learns how witnesses are summoned to court.

On entering my house, or rather that of my friend, Roostum Khan, who I found had left the cottage for his own home, I threw myself down on the ground. The bodily and mental excitement which I had undergone, did not prevent my falling into a sound and refreshing sleep, which lasted to the middle of the next day, when I arose and dressed myself. I felt very anxious to go forth and see the state of affairs, and to ascertain, if possible, if any report of what had occurred on the previous night had got abroad. I dared not, however, go out until night-fall; conscience had, I believe, partly made a coward of me; but, in addition to this, an accident had befallen me which threatened very serious consequences, inasmuch as it might, if things turned out unfavourably, lead, not only to suspicion against me, but perhaps detection. On throwing off my clothes, I had heard my dagger drop on the corner of my sleeping carpet, and I took no further heed of it; but when I rose, I discovered, to my great horror, that the sheath was gone. I had, as I thought, replaced my zuffer takea in my waist, after I had used it in cutting the tent-cloth; for keeping it under my arm, inside the tent, when I did not require its use, had seemed to me needless. I sought for the weapon about the house in vain, and could at last come to but one conclusion, viz. that I had dropped it somewhere in my excursion. I bethought me where it could have fallen, whether in Ibraheem's tent-inclosure, in the jungles, or in the way. In the latter case, it would have been a matter of little consequence; but in the former, it must have materially altered the case for the worse. Misfortunes, they say, never come alone; and thus it was with me. The zuffer takea had long belonged to me, and no one in the fair could have recognised it as such, had it not been, that a few days previously, I had sent it, together with the sheath, to a sykulgur, or sword-repairer, that he might sharpen, and put it in order. From this circumstance, I could not doubt, that, if enquiry were made on the subject, the sheath would be forthwith recognised as mine, and I should be called upon to account for its being found where it was.

It is true, that this single fact, even were it discovered, would not be any proof positive against me; but it would have engendered suspicion, and brought my name into connexion with affairs and persons with which I was unwilling that it should be now joined. My hopes of seeing Zebun were, indeed, perfectly cut off for a time; but I had still a hope, vague and uncertain as it was, that our connexion might be one day renewed under more favourable circumstances; and any suspicions excited, that I had

Digitized by Google

been the person who had made, or attempted to make, my way into Ibraheem's tent, must have been fatal to my hopes. My first and most earnest endeavour was, to destroy all possible connexion between myself and the sheath of the dagger. There were two possibilities in the case. The sheath might not be found at all, or if found, it might not be recognised; if both these untoward events did occur, I must brazen out the affair with some redoubtable lie, and bluster about my innocence, and the respectability of my family. At all events, it was a matter of the utmost consequence, that the dagger itself should not be found on me, or near the house, and I resolved, therefore, on concealing it. I had a regard for my old weapon; I did not like to cast it away utterly, and first bethought me where I should hide it from the prying eye of the police, should they search the house. It was unlikely that any place within would escape their vigilance, and I therefore resolved on burying it in the little compound or court-yard, which was at the back of the cottage.

I remained quiet in the house until it had become dark, and then went forth into the yard. When I had dug the hole, it once more occurred to me, that the signs of fresh-turned earth would at once betray me, and I in consequence abandoned this design. Next to the wall of the court-yard was a small garden, attached to a hut, in which an old couple lived by my father's permission; I suddenly recollected that there was a well therein. It was a bright thought; I scaled the wall in a second, and, unseen by any one, cast the weapon into the waters. "Here," thought I, "not even the piercing eye of old Heera Lal, that prince of thief-takers, and arch-rogues will find it, let him look as long as he will." Satisfied with this feat, I returned to the house and prepared to go forth and reconnoitre. The bazaar was crowded as usual, all were intent on their own amusement, and nobody seemed to be thinking of me or my affairs. As I arrived at the head of the fair, I turned round the corner of a row of tents and gazed. Was it magic had blinded my eyes, or what had come over me? I rubbed my eyes as did the Sultan in the tale of Ala-oodeen and the wonderful lamp, when he arose in the morning and found his son-in-law's palace stood no longer on the ground which it had occupied the preceding evening. I could scarcely believe my eyes, but so it was. Neither cart, camel, horse, nor tent was there; the ground on which the encampment of Ibraheem had stood was bare, and the whole of its occupants had departed. I hardly knew what to make of this, as it left me to conjecture a hundred things. The worst inferences were to be drawn from the sudden move, the least of which was, that Ibraheem had suspected the object of the visitor, since it did not seem probable that an attempt at apparent theft would have induced him to relinquish the half-finished enjoyments of the fair.

With heavy heart and dismal forebodings, I turned my face homewards, musing what would be the issue of all this, when my attention was attracted by hearing, in the midst of the confusion of tongues, an angry altercation between several persons, in which Syud Ibraheem's name occurred frequently. I thought the conversation might allude to my adventure: it came into my mind, that I might perhaps benefit by listening to what was said, and I therefore turned aside. The parties conversing were of the lowest description, and were sitting in a *kullalee* or wine shop; each of them had before him a little earthen vessel, holding about a pint of strong spirit, with which all of them seemed

Digitized by Google

more or less affected. The *kullalee* was a small dirty hut built of mud on three sides, and covered with a thin dirty half-broken thatch, the other side was open to the guests and to the wind. Towards the back of the hovel was a structure raised somewhat higher than the ground, and appearing to be a heap of mud, if the head of the still and the fumes of the liquor which came from thence did not testify, to the compressed nostrils of the passers by, the potence as well as the nature of the article under preparation. On a seat nearly level with the head of the still sat the presiding divinity of this savory brew; her clothing was scanty, and what there was of it was abominably dirty; she seemed more ugly than a ghol or a bhoot,[1] and every word she spoke was in a tone of ill-temper or obscenity. She presided over the dispensation of the libations, and eagerly deposited in a dirty bag the pice and cowries which she received in return for the liquor.

"Well," observed one of the drinkers, "I do not care what you say about the matter, because I know what I say is true. As Syud Ibraheem's tents were going away, I went up and spoke to Busoo Surwan,[2] and he told me all that took place, and he heard it from the sentry himself." Here several voices cried out to the speaker to continue his tale. "So I will," he replied, "but I must have some more of this stuff, or I shall not be able to get through. Here, old mother Bahorun, hand us out some more, and as I am an old customer I am only going to pay you half-price for this." The virago fired up at this speech, and putting her arms akimbo, shrieked out, with an epithet of abuse on his female relations, "How the deuce am I to give you good spirit like this for half-price? Don't you know how hard pressed I am to pay for my licence? Have you not heard how that devil's whelp, Mohun Abkar, bid against me last year, and increased my rent twelve rupees a month, and though I lose every day, the collector will not bate me a cowry?" "What do I care for that?" said the speaker; "if you do not do what I say, to-morrow I will take my evening draught at the wine shop in Matpoor, in the next village." "Go to the devil and do as you like,"

[1] Bhoot. A bhoot is a species of supernatural being, something between a ghost and a devil. The belief in these spirits is not much to be found in cities, but in country places, and more especially where there is much jungle, the stories of bhoots abound, and they are greatly dreaded. In such places all kinds of evil agency are attributed to these creatures of ignorance and fancy; and many an evil turn proceeding from human malice is attributed to ideal demons. The extravagance to which this belief extends may be supposed from the fact that, when required to proceed from Patna to Ramghur in 1829, the prevalence of bhoots in the latter territory was gravely assigned by two servants as a reason for remaining behind. Those servants who went were at first apprehensive of the consequences, nor did they recover their firmness until some time afterwards. One rather elderly man, who had gone in the morning to fetch water from the river, was found senseless on the bank. When brought home and his senses returned, he declared that a bhoot had come up and breathed upon him, and he was thus rendered senseless. I remonstrated with him in vain on the absurdity of the story; reasoning was useless. I then told all my household of my perfect conviction that a bhoot could attack no good man, and that wicked persons were alone open to their influence. I therefore stated my conclusion, that such persons as were seized by bhoots, must be wholly unfit for my service, and that they should be dismissed accordingly. I heard no more of bhoots after this. I was told by a sepoy, who had served many years in the army, that when on guard in Assam, he had heard the bhoots calling to one another. He likewise asserted that, so much were his European officers convinced of the fact, that the guards on the outposts were doubled. The truth of this I cannot assert, but these facts show the extent of the belief in bhoots even among some intelligent persons.

[2] Surwan. Camel-rider.

Digitized by Google

screamed the old woman, and all the drinkers, who knew that this speech was made only to enrage her, laughed aloud at the success of the scheme. Mother Bahorun, whose excitement had arrived at a high pitch, descended from her elevation, and commenced distributing slaps and cuffs on all her customers, at which they only laughed the more; until she became quite exhausted, and retired to her original position, venting her anger in mumbling abuse.

On the conclusion of the scene, the merry party returned to their attack on the subject which they had broached before they had enacted the last practical farce, and begged the fellow, who had professed on such good authority to know more of it than his neighbours, to say what he had heard. "Why," said he, assuming a consequential air, "I was told, that as the sentry was walking slowly along, he saw something arise from the jungles which first looked very large and tall, and made a great noise thus—boo-boo-boo. He thought at first it was a bhoot, and he was about to run away, when it assumed the appearance of a bear, which came grunting towards him, and then he fired at it and made off." The whole assembly lifted up their eyes at this marvellous relation, and faithfully believed it all true. One observed that he had often heard of such things; a second wondered why Ibraheem had pitched his tent in such a place, where he could not but expect to meet with ghosts; a third considered it a marvel that the sentry had not suffered for his rashness in firing at a bhoot, and a fourth commended Ibraheem's prudence in getting so soon out of such a place. A person of somewhat superior description was sitting rather apart from the rest; he too was a person of low caste, but he seemed to hold his head higher than the rest, and appeared to be listening to what was said with some attention. He smiled slightly as the above narrative was given, and then at its conclusion, drawing near, he addressed them.

"I will tell you all about this. You none of you, I see, know anything about it, and so you invent a parcel of silly lies like these. Now that fellow says he heard the story from Busoo Surwan; what should such an ass as he know of the matter? I heard what happened from Imaum Khan, the sentry himself, and he swore to the truth of what he said, and he gave it me word for word as he told it to his master Syud Ibraheem himself." The indignation of the first speaker was drowned in the overwhelming request to hear this new version of a story which, as I now began to perceive, had excited some curiosity in the place. The volunteer commenced—"Oh, I'll tell you all about it, and what is the truth too. It shall be none of your kissa kahanee[3] work, but genuine fact. Imaum Khan and I have been old friends in our day; we have watched both crops[4] and bunds too together in our day; we

[3] Kissa kahanee. Any long tedious tale.

[4] When the possession of land is disputed, it was formerly, and is often still, a favourite custom to attempt obtaining the thing contested by force in preference to an appeal to the laws of the state. This partly arose from a remnant of former rude habits, partly an inherent love of might over right, and partly from the delays which took place in the decision of law-suits in our courts. This last evil is now nearly exterminated, and the first are fast disappearing. Where such cases occur, however, combatants are hired on both sides, and the consequences are very severe. Both parties receive great injuries, and death not unfrequently ensues. In a case which came before me as judge in Bundhelcund, the number of persons brought to trial (several of whom had been sadly hurt) on both sides was forty-two, and four men had been killed by

Digitized by Google

have split many a head together, and received good return for the same; so I don't think he would have the face to deceive me in a hurry. That other fellow said that the sentry fired at a bear—a good thing that, is it not? Did you ever hear of a bear carrying a dagger, heh? Don't you know that the sheath of a dagger was found? A bear forsooth! The case is this. As Imaum Khan was, like a good soldier as he is, walking on his post which he had occupied all the night long, behold five men, armed to the teeth, rushed upon him. He boldly drew his sword, placed his gun on the ground, and fought manfully: he put four to flight, and grappled with the fifth, who eluded his grasp and fled into the jungles seriously wounded, after having given Imaum Khan a cut on the arm, and left the sheath of his dagger behind. That was warm work, was it not, and manfully done? There are few such fellows as Imaum Khan going, I assure you. I saw the wound; his clothes were cut through, but his flesh was not much injured truly. Lucky escape, was it not, for Imaum? His worthy master gave him a new Khorapanee sabre, and ten rupees to buy him a new coortee.[5] I went, too, with Imaum to the thannah at Behar, and heard him give his evidence on all these points. He swore to the truth of what I have stated, and gave in the sheath of the dagger as a proof of what had happened. Now, my friends, I leave you to judge whose narrative is most worthy of belief, mine or that which you first heard."

This veracious history met with different receptions from various persons, and the argument, aided by the ardency of the spirit, began to grow hot and wordy. I did not care to witness the result, which in all probability ended in a brawl; what I had heard was quite sufficient food for reflection, and, hopeless of hearing any more authentic account of a transaction in which I had acted the principal part, I sauntered away. The thoughts which passed through my mind were of no pleasant kind. It was very evident, from what the last speaker had said, that, although the sentinel had made himself out to be a very brave and active soldier at the expense of four imaginary personages, and had feigned to have received a wound which had never been inflicted, yet the dagger sheath had been found, and it was now in the hands of Heera Lal, the police daroga, who would, I did not doubt, make a very strict search as to the owner. In this case of difficulty I thought, in my own mind, whether I should not have recourse to some friend to whom I could communicate the matter, and seek his advice; but there was no one, far or near, to whom I could have recourse. Acquaintances I had many, but friends few, and of them Roostum Khan had gone home. It occurred to me to seek out Mean Jaun, the Bara Roopa, if he were to be found; for I deemed that one so skilful in devices as he, might be of good assistance at a pinch. I went to his usual place of abode under the tree, but he was not there to be found. In my way too, I overheard something which almost assured me that I should soon be implicated in the consequences of my adventure. In one corner of the fair I heard a bevy of women chattering and screaming at the highest pitch of their voices, and abusing Heera Lal with great vehemence; and this too in spite of the presence

gunshot wounds in the fray. Where these disputes occur on the subject of bunds, or embankments thrown up to retain water, an object so much coveted in an arid country, they are unusually severe.

[5] Coortee. A species of coat.

Digitized by Google

of a chokedar or police-watchman, who was somewhat scandalized at hearing one, to whom he himself was accustomed to look up with so much reverence, thus roughly handled. The fair ones, however, were inexorable and cared for no one. They were the wives, sisters, and relatives of the neighbouring sykulgurs or cutlers; their male relations had been, not summoned, but forcibly driven off to the police office, to examine, and if possible recognize, the sheath which had been dropped, and they had been there detained, heedless of remonstrance, away from the necessary labours of their homes a whole day. They had, in fact, been only just now allowed to return to their homes.

What I had thus again overheard tended in no way to my consolation; but having no further resource than to brave the consequences of my misdeeds, I walked slowly home. I cannot say that I was surprised, though I felt much annoyed to find all my apprehensions at once realised. I had scarcely arrived at my own door, and was on the point of entering, when I was seized by two men from behind. My first impulse was to shake them off and make them repent of their temerity; but second thoughts, or perhaps my own conscience, made me feel that I was in the hands of the myrmidons of justice, and that resistance was useless. I therefore looked behind, and, finding my conjectures true, assumed an air of injured innocence, and indignantly demanded the reason of this rude assault. The men in question were burkundazes of police, one of whom was the son of a respectable Mussulman in a village near to where my father lives. This man, knowing who I was, felt inclined to treat me with a greater degree of forbearance than is usual in such cases. He therefore exhibited a Persian document, to which a small four-cornered Persian seal was attached, requiring my attendance at the thannah before Heera Lal, the police daroga. My well-feigned surprise was received by them with no remark; they simply said that their duty was plain, and though at the same time unpleasant, it must nevertheless be performed. I asked them to allow me to proceed to the thannah at Behar by myself the next day, and I pledged myself to keep the promise sacredly if they would grant me that favour; but they replied that it was against their orders. "Let me, then," said I, "proceed at once to the police office and vindicate myself from any aspersion which may have been cast upon me; doubtless I shall soon be able to clear myself from the foul calumny, which some vagabond has dared to throw upon me. I am the son of a man of respectability, a man well known to all in this district. You all know Ruhum Ally very well." The men shrugged up their shoulders, and said that they were *lacher*, helpless, what could they do? They could only obey orders. To the first part of my speech the first one replied, "Indeed, sir, we should be happy to do anything in reason, but to take you with us this night is out of the question. Were we to do so, it would be of no use, for were you the son of the Huzoor Wala, the king of Delhi himself, Heera Lal would not hear one word of what you have to say to-night. He has closed his court, and has a grand party and a nautch; we dare not disturb him on any consideration, nor would he stir if a dacoity[6] and murder was being committed next door to him."

In good truth, I never expected that my requests would be complied

[6] Dacoity. Robbery by open violence, generally committed at night by bodies of armed men.

Digitized by Google

with, and did not much care whether they were or no; more especially I rather wished to have a good night's consideration to turn over in my mind all that I ought to do. I obtained one favour from the police officer, that they would not take me out of the house which I occupied, to any other abode, which, had it been done, would have been a great disgrace to me, and perhaps have exposed me to the eyes of those who would have reported the fact to my father, although he also, as I have ascertained, had left the fair when he found that I had temporarily absconded. They likewise promised to journey early in the morning to Behar, about six miles off, that I might meet as few people on the way as possible. This compact having been made, with an implied understanding that a compliment would hereafter be given, one of the officers called aloud; a porter made his appearance from behind a tree, bearing their clothes, water-pots, and smoking apparatus. They spread their beds in the outer verandah, and prepared the dining and smoking apparatus; this occupied the attention of one, while the other went into the bazaar to procure food and make other arrangements. On entering the house, I found that the officers, notwithstanding their complaisance, had been beforehand with me, and had ransacked every corner of the house, but had found, as may be supposed, nothing. I was anxious to learn if the well also had attracted their attention, but dared not ask the question, for fear of bringing about the very evil which I wanted to avoid, had it not already happened.

Having had my evening meal, I laid myself down on my carpet to turn in my own mind the affairs which had recently passed, and to lay down the method proper to be pursued. It was now evident that the dagger-sheath had been proved to have belonged to me, and I must account for its being found the best way I could. After some cogitation, I resolved on the story which I should tell, and thereupon tried to sleep. This, however, it was out of my power to do. My guardians had brought home some excellent tobacco from the bazaar, and, having had an excellent repast, were enjoying themselves in smoking their kulleans and talking over the affairs of the district in general, and their own in particular. The conversation was by no means uninteresting, and let me into much which it was useful to know as to the state of police affairs. The fellows must have thought me asleep, or they would scarcely have spoken so freely of me and my affairs as they did. "Wonderful clever fellow that man, is he not," said my friend, who was called Kulh Ally, to the other, whose name was Kaloo Khan,—"clever fellow that chief of ours, Heera Lal; I have been in many thannahs, and seen many darogas of police, but never one like him. The daroga before him, Meer Talib, was a sharp fellow, but he was no one to this man."—"Truly do you speak, my friend," replied the other; "he has got hold of this fine fat Zemindar's son: don't you think he will make him come down handsomely?—his father has plenty of cash."—"Why," said the other, "that depends on what the case may be. For my part I do not very rightly know what all this is about. Something about a dagger and cutting open a tent. I was away on other business at the time, and did not hear the rights of it. This, however, I do know, and that is, that if the case be as light as a grain of *sunsuf*, or mustard seed, and there is any cash to be made of it, he will make a mountain of it somehow or other. The deuce take him, however,—let him alone for feathering his nest!—how do

Digitized by Google

you go on? have you got any yaft[7] of late days? "Oh pretty well," yawned Kaloo Khan; "I was sent out into the interior the other day to get hold of some witnesses for the *darger sarger*, the session court, and I managed to get tolerably well paid for what at first appeared to cost me little else than trouble." "Ah bhaee, oh brother," said the first speaker in a tone of admiration, "you are *such* a clever fellow: you can do what no one else can: pray let us hear all about it."

Kaloo Khan was not a little proud of his exploits, and rejoiced at the praise of so experienced a hand as he knew his friend to be; so giving out a long puff of smoke, he smoothed down his moustaches and thus spoke: "Why you see, about three months ago, a large nukub-zuny[8] took place in Puddopoor, about ten miles off from here, and Heera Lal having caught all the village watchmen within five miles round, assembled them and threatened to flog them all soundly if they did not discover the burglars and the property. Finding this threat of no avail, he told them to do his bidding, or if not, he would send for their wives and families and maltreat them. The watchmen laid their heads together in sober seriousness, consulted among themselves, and, as you well know, that no large theft can take place without these fellows knowing it, they at last came out with the truth. It is seldom, except on great occasions, that Heera Lal has resort to such sharp measures as these; but when he does, he is sure to succeed. Well, you see, the spokesman of the group of chokedars gave it as a *casual idea* of his, that if the houses of all such and such people were searched, he had a suspicion that the property would be found. And so in truth it was; but no questions were asked of the fortunate guesser how this *casual idea* had entered his head, for that would be breaking the tacit agreement. The unfortunate thief was caught, and sent in to Burrapoor with the property found in his house, and the magistrate committed him for trial to his worship the Judge of Sessions. The prisoner, when asked on his examination if he had any witnesses to his defence, said that he was not near the spot where and when the robbery was committed, and cited Hossain, Busoo, and Bolakee, residing in Futtehpoor, as his witnesses.

"Now, my friend, you know as well as I, that among the three thousand people who inhabit Futtehpoor, there are several people with such names as Hossain, Busoo, and Bolakee, and therefore when I got my orders to summon these people, my mouth watered at the prospect, and I saw that the sun of my destiny had become propitious. Merrily did I

[7] Yaft, means any money acquired by dishonest and illegal acts by persons in authority. It is derived from the Persian word *yaftan*, to find, *i.e.*, it means what is found, or picked up.

[8] Nukub-zuny is translated burglary, and as such is very severely punished in the Indian code, I cannot help thinking erroneously. The severity of the enactments against this crime have originated in the want of discrimination between the crime as committed in England and in India, and by consequently visiting with the same heavy award a crime described by one and the same term, though widely different in the degree of moral guilt. In England, burglary is the occupation of the most hardened offenders; in India it is the first resource of a hungry peasant. The slight materials of the native hut, formed either of mud or bamboo, is a temptation not easily to be resisted by a hungry or ill fed hard-working agriculturist; and the man who digs a hole in his neighbour's wall, and fills his belly with the grain stored therein, may be to-morrow as good a subject as before. This observation does not extend to professed housebreakers, of whom a class exists, and against whom the laws are justly severe.

Digitized by Google

trudge along to Futtehpoor, and when I got there, I sent for the village chokedar, who attended, as in duty bound, at my summons. From him I learnt the number and abodes of every one who bore these names, and thus furnished, I set to work. I went to the Zemindar, the landowner of the village; I shewed him the Court's order, and demanded of him to produce these people. 'Oh,' said he very naturally, 'I do not know who you mean; there are several persons of that name in the place; mention, if you please, the names of their fathers, and then we may be able to find out who you want.' 'Oh,' replied I, 'I know nothing of that, all I want is three persons of the names of Hossain, Busoo, and Bolakee, and I look to you as head man of this place to find them; and, should you not be able to send in the right ones, you may perhaps find it in the end rather troublesome for you. It is very true that you may explain away the matter to the magistrate, but it will take you some time to settle it first.' He well knew the truth of what I said, and so he soon found a way to make me change my mind; for a good dinner and a few rupees I consented to take the responsibility on myself, which also turned out a good thing. On the evening of that day, after I had eaten my dinner and smoked a pipe, up came every mother's son who answered to those names, each swearing by all he held dear, that he could know nothing of the case, and that he could not be the person mentioned in the summons. I spoke to each of them separately, and they all succeeded in convincing me with weighty reasons in one shape or another (you may be sure that it was not in words) of what they said; some poor devils had indeed nothing at all to give, and these I at last found out to be the real witnesses. They, too, vowed a thousand oaths, that if the judge pounded them in a mortar, they could give no testimony in a matter of which they were wholly ignorant; in they went to the Court, however, and when called upon to testify, they answered, without hesitation, 'Hum kooch nay janta,' I know nothing. So the prisoner was nothing the better for his evidence; he was found guilty; so he is now going about with more music at his feet than his wife[9] ever had, and he is hard at work making roads for the sahib lokh,[10] the gentlemen to drive their buggies on.

"This was all pretty well; and I got a nice little sum in this way; but a couple of pieces of additional good luck befel me. In going back to the thannah, I heard, that in a village close by the road-side, an old woman had fallen into a well and had been drowned. I knew how to turn this to account; so away I went to the village and paid my respects to the head man, who received me with all civility. I first asked him some questions about this accident, and asked him if he had reported it to the police. He replied in the negative, assuring me that there was no suspicious circumstance attending the affair, as it had happened in open day, and therefore he had not thought such a course necessary. That was all very well as far as it went, but after much persuasion and

[9] The ladies in India are fond of decorating their ankles with tinkling chains and bells, of silver or brass, as may suit the purse of the owner. Allusion is here made to the fetters on the legs of convicts.

[10] Sahib lokh. The gentlemen,—the usual term for all Europeans in authority. In former days the principal occupation of all convicts was that of making roads in the vicinity of stations. They have latterly been employed in erecting more extensive works of public utility; sometimes, however, at the expense of other works, now the worse for want of repair.

Digitized by Google

exhortation, I at last convinced him how culpable he had been in not so closing the mouth of the well, that old women could not fall in. I showed him that the magistrate had issued a proclamatinn directing all wells to be closed, and that if the matter were brought to the notice of the authorities, he would be sent for. He saw the drift of my reasoning, and understood the hint conveyed; he deemed it better to make me his friend, and secure my silence, than to let the affair go further. The other matter was this. In another village the landlord had raised the rent upon one of his ryots,[11] and turned him out on refusal to pay the enhanced rent. The ryot came to me as I was going along, and having made me promise not to give up my informant, told me, that a burglary had been committed in his village two months ago; that the Zemindar had kept the fact concealed from the police, and had filled up the hole in the wall with mud. There too I went, and the Zemindar being unable to deny the fact, came down handsomely to keep me silent. After this I went back to my thannah, with a pretty tolerable sum in my possession. Well, don't you think that I did very well? Some silly fellows now-a-days talk of amending the system; and I heard say at Burrapoor, that they were about to make some changes; but long live, say I, such a system as enables us to spend a jolly life, and lay by a good sum. It is but justice only, considering that we pay well to the Sheristadar for our situation, and get only four rupees a month as salary—why it would barely suffice to pay for house hire, much less to support a wife and three children."

"Ah Kaloo, you are indeed born under a lucky star," said Kulh Ally, "to get such yaft as that. I have not had such an opportunity as has fallen into your hands for many days. So they talk of reforming the system, do they? Wise fellows, those Feringhees, are they not? Some of them are indeed good men, but others want as much reforming as the system. I just saw a fine piece of work in the next district, to which I was sent on business; it was enough to make an owl laugh to see it. The sahib[12] there is a great man for impartiality, and says he has a mode by which he manages to please both parties in a cause, though how that can be I hardly know. In this case, however, he effected it rather strangely. One fellow went to complain against another for dispossessing him of a field, and the defendant denied that he had done so. The sahib went to the spot, asked for the land in dispute, and when it was pointed out by both parties, he measured it off and gave half to each side. Both sides were much pleased with this decision, and extolled the magistrate to the skies as the *Adil-i-Zumanu*, and the Noursheevanissamee, the personification of the justice of the age, the second hoursheevan;—and this most excellent of hakims[13] departed fully satisfied with the exquisite performance which he had achieved. He had, however, scarcely arrived at his own home, ere he was followed by two people bawling for justice; and when he went to office next day, he found out that the land which he had measured and divided did not belong to either of the parties, but to a third person who knew nothing of what had been going on. But this unfortunate fellow could get no redress—he was told that possession had been given to the others, and that he

[11] Under tenants, occupants, and cultivators of the soil.
[12] Sahib. Gentleman, par excellence, meaning the great man.
[13] Hakims. Rulers, judges.

Digitized by Google

must sue them in the civil court. What do you think of that?—doesn't that want reform?" Kaloo Khan, during this narrative, had begun to move his head, certainly not in approbation of the speaker's narrative, for he had heard the commencement of it only; he had indeed fallen asleep, an example which Kulh Ally deemed it right to follow; so rolling his chudder[14] round him, he laid himself down, and I, much edified with what I had heard, did the same.

(To be continued.)

THE EMPEROR'S GRAVE;

A SKETCH OF ST. HELENA.

BY MRS. POSTANS.

To the homeward-bound, it is a cheering and a pleasant thing when the good ship, gallantly braving the terrors of the storm-girt Cape, rolls down with steady breeze to the lone and lovely island of St. Helena. The first glimpse of its shadowy outline gives to the wanderer's heart a feeling of home; a few weeks more, and the white cliffs of his fatherland will meet his eye; the burning heats of the tropic, the towering billows heaving round the bold crests of Table Mountain, the chilling dews of Afric's shores are then all passed, and the tall rock, bristling with fortifications, and the gay ensigns floating from the masts of the crowded merchantmen, at once transport him (in imagination at least) to the longed-for havens of his native land.

We were fortunate enough to make the island of St. Helena soon after mid-day, early in the spring of the present year. At first the straining eye could catch but a mere speck, gloaming afar like a fleecy cloud, on the horizon's edge, and then a tall and softly empurpled outline appearing more and more distinct, until here and there shone out bright patches of vegetation, signal-staffs, and clustered cannon, until we came full upon the curious little nest of James' Town, and the anchor of our good ship dropped among the surrounding fleet. Dutch, French, and American flags, fluttered gaily around us with particoloured brightness on the breeze; while a short distance apart, lay a little gloomy looking brig, her yellow pennant giving us the certain indication that disease had been but too busy upon her decks.

After the annoyance of being "cribbed, cabined, and confined," during the period of a three months' voyage, less than the interest and beauty of St. Helena, would have induced us all to sympathize in one general anxiety to find a more agreeable footing, than was afforded by teak planks and companion ladders; yet were we compelled to await the advent of the garrison surgeon and his consequent report of our physical condition, that officer's harbour duties having become unusually responsible from the prevalence of the youth-afflicting measles, then raging with virulence both at the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension. The long-expected Galen at length arrived, and by the same opportunity a crowd of Island traders, bearing baskets filled with Brobdingnagian pears, as hard as if they had been cut in marble; figs, ripe, rich, but apparently most grievously

[14] Quilt.

Digitized by Google

ill-treated, with loaves charged at six times their usual price, and little pats of butter rolled in cool plantain-leaves, all which refreshments found among our passengers, ready purchasers; the sailors and the troops desperately engaging in a rivalry of rapid consumption; the gigantic pears alone seeming to defy the dental attacks of the most eager. None, however, but those long imprisoned upon the wide world of waters, can imagine the pleasure with which the fresh produce of the earth is relished by those to whom a bad potatoe has been long a luxury; it is like the tall palm-tree to the eye of the weary traveller, or the cool waters of the shaded well in the parched and burning desert.

The landing at St. Helena is a matter of some difficulty, and requires experience in the boatmen; it being necessary to back the boats with considerable care and judgment over a heavy surf which breaks with violence on the shallow steps of the jettee, a little cove on its left being surrounded with low and irregularly shaped rocks. The town of St. Helena is remarkable for its cleanliness, and, to a stranger arriving at it from India, the closed street doors, brass knockers, steps, and lamps, have an unusual and very comfortably European look. The principal street occupies a narrow valley, on either side of which the rock rises with almost perpendiculr steepness. In the rainy season of May and June, accidents frequently occur by the detachment of portions of the rock, and during the few days only I remained upon the island, several masses descended with dangerous violence among the houses of the town; on the first occasion, a block of considerable magnitude fell on the roof of a cottage and thence to the bed beneath it, literally crushing to pieces a poor woman then sleeping in it, and also seriously injuring several other members of the family, employed in the little garden which surrounded the humble and devoted dwelling.

The botanical gardens of James Town are well laid out, and contain some very fine specimens of cactus, euphorbia, and aloes, with particularly choice lilacs and lilies, for which St. Helena is justly famed. Wherever soil is to be found, vegetation is abundant, and the gardens of the island produce fine vegetables of various descriptions, with tolerably good fruit, pears, peaches, figs, grapes, the Chinese loquat, plantains, apples, &c. The mutton is also excellent; the merino sheep, finding abundant forage in the sweet herbs and grasses, to be found in the glens and gorges of the neighbouring hills. To this wholesome food may in some degree be ascribed the particular healthiness of the European troops, whose countenances possess a tint of health, quite refreshing to an eye accustomed to the sallow or pallid hues so generally observable among European soldiery in the East. As an article of food, the fish is also excellent, and to be obtained in large quantities, more particularly of the mackarel kind, together with flat fish of good flavour, but rather coarse quality, known upon the island as "*old wives.*"

The revenue of St. Helena is said to be about 10,000*l.* a-year, derived principally from its Custom dues. The trade is inconsiderable, inasmuch as vessels usually take in stock at the Cape and merely touch at St. Helena for water. In 1838, seven hundred vessels entered the harbour, but probably few among that number required supplies. Every necessary of life is exorbitantly dear, and the tradespeople of James' Town have Americanisms of manner, whose independence is seldom agreeable to the stranger.

Digitized by Google

The principal hotel at St. Helena is kept by Saul Solomon, a Jew, who extorts thirty shillings a-day for the advantages his house affords, and who is connected with the trading interests of the whole community.

The history of Saul Solomon is rather curious, and the gifts he has received at the hands of fortune are so unusual, that I should have doubted the authority of the facts, had I not been assured of them on the information of a friend well acquainted with the career of the individual in question.

The important Saul Solomon appears to have been, in early life, a soldier stationed upon the island of St. Helena; and being employed on some occasion as one among a fatigue party engaged in mending roads, he leaned carelessly against a portion of the rock, and in an idle and half-meditative mood kicked aside the fragments which lay immediately around him; engaged in this harmless entertainment, his eye was attracted by the strange phenomena of a small canvass bag, exposed by the removal of a concealing block. The soldier started, gazed steadfastly at what, it would seem, nothing less than the wondrous lamp could have conjured to this spot, lifted it from its position, and on investigation found it to contain an abundant number of broad gold pieces. Solomon considering nothing of the law concerning treasure-trove, as expounded by the learned Blackstone, with honest and good intention bore his newly discovered prize to the presence of the governor, who caused it to be advertized, with the proviso, that should its owner not appear, the treasure should be awarded to Saul Solomon, whose lack of engineering zeal had caused it to be discovered. Time passed, and as none claimed the golden prize, Solomon possessing it, speculated and prospered; he is now foreign consul on the island, and a man of great and unrivalled importance; his sons are the principal shopkeepers of the town, and four wives have successively shared his affection and his wealth. As a hotel-keeper his charges are unreasonable; yet I have heard 'some redeeming traits of very un-Israelitish generosity in the conduct of Solomon towards persons ill prepared to endure extortion.

A drive of three miles from James Town around the brows of the neighbouring hills, and then a slight descent, brings the visitor to the entrance of the gem of St. Helena, Napoleon's tomb. True, Solomon's horses have a heavy pull, but they seem accustomed to their work, and the thirty shillings required by their master for their hire, remunerates *him* at least, for the labour they endure. The road is narrow, circuitous, and in some portions extremely rugged, but the scenery is wildly romantic, and in many parts of the island exquisitely beautiful; grandeur, however, constitutes its principal feature. Every new turn presents a combination of strange and fantastic forms, and masses of stupendous rock, cleft as it were by giant force, crowned with fir woods, or gay with the scarlet blossoms of the bright geranium. Here and there are scattered pretty cottages, inhabited, many by men of science loving a retirement, where nature affords so many rare and interesting subjects of inquiry; while the little gardens and shrubberies in which they are nestled, afford pleasant resting-places for the eye, when half wearied with the wild sublimity of this rocky fastness. The peculiarity of the geological formations, the varieties of the soil, and the brilliance of the coloured clays of St. Helena, also add much to the beauty of its scenery, while from every

Digitized by Google

point may be seen the shining waters of the surrounding ocean, with the noble ships anchoring in safety near its shores.

The tomb of the royal prisoner has been frequently described, but the philosophy of this lovely spot (if the idea may be allowed me) can be acquired only by personal visit. Its situation is exquisitely beautiful, and unlike, in its sequestered stillness, any other portion of this picturesque island. When the agony of perturbed feelings pressed too heavily upon the exiled Emperor's heart, he was wont to retire among the cypress shades of this quiet dell, and, with his eagle eye fixed upon the world of waters, endeavour to regain his mental equilibrium. Beneath this chosen soil does the frame now repose, once agitated by a higher and more ambitious spirit than ever ruffled the feverish world of human aspiration, and the bare and nearly leafless willows wave slowly over a monumental stone, ungraven even by a word to chronicle who rests beneath. The long grass waves in rank luxuriance around the grave, and a hedge of gay geraniums shades the cool spring, from which the emperor is said to have loved to drink, after his varying walk over the exposed and sunny paths, which separated him from Longwood. 'Tis a lovely spot, and the very breeze seems to visit it with gentleness, as if fearing to disturb the silence of the hero's rest. Green slopes are gathered round it, and the sunbeams fall with flickering dimness through the shade of the cypress boughs which bend towards the dell; while every tree, and branch, and flower, every undulating variation of the verdure-clad earth, every graceful fibre of the bending willows afford fresh combinations for rich and beautiful effects. The philosopher might, at that simple grave, lay up a store of wisdom for himself, and the poet would feel a chord of enthusiasm awakened, inspiring him with many bright and gentle thoughts. Yet none among them all, even the greatest patriot who glories in the supremacy of England's power, could stand by that simple slab, without experiencing an emotion of saddening sympathy, which, however his political opinions may condemn him, will exert its softening influence, even among other and far distant scenes.

At the head of the tomb, a small geranium still lives, originally planted by the hand of Madame Bertrand, but its leaves look withered and sapless, and the buds fall ere they gain vigour to swell into a maturity of bloom. An old serjeant in charge of the tomb acts as cicerone to visitors, and, with the garrulity of age, employed on a favourite and familiar subject, he loves to dwell on the peculiarities of the Emperor's habits and appearance, a theme which commonly finds ready and interested auditors.

On leaving the enclosure which surrounds the tomb, a sad bathos is produced by the presentation of a card, soliciting visitors to partake some refreshment prepared in the cottage of a poor widow in the neighbourhood; the suggestion is in bad taste, and not frequently I believe adopted.

The habit of requesting the inscription of the visitor's name, in a book kept for that purpose, is a pleasant rule—'tis a cheering thing to note the name of a well-remembered friend who, like ourselves, has braved the dangers of the long and weary voyage, and whose feelings, in common with our own, have been interested and awakened by the scene around us.

From the grave of Napoleon we proceeded to Longwood, an exposed

Digitized by Google

and sunny drive. The stranger who visits St. Helena must be ever surprised at the extraordinary variations in the temperature of the island, the elevated portions being cold and bleak in the extreme, and the valleys unusually sultry and oppressive, an effect produced by the character of the rock, and its remarkable reflection. On the high grounds, showers are very constant and very partial, and the distance of half a mile causes the important difference in sensation between a degree of uncomfortable coldness, and a heat which blisters and inflames the skin. The old residence of Napoleon at Longwood is now a farm; the room in which the body of the ex-Emperor was laid in state is occupied by a machine for grinding corn; while the apartment in which he died is converted into a stable. The walls are covered with the inscribed names of visitors to the spot, and in one portion of the building some lines remain, which, whether original or not, are at least apposite, and the idea conveyed by them novel and ingenious:—

"When Napoleon sought Death, arm'd with his spear and shield,
Death was afraid to meet him in the field;
But when his spear and shield he laid aside,
Death, like a coward, struck him, and he died."

The site of the new house at Longwood was selected by the Emperor from the extreme and extensive beauty of the surrounding scenery; he however did not live to see its completion, and it is singular that, in assisting in the arrangement of the shrubbery, he should himself have planted an oak sapling there, which now shadows the window of the library. The rooms are unfurnished, but the fixture decorations are elegant and costly, more particularly the painted draperies of the chapel, drawing-room, and library.

A few days before Napoleon's death, he caused his bath to be removed to the new house, where it still remains, but the furniture was sold, and much of it is still preserved in James Town. The dining tables, lamps, &c. are in the possession of the officers of the 91st Regiment stationed on the island, as also the Emperor's chess-board, the most interesting relic perhaps of the whole,—a minor field of Waterloo, on which the foiled tactician fought and re-fought the ground of his hoped-for conquests. A Mr. Gideon, a shopkeeper in the town, states himself to have been in the constant habit of playing with Napoleon, who cared little for the rank of his antagonist, if his tactics as a chess player were but sound and ingenious. This same Gideon possesses a very admirable portrait of the Emperor, presented to him by Madame Bertrand; a copy from an original of David.

Gideon and Solomon, Jun., are the great shopkeepers of St. Helena; they each possess a store of Chinese articles of virtù, charged at a most unreasonable and exorbitant rate. Fans, carved ivory, inlaid Mosaic, and feather screens, being charged at a price fifty per cent. higher than in Bombay, where the Parsee traders are far from scrupulous in their valuation of such articles.

Upon inquiry, I was surprised and disappointed that collections of geological specimens were unprocurable on the island, the country abounding with so much of an interesting and curious nature; at the back of the island, more particularly in a spot called "Sandy Bank Bay," remarkable for its singular and picturesque scenery, many varieties of the red and ribbon jasper are found, with varieties of a shell sup-

Digitized by Google

posed to be the "Murix Pomum," from which the ancients procured their finest Tyrian dyes.*

There is little worthy the stranger's enquiry in James Town, and as a military station it has indeed nothing to recommend it. All European intelligence is received viâ the Cape of Good Hope, with many of the most necessary supplies of life. A St. Helena almanack is published, which contains a great deal of useful statistical information; but great paucity prevails in the literary supplies of James Town, and its inhabitants are unusually cast upon their own resources. The society of St. Helena is a singularly constituted one; it is composed but of two classes, the military employées and the trading residents. Local circumstances cause what would seem a unique admixture of the two, and the usually exclusive military clique lose at St. Helena this generally remarked characteristic of their order, and associate with, and receive at their mess table, persons whom under different circumstances would be excluded by the character of their vocations. The enormous price of provisions does not permit much hospitality to be shewn to visitors by the residents on the island; but in the circle of military society, a cordiality and bonhommie of manner obtains, which as the good ship springs on her homeward way, and the tall rock fades in shaded indistinctness, induces the visitor even of a day, to feel, that in other and more genial lands he would hail with joy, the kindly voices and pleasant faces he has left at St. Helena.

THE ARMENIANS OF TURKEY.

THERE is no class or nation of civilized mankind, so little known and understood as the Armenian; few of those who have visited the East having thought it worth their time to make them the object of their study; while, on the other hand, there are none so deserving the attention of the physiologist and politician. That they are of a different race from any of the five great families, into which mankind is generally divided, there can be little doubt left in the mind of any one who has an opportunity of studying their developments and dispositions. That they were once a great and mighty nation, is evident from the early history of the Eastern empires.

The Armenian of the present day, as he is to be met with in Turkey, *appears* to be a quiet moving animal, taking little or no interest in what is passing around him; while, in fact, it is the Armenians that have almost the whole management of internal affairs in their hands. They are rarely talkative; only using their tongue when it is to answer some purpose of profit. Their gait is neither a majestic step, nor a slovenly walk, but may be called rather a stalking shuffle; and they seem to pass through the street, enter and come out of doors, more as a thing of the other world, than one of this.

* According to Dr. Wild, who has published some very interesting remarks on this subject, the "Murex Pomum" is the celebrated Mediterranean and Tyrian purple shell, but the "Purpura Lapillus" is perhaps the more generally known as producing the finest modern dye.

Digitized by Google

During my stay at Constantinople, accident threw me more frequently in the way of those people, than generally falls to the lot of Europeans; and I uniformly found them men of great natural abilities, and remarkably fond of picking up information. Of late years many of them have begun to study the French, and not a few of them the English language; for, like the Poles and Russians, they have a natural gift for languages: and I met with one who not only understood the English language well, but who even found "Don Juan" and "Milton's Paradise Lost" no stumbling-block to him; he was undoubtedly vain, even to a high degree; and one of his friends determined, as he said, to pull him down. Accordingly one day, when smoking our pipes as usual, the conversation turned upon the progress that each was making in his studies—and, as was expected, my vain friend boasted that he understood English as well as any Englishman. A bet was taken of a thousand piastres, and the matter was referred to me. I took from his library a copy of Shakspeare, and turning up the play of "Hamlet," said that if he would read and explain any one page of that play, I would admit that he understood English as well as any Englishman. I remember well with what glee he took the book; and as his eye gleamed the fire of self-conscious power, he replied *dur, bachallon* (wait, we will see.) The other Armenian sat and watched with the greatest attention, until the first one threw down the book, and admitted he was beat. "*Voila, mon cher,*" replied his tormentor, "*vous etes un enfant.*" The wager was modified, at my request, to an instant cold collation of fruit, lemonade, etc. etc. In managing this, however, I had some difficulty, as his compatriots insisted that he should lose his thousand piastres, if it were, they said, only to teach him "that he was a great child." I assured them that the task I had given him, was one which very few, even of European foreigners, could execute;—the collation was all that his boasting cost him.

Notwithstanding the vanity and boasting of this youth, he was possessed of as much natural talent as any man that I ever met with; and when seen in the street, looked the very image of a tall, stately ghost, gliding along in his long gown, red slip-shod slippers, and immense black kalpek; but when at his own table, or that of his friends, the man was altered, for there he was, contrary to the general character of the Armenians, the most noisy, hearty, and talkative of the party.

There was another of those merchants that I was in the habit of sometimes passing an hour with at sunrise in Stamboul, during the summer months; and our conversation very often turned on politics, and the present prospects of Turkey. One morning our chat was prolonged more than usual, on account of some political news that had arrived with the French steamer from Alexandria. During the debate that we had, he was very eloquent; and after some discussion on what England and France ought to do for their Christian brethren in slavery, broke out as follows: "Your politicians in France and England think that they understand the affairs of the East; but in this they are mistaken. There are now only two courses to take to save Turkey. The one *might* be followed by the Sultan himself, and *would* be followed, if he could shake himself clear of the Russian Minister; and the other might be pursued by his two allies, France and England, if it was not that they are mystified by Russian diplomacy, and afraid of their own shadow. Russia is the only power that really understands the affairs of the East; and it is her that

Digitized by Google

actually guides the helm in both Turkey and Egypt. In the first place, your Western politicians applaud the massacre of the Janissaries, as a master-stroke of policy. Now, in my opinion, it was the reverse; undoubtedly they were tumultuous and seditious, but they might have been reformed: this would not have been an easy task, I will admit; but still it was possible—no one can say it was not so, for it never was tried. To do away with their influence, was what the prosperity of Turkey demanded; and the easiest way, undoubtedly, was the one that was chosen —but the Sultan, in so doing, was like the surgeon who, in order to cure cancer in the lip of his patient, cut off his head. Cancer, we know to be almost incurable; but why, for a cancer in the lip, cut off the head?—better to cut the lip only; for although it leave a scar, yet that scar will soon cease to trouble the head that carries it. Thus it was with the Janissaries: they were the head, the strength, and the bulwark of the nation; and, deep as sedition and insubordination was rooted amongst them, they had the one good property of stedfastly defending the integrity of their country. I knew these men, and their deeds; and not only myself, but many of my friends suffered by their atrocities; but yet I think they might have been reformed; whereas in cutting them off, it was like breaking the dykes down around Holland—the only safeguard of the country. Probably the sea might not break in upon Holland the same day that her dykes were thrown down, but it would be certain to do so when the first storm came. Turkey has not been overthrown immediately on the destruction of her bulwarks, but she is certain to fall in the first political strife, and that is fast approaching. The Sultan has but one plan to save the country, and that he is afraid to try."

I expressed my surprise that the Oriental politician should hold such a different opinion on the destruction of the Janissaries, from any that I had before heard. He replied, "Although I read French and Eastern newspapers, I do not form my opinions from them; but after reading them, I form my opinion from seeing what is taking place around me. The political opinions in the West are evidently under Russian influence or intrigue, in all that refers to the East." I asked him what was the method by which he thought the Sultan could save Turkey? he replied,

"Let him emancipate the Christians; let him place the Greek and Armenian *rajahs* upon an equality with the Turks; let him issue a firman for free toleration of religion. Let the Christians be eligible to command in the army and navy, and other offices of state. The Sultan himself is no bigot; he follows the Mussulman faith more from cowardice than conviction; he is afraid of the Pashas, but let him but issue one bold firman, giving to the Christian subjects equal rights with the Mussulman, then, and then only, will he be able to raise up a strong bulwark, sufficient to defend his kingdom from all outward enemies and internal tumults. Let but the Christians in this land breathe, and Turkey is free. The Turks themselves know nothing; ages of indolence have not only reduced their knowledge and energy to nought, but it has depreciated their intellect, until at the present day they are but as babies. With the Christians it is different; they have been so subjected to hardship and oppression, that every latent power of their mind has been called into active use, for the purpose of preserving their existence, and they are called cowards because they are slaves; but where courage is useless, there is more sense in keeping it under one's cloak, than in blazing it forth in the noon-day

Digitized by Google

sun, for the purpose of courting martyrdom. What would Turkey be without her Christian subjects? Who are the ship-builders, the architects, the brick-makers, the mechanics, the bakers, the workers in stone, in iron, in copper, and in wood?—the bankers, the weavers, and the spinners of ropes?—The Christians. Who coins the money, makes the diamonded decorations, casts the cannon, and compounds the gunpowder?—The Christians. And what do the Turks do?—Nothing, absolutely nothing, but fill the offices of command;—every office that requires skill or talent is filled by a Christian, those of command are alone filled by Turks. What do the Turks know?—Nothing, absolutely nothing! They do not even know if the world is round or square, nor do they trouble themselves to inquire; it is alike to them, so long as they can enjoy indolence and plenty; yet, in every public institution, you will find, that although a Christian be at the head of the arrangement and detail, a Turk holds the executive, and who has it in his power, by his obstinacy and ignorance, to hinder or spoil whatever is going forward, without the real manager having any power of redress, or court of appeal."

I asked the Armenian, if, in such circumstances, he did not think the Sultan would run a strong chance of having the sceptre wrested out of his hand by the Christians? He replied, "No; his safeguard for that would be the mutual jealousy which exists, and which has always existed between the Armenians and Greeks;—one of these parties alone would never be able to conquer or overawe the country, and I cannot conceive that they would ever concert together. The Greeks despise the Armenians, and the Armenians hate the Greeks. For myself, although I hold the prejudices of my nation to a certain degree, yet I have read Voltaire, and Jean Jacques Rousseau, and can form extended views of human nature. We would make the best soldiers; the Greeks the best sailors. And with an army composed of Armenians and Turks, and a navy of Greeks and Turks, the Sultan might defy, if he could not conquer, the whole world."

From the above, it will be seen, that the Armenians, although generally looked upon as cowards and fools, are not so in reality. If they could but speak their mind out,—if they could but once get a breathing,—they would soon astonish, not only Europe, but also Asia. As for the argument, that there would be no danger to the power of the Mussulman in the emancipation of the Christians, that is only in unison with their national character. They know their own strength and wealth, but they most industriously conceal both; and, although preparing to take advantage of the struggle which is daily expected in the East, they are apparently employed with smaller and less dangerous affairs.

The Armenians are, for the most part, tall, raw-boned, well-made men, and the women are decidedly the finest-looking, and most clever females in Turkey. Yea, even though destitute of all education, they are amusing and intelligent, having received from nature a large supply of good common sense.

The Armenians alone in Constantinople form the Fire-brigade, and these men, by being a species of soldier, directly under the protection of the Sultan, have more daring than their mercantile brethren; and any one that has seen them can testify that they neither want courage nor strength. One day, in conversation with an Aleppine merchant, I expressed my wonder, that the Armenians of the Fire-brigade, and those of

Digitized by Google

the mercantile classes, should be so different in their mien; his reply was,—"The one feels himself liable to insult from every Turk; the other holds a direct protection from the Sultan, and no Turk dare touch him." He rejoined, "Who are the oldest slaves now on earth?" I replied I knew not. He said, "The gypsies;—these are the remnants of the tribes conquered by the Jews, and now scattered over every land. They are the oldest and most abject;—in fact, their very existence is now almost at an end, and their roving habits and daring thefts are the fruits of slavery, want, and despair. The next slaves of antiquity are the Jews; and from one of the most warlike nations on earth, they have sunk down to be the most debased and cowardly. We are the next;—our slavery has not been so long as the Jews', but longer than that of the Greeks. We are less humble than the Jew, but more so than the Greek. If the Jews and the Armenians had not been conquered, all the world would have been subject to the one or the other; and, notwithstanding that the storm of oppression has blasted Lesser Armenia, we have still, in Greater Armenia, cities and republics that are free, never having to this day submitted to another power. For the Greeks, they have suffered least of all, and may, probably, soon again regain their country;—at least it will not be the Turks that can keep them ten years out of it. And who are the youngest slaves now on earth?—The Poles. Their spirit is not yet broke;—they have fought well;—but they never can stand what the others, that I have named, have done. At present the Pole is the martyr of chivalry and liberty; but if he remains ten years more so, he will sink to a more abject slavery than even the Jew. It is the same in national character as in mechanics,—the higher the elevation the deeper the fall; and as the Poles possessed more enthusiasm and national spirit than the other, so will their national character and energy experience the quicker and deeper fall. If England could see before her for ten years, she would not allow the exiles of that nation to wander over the earth as fugitives, nor the name of Poland to be blotted from the map of Europe."

LITERARY NOTICES.

Analysis of One Hundred Voyages to and from India, China, &c. By Captain Henry Wise, formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service. W. H. Allen and Co., 7, Leadenhall Street.

In this advancing age of expediting the communication between England and India,—at a period when an attempt is actually making (we allude to the first voyage of the "Vernon") to combine the valuable use of steam with that of sailing,—at an epoch fraught with stirring interest in all matters connected with our British-Indian possessions, the above work will be found extremely useful and attractive. Captain Wise has evidently spared no pains to collect the most valuable information connected with the object of his publication. He has therein supplied a terse analysis of a number of voyages to and from various Eastern ports, with copious tabular statements of courses, distances, &c. &c., demonstrating the practicability of materially expediting the voyage to India *vid*

Digitized by Google

the Cape, by the inestimable auxiliary of steam, during the prevalence of light winds and calms.

To commanders of ships,—to owners of vessels,—to those who contemplate their construction according to Captain Wise's plan—to the young navigator,—to the scientific one, and to the nautical world generally, this volume will be found well worthy of an attentive perusal.

Notes on the Relations of British India with some of the Countries West of the Indus. W. H. Allen and Co., Leadenhall-street. 1839.

ALTHOUGH the above pamphlet was written previous to the receipt, at home, of the intelligence of Shah Shojah-ool-Moolk's restoration to the sovereignty of Caubul, an event in some degree affecting a portion of its arguments—we commend it to the perusal of our readers as a terse compendium of the history and statistics of "some of the countries west of the Indus." To such as are anxious to make themselves acquainted with these topics (and who is not, at a period when Western India is so rife with rumours of wars and threats of aggression?) we commend the "Notes" in question as possessing ample information on the subjects they embrace, without the necessity of reference to ponderous historical volumes, so frequently the bugbear to literary research.

Cutch; or Random Sketches of Western India, by Mrs. Postans. Smith, Elder and Co., Cornhill. 1839.

A few months back we acknowledged the receipt of the above work, and promised, on a future occasion, to notice its contents. By some unpardonable oversight—to which an accumulation of contributions requiring our more immediate attention, added to the receipt of a variety of publications relating to India, have materially conspired—we have omitted, hitherto, to fulfil our pledge. Rarely has it been our fortune to read a work, treating of the East, more replete with intelligence and interest, than this unassuming volume, from the pen of a lady who has already contributed much, and contemplates, we are glad to hear, adding still more to the rich stores of Oriental literature. In the brief literary notices, to which the lack of time for careful perusal (in many instances,) or, too, too frequently (as in the present case) the want of space in this department of our periodical, limits us, it is a difficult task to give any thing like a just idea of a work comprehending such a variety of topics, as those in which Mrs. Postans has so ably dwelt, in her "Random Sketches of Cutch." We *must*, however, on this occasion, indulge in one or two brief extracts from that tempting volume.

Speaking of the sad prevalence of superstition among the Hindoos, and the revolting sacrifice of life by *Suttee*, Mrs. Postans sums up her pertinent remarks with the following pithy comment:—"Should the political aspect of Indian affairs ever render such a course advisable in the opinion of our rulers, many years must yet roll on before the darkest institutions of heathenism shall vanish at the bright day-spring of improvement; and

Digitized by Google

until then, the poor Hindu woman must be content to remain, during life, the debased slave of her master's will; and, at his death, be doomed, in accordance with immemorial usage, to yield her life by cruel torture, a sacrifice to the fanatic faith of her country, and the rapacious wickedness of the Brahminical priesthood; who will thus continue to deceive their miserable votaries

> With gay religions, full of pomp and gold,
> And devils to adore, for deities."

A Suttee of recent occurrence in Cutch, is told with great fidelity and acumen in the sixth chapter, which also describes a scene of self-inhumation scarcely credible, from its frightful atrocities. In the ninth chapter the reader will find some admirable remarks on a subject of the deepest interest at the present period, to wit, Hindoo idolatry—its baneful influence over the minds of its deluded victims, and the palpable feasibilities of its entire extirpation in the course of time, by steady moral instruction, and judicious government. We have only space for the following terse argument—consolatory, indeed, to the philanthropist, and the never-wearying disseminator of Christianity.

"Can we doubt the capacity of the Hindoos for improvement and civilization, when we remember the condition of England under the Scandinavian and Saxon rule, and that of its Druidical priesthood; and recall their sacrifices to Odin, little less horrible than the worship of Juggernauth? Historical evidence proves that the darkness of blood-stained idolatry has been again and again dissipated by civilization, and the people who lay under its yoke emancipated, and led by the way of knowledge to tolerance and patriotic virtue,—and shall not the day-spring, then, visit the Hindu?"

There are some interesting passages relating to the military and other tribes, natives of and foreign residents in Cutch. In these war-teeming times in Western India, descriptions of its soldiery possess additional interest; but, with the *utile* of these general descriptions much of the *dulce* is combined, relating not only to the manners, customs, and domestic habits of the lords of the Cutch creation, but also to those of their lovely countrywomen—the mercenary cruelties to which they are exposed by the despotism of their sires—the heroism with which they frequently contend against such heartless oppressions, and, alas! their occasional betrayal of the Mother-Eve-inherited weakness of their sex, in the fatal hour of temptation:—"The Rajpoot women," says Mrs. Postans, "are handsome, high-spirited, and very superior to the other castes of native women. I speak, however, only from representation, as the Jharrejahs seclude their women; and I have not had any opportunity of being introduced to these Calypsos of the land. But it is said that 'the sacred harem's silent tower,' is too often the scene of desperate intrigue; and that 'fair as the first who fell of woman-kind,' the dark-eyed Rajpootni frequently becomes the victim of her wayward and evil passions. Beautiful and high-born, these women feel little sympathy or affection for their debauched lords; and are accused of diverting the tedium of their lives by intrigues and associations of a most degrading nature."

Of the Rajpoot Jharrejahs, the following is a succinct but comprehensive and interesting description:—"The Rajpoot Jharrejahs are naturally a very handsome race, although enervated by intemperate

Digitized by Google

habits. Too proud to be virtuous, these haughty chiefs are cruel and debauched in times of peace, and terrible in the days of strife. No deed of blood, no act of treachery, is then too dark for their evil passions to plan and execute. Pity is unknown in the schemes of their vengeance; and the history of Cutch has tales so full of horror in its annals, as, at once, prove that where the Jharrejah's

'frown of hatred darkly fell,
Hope withering fled, and mercy sighed farewell.'"

To those who rejoice in looking fierce and bewitching by the aid of long moustaches, we commend the example of the Rajpoot Jharrejah, who, our fair author informs us, delights in sedulously cultivating that seductive appendage to such perfection that it frequently grows to the length of half a yard! and then, when its brilliant black hue is metamorphosed by the ruthless hand of Father Time to the uncomely grey of sere old age, the Rajpoot buck has recourse to a dye of indigo, which produces, in the first instance, a purple tint, and finally is *mellowed* into a pale plum colour, a style of moustache which, we thoroughly coincide with Mrs. Postans, must be far from irresistibly captivating!

We regret to find that the inhuman practice of infanticide still obtains with the Rajpoots; the origin of this monstrous custom is thus described: "The Jharrejahs state it to have been a general usage since a marriage of one of their chief's daughters was followed by disgrace and ruin to some of the Jharrejah families. They consider, in fact, that it is a loss of character when a Jharrejah's daughter marries any man,* none being considered her equal; and as, in India, celibacy, in the opinion of the natives, is synonymous with crime, no alternative remains, but to quench the young life of their female offspring."

It appears that the usual method of committing this cruel murder, (we cannot qualify the phrase with the apparently more lenient one of infanticide), is by applying opium to the breast of the mother. No surer proof can be adduced of the frightful prevalence of this crime than the fact, that the male population far exceeds that of the female. In order to avert this calamity, a treaty was entered into between the Jharrejahs and our Government, to the effect that we should interdict the slaughter of oxen (objects of reverence to them) and they the destruction of their female infants; we kept our share of the compact, but it is too obvious they still continue to violate theirs—we presume, sub rosâ, as Suttees occasionally occur in territories under our sway. If such barbarous customs as the one above described still exist, others of minor atrocity, we logically infer, are likely to prevail. Arguing thus, we would advise all ambitious architects to eschew any latent desire of emigrating to Cutch in pursuit of their calling, for it appears that one "King Poom, for whom the City of Cutch was built, was so delighted with its beauty, that he ordered the hands of the architect to be cut off, lest other princes should possess cities equal to his own!"

As one of the many curious instances of the remarkable influence of superstition over the mind of the Mahometan, we quote the following:— "At the tomb of the 'Peeran Peer' is a tree, whose branches, instead of

* A Rajpoot can take a daughter to wife only of the tribe below him, and give a daughter to the tribe above him: to intermarry in a tribe is considered incest; and as the Jharrejahs have no tribe above them, infanticide becomes their only resource.

Digitized by Google

bearing leaves, are thickly covered with little bunches of human hair, tied up in bits of various coloured cloths. These are the votive offerings of Mahomedan mothers, who believe that while their children's hair remains near this sacred place, they will be protected from the evil eye, disease, and death."

It has often struck us, in the course of our wanderings in the far East, that considering the unquestionable pusillanimity of the Hindoos, they are singularly regardless of life when attacked by fatal disease, and conscious of their impending fate;—Mrs. Postans thus solves the mysterious problem that so frequently has been the puzzling thesis of our philosophical studies. "Strong interest, and ever-changing ideas, constitute the value of life; and where these do not exist, death must seem a desired consummation, to rid us from so tedious, indifferent, and joyless a state. Here rests the explanation of the indifference to life, displayed by the spiritless Hindoos. There is no covenant between the world and them, that they should cling to its enjoyments; and their course is a mere succession of animal acts, which, from their very nature, are incapable of giving them any habitual attachment to life. Beyond their present state, they believe better things await them—not those which are pure, holy, and imaginative, but a possession of animal gratification, more intense than mortal strength can attain; or a fresh birth in the present world, which shall be free from the pangs now endured."

Alas! for poor old Orpheus!—for most assuredly will he hide his diminished head, if, in his sylvan or Tartarean peregrinations, he happen to stumble on the annexed glowing description of Hindu minstrelsy. "Their sacred books record many graceful tales of the Indian Apollo, who, touching his lute in pastoral roundelays, near the silver waters of the Jumna, is said to have so filled the ear with its ravishing sweetness, that the waters ceased to flow, the flocks and herds abandoned their pastures, bands of youthful shepherds and smiling damsels followed him entranced; whilst Camdeo,* himself led captive, compelled all nature to confess the mingled power of melody and love." Now, although we honestly plead guilty to the soft impeachments of "melody and love," we, with equal candour, are bound to confess we have no sympathy whatever with the captive Camdeo in his adoration for Hindu minstrelsy! To be sure, in the olden time, the Indian Apollo may have possessed more musical talent than the Hindu musicians of these degenerate days; but if his "ravishing sweetnesses" were at all similar to the excruciating horrors which withal the Hindoos "make night hideous" at *nautches* now-a-days, Heaven defend us from the coercive measures adopted by the romantic Camdeo against Dame Nature!

We have not space, this month, for more copious extracts from this amusing volume. A perusal of the entire work, is, however, absolutely necessary to form a just opinion of its sterling merits. In addition to its many literary attractions, it is diversified by well-executed coloured engravings, from original designs. These drawings principally represent the inhabitants of Cutch, and those who frequent that country on commercial and other pursuits; to these are added several characteristic wood-cuts, representing their musical instruments, implements of agriculture, coinage, &c. &c.

When this volume first made its appearance, some unthinking hyper-

* The Indian Cupid.

Digitized by Google

critics were, we understand, unmercifully severe in their strictures regarding the mis-spelt Hindoostanee terms occasionally used in the narrative. Now we happen to know, from very excellent authority, that Mrs. Postans was not in England when her "Random Sketches" were published, and was consequently deprived of the opportunity of correcting her own proofs, and thus errors in the orthography of Hindoostani words crept in, of the commission of which Mrs. Postans was perfectly guiltless, but has, notwithstanding, been unjustly accused. We speak with the sincerest sympathy in this matter; for we too have oft-times been egregiously *victimised* by the demons of the press in our aspiring flights into the perilous regions of Oriental lore!

The Fan-qui in China, in 1836—7, by C. Toogood Downing, Esq. Mem. Roy. Coll. Surg. 3 vols. Henry Colburn, 1838.

THE volumes bearing this title, are of a highly interesting character. Without widening the narrow portals through which only we have been allowed to peep at the interior of the Celestial Empire, and without adding much, perhaps, to the little we already know with respect to the domestic policy and general government of the singular and jealous people who inhabit that extensive quarter of the globe,—Mr. Downing, nevertheless, supplies us with a mass of information relating to the manners, habits, tastes, feelings, and prejudices of the Chinese, which would at all times be extremely acceptable, and at the present moment may be regarded as particularly valuable. To prevent a recurrence of the difficulties which so frequently arise between the British merchants and the authorities at Canton, it is highly desirable that the native character should be thoroughly understood.

Mr. Downing's opportunities of observation, during his residence in the country, were not slight; he availed himself of them with alacrity and intelligence, and, in the three volumes now before us, has communicated the result of them to the public in a very agreeable and pleasing manner. It seems that "Fan-qui," which literally signifies "barbarian wanderer," or "outlandish demon," is a term indiscriminately applied by the Chinese to all foreigners who set foot on the sacred soil of the children of Hân. Assuming this title, Mr. Downing succeeds in pointing out, in a striking and forcible manner, the unmixed and apparently inextinguishable abhorrence with which every stranger is regarded by all classes, from the lowest to the highest in the empire; and although he traces, in this rooted hatred, some causes derived from the conduct of the foreigners themselves, he still leaves it plainly manifest, that the antipathy of the people is fostered and encouraged by the Emperor and the Government, and that no opportunity is lost to render more hateful still the already reviled and hated name "Fan-qui." The barrier thus raised by prejudice, and daily strengthened by the precept and example of every officer of state whose duties bring him in contact with Europeans, would appear to be wholly insurmountable, except that, of late years, a slight step has been gained towards awakening a better feeling in the minds of the native population, by the establishment of an hospital at Canton, in which the superior skill of the surgeons of the

Digitized by Google

"Western Ocean" has been exhibited, with marked success. "The very lowest and most uneducated amongst the Chinese," says Mr. Downing, "are sensible of the relief which they may obtain from English surgeons. The people near the banks of the river very often come off to the shipping at Whampoa, and no surgeon need be without these humble and solicitous patients. Diseases of the eye and of the skin were those which chiefly came under my notice at this place, and I have since found that they are very prevalent throughout the country. The hospital at Canton was opened in November, 1835, for the purpose of affording relief in affections of the eyes; but since then so many Chinese have begged assistance for other complaints, that at the present time every class of diseases is attended to. The merit of founding this praiseworthy institution is due to an American Missionary Society, which originally furnished the means for its establishment, and sent out the gentleman (Dr. Parker) who has the charge of the medical department. Since that period, general subscriptions have been received, and by that means the beneficial effects of the institution have been extended." It appears that the chief object of the American Society, in the establishment of the hospital, is to render it an instrument for the gradual but permanent introduction of Christianity, now severely prohibited by the policy of the Celestial Court. After showing the probability of a realization of this benevolent design, Mr. Downing proceeds to remark:—

"It would be difficult to find a more pleasing sight than that which you now enjoy, by walking into the receiving-room of the hospital at Canton, on any of those mornings when patients are admitted. The whole room is filled with native visitors, and frequently the passages contain many of the more humble suitors. On some of their countenances, curiosity is depicted, as they examine the rooms and the strange appearance of the furniture. Others again have the pallid hue of sickness lighted up by the ray of hope; while again, you may observe, the joyful face of the convalescent filled with gratitude and love. Those who have undergone successful operations grin with delight, and take every opportunity of exhibiting themselves to the strangers, and giving them encouragement. You can see them, every now and then, go up and make their repeated salaams to the doctor, as they utter their unfeigned thanks, and often appear so delighted as to render themselves ridiculous. It may naturally be inquired, to what class of persons do these Chinese belong? When the establishment was first opened, none but those of the lowest orders came for relief, and even they lived in the immediate neighbourhood. However, as the fame of the institution extended, the rank of the visitors improved, and longer journeys were undertaken. At the time I was there, people came from very considerable distances, and were often of importance in their own country. Two young ladies were brought by their friends from the vicinity of Nan-king, a distance of many hundred miles from Canton. They were both very pretty and interesting girls, the elder being about to be married, but prevented by an affliction of the eyes; this was soon relieved, and she returned to fulfil her engagement."

This naturally leads the author to a description of the ladies. "Many of the females of the upper orders, whom I had thus an opportunity of seeing, were very good-looking, and their small feet did not appear to a

Digitized by Google

great disadvantage, after being a little more accustomed to them. Much more disagreeable was the practice of painting the face both white and red, so frequently adopted by those who did not seem to need any thing of the kind. This would appear to be an universal custom throughout the empire, as rouge is always to be found among the presents which a maiden receives on her marriage day. The young ladies also take great pains to give the eyebrows a fine arched appearance. For this purpose they have the under part shaved away, so as to leave the remaining portion as thin and fine as a line drawn by one of their writing pencils, and this they compare to the new moon on its first appearance. The complexion of the females of the upper classes is by no means disagreeable, resembling that of the Spanish donzellas, and is relieved by the beautiful tresses of jet black hair which often hang down in clusters by the side of the head. This way of dressing the head is, however, confined to the unengaged damsels; for when they are married, or even betrothed, they wear the hair tied up in bunches upon the top of the head, and fastened in that position by long ivory or metallic pins, very similar in appearance to knitting needles. These project for some little distance on either side, and have frequently large ornaments fastened to the ends of them. Artificial flowers, often very beautiful, are also to be seen occasionally encircling the temples, when the female is attired with more than ordinary care. The dresses worn by the members of the fair sex in China are extremely rich, some of the most delicate colours being reserved for their use alone. The trousers are tied round the leg a little above the ankles, so as to display to full advantage the *golden lilies* (the cramped and tortured feet) covered with their highly ornamented shoes. The shape of the upper garments is very similar to that of the men, but they are more covered with embroidery. The long sleeves protect the hands from the contact of any thing that could injure the whiteness or damage the long nails which project from the ends of their fingers, No pains are taken to display the shape of the body, although a slender waist is considered a great beauty. Indeed it is impossible not to be struck with the extreme modesty and reserve visible in the whole of their demeanour. There is the same timidity and bashfulness about these Chinese maidens, as is so much admired in our own part of the world. They are unaffected children of nature, and therefore often possess those higher qualities of the sex which are held in such general estimation."

Again, reverting to the subject of the hospital, Mr. Downing expresses a hope in which we cordially concur: "The fame of this institution," says he, "will most probably travel along the course of the grand channel of communication, the imperial canal. It has already, as we have seen, reached Nan-king, the ancient metropolis, and at the present time the capital of literature; where we may suppose that the disinterested nature of its benefits are breaking down the barriers of prejudice and vanity, among the most enlightened people of the country. Ultimately we should hope it will extend to Peking itself, when it may probably happen that the great mandarins, or even the emperor himself, may be enrolled among the number of patients; in which case this institution may prove the means of placing our relations with the celestial empire on a very different footing from that on which they stand at present." It is obvious that an institution from which so many mutual benefits may be derived, is worthy of the deepest regard, but with a people so constitutionally

Digitized by Google

jealous as the Chinese, it is requisite that the utmost caution should be observed even in promoting an establishment from which they derive nothing but advantage.

Every page of these volumes abounds with information which will be new to the general reader. The floating city at Canton, the European suburb, the condition of the millions who live upon the surface of the water or upon the muddy shores of the river; their habits of thought and modes of living, the avarice and exactions of the rich, the destitution and wretchedness of the poor, the arrogance and the tyranny of the one, the humility and utter degradation of the other, are all graphically and forcibly described. Much information, too, is afforded with respect to the trade, the commerce, the agriculture, the superstitions, the religion, the laws, and, as far as Canton is concerned, the government of this singular race. Two or three chapters are devoted to the vices of the opium trade, but as these pages were written prior to the events which have recently transpired in reference to that branch of commerce, and as the subject is elsewhere noticed in a very able article in our present Number, we abstain from quoting the opinions of our author. We will merely add that his volumes are rife with interest from the first chapter to the last.

Digitized by Google

KOULI KHAN.

The attempts on India by the reigning sovereign of Persia bring to our recollection the fate of the most memorable of Persian warriors. In the year 1739, exactly a century ago, the famous Kouli Khan, the Shah of Persia invaded India, and, after defeating the Mogul army in a great battle, took possession of Delhi. He spared the lives of the leading people, a singular instance of lenity in Asiatic war, and so wholly opposite to his own reckless polity, that it was accounted for only by a mysterious influence. But his original habits soon returned; and, on his determination being known to put a large number of the inhabitants of the capital to the sword, his tent was attacked by five Indians, in the midst of his army; and after a desperate defence, in which he killed two of them, he was struck to the heart.

THE Persians are coming,
The Persians are come;
The banners are flying,
And thunders the drum;
And bright as a sunbeam
Rides forth in the van,
The king of all kings,
Kouli Khan, Kouli Khan!

The hills and the valleys
Of corpses are full;
There lies the pale Tartar,
There lies the Mogul.
There the elephant bleeds
From his forests afar;
For the arrows of Persia
Have finish'd the war.

And now with his omrahs
He sits on his throne,
With kings for his captains,
And the East for his own.
The gems on his turban,
The gems on his shawl
Flash fire—but his glance
Flashes brighter than all.

There, proud Aurengzebe!
Stand thy princes in chains,
But, though fallen, they remember
Thy blood in their veins:
With toil and with battle
Their faces are wan;
But their frown is as haughty
As thine, Kouli Khan.

Then gazed the dark Sultan,
His bosom heaved high,
For he ponder'd the thought—
Shall they live? shall they die?
"Let them die"—from its scabbard
His dagger outsprang;
"Let them live"—in the scabbard
'Twas dash'd with a clang.

Then the herald came forth,
He thrice bow'd to the throne:
Like a pillar of topaz
He gloriously shone.
He thrice blew the trumpet,
The heavens gave reply;
Then proclaim'd to the captives,—
"Thus live, or thus die:—

"The Shah asks *three* questions:—
If answer'd, ye stand;
If unanswer'd, ye fall—
Each head and each hand
On the ramparts of Delhi
Shall bleed to the sun;
This moment is yours—
Now, be saved, or undone!"

All was silent as midnight,
Then out broke the words—
"Hear, princes of Cachmire!
Hear, Delhi's proud lords!
The manes of your steeds
Are like banners unfurl'd;
But what hours would it cost you,
To ride round the world?

"Next reckon the wealth
Of the king of all kings—
His crowns and his sceptres,
His arms and his rings.
Last, tell the high thought,
That now beams in his eye,
Or your death-lot is drawn,
There your corpses shall lie."

Then the squadrons of archers
Wheel'd round, wing to wing,
And a thousand keen arrows
Were laid on the string.
Yet there stood the princes,
Though fetter'd and lone,
In their rank, still and stately,
Like statues of stone.

"They must die." But a yell
Pierced through heart and through ear,
And, wild as a leopard,
In sprang a Faquier:
His visage was ebon,
His beard to the ground,
Wrath burn'd in his glance
As it darted around.

"Kouli Khan! thou art conqueror,
Sheath thy red sword;
Kouli Khan! take thy choice,
To be cursed or adored!"
All gazed in strange wonder,
And dagger and spear
Were aim'd at his breast,
But loud laugh'd the Faquier.

Digitized by Google

"*I* will answer, dark Sultan,
Thy questions of blood,"
His staff swept a ring
Round the spot where he stood.
Then he pour'd out a goblet,
And mutter'd a name;
To the gold-sculptured roof
Sprang a column of flame.

Then his voice spoke in thunder:
"What hours shall it take
To ride round the world?—
Dark Sultan, awake!
—Take the wings of the morning,
And ride with the sun,
In a day and a night
Shall thy journey be done!

"Then,—what is thy wealth?
Were it mountains of gold,
'Tis not worth one true heart—
Now, two questions are told.
Hear the third. Is it evil,
Or good to forgive?—
Know that Hell gives us death,
But Heaven bids us live."

Then loud swell'd the trumpet,
And high clash'd the spear,
And a purse fill'd with diamonds
Was flung to the seer.
And to hail him the omrahs
And chieftains all ran,
And none look'd on the throne,
Though there sat Kouli Khan.

But one, and the proudest,
Dared pluck his white beard:
The Faquier shot a glance,
Not a murmur was heard!
But one grasp at his throat;
And the Omrah lay low;
And the whole jewell'd circle
Recoil'd from the blow.

"Still the axe," said the Sultan,
"Must smite the Vizier,
For the blood of my bravest
Has reek'd on his spear."
"What, tiger! more blood?
Well, what prize shall be mine,
If he stand on this spot
Ere yon sun shall decline?"

"Take the half of my throne!"
—"Mighty Shah, he is here!"
—The beard was cast off,
But there stood no Faquier.
For the form bow'd to earth,
And the forehead so pale,
There stood in his beauty
A youth sheathed in mail.

Still brighter and brighter
He grew, while they gazed;
Still loftier his stature,
His eye keener blazed.
In his hand was the sword,
On his brow was the plume.
—Is he come from the skies?
Is he come from the tomb?

"I am Uriel," he spake—
From sultan to slave,
All were bow'd to the dust,
All was still as the grave:—
"I am sent from the heights
Of the star-studded throne,—
The Angel of Mercy,
To save the undone.

"They are saved—*Thou* art saved!
For each drop of their gore
Would have burn'd on thy soul,
Like the red molten ore.
Now, farewell, and be wise,
Thou son of the worm!"
—He upsprang, and the sound
Was like ocean in storm.

And the rolling of chariots,
And clanging of bows
Of the warriors of heaven
Were heard as he rose:
And voices of sweetness,
And sweepings of strings;
And the gleamings were seen
Of tiaras and wings.

And the perfumes of Paradise
Fell in a stream;
And their senses were steep'd
In delight, like a dream!
Then all woke.—For a year
The dagger was sheathed,
The hand of the bride,
In the bridegroom's was wreathed

And the vine hid the cottage,
The sheep fill'd the fold,
And the merchant was safe
With his silk and his gold.
And the infant was glad,
And the man without fear,
And age met the tomb
Like the corn in the ear.

But then came dark Eblis,
The tempter of kings,
And the Sultan was wrapt
In the shade of his wings;
Wine madden'd his soul,
The fiend fill'd the man—
Thou'rt a corpse in thy tent,
Kouli Khan, Kouli Khan!

Blackwood's Magazine, September.

Digitized by Google

SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN WHEATLEY.—The following extract of a letter from Jubbulpoor, gives an account of a very serious accident which occurred to Capt. Wheatley, of the 5th Cavalry, a Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of the Nerbudda:—

"Captain Wheatley had gone out close to this on a well-known Hathnee, and fell in with a tiger; when getting near, the tiger charged, and only being slightly hit, made good his charge, when a real skrummage took place between the animals, Captain W. having enough to do to keep himself in the howdah; after a time they parted; the tiger, having much the worst of it, went off a few yards, evidently distressed, (and no wonder for his ribs were stove in,) when all being, as W. supposed, quiet, he stood up to load, when suddenly the elephant resumed her rolling, pitching W. head foremost out of the howdah, on which the elephant ran up to him and kicked him, but not severely, and before she could repeat her intention, the Mahout was able to guide her off. W.'s face scratched, right knee bruised, and left wrist sprained, both stocks of his guns broken at the grasp—being so completely hors de combat, he retired. Lieut. Banks and Sturrock then proceeded and found the tiger stiff, evidently killed by the elephant, as W. had only put two balls into his shoulder, neither of which would have been immediately fatal. The elephant is scratched on the forehead, a little on the neck, and a bite on one of her hind legs, but nothing very serious."

We do not remember any instance of similar conduct in an elephant—but her attack on Captain W. must have arisen from the great state of excitement which her fight with the tiger had caused, and prevented her distinguishing friend from foe—the Captain may thank his stars for his escape.—*Calcutta Courier, June* 29.

ARMY AGENCY AT THE CAPE.—By letters received yesterday from the Cape of Good Hope, we learn that Captain Vanreuen, formerly of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry has established an "Indian Agency" in Cape Town for the convenience of officers and others proceeding there on sick furlough. We shall give full particulars of Captain Vanreuen's plan in a few days. In the mean time, we must express our satisfaction that such an agency—so long a desideratum—shall have been established.—*Englishman, July* 6.

MOORSHEDABAD.—We understand that the Commissioner, Mr. Welby Jackson, has been ordered to hold his office in Calcutta, pending the preliminary investigation of certain charges of corruption against a high civil functionary, which he is carrying on, under the orders of Government. This course has been adopted for the convenience of the witnesses, many of whom are resident in Calcutta. On the completion of the investigation, the office will be again removed to Berhampore.

PACHA OF EGYPT'S ELEPHANTS.—We are informed that the elephants sent to the Pacha of Egypt by the "Colombo," under the charge of Captain Graham, have been most handsomely acknowledged by Mahomed Ally. After harnessing them to guns, and being satisfied of their utility, the Pacha declared he would immediately procure some from the Soudan. His Highness then presented Captain Graham with a gold snuff box and a Turkish sabre, and Mrs. Graham with a superb Cashmere shawl.—*Bengal Hurkaru, 9th July.*

VOLCANO AT KHYOUK PHYOO.—We received the following letter, yesterday, from Khyouk Phyoo, dated 7th April:—

"At 12 minutes past 2 o'clock, A. M., 23d ultimo, a smart shock of earthquake was experienced here, of which the undulations appeared to take the direction of N. N. W. to S. S. E., and were immediately followed by a magnificent burst of fire from the volcanic range of hills to the southward of the station, which continued to rise and fall in huge jets for the space of about half an hour, accompanied by reports resembling the distant discharge of artillery.

"The following afternoon I visited, in company with Colonel H., the two volcanic cones described by the late Lieut. Foley in the proceedings of the Asiatic Society, but we found, that though much disturbance, and ejection of mud, had taken place, the fire had proceeded from another crater, at the distance of about six miles on the same

Digitized by Google

range of hills. We succeeded in reaching this spot on the morning of the 26th, and examined successively three craters (one of them a new formation.) They had, however, all subsided into a state of quiescence, though they were still burning for a mile round, and the deep fissures in the earth bore ample testimony to the recent convulsions.

"The activity of these volcanos, which extend, in a direct line, down the coast of Arrakan, and connect themselves with those of the Molucca Islands, should be interesting to the lovers of science.

"This is the second eruption of fire in the immediate vicinity of Khyouk Phyoo that has occurred since the occupation of the place, though jets of mud and boiling salt water have been very frequent, but less noticed. There also occurred an eruption of the volcano of Juggoo, or Amherst Island, in Nov. 1836, and on the recent occasion the whole range of these volcanic cones, including the well known one on Chedubah Island, sympathised more or less in the disturbance.

"The table lands, on which the craters are situated, present rather a singular appearance on approach, from being thickly sprinkled with dwarf Casuarina trees, elsewhere only found on the margin of the sea beach, and a verdant carpet of grass, apparently much prized by the cattle, contrast very agreeably with the barren and burnt-up aspect of the surrounding jungles at this season.

"The craters themselves arise in the form of a circular elevation composed of mud, constantly exuded from below in a liquified state, but in a few days attaining sufficient consistency to support the weight of a man. The largest of them are about one hundred yards in diameter, and a central portion of the circle invariably retains a degree of activity accompanied by sulphurous exhalations."

At page 41 of the compiled report of the coal committee, I observe the following passage, in allusion to the eruption which took place on the occasion of the earthquake of August, 1833.

"The phenomenon may have been occasioned by the concussions of the earthquake bursting open some new fissures from a transitory stream of inflammable gas, such as that which supplies the celebrated burning fountain of Chittagong."

This suggestion would appear to be verified by the examination we have recently made; at least it is very certain that the burst of fire was in direct connection with the earthquake, and was entirely free from any discharge of lava, or other minerals, in a state of fusion; mud alone had been forced upwards by the gas in its escape.—*Englishman, 25th April.*

THE BURMESE COURT.—We heard late yesterday that intelligence had arrived from Moulmein to the effect that hardly had Colonel Benson sailed for Calcutta when Tharawaddie sent for the next in authority, and voluntarily expressed his desire to have an interview with him, but only (so we learn) in his *private* capacity.—*Madras Herald, 8th May.*

DARJEELING.—We are happy to state that Mr. D. Wilson's schooner "Enterprise," will leave Calcutta on Monday for Delaulgunge where conveyances will be in readiness for the transport of her passengers and luggage, to Darjeeling.—*Hurkaru, May 2.*

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA, INSTALLATION.—The whole of the troops at the Presidency, both European and native, are to assemble at the parade ground of Fort St. George on Friday evening at 4 P.M., under the orders of Major-General Sir R. H. Dick, K.C.B. and K.C.H., commanding the centre division of the army for the purpose of hearing and witnessing the investiture with the order of British India of the native officers attached to the corps at the Presidency.

THE IDOLATRY QUESTIONS.—The "Friend of India" announces that the last mail contained a despatch from the Directors ordering an immediate and total abolition of the connexion still subsisting between the Indian governments and idolatry. We rejoice to hear it, and when we see the separation actually effected, we shall be quite ready to believe that the honorable Court are at last in earnest, and have not sent out a second secret dispatch countermanding their public orders. We do not mean that we think it likely that they have again resorted to this artifice—on the contrary, we think the great probability is that they have been at last convinced that the religious mind of England, the press, and the Parliament, have determined to make them yield this point, and that they feel, mighty as they are, that in such a contest it is just possible that they might come off second best. Still the insincerity which they have manifested in every part of this business, forbids us to believe that they really wish to abolish the connexion until we witness the actual abolition, and when it does take place we regret that their past conduct will prevent any one from giving them either thanks or credit for a com-

Digitized by Google

pliance which they withheld as long as they could, and have at last yielded only to necessity.—*Madras Herald, 5th June.*

SUGAR.—By the "Westbrook," which arrived yesterday from the Mauritius, we learn that at the date of her departure, the 14th of April, the prices of sugar were as follows:—Best, three and a half dollars per cwt.; second, two dollars; and coarse, one and three-quarters.

QUEEN'S AND COMPANY'S SECOND LIEUTENANTS.—The "Hurkaru" of the 16th inst., has a long article on the above subject, elicited by the arrival of H.M's 21st Fusileers in Calcutta; and the confusion of ranks which it shows to be the natural consequence of the present state of things, certainly requires an immediate remedy. The case stands briefly thus. Queen's and Company's Second Lieutenants both hold Queen's commissions for the rank of Second Lieutenant, and of course on all public occasions, such as courts-martial and the like, take precedence according to the dates of their respective commissions. In the Royal Army, however, Second Lieutenants take precedence of all Ensigns, while in the Company's Army an Ensign takes precedence of a Second Lieutenant, if the date of his commission as Ensign be prior to that of the other as Second Lieutenant. Thus, taking A to be a Queen's Second Lieutenant, with a commision dated in 1832, B a Company's Second Lieutenant, commission dated 1831, and C a Company's Ensign, commission dated 1830, we should have this anomaly—A must yield precedence to B, who again, under the present system, must yield it to C; but, on the other hand, A would take precedence of C.

We cannot understand what possible objection there could ever have been to assimilating the regulations of the Company's troops to those of Her Majesty's Army, but now that the difference between them may possibly give rise to disputes about precedence, and so lessen the harmony existing between the two services, the assimilation should be made without delay.—*Madras Herald, 29th May.*

THE JEYPOOR TROUBLES.—DECISIVE INTERFERENCE OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT.—We rejoice to find that Lord Auckland has adopted so decided a line of conduct towards the restless Rajpoots of Jeypoor—that there is at last a reasonable probability that its miserable population will enjoy a degree of tranquillity, to which they have been a stranger ever since the treaty of 1818, owing to a succession of minorities and the consequent endless struggles of contending factions, egged on by the intrigues of rival females. A council is to be formed, of which Major Ross is to be President. He is to be assisted by five Thakoors, whom he may dismiss and replace by others at his discretion, but as he alone is to be answerable for all the measures of this council, it is evidently nothing but a salvo to Rajpoot pride. If this step does not answer, Colonel Sutherland announces very intelligibly that "it will then be necessary for the British Government to take a still more prominent part in the affairs of Jeypoor."

It was certainly high time. Our rule has been disastrous enough to the poor ryot in the territories which we have made exclusively our own; but in those of the quasi-independent Native States it has been still worse. In our own territories, while we keep on foot a force sufficient to deprive resistance of even a chance of ultimate success, all our efforts have as yet totally failed to exercise any effective surveillance over the proceedings of our Native Police force, who avail themselves of our firmly established power to squeeze, by clandestine but regular and systematic exactions, the uttermost pice from the unhappy ryot. Under the rule of the Native Princes these exactions, except in extraordinary times, were necessarily confined within somewhat moderate limits; for the exactors, lacking the powerful and ever ready support which they can now command, were compelled by their fears to set bounds to their cupidity: if they did not, the insurrection of the oppressed district, and the murder of the oppressor, read the Native ruler a practical lesson on the advantages of moderation, and enforced the practice of it for at least some years.

Now no such remedy exists, nor with all our really benevolent intentions have we been able to provide the poor Native with a substitute. We may fairly assume that life and person are now secure throughout our Indian dominions, in a much greater degree than they ever were before we conquered them, but on the other hand, the direct exactions of our Government are much more severe than they ever were in time of peace under the native sovereigns, and there is great reason to fear that the unauthorized and clandestine but systematic exactions of the native officials of our Government equal, if not exceed, the amount paid into the coffers of the state. If it be the case, then, that our exactions and those of our native underlings (of which we doubtless get the full odium, however little else of them we may get) greatly exceed those of the native sovereigns in former times, is not this alone sufficient to account for the growing unpopularity of our rule? We need not Machiavelli to tell us that continued violence, offered to the pocket of every one, is

Digitized by Google

much more calculated to produce hatred than occasional violence to the persons of a few out of a whole population.

In the quasi independent native allied states, however, the case is still worse. There the lower orders are subject to all the evils of our sway, without enjoying any one of its advantages; the presence or neighbourhood of our forces depriving the populace of the chance of a successful resistance to tyranny, however gross, while the consciousness of the security thus afforded him doubtless often tempts the native prince to acts of oppression from which he might otherwise be deterred by a wholesome fear, but to which he is now doubly impelled—firstly, by that consciousness of security, to which we have already alluded; secondly, by a, we fear, too common desire to indemnify himself for the loss of independence, and the narrow limits of his political power, by proving how absolute that power still is over the unhappy subjects whom our policy or pleasure still compels to call him master.—*Madras Herald, 8th June.*

Maulmain.

THE BURMESE NEW YEAR, 1201.—Three guns were fired about 2 o'clock on the morning of Thursday last, announcing the commencement of the Burmese new year, 1201. It is customary with the people on such occasions, for the priests and other wise men to draw up after a pretended consultation of their books, a sort of Moore's Almanac, or prophetic intimation of the events of the coming year. That drawn up here, of which we have obtained a copy, is rather a lengthy document, and the greatest portion of it would prove of no interest, but we have translated a few extracts from it, sufficient to show the nature of the paper, and how cunningly the would-be prophets have availed themselves of the present aspect of the time.

"During the coming year, the following times will be most auspicious; of months, September; of days, Tuesday; of the signs of the Zodiac, Libra; of hours, the fourth; of the eight points of the compass, the East. The following will be *inauspicious*; Thursday, *October*, Virgo, and the West. The rains will be abundant. Fires will be frequent. Many animals will be destroyed. Robbers and thieves will be numerous. The people will be tumultuous and ungovernable. Rulers will not be guided by law. In the beginning of the year the winds will be favourable, as also at the close of the rains. Towards the N.E. there will be light, and *in the N.W. darkness.* In *the North there will be war.*"—*Maulmain Chron. Apr.* 17.

Ceylon.

We understand that Her Majesty's ship "Volage," which arrived at Trincomalie from Bombay, had on board the other brass gun taken at Aden; the whole three are to be sent home as presents to the Queen the first favourable opportunity.—*Herald, July* 2.

By private accounts from a highly respectable correspondent at Trincomalie, dated the 26th ult., we learn that H.M. ships "Wellesley," "Volage," "Cruiser," and "Algerine" are now at that station. The "Volage" will probably, it is said, go to China. The "Algerine" returned on the 25th from Madras, having been absent from Trincomalie only nine days. Her Majesty's ship "Favorite" was shortly expected, so that wherever the squadron go, they will be powerful. The admiral it is reported received positive accounts from Captain Bethune of the "Conway" that Tharawaddie was collecting an immense force near Rangoon, stated at 90,000 men, on their way to the capital, in three divisions—this is stated positively in the admiral's letter—but should the Burmese have one-third of their force to oppose us, we shall cut but a poor figure against them with our pigmy army, which could not by any possibility amount to more than 5000 men.

Digitized by Google

Penang.

MURDER OF CAPTAIN TACKET.—By the arrival of a Burmese boat in the early part of the week from the Nancouries, we regret to learn, that Captain Tacket, who for many years commanded the "Highland Lass" of Madras, and sailed from this port for those islands on the 17th September in a small schooner called the "Mayoong," had been murdered there about the beginning of April last. It appeared that after procuring a cargo of cocoa nuts, she was proceeding to Rangoon, but was found to be in such a leaky condition that Capt. T. was compelled to put back, discharge her lading, and haul her on shore for repairs. In consequence however, of some difference between him and his mate, the latter removed to a village called Malacca, about five hundred yards from the spot where the vessel lay, and on the same day it seems that Capt. T. had punished his servant named Ahmad, and afterwards discharged two of his seacunnies, both of whom joined the mate, and slept that night together in the house of the chief of the village. On the following morning Ahmad called upon them, and reported that his master was missing, on which they proceeded on board and discovered that the vessel had been plundered of the remaining part of her outward cargo, consisting of tobacco and blue cloth, and of Capt. T.'s clothes, while he himself was no where to be found, notwithstanding every enquiry and search. At length one of the crew of the vessel informed them that he had slept near Capt. T. the preceding night, and that about the hour of twelve he perceived a party of Nicobarians with Mahomed (an Achinese lascar belonging to the schooner), a Coffree (another lascar), and Ahmad beforementioned, killing Capt. T., after which they put his corpse in a sampan, and set it adrift. This account was found subsequently to agree with what was gathered from other Nicobarians, and the unfortunate Capt. T.'s body, has since, it appears, been discovered on the island of Kalchal, about twenty miles from the Nancouries, where it was buried.

We understand that a part of the crew belonging to the schooner, and other persons who have recently arrived here from the Nancouries are now undergoing examination at the police office, and if it is in our power, we shall be happy to submit further particulars before our readers.—*Gazette, May* 18.

Singapore.

VISIT OF A DUTCH FRIGATE, THE "MAAS."—We have had a visit since our last of a Dutch frigate, the "Maas," Captain Von Maren, which came over from the neighbouring settlement of Rhio. She was three days in port, during which time Captain Von Maren and his officers were received and entertained in the most friendly and hospitable manner by the Honourable the Governor. She left yesterday morning, we understand, to continue out on a cruize of six weeks, before returning into port at Sourabaya. Having received some report of pirates being in the neighbourhood of the Tumbilans, her first visit would be to that group.—*Free Press, 16th May.*

PIRACY IN THE STRAITS.—We omitted to notice in our last Number the cruize of the steamer 'Diana' to the east coast of the Peninsula, in consequence of a report having been shortly before brought by some vessels trading in that direction, that several pirate prahus had been seen. The steamer returned into port without having encountered any thing, but the usual trading crafts, and fishing-boats; from several of which she learned that no pirates had been seen (by the natives) for a considerable period on that coast, and that no depredations had of late been committed. The fact, we have no doubt, is, that piracy may be considered as done up, both in the Straits of Malacca, and on the Eastern Coast of the Peninsula, if only an ordinary degree of vigilance be maintained by the government. A trade, petty, it is true, but still a trade, has of late sprung up between this and Malacca in common row-boats, which the intermediate seas were never, we believe, since the establishment of this settlement, looked upon as secure enough to admit being carried on—and there is no doubt that this intercourse, trifling though it may be in itself, is important, as a proof of the effectual nature of the recent operations against piracy in the Straits—effectual, we mean, for the protection of the native trade—for, let our trading vessels, under something of the

Digitized by Google

same kind of apprehension which makes the thief dread "in every bush an officer," discover pirates by the score in every voyage through the Straits, and let them sometimes receive rewards of silver plate, and what not, for repelling supposed piratical attacks, because native vessels sailing together in fleets for their own protection, will sometimes approach suspiciously near—yet there never was a case since the foundation of this settlement, of a European vessel being captured, and we believe not one of a European vessel being even attacked by pirates in the Straits of Malacca. It is owing to the representations of ill-informed injudicious writers, who know nothing about the matter, and seek information in every quarter but the right one, that such extravagant notions have gone abroad respecting the Malay pirates of the present day. We would scarce give a horn spoon, much less a bushel of silver ware, to any decently-manned and armed merchant-man, as a reward for beating off the best half-dozen prahus that have sailed the seas for many a-day. As to the Illanoons or Sooloo pirates, the dressing administered to a fleet of them last year by the steamer, is likely, we think, to render them less enterprising in their excursions towards the Malay coasts than heretofore.—*Ibid.*

Opium Seizure at Siam.—Accounts have reached this during the week, which, taken together with the circumstances noticed in our Number of 4th April last, show, we think, plainly enough, that the Government of Siam is acting under the influence of that of China, with respect to the trade in opium. It appears that a Sampan pukat which sailed from this, having nineteen chests of opium on board, besides a large amount in tecals, was seized at the mouth of the Meinam by a government-boat, after a contest, in which six men on board of the pukat were killed; they having believed, or chosen to believe, that the Siamese vessel was a pirate, and resisted in consequence. Although the letter of the Siamese laws prohibits the importation of opium, this is the first instance which has come under our notice of an attack having been made by Siamese cruizers on vessels supposed to have opium on board. In a memorial addressed to the Emperor of China by the Viceroy, Foo-yuen, and Hoppo of Canton in 1832, regarding the opium trade, it is said that the "Indian territories belonging to England, are not like Cochin-china, Siam, &c., with whose Kings we might communicate, and desire them to issue commands, prohibiting the opium to be brought." We have no doubt that the seizure in question results from the expression of a desire by the Chinese Government that opium should be prohibited in Siam; and we may thus see that the market for the drug is likely to be narrowed every where, but in the Archipelago, by the measures of the Chinese Government; to which, unfortunately in this respect, the power and authority of China do not extend.—*Ibid, May 23.*

China.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Proclamation to the People of Canton. (Translated for "The Canton Register.")

Lew, acting Nanhae magistrate, and Chang, magistrate of the Pwan-yu district, inform the public that they have received his Excellency, the Viceroy's commands, to cause to be printed and universally circulated, the ten observations made upon opium, by the scholar, Koo King-shan—a native of the district of Keang-ning, in the province of Keang-soo—and append thereto his recipe for the curing of opium-smoking.

On the deadly poison, Opium.

Opium is a poisonous drug, which comes from beyond sea. When asked what are the good qualities produced by it, it is answered, "it raises the spirits, so as to be insensible to weariness," therefore it is that so many of us Chinese have constantly fallen into its bewitching snare! At first it is begun to be used, merely from a wish to follow the fashion of the day, afterwards, when its poisonous influences have pervaded the system, continual renovation is required; its unhappy victim sleeps like a corpse, and grows lean and meagre, like a ghost; this is the manner in which it insidiously carries on its attacks against human life! Moreover, it is a very expensive article, the price of it is high; it cannot be obtained, except by giving for it its weight of silver; at first it dissipates a man's substance; finally, it utterly empties his house: of all the calamities ever visited upon mankind; none in magnitude can be compared to this;—I say that it is ten times more fatal than arsenic! For the wretch who betakes himself to this poison, has commonly lost the respect of his fellow-men; his affairs cannot be retrieved; he is

Digitized by Google

without resources, so he drains the fatal cup and expires! But he who takes delight in smoking opium, receives one calamity on the back of another, in deadly succession. I have been asked to give my sentiments on the subject, for the warning of the people against its snare, and they are as follows:—The opium smoker exposes himself—

In the first place, to have his animal spirits quickly and completely destroyed. When he at first commences the smoking of opium, he feels his spirits wonderfully elevated, but he ought to know that his animal spirits take not their rise externally, but internally; and that he is merely using unnatural means to raise them above their natural level. I compare it to a lamp which you are continually trimming; and reason tells us that if we do so, the oil will soon be burned out, and the lamp speedily extinguished. Thus, then, young people, who delight in opium, must die prematurely; they cannot leave posterity behind them; and their wives, fathers, and mothers must be left exposed to cold and want! Middle-aged and old people, who smoke opium, must shorten the period of existence, that nature would otherwise have allotted them; a circumstance which truly calls forth our compassion!

In the second place, to have his profession or lawful calling go to wreck and ruin. He who is in authority and smokes opium, cannot have time to attend to his public business himself, however important it may be: the merchant who smokes it, delays and loses the opportunity of making money, and all his affairs get in arrear: for losing one's time and for dissipating one's estate, never was there a drug so fatal as this!

In the third place, to have his own flesh and blood waste away before his eyes! If a robust man smokes it, his beef insensibly falls from him, and his skin hangs about him like a bag. If a delicate person smokes it, his face becomes black as charcoal, his bones lean as lathes: those who see him, know well that he must soon speedily take up his abode in the church-yard!

In the fourth place, to impoverish himself. If a rich person smokes it, his estate must soon be spent. To smoke opium, it is necessary for two persons to lay beside each other on the couch; there they puff and chat away, and thus their enjoyment is at the full. Day by day they spend several pieces of silver, in buying this hateful drug; they invite friends, and halloo to comrades who are birds of a feather; their money melts away very fast, and do you, reader, say that this state of matters can last long?

In the fifth place, to have his appearance changed to an aspect most hideous to behold! He who smokes this drug for a length of time, feels a constant loathing and laziness; he cares not for his meals, and finds difficulty in corresponding to the common courtesies of life. When the period for renovating his system with a fresh dose of the poison comes round; he cannot desist from taking hold of his opium pipe; rheum and snot flow apace—his whole frame seems withered and rotten; and the bye-standers on seeing him look so funny, cannot refrain from shouts of laughter!*

In the sixth place, to have reports spread abroad unfavourable to his good name. If a man has been long in the habit of smoking opium, his wife naturally follows the bad exapmle; if they smoke to excess, the night is turned into day, and no distinction made between the outer and inner apartments; out of this state of matters may spring a great many scandalous occurrences, that we dare do no more than hint at; truly, then, it may be said that such a state of things is much to be regretted!

In the seventh place, to have his secrets blazed abroad among opium smokers, without distinguishing between the noble and the base—they all lie upon the same couch, and puff away. While in this state (*in vino veritas*) they talk about whatever is uppermost in their minds, without any reserve. Truly, does the Proverb say, if a man speak too much, some of his words must come amiss; if an honourable man hear him, it may perhaps be no great matter; but if a mean man hear him, it is hard to secure that he won't suffer for it afterwards!

In the eighth place, to be involved in the net of the law. Whether he be buying it, or smoking it, should he meet with any base blackguards, these make use of it as a pretext to squeeze him, or extort his money. Should the affair get wind, he will then be brought up before the Mandarins for trial and punishment; when he who opens a shop for the sale of opium will be strangled, and he who smokes it will be transported. And mayhap you would like to make a trial of the laws in your own persons, would you?

In the ninth place, to have the poison enter his very marrow and vitals! He who has been in the habit of smoking it long, has his viscera and glands full of hairy worms

* We must protest against being supposed to coincide in this point of view with the framer of the original document; so far from considering a poor devil, in the situation he has described, as being a fit object of mirth, we should conceive every man with a heart in his breast bound to look upon him with sincere pity.—*Translator.*

Digitized by Google

or insects; these send up their poisonous breaths and attack the intestines—the stomach and bowels are wounded in consequence, and Loo Peen himself (the Chinese Esculapius) could do nothing in his behalf! Look now at those shortsighted people who wish to put an end to their existence! They mix up a little opium in its raw state, and the moment they swallow it their bowels burst, the blood gushes out from their seven orifices, their whole body becomes livid and putrid, and they die! There is no medicine known that can cure the effects of this deadly poison. I, myself, while travelling along the banks of Yang-tsze-keang, saw a fellow who was an opium smoker. The time of renovation came round, and he was short of the drug; so having no means to satisfy the (horseleech-like) craving, he sought a way to destroy himself. He caught up by mistake a cup of chainam oil (imagining it to be poison) and drank it off; when he was seized with an unceasing vomiting, and, in the end, he spewed up a whole heap of these insects! Their heads were red and variegated, their whole body was covered with hair, they were upwards of an inch in length, and when they were spewed upon the ground, they kept wambling about, to the great fear and astonishment of the spectators!!

In the tenth place, to lose his life (by external causes, induced by this vice.) The poor man, who smokes it, must soon pawn every article he has in his house,—when he must sit down and cross his hands in despair! Being now perfectly out at elbows, and being unable to get over the renovating period, the infallible consequence is, that he will be led to sell or pawn his wife and children!! I, with my own eyes, saw this in the case of a person surnamed Chin—a native of the province of Ganhwny. He had no sons; so he bought a concubine, whom he managed to get with child. Afterwards his purse became quite empty, through opium smoking, his vitals were being gnawed from want of renovation, he could not get over it at all; so having no other way of satisfying the disease, he took his pregnant concubine and sold her for several tens of taels! When this money was all spent, he went (like another Judas) and hanged himself!—and is there anything more lamentable than this?

Now, in reference to the ten foregoing observations made upon the evils resulting from opium, every one knows distinctly that they are the consequences to which opium-smoking must inevitably lead! If the depraved hear me, and still will not awake from their depravity, there is nothing in this that a man may feel astonished or offended at! But I sincerely pity those refined and talented men, who have been gradually falling into its bewitching snares, which threatens to lead them to poverty, and afterwards an untimely end! If ye hear me, and yet refuse to leave off the evil habit, is not this, indeed, to be pitied! With a sincere feeling of compassion for those unhappy victims, who have, under a wrong impression of its qualities, commenced opium-smoking, and gone on till they require the renovating drug, who repent of their folly, but who cannot get rid of their bane; I, looking up to the goodness of mercy, and feeling anxious, like her, to do something in behalf of the human race, have taken a secret prescription of wonderful efficacy in curing the said evil habit of opium-smoking, and had it engraved and printed, in order that it be disseminated over the whole empire. Hoping that it may serve as pointing out the ford or ferry to the foolish man, I have had it annexed to this same document. (Here follows the said medical prescription, but being ignorant of the names of the Chinese medicines that compose it, we are unable to give a translation.)

Australia.

SYDNEY.

THE REVENUE.—The Revenue for the quarter ending March 31, 1839, amounted to 101,556*l.* 11*s.* 3½*d.*, an increase on the corresponding quarter of 1838 of 33,862*l.* 5*s.* 10½*d.* The following are the principal items which show an increase; Customs, 40,013*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, an increase of 1,025*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*; duty on spirits distilled in the Colony, 3,292*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, an increase of 5,914*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Crown lands (not including Port Philip sales), 19,711*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, an increase of 738*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*; sales of stores from emigrant ships, 3,214*l.* 8*s.* 4½*d.*; collections on account of church and school estate, 106*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* In addition to the items, under the head of Port Philip there are Customs, 5,436*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; Crown Lands, 18,205*l.* 18*s.*; and license to depasture stock,

Digitized by Google

55*l.*; and as the accounts of the Port Philip Revenue not kept distinct from the general Revenue were of the Colony in the corresponding quarter of last year, these items of course show an increase of their respective amounts, which together are 23,697*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, so that subtracting the Port Philip Revenue altogether, there was an increase of upwards of 10,000*l.*—*Sydney Herald, 29th April.*

[Although the annexed smacks amazingly of an Advertisement, we give it gratis insertion, not only in sympathy for the distresses of our Sydney cotemporary, but to advance the march of Australian literature, and the interests of a very deserving class of functionaries—"sober" compositors to wit! Ed. O. H.]

To the Printers of Great Britain, who may be out of Employment.—For the information of letter-press printers, who may be desirous of emigrating to New South Wales, we hereby make known that there are seven printing establishments, and fifteen newspapers published in Sydney alone, weekly; there are also several printing-offices at Hobart Town, Launceston, Port Philip, South Australia, Swan River, &c., the proprietors of which are desirous of engaging steady, sober, and good compositors, there being but few sober compositors in the above-named places. We should be ready to engage twelve compositors, for a period, at forty shillings per week; over-time to be paid for at the rate of tenpence per hour. Parties proceeding hither may obtain a free passage for themselves and families, by applying to any of the emigration agents in the United Kingdom.

Herald Office, Sydney, New South Wales.

We beg, as a favour, that the newspapers in Great Britain will make this as publicly known as possible.—*Sydney Herald, 10th May.*

PORT PHILIP.

Lady Franklin.—Upon the arrival of Lady Franklin at Melbourne, the following Address was presented to her:—

"The undersigned civil officers, magistrates, clergy, land-owners, merchants, stock-proprietors, and other inhabitants residing in Melbourne, hasten to express their gratification on your Ladyship's safe arrival, and at the same time, to allude to the pleasing circumstance, of Melbourne having been selected for the honour of first welcoming your Ladyship to the shores of New Holland.

"They cannot allow the occasion of your Ladyship's arrival, to pass without referring to the amicable feeling entertained by them for their Sister Colony of Van Diemen's Land, with which their intercourse is greater, than with the Colony of New South Wales. They are well acquainted with your Ladyship's character for kindness, benevolence, and charity; and they beg to express their admiration of the private and public virtues of your distinguished consort; the intrepid and fearless explorer of the Northern Polar Regions, whose name has become, by fame, the property of the English nation. They express their hope, that the appearance of Melbourne, the creation of only eighteen months, together with the fertility of their beautiful district, may impress your Ladyship with a favourable opinion of their enterprise and industry, and the superior advantages of this colony, for the promotion of colonization. They cannot conclude without expressing their sincere and heartfelt regret, that the rapidity of your Ladyship's movements, should deprive them, thus early, not only of your presence, but also of the gratification they had looked forward to, in being allowed the honour of giving, on the occasion of your Ladyship's arrival, a public entertainment. With their best wishes for your Ladyship's health, and with a conviction that your journey through the interior of New South Wales will be everywhere considered an honour by its inhabitants, they remain with respect,

"Your Ladyship's most obedient servants,

"Lady Franklin. ("Signed by sixty-three persons.")

To this address, her Ladyship was pleased to give the following answer:—

"Gentlemen,

"The unexpected and undeserved honour you have been pleased to confer upon me, in presenting me with an Address, has taken me so much by surprise, that I feel considerable difficulty in expressing my sense of the honour thus conferred.

"I cannot but rejoice in the circumstances which have led me, on my first visit to Australia, to land at Melbourne; since it has suggested to its inhabitants, to remind me, with such cordiality, of the amicable feeling which exists between two countries so naturally and nearly related; and so capable of aiding each other's welfare. The creation of this substantial, well-built, and populous town, in a spot where, eighteen

Digitized by Google

months ago, were to be seen only the few rude huts of the first settlers, is a remarkable instance of what industry, enterprise, and wealth can effect, in circumstances favourable to their developement, and must be a subject of congratulation also, to those elder and almost parent colonies, which see their own energies thus reflected in you.

"I regret that it is not in my power to make a longer stay amongst you, and to visit every part of your beautiful environs. Your kind and flattering allusion to my husband is very gratifying to me,—I beg to thank you for it,—and to assure you, that it will always give him, as well as myself, the highest gratification, to hear of the continued and increasing prosperity of Melbourne.

(Signed) "JANE FRANKLIN.

"Fawkner's Hotel, Melbourne,
6th April, 1839.

"To the civil officers, magistrates, clergy, landowners, merchants, stock-proprietors, and other inhabitants residing in Melbourne."

NAVIGATION.—We have been favoured by a gentleman, from South Australia, with the particulars of the dangers off the South-western coast of Australia:—

Maude's Reef, off King George's Sound. About a quarter mile in diameter; centre in lat. 35 deg. 13 min. S., long. 117 deg. 57½, min. E.; from Bald Head, extremity S. W. by S. (mag.); from Eclipse Island, summit E. S. E. (mag.); from Peak Head, summit S. ¼ E. (mag.); from Vancouver's Reef, summit S. S. W. ¼ W. (mag.)

Coventry Reef, off Cape Peron.—From N. W. extremity of Cape S. W. ¼ S. (mag.), distant about 4¼ miles. Small, and nearly awash, with 7 to 10 fathoms all round.

Geographe Reef, off Cape Leeuwin, bears S. 27 deg. W. (mag.) from body of the sand patch on coast to the northward of Cape Leeuwin; N. 55 deg. W. from largest Alsnaru Island; and N. 67 deg. W. from a small dark-coloured rock, with a peaked summit. This reef appears to lie about 6 miles from nearest land, and has 20 to 24 fathoms water, at distance of one-sixth of a mile from its S. W., W., and N. W. sides. Other reefs, partly dry, occupy a considerable portion of the space between it and the main, but the channels are probably foul and rocky. When the schooner "Ellen" passed close to the reef, on the 22d February, 1835, the sea broke upon it only occasionally, when it appeared to be about half-a-mile in extent, N. N. W. and S. S. E., and 200 yards wide. The sea was very little discoloured in its vicinity, and when not agitated, would prevent the danger being seen at more than a cable's length. There may probably be less than two fathoms on some of its most elevated rocks.

Pollock's Reef, off the "Recherche" Archipelago, bears S. ¼ W. by compass, distant 14 miles from the S. E. Island of the Archipelago of the "Recherche." Lat. by Flinders' chart, 34 deg. 35 min. S., long 123 deg. 26 min. E. Seen by Captain Pollock in March, 1834, and supposed to extend 8 or 10 miles eastward, from the above position; but as the wind was blowing fresh from westward at the time, and it broke only in one place, the remainder was probably only its wake or stream.

Naturaliste Reef, off Captain Naturaliste and Geographe Bay, appears accurately placed on the French chart 16 or 17 miles N. by E. (mag.) from extremity of Cape Naturaliste.

Sealers' Ledge—a cluster of covered rocks—and said by Captain Coffin, of the "Samuel Wright," to lie about 15 miles S. from the middle of Bald Island, near King George's Sound.

Brockman's Reef, off Kangaroo Island, lat. 36 deg. 17 min. S. long (by a good chronometer) in 23 days from Hobart Town, 137 deg. 21 min. E. The "Eagle" schooner, Captain Brockman, saw heavy breakers from mast-head bearing S. by E. ¼ E. (mag.) distant about 25 or 30 miles, and another patch W. S. W. about the same distance.

Our informant saw breakers off Cape Naturaliste, bearing from the extreme point of that Cape about N. W. 5 to 7 miles, on Tuesday, 23d May; and rocks and broken water, 60 miles S. from the centre of Kangaroo Island, seen by Captain Cowten, of the "Socrates."—*Sydney Herald, May* 31.

BIRTHS.

On 27th May, Mrs. Carmichael, of Porphry Point, William's River, of a son.

At Neotsfield, Hunter's River, on the 19th instant, the lady of Henry Dangar, Esq., of a daughter.

At Witton Park, on Monday, the 6th instant, Mrs. Robert Lowe, of a son.

At Brucedale, Bathurst, on the 30th April, the lady of W. H. Suttor, Esq., of a son.

At Yarrow, on the 5th instant, Mrs. Gavin Ralston, of a son.

At her residence, Castlereagh-street, on Thursday, the 13th instant, Mrs. Blick, of a daughter.

Digitized by Google

At York-street, Sydney, on the 14th instant, Mrs. William Inglis, of a daughter.
At Lindesay, on Tuesday, the 11th instant, the lady of James Barker, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday last, by special license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Mr. Christopher Watkin May, of Windsor, to Mrs. Caroline Green, second daughter of W. Dattmer, Esq., Upper Marylebone-street, Fitzroy-square, London.

On the 7th instant, by the Rev. G. R. Rusden, John Becher Hungerford, eldest son of E. Hungerford, Esq., Maitland, to Anne, third daughter of T. W. M. Winder, Esq., Campbell House, Maitland.

By special license, at Sydney, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. George Anderson, John Ranken, Esq., of Sautur, Invermein, to Miss Jane Cameron, of Maitland.

At Dalswinton, Hunter's River, by special license, by the Rev. Irving Hetherington, William Tucker Evans, Esq., to Janet, daughter of William Pagan, Esq., of Currustams.

DEATHS.

On the 14th instant, at her residence, Sussex-street, Mrs. James Dodds, after giving birth to a still-born child on the 12th.

At his residence, Smith-street, Wollongong, on the 13th instant, Peter Jackson, Esq., late of Greenock, aged 52, after a very painful and lingering illness.

On Friday, the 14th instant, in Elizabeth-street, North, Arthur, the infant son of Arthur A'Beckett, Esq., aged eight days.

On the 3rd instant, in Fort-street, John Jeffrey, the infant son of Capt. Roach.

At his residence, at Yass, on Saturday, the 27th ult., after a short, but severe illness, Mr. John Hanley, much respected by all who knew him.

At Jerry's Plains, Hunter's River, on the 7th April, Hughina, wife of Alexander Skinner, Esq., late Surgeon-superintendent of the Government emigrant-ship, "Lady M'Naghten," and daughter of the late John Clarke, Esq., Sutherland, Scotland.

At Mrs. Walker's hotel, Parramatta, May 8th, Richard Dene Booth, son of Captain James Booth, Royal Navy, aged fifteen months.

At Paterson, on the 6th instant, Mr. John M'Crohan, late Chief Constable there, in consequence of a fall from his horse, when proceeding on duty to Maitland, leaving a wife and seven small children, nearly destitute, to deplore his loss. The deceased, by his vigilance and good conduct, had gained the confidence and respect of the magistracy and settlers of the district, as he previously had done that of the Officers of the 4th or King's Own Regiment of Foot, from which corps he honourably retired, as Quarter-master Serjeant, in the enjoyment of a pension, which ceases with his demise.

On Sunday last, Mr. John M'Garvie, native of Ayrshire, and formerly of Glasgow, aged 73, deeply regretted by his numerous family and friends, after a residence of eight years in the Colony.

At Bathurst, on Saturday the 8th instant, at eight o'clock, A.M. Philip Launder Fell, Esq., aged 37 years, late of South Shields, in the county of Durham, deservedly regretted by those who knew him.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The "Kate" has brought us South Australian papers, *via* Launceston, to the 30th May.

A public meeting of the Colonists, convened by the Sheriff, on the requisition from a number of the principal Colonists, for the purpose of taking into consideration "the present relations of the Colonists with the Aborigines, with a view to adopt measures calculated to afford that protection to all classes of the community to which they are entitled, and to determine on such means as shall restore and perpetuate the friendly intercourse which has hitherto subsisted between the settlers and the natives," was held in the Court House on the 7th ult. The following were the resolutions adopted:—

It was resolved unanimously, on the motion of J. B. Hack, Esq.; seconded by A. H. Davis, Esq.—

1.—That while this meeting claims the most ample right of security and protection for life and property in this our adopted country, we cheerfully and willingly admit the right of the Aborigines to equal protection and the fullest provision for their wants; that we deeply deplore the murders and outrages recently perpetrated by the Aborigines, both as shaking that feeling of confidence hitherto enjoyed, and as tending to deaden that benevolent interest in the native population which it has been the object of the Colonists generally to foster and maintain.

Digitized by Google

Resolved, on the motion of D. M'Laren, Esq., J. P.; and seconded by John Hallett, Esq., J. P., and carried with three dissentients—

2.—That this meeting is deeply impressed with the conviction that to the inefficiency exhibited in the office of Protector of the Aborigines, and the almost total neglect of the Official Instructions under which the head of that department was appointed, are mainly to be attributed the late unhappy events; and they lament it the more, because repeated expressions of opinion that we were on the eve of such occurrences appear to have been disregarded: that in order to allay the irritated state of the public mind, and prevent those acts of retaliation which will otherwise inevitably occur, it is of the first importance that prudent and wise measures be immediately adopted, and that they be carried into execution with energy and decision.

Resolved unanimously, on the motion of H. Nixon, Esq.; and seconded by Captain Walker—

3.—That it is absolutely essential for the general safety, that the Police, the only force existing in the Colony, should be maintained in a state of discipline and efficiency, and that this meeting respectfully recommend to His Excellency the Governor the necessity that exists for forming and organizing a larger number of the Mounted Police, especially for the security of life and property in the more exposed districts of the Colony; and for the furtherance of this object, that magistrates should be appointed in the various districts in which our stations exist, with a constabulary force sufficient to ensure protection in such situations.

Resolved unanimously, on the motion of C. Mann, Esq.; seconded by E. B. Gleeson, Esq.—

4.—That this meeting is of opinion that the natives having arms, such as spears and waddies, in their possession when encamped by the river in the centre of the town, or within its precincts, is highly objectionable, as presenting to them a constant temptation to commit acts of aggression on unprotected females and others who may be within their reach, and that His Excellency the Governor be memorialised on this subject, with the view of endeavouring to prevent the occurrence of any such offence.

Resolved unanimously, on the motion of the Rev. T. Q. Stow; seconded by Thomas Gilbert, Esq., J. P.—

5.—That in order to prove the sincere desire of the Colonists to restore and perpetuate the friendly relations hitherto subsisting between the Aborigines and themselves, a Committee of gentlemen be formed whose primary duty it shall be to convey to the Government the resolutions of this meeting, and subsequently to suggest such measures as may be necessary for securing protection to both the settler and the native—to watch over the interests of the Aborigines, and to correspond with the Committee of the Society for their Protection in England—and that the Committee shall consist of Messrs. M'Laren, Morphett, J. B. Hack, J. Brown, and A. H. Davis.

Sydney Gazette, 15th June.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

We have received Van Diemen's Land papers to the 19th ult.; from which we make the following summary:—

Sir John Franklin had returned to Hobart Town from his inland tour.

A public dinner was given to Mr. Alfred Stephen, on the occasion of his departure from the colony.

A new journal has made its appearance. It is called the "Hobart Town Advertizer," and is said to have been brought out under the auspices of Mr. Abbott.

The proprietor of the "Cornwall Chronicle" has been cast in damages to the amount of 400*l.*, for a libel on Lieut. Friend, of Launceston.

The "Britannia," Captain Gibson, from Launceston, laden with sheep for Port Philip, parted both her anchors, and was wrecked, within the heads of that settlement, in a gale of wind. The passengers, crew, and greater part of the cargo have been saved, but not without the greatest exertion.

A sale of Government land took place on Wednesday, which was rather numerously attended, and the bidding spirited. Some lands on the banks of the Huron were knocked down as high as thirty-two and sixpence per acre.—*Colonial Times, 16th April.*

Street robberies have, within these last few weeks, become of almost nightly occurrence. But this is not to be wondered at, when the inertness of the police to anything but informations is taken into consideration. The protection of the townsfolk is quite a secondary consideration with these worthies, compared with protecting legal plunder.—*Ibid.*

Digitized by Google

A letter in the "Cornwall Chronicle," dated Westbury, states that a party of five bushrangers, supposed to be Fisher and his gang, committed several robberies in that neighbourhood.

SHEEP.—The following are the prices given for the sheep, which were sold at the Woolpack, by Mr. T. Y. Lowes, last week:—Ewes, all ages, mixed flocks, 17*s.* 9*d.* each; ewe lambs, 11*s.*; wether lambs, 9*s.* 6*d.* The number sold was 1400.—*H. T. Advertizer, 19th April.*

The "Cornwall Chronicle," in noticing the departure of Lady Franklin for Port Philip and Sydney, says:—"Whatever may be the object of the mission undertaken by Lady Franklin, we protest against the appropriation of one farthing of the public money to support it; the country has been taxed sufficiently for missions and travelling, it can afford no more of the taxes, wrung from the industry of the people, for such purposes; and we venture to assert, that the employment of the colonial brig "Tamar," in conveying Lady Franklin and suite to Port Philip, is not correct—if Her Excellency fancies expeditions, she should pay for them." In all this we perfectly agree.

Mr. Stephen, the new Judge of the Supreme Court of this colony, may be expected here daily, he was to sail from Hobart Town before the end of last month.

The Licensed Victuallers of Van Diemen's Land are about to form a Society, "for the maintenance and promotion of the respectability and general interests of the Licensed Victuallers of the colony."

A public ball was given, at Launceston, to the officers of the Pelorus, that being the first man-of-war that had visited the port. About two hundred persons were present. The "Pelorus" may be expected at Sydney shortly.

We have received the "Cornwall Chronicle" of the 25th ultimo. It contains nothing worth extracting, except the following notice of the then state of the Corn Market:—

The millers' quotations for wheat this week are those of the last, from 10*s.* to 14*s.* We hear, however, of as high as 15*s.* being offered for wheat, and refused, which price we think a fair quotation, and 38*l.* per ton for first quality of flour. It is the duty of every man connected with the wheat market to reflect for himself, and to make his own calculations; if he do so, he will be quite satisfied of the occasion for the recent fall in the price of the article at Sydney. The population of Sydney and Parramatta is about 60,000, which at the very low estimate of wheat, 1 lb. per head, per diem—gives a consumption of 7,000 bushels per week, add to this the demand of places dependant upon Sydney, a similar quantity, and it is shewn that the weekly consumption is at least 14,000 bushels. Now, to be satisfied of the probable price of wheat at Sydney for months to come—it is merely necessary to calculate the number of vessels requisite to arrive, even to supply the actual demand for consumption—the risk of losses, the probability of a deficiency in the foreign markets, the demand for seed wheat, and we have at once a proof that it must not only maintain its present price, but will, in all probability, reach a much higher price. We do not presume to give an opinion, being satisfied with stating facts which we hope will induce parties interested to make enquiries and judge for themselves.

In our last we briefly noticed the receipt of Van Diemen's Land papers to the 17th instant. Extracts from those papers will be found below.

Her Majesty's instructions have been received, appointing the Chief Justice the Senior Officer of the Land Forces; the Archdeacon and the Colonial Secretary Members of the Executive Council. The Chief Police Magistrate and Colonial Treasurer, are no longer Members of that Council. We cannot conceive upon what principle the Chief Justice has been appointed a Member of the Executive Council. Is he to decide in Council upon his own judgments in the Supreme Court?

The financial state of the Colony is represented to be in a very prosperous condition. The Legislative Council is to meet about the end of June, when a number of important bills will be laid before it. The receipts of the Customs, since the distillation of Colonial spirits has been discontinued, average 1,600*l.* a-week, from which a revenue is calculated of 82,000*l.* for the ensuing year.

The abstract of the Appropriation Act for 1840, specifies the sum to be appropriated at very near 114,000*l.*; or at the rate of nearly 4*l.* a-head taxation on each free man, woman, and child, in the Colony. The items in this abstract, are so completely the dittoes of our own—even to the charge for the maintenance of the kitchen (called botanic) garden, that we need not occupy our space with a detail of them. 'It would be better,' says the "True Colonist" 'to vote directly to the Governor a sum (equal to what the cultivation of the farm costs) to find his Excellency's establishment in the articles which he now gets from the farm. The rent at which the farm would now let

Digitized by Google

would buy a great deal more produce than all he gets from it. The public would save all the expense of its cultivation, and the farm would be more usefully occupied, and more creditably managed. in the hands of any respectable tenant, holding on a lease of sufficient endurance.'

The prospects of the season, as respects agricultural produce, were very cheering.—*Sydney Herald, May* 31.

Cape.

PORT NATAL—GRAAF REINET, JAN. 31, 1839.—Though I have no doubt of your having received through other channels, accounts of the result of the expedition of the emigrant farmers against Dingaan, I will, however, give you the communication of creditable persons, who accompanied the expedition.

The expedition started, as you know, in the month of December last, composed of 450 men, and a few Zoolas of Port Natal. They encamped on the 15th, within their enclosures of waggons, not far from Dingaan's residence, and the following morning at the dawn of day. The Zoolas, to the number of 8 or 10,000 men, attempted to surprise them, by making a ferocious attack on their small camp; it however appears, that they were on their guard, by gallantly repulsing the enemy; and as the Zoolas fired on them with guns, they did not hesitate also to attack them, with such an irresistible violence, that the Zoolas took to flight, leaving upwards of 3000 on the field of battle; while the farmers had only three wounded, among which was their Chief commandant, Andries Pretorius, who left this district a few months since.

The next day they entered Dingaan's chief residence, which they found quite deserted; goods were, however, recovered, worth more than 6000 rds., together with guns, horses, and money; also the Treaty entered into between the late Retief and Dingaan, signed by both, and some of Dingaan's captains, and the Burghers who were with Retief.

Learning that Dingaan had concealed himself in a kloof or cave, they pursued him, with 280 men, leaving their waggons behind under a strong guard, to his haunting place, where they were surrounded by about 4000 Zoolas, against whom they fought, while retreating, in order to inveigle them into the open field, in which they almost succeeded; but the Zoolas being no pusillanimous or inexpert warriors, took occasion, while the farmers were in the act of wading through a deep and difficult ford of a river, and where the nature of the ground rendered it favourable, to make a desperate assault; both parties fought as lions, but as the rush of the attackers could not be resisted, and as they soon mingled with the emigrants, among whom were a few Zoolas from Natal, who had also joined the expedition, it was difficult to distinguish friend from foe; in consequence whereof, on the part of the emigrants, five men fell, viz.: Captain Biggar, Gerritvan Stade, Barand Bester, Marthinus Gous, and Jan Oosthuisen; the wounded are not mentioned. The Zoolas were, however, repulsed with 1000 killed, their total loss on that day is, however, stated to have been more or as much as on the first day. The cattle captured amounts to 4,600. Why the emigrants did not follow up the blow we do not yet know; they were perhaps tired of fighting and following the enemy, or would not shed any more blood, or their horses were perhaps knocked up; all this we must yet learn. They now consider the force of the Zoolas as broke, and do not fear Dingaan more. It is also said that the other native tribes are exceedingly glad at the defeat of the Zoolas; that they will do any thing for the emigrants, and urgently request them to come and settle among them, whereby they themselves trust to be safe, and, by trafficking with the boors, also to become again possessed of cattle. Other letters state that the fields beyond the frontier are luxurious, and the cattle very fat. The emigrants get wheat from the Bastards at Nieuwland, for 15 or 18 rds. per muid, and barter from the Caffers Indian corn, a full waggon load for a heifer or cow. Many poor people barter their sheep skins for bread. Game is abundant. They do not speak of returning to the colony.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—The schooner "Mary" has brought intelligence from Port Natal up to the 7th instant.

The Boors' Commando, which went against Dingaan on the 20th of November, had returned; but no authentic account of its proceedings had been received. Major

Digitized by Google

Charters' letter to Pretorius, who commanded the expedition, endeavouring to dissuade him from the commission of hostilities, had been intercepted by certain persons, calling themselves the general council, at the camp on the Togala, and was not by them transmitted, nor suffered to be transmitted to its destination.

It is stated that the camp of the Commando was attacked on the 16th of December, by a force of 10,000 Zoolas, 200 being armed with muskets; that the attack was repulsed with the (improbable) loss to the Zoolas of 3000 men, whilst the Commando had only three slightly wounded; that Dingaan retreated in consequence, after burning Umkunkinglove, his principal residence, to which place the Boors having advanced, they found there and buried the remains of their comrades who were massacred with Retief; that after some days, a strong patrol was sent out, which, on the 23d, having got entangled in difficult ground, was suddenly attacked by the Zoolas, who had up to the moment, remained unobserved; and that the patrol retired with the loss of six of the Boors, and from twenty to thirty of a party from Port Natal, of whom an Englishman named Biggar was one.

Whatever may be the truth, it is at least certain that the retreat of the Commando was the result of the affair of the 23d; and that one of the chief objects of the Commando, viz. the recapture of cattle, was not effected; for a few horses and twenty-five muskets, seem to have been the only spoils.

A second and stronger Commando was spoken of, but as there appear to be differences of opinion among the emigrants, it is to be hoped that the attempt will not be made. It has been announced to them that if they persist in these attacks, they will be deprived of all supplies by sea; but should they, on the contrary, content themselves with the quiet occupation of the country where they now are, not only will food and other necessaries be permitted to reach them, but they will be allowed means of self-defence, against attack, as may be requisite.

The country is reported to be unfavourable for raising grain—wheat in particular. There is no want of animal food and millet, or Indian corn; but flour, rice, &c., are very scarce. Unfortunately the supply of rice in the Helen, could not be all got ashore, on account of the state of the weather. Part of what was landed got damaged, and became useless; the remainder was readily sold at high prices by the importer.

Some of the emigrants express the more ardent desire to get back to the colony, on any terms, as they entertain gloomy forebodings of what must be the eventual state of a community, "where all is outgoing, and nothing coming in."

It is impossible to contemplate what may be the final result of this emigration, without feelings of sincere commiseration for those who have so unadvisedly placed themselves in a situation of suffering and danger, with apparently but very slender hopes of being able to maintain themselves to any beneficial purpose in their present possessions; but in the mean time, every assistance in the power of the government will be readily afforded to such of them as desire to return by sea—for by land they seem cut off from returning for want of means; and the distresses of those who remain will be alleviated, in as fair as the declared object of the military possession of the port and its shores will admit.

By command of His Excellency the Governor,

(Signed) JOHN BELL,
Secretary to the Government.

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope, 28th Jan. 1839.

Digitized by Google

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

OVERLAND MAILS FOR INDIA.—In accordance with the convention concluded with France for sending the Indian mail through that country, a mail will be made up in London for India, *via Marseilles*, on the 4th of every month, except when it happens to fall on a Sunday, when the mail will be made up the following day.

LAND TAX, INDIA.—A correspondent of the "Morning Chronicle," adverting to an article which had previously appeared in that paper, says:—

"SIR,—With all deference to your opinion, I beg to state that, from a careful investigation into the subject, I find the land-tax, as levied by the East-India Company, is so excessive, that the ryots (cultivators) in many fertile districts, abandon their land. A friend of mine went to Calcutta to establish flour mills, and by actual experiment ascertained that the finest wheat could be produced at eight shillings the quarter, of eight bushels; but the land-tax being levied in a manner so arbitrary and uncertain, it rendered a regular production of the article impossible, although the natives possessed great skill and wonderful perseverance.

"I must also dissent from your position, that the East-India Company are the landlords of India. No conqueror of any country in modern times, has assumed the right to the fee-simple of the land, or to dispossess the original proprietor.

"We are ransacking Europe for corn: India could grow twice over as much as we require. Its population of one hundred millions, if they bought only a turban each, or sixteen yards of calico or muslin, it would be sixteen hundred millions of yards. Why, such a quantity of goods would require twice as many cotton-mills as are now built, to produce it. Cotton could also be grown in unlimited quantities.

"My attention has been further directed to the subject, by quotations from various authorities, in a paper which I beg to enclose, and on which I think implicit reliance may be placed.

"I beg to remain, with the greatest respect, yours,

"Oct. 4. A MANUFACTURER."

Upon this, the Editor of the "Morning Chronicle" remarks:—

The British Corn-laws, and monopolies of various kinds, are the cause of the evil of which "a Manufacturer" complains. We pour British-manufactured goods into India, to the ruin of the native manufacturers, who cannot compete with our machinery; and the Indians, having few commodities to give which are allowed entrance into this kingdom, it often happens that the market of India is overstocked, and the capitalists of Liverpool and Glasgow suffer enormously in consequence. We could name several individuals in Liverpool and Glasgow, who have burnt their fingers with exporting to India, and who, if they chose, could tell strange tales.

There is no use in mincing the matter. The India Company have committed faults; but, as a government, it has always been more just and well-intentioned, than the oligarchical government of the empire. The landowners, who control the latter, are the great nuisance, against which the efforts of all good men ought to be directed. India is sacrificed to them. Much might be made of that rich country; but its agricultural produce, with the exception of Indigo, and a few other articles, is tabooed. English commerce and industry suffer in consequence. The narrow monopoly of the English landowners, if not destroyed, will soon bring down the structure of British commercial prosperity, which it has already undermined.

TRADE TO CHINA.—On Wednesday last a deputation, consisting of Messrs. William Nicol, Harrold, Littledale, Thomas Ripley, William Potter, and George Armstrong, left Liverpool for London, to seek an interview with Lord Palmerston, on the present state of our relations with China. The interview took place on Friday, at the Foreign Office, Downing Street. The deputation having stated to his Lordship the object of their visit, the Foreign Secretary admitted the great importance of the trade between Great Britain and China, and the necessity of placing it on a more secure footing, than it has for some time stood. The subject, he assured the deputation, had engaged his anxious attention; and though, from the absence from town of several Members of the Government, he had not had an opportunity of conferring with his colleagues on it, he hoped that in a few days a Cabinet Council would be held, when the whole question would be considered with the attention which its importance demanded.

At a meeting of the Court of Directors at the East-India House, Lieutenant-General

Digitized by Google

Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham, K.C.B., and K.C.H., the new Commander-in-Chief at Fort St. George, was appointed second Member of Council of that Presidency.

INDIAN NAVY.—The Company, taking advantage of the increase of steam navigation in our own navy, and in that of other powers, have caused three vessels to be built for the protection of our trade in the east, which are now fitting out in the East India Docks, and will proceed to their stations about the latter end of the month. They are about 800 tons each. The "Queen," intended for Bengal, was built at the same yard whence the "British Queen" was launched and the "President," her rival, is building;—the "Cleopatra" and "Sesostris," for Bombay, at Northfleet. The two former have round, and the latter a square stern, and will be armed with very heavy metal. It is to be hoped they will fully answer the purpose for which they are intended—the protection of our trade, and the extirpation of piracy, for which the Indian Seas have so long been noted; and where, although the East India Company have always had an extensive naval force, yet, from the prevalence of certain winds at particular seasons, and the frequent occurrence of calms in those latitudes, the pirates in their row-boats have often baffled their pursuers in very swift sailing vessels.

REGIMENTAL DEPOTS.—The "United Service Gazette," announces that the depots of the 18th and 94th Regiments are to embark for the East Indies about the middle of the present month, those regiments having been augmented to the Indian establishment. We have since learned that tonnage has been engaged for their conveyance by the directors of the East India Company, on the 19th inst., within a day or two of which they will of course take their departure.

It was stated a week ago, on the authority of the "United Service Gazette," that it was in contemplation to place the establishments of all the depot companies of regiments serving abroad, upon one uniform footing. The service companies of regiments abroad, with the exception of those in the East Indies, are also to be subjected to a similar arrangement. They will in future comprise 600 rank and file, and the depot companies 200. It is, however, apprehended at the Horse Guards that it will be difficult to carry this plan into effect, in consequence of the large body of men which must necessarily be left with the depots.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.—Some of the merchants connected with the China trade have had an interview with Lord Palmerston on the situation of affairs at Canton, respecting which the following has been made known:—

LONDON EAST INDIA AND CHINA ASSOCIATION.

Cowper's-court, Cornhill, Oct. 11.

At an interview between Messrs. Larpent, Crawford, and Smith, and Lord Palmerston, on Thursday, the 10th of October, his Lordship made the following communication:—

By despatches received from Admiral Maitland, dated July last, in the Bay of Bengal, it appeared that in consequence of the accounts received from China, of the transactions there, the Admiral had sent the Volage frigate, of 28 guns, to Macao, for the protection of British interests, but that he had thought it better not to go there in the Wellesley, 74, until he should know what course the Government in England intended to pursue; at the same time stating, he should hold himself in readiness to go, if subsequent accounts should lead him to think that his presence in the China seas was necessary for the protection of British subjects. As far as is known, the Governor General in India thought the question of too great magnitude to be dealt with by his own authority, and therefore it was probable he would wait to receive a communication from the Government at home.

It thus appears that British shipments, in the regular trade arriving in Canton river after the superintendent had left Canton, will receive the protection of the fleet in India.

With regard to the future trade, the deputation were assured that the question was under the serious consideration of Government, but his Lordship did not, of course, give any information as to what was intended to be done, only repeating his caution, that the merchants in China, and those connected with it, should act with prudence in taking care of themselves and their properties. The deputation, however, heard nothing to induce them to believe that the state of things either at Macao or Canton would be altered from what it was in May last, by any measures on the part of the superintendent.—*Times, Oct.* 12.

Digitized by Google

BRITISH INDIA SOCIETY.

"This is not the cause of faction or party, or of any individual, but the common interest of every man in Britain."

Committee Room, Guildhall Hotel, September, 1839.

Sir,

The accompanying papers will explain the circumstances under which the Committee have the honour to address you, will make known the names of the gentlemen who compose it, and the authority by which they have been constituted.

Encouraged by the confidence placed in them, and supported by the unanimous resolutions passed on the 6th July, at Freemasons' Hall, the Committee desire to state, that their object is to interest you, and all others within the circle of your influence, in promoting the great cause proposed as the end and aim of this Society—namely, "the bettering of the condition of our fellow-subjects the Natives of British India."

Deeply sensible of the moral strength and importance to the cause, arising from the disinterested advocacy of persons like yourself, the Committee earnestly hope to enrol your name as a member, and will thankfully receive an intimation of your intention to join the Society.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
On behalf of the Committee, F. C. BROWN, GEORGE THOMPSON, } *Secretaries.*

P.S.—Since the Meeting above alluded to, intelligence of another famine which is afflicting Western India, has been published. "Famine still continues to desolate the Province of Kattywar. The inhabitants are flying in great numbers, and parents selling their children for a few measures of grain."—*Asiatic Journal*, Sept. 1839. p. 67.

A Donation of Ten Guineas, or an Annual Subscription of One Guinea, constitutes a Member. Donations and Subscriptions will be received by the "LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK;" at Lothbury; 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall; 213, High Holborn: 12, Wellington Street, Borough; 87, High Street, Whitechapel; 155, Oxford Street; and by their correspondents throughout the country; or by Mr. collector.

RESOLUTIONS

Unanimously passed at a Numerous and most Respectable Public Meeting, held at Freemasons' Hall, on Saturday, July 6, 1839.—The Right Hon. Lord Brougham, in the Chair.

I. That the present condition of our native fellow-subjects in British India, estimated at a hundred millions—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.

II. That it is established by ample evidence, that there exists throughout British India a great amount of poverty, misery, ignorance, and discontent—that immense tracts of land are suffered to lie waste—that the revenue is declining—that the people are oppressed by grievous monopolies, extending even to the necessaries of life—that the ancient public works are perishing—that the internal communications have been neglected—and that dreadful famines frequently devastate the land.

III. 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 thus stimulate the commerce of Great Britain, would, under a just and enlightened rule, be incalculably developed.

IV. 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

Digitized by Google

India Society, for bettering the condition of our fellow-subjects—the natives of British India."

V. That a Committee be appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen, (with power to add to their number,) who are requested to draw up the necessary rules for the government of the Society, and to direct its proceedings for the year ensuing.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT,

With power to add to their Number.

Adam, William, Esq., late of Calcutta.
Aldam, William, Jun., Esq., Leeds.
Backhouse, Jonathan, Esq., Darlington.
Blair, W. Thomas, Esq., Bath.
Blanshard, Henry, Esq.
Bowring, John, Esq., LL.D.
Briggs, Major-General (Treasurer.)
Brougham, Lord.
Brown, F. C., Esq., Tellicherry.
Christy, Thomas, Jun., Esq.
Clarkson, Thomas, Esq.
Crawfurd, John, Esq.
Forbes, Sir Charles, Bart.
Frankland, Thomas, Esq., Liverpool.
Harford, John, Esq., Bristol.
Howitt, William, Esq.
Hull, John, Esq., Uxbridge.
Pease, Joseph, Sen., Esq., Darlington.
Stewart, John, Esq.
Thompson, George, Esq.

REASONS

Why it is the Interest of every Person in the United Kingdom to Promote the Objects of this Society.

SUGAR.

		Annual Loss.
The present Annual Import of Sugar into the United Kingdom, was, in 1838, 235,700 Tons, which cost, freight and charges included, in Bond, at £42 a Ton	£9,899,400	
If the Natives of India were allowed to hold their own land on the same terms as British subjects elsewhere, the same quantity of Sugar could be there produced, and sold in Great Britain at £18 a Ton, in Bond	£4,242,600	
Consequent Annual Loss to Great Britain . .		£5,656,800

Note. The Import of slave-grown Sugar into Foreign Europe, in 1838, was 281,000 Tons; the whole of which might be produced in India.

COTTON.

The present Annual Import of Cotton is . . lbs.	411,286,783	
Deduct East Indian ,,	55,577,197	
Leaves of slave-grown Cotton	355,709,586 cost at 7½ per lb.	£11,115,925
Cost of the same quantity of East Indian Cotton, if the Natives were allowed to produce it on their own land, on the same terms as American, at 2*d.* per lb., would be .		£2,964,246
Annual Loss to Great Britain . .		£8,151,679

Note. The Cotton papers, published by the Court of Directors in 1836, establish the fact, that freed from Land-Tax, Cotton can be grown in almost every province throughout India, at 1*d.* per lb.:—see also Evidence which follows.

SILK.

The present Annual Import of Silk is . lbs.	6,000,000 cost of which at 15*s.* per lb.	£4,500,000
Deduct East Indian	1,500,000	
Leaves of foreign Silk	4,500,000	
Cost of this quantity of good East Indian Silk, if the Natives were allowed to produce it free of Land-Tax, would be at 12*s.* per lb.		£2,700,000
Annual Loss to Great Britain . .		£1,800,000

Digitized by Google

RUM.

The present Annual Import of Rum is gallons 4,993,942		
Of which taken for Home Consumption ,, 3,324,709		
The present price of this quantity of Rum in Bond, at 3*s.* a Gallon, is	£498,706	
The same quantity of East Indian Rum could be delivered at 1*s.* 6*d.* a Gallon	£249,353	
Annual Loss to Great Britain		£249,353

COFFEE.

The present Annual Import of Coffee is lbs. 40,000,000		
Of which Ceylon and East Indian is ,, 9,000,000		
31,000,000		
Cost of which, at 100*s.* per cwt., is	£1,383,925	
Cost of the same quantity of East Indian Coffee, if the Natives were allowed to grow it, Land-Tax free, on the same terms as British subjects elsewhere, would be at 44*s.* per cwt.	£608,927	
Annual Loss to Great Britain		£774,998

TOBACCO.

The present Annual Import of Tobacco is lbs. 50,000,000		
Of which is East Indian ,, 50,000		
Leaves of slave-grown Tobacco 49,950,000		
Cost of which at 6*d.* per lb., in Bond, is	£1,248,750	
Cost of the same quantity of East Indian Tobacco, if the Natives were allowed to produce it, Land-Tax free, would be at 1*d.* per lb., in Bond	£208,125	
Annual Loss to Great Britain		£1,040,625

LINSEED.

The present Annual Import of Linseed is bushels 3,500,000		
Of which is East Indian ,, 300,000		
Leaves of foreign Linseed 3,200,000		
Cost of which, at 40*s.* per quarter of 8 bushels, in Bond, is	£800,000	
Cost of the same quantity of East Indian Linseed, if the Natives were allowed to grow it, Land-Tax free, 3*s.* for 84 lbs., or 14*s.* 3*d.* ¾ the quarter, in Bond	£285,714	
Annual Loss to Great Britain		£514,286

Note. "The annual consumption of Linseed in Great Britain, on an average of five years, is 2,500,000 bushels of 50 lbs. each, which would be dead weight for 300 ships: that double this quantity (yielding 5 per cent. more oil than Russian) might be supplied by India, there cannot be a question."—*Bell's View of the Commerce of Bengal, for* 1834-1835.

FLAX.

The annual consumption of foreign Flax, for three years, to 1839, is Tons 69,255		
Average value at £50 per Ton, is	£3,462,750	
Flax, (which is the stem of the plant producing the Linseed,) in India, rots on the ground!		
If the Natives were suffered and encouraged, there is no doubt that the same quantity could be prepared in India, and sold in Great Britain at £18 per Ton: the cost, therefore of 69,255 Tons of Flax would be	£1,246,590	
Annual Loss to Great Britain		£2,216,160

Digitized by Google

TOTAL Annual Loss, or excess in price paid by Great Britain, on the foregoing eight staple articles alone, exclusive of Rice, Indigo, Hemp, Oils, Wool, Tea, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., all produceable in India, at the same proportionate low prices, exclusive also of the loss to British Shipping, is £20,403,901

Note. The length of the coast line of the British Isles is 2,800 miles. The length of the coast line of India, from the mouths of the Indus west to Mergui east, cannot be less than 7,000 miles.

	ships.	tons.
The total shipping of India in 1838, was	321	95,301
The total shipping, inwards and outwards, from the one port of Stockton-upon-Tees, was, in 1838 . .	8,027	993,578

Revenues of India.

The Annual Revenues of India are stated to be, Parliamentary Return, 1837,—Land-Tax . . . £11,317,017
Opium, Salt, and Tobacco Monopolies, Inland and Sea Customs, and other Taxes £6,741,395
Total £18,058,412

The charges for conducting the Government of India at home and abroad, Interest of Debts, &c., equal the sum total of the Revenue. If, therefore, Great Britain defrayed the whole amount of those charges, paid the dividends on East India Stock, and the Interest of about Forty Millions of Debt owing in India, leaving the Natives Tax-free, to produce in return all that she requires for her commerce and manufactures, the clear gain to the country would amount to several millions a year.

Note. Indian Debt in 1837, £39,766,478.—*Mont. Martin*, p. 346.

Manner in which is expended more than one-half of the above Sum of £20,403,901, levied annually upon the People of Great Britain; or, Reasons why it is the Duty of every Person in the United Kingdom to support this Society.

Support of Slavery and the Slave Trade.

It is now proved that 375,000 Africans are annually sacrificed as follows:—

Perish in the passage .	37,500		
Die from seizure, march, detention, &c. . . .	187,500		
Survive, and are sold in the Slave-States and Colonies of America, &c. . .	150,000 at 150 dollars a head	dollars 22,500,000	
	At 4*s.* 6*d.* to the dollar	. .	£5,062,500

This fact is attested by two testimonies published by Mr. Fowell Buxton; one a letter to himself, dated May, 1838, from Governor Maclean, of Cape Coast, stating, that the net profit upon a slave is from 150 to 200 dollars, when sold in Cuba and the Brazils; the other, the calculation of the Sierra Leone Commissioners, who give for an outlay of 100 dollars, a return of 180.—*Buxton on the Slave Trade, pp.* 89 *and* 90.

The trade yields, therefore, a profit so enormous, as to make it morally certain, that, so long as this profit can be got, no power on earth will put down the traffic; nor can any princes or states, however well-intentioned, enforce slave treaties.

East Indian free labour costs 3*d.* a day; African slave labour, 2*s.* The fund for paying slave-labour, and the fund required for buying slaves, must, it is evident, be the money paid for slave-grown products. This fund is mainly derived, *directly and indirectly*, from the excess of price paid by

Digitized by Google

Great Britain to the slave cotton-growers of America for their Cotton, amounting, as shown above, to . . .	£8,151,679	
To the slave Tobacco-growers for their Tobacco . .	£1,040,625	
To the slave Coffee-growers for their Coffee . .	£774,998	
Add Annual Cost, in money only, of the squadron fruitlessly employed on the slave coasts *	£650,000	
		£10,617,302

But Cotton in the United States being more profitable than Sugar, the United States resort to Cuba and the Brazils, for one-half of the Sugar required for the population. This quantity now amounts to about 50,000 Tons annually, costing, at £42 a Ton £2,100,000

As the wants of America will keep pace with her doubling population, and as she will never want the means of paying for their supply with the money she is sure of receiving from Great Britain for her Cotton, it results, that a constant, regular, and rapidly-increasing demand is created for the slave-grown sugar of Cuba and the Brazils, and with this demand, a regularly increasing demand for more slaves, by whose labour alone the sugar required can there be grown. Hence the vast increase of the slave-trade, proved to have taken place of late years, and hence the known aggravated condition of the slave.

PROOFS OF THE FOREGOING STATEMENTS.

TAXATION AND TREATMENT OF THE NATIVES OF INDIA.

Orders of the Court of Directors to the Government of Madras, 12th Dec. 1821, Para. 99.

We are aware that the difficulty lies in ascertaining the degree in which, in all the variety of cases, the surplus produce already is, or is not, absorbed by the Government demand. But this is the difficulty which exists in forming or adjusting the settlement every where. Minute accuracy cannot be obtained; but in making the best approximation to it in our power, we shall avoid all material evil if the surplus produce (i. e. the whole rent of the land) is, in all cases, made the utmost extent of our demand.

Orders of Sir Thomas Munro, afterwards Governor of Madras, to his Assistants, the Land-tax Collectors and Assessors.

The ryots (cultivators) when left to themselves, always pay their rent (land-tax) in preference to every other debt.—Bad crops are the chief cause of failures.—Whatever may have been the crop, *should it have even been less than the seed sown*, they (the cultivators) should always be made to pay the full rent if they can.—Whether or not a ryot, who asks a remission, can pay his rent, may, in most cases, be discovered, by ordering the amount of his failure to be assessed upon the village.—In the same manner, when a village fails, the balance upon it is (to be) assessed upon the neighbouring villages.—The amount of this second assessment ought seldom or ever to exceed 10 per cent. of the rent of the ryots of the inferior village, on which it is imposed.—If a balance still remains, it should be assessed upon all the villages which constitute the mouza (the hundred), but not in a greater proportion than 10 per cent. of the rent. Should a part of the balance yet remain unextinguished, it ought to be remitted.

The increase of these articles (indigo and sugar) is occasioned by an extra land-rent, *amounting to twice or three times the ordinary rate*, to which all land employed in their cultivation was subjected, and this increase is likely to go on progressively, as the demand for them is great.

Bombay Government Gazette, 20th June, 1838.

The Honourable the Court of Directors having been pleased to disapprove of the Notifications of the 24th of February and 1st August, 1835, and of the 1st and 17th November, 1836, issued under the authority of Government by the Revenue Commis-

* Mr. M'Queen rates the expence connected with the suppression of the Slave Trade, at between £600,000 and £700,000 per annum to this country, and he calculates, that the total expense, since 1808, exceeds £20,000,000, independently of the compensation-money of £20,000,000.

Digitized by Google

sioner, granting certain exemptions from assessment (land-tax) to land cultivated with cotton and the Mauritius sugar-cane, and to direct that such notifications be immediately recalled; the Right Hon. the Governor is 'pleased hereby to cancel the said notifications from this date.

Bombay Government Gazette, 18th January, 1839.

It is hereby notified for general information, that in conformity with section 18 of Act I. of 1838, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt the following articles, the produce of the Bombay Presidency, from (sea) customs, viz.:

1. Onions, Potatoes, Greens, Pot-herbs, Garden-stuff generally, and Fresh Fruits in the ordinary acceptation of the terms. 2. Eggs and Poultry. 3. Fish, fresh and salted, with the exception of Shark's Fins and Fish-maws.

Testimony of a Committee of the House of Commons, 1830.

The whole system (of land-tax) resolved itself, on the part of the public officers, into habitual extortion and injustice; whilst what was left to the ryot (cultivator) was little more than what he was able to secure by evasion and concealment.

Testimony of an American Eye-witness, the Rev. Howard Malcom, of Boston, U. S.

Feb. 1837. A more beautiful country than that from Cuddalore to Tanjore (Madras) cannot possibly be imagined. The dense population and rich soil give their energies to each other, and produce a scene of surpassing loveliness; *but the taxes and other causes keep down the labourers* TO A STATE BELOW THAT OF OUR SOUTHERN SLAVES.

The Government share of rice crops is, on an average, about 50 per cent.! But the mode of collection (in money) causes the cultivator to pay about three-fourths of his crop. The public treasury is further replenished by monopolies, by duties on exports and imports, for the most part heavy; by licenses for the sale of arrack and toddy; by stamps; by fees on judicial proceedings, &c. &c.

As there is always power enough in a tropical sun to produce vegetation, moisture alone is necessary to constant cropping. Districts, therefore, furnished as this is, with tanks and rivers, present continually all the varieties of seasons in Europe. The eye wanders over large fields, in some parts of which men are ploughing, in others planting, and in others harvesting, at the same time. Most of the lands are cropped twice a year; sometimes with rice, but more frequently with rice first, and then some other grain or pulse. *The scene is beautiful; but squalid poverty and miserable mendicants constantly intrude*, and remind one of Pope's lines—

> "In vain kind seasons swell the teeming grain,
> Soft showers distil, and suns grow warm in vain;
> The swain, with tears, his frustrate labour yields,
> And famished dies, amidst his ripened fields!"

All the writers I have been able to consult, and most of my friends in various parts of Hindostan, declare India to be in a state of progressive poverty and depression. The following observation of Hamilton embodies the general idea. After stating many facts, and adducing public records to prove his assertion, he says, "All the offices of emolument, civil and military, and the highest lines of commerce, are in the hands of strangers; who, after a temporary residence, depart with the capital they have accumulated. Under native rulers, even the extortions of rapacity, and the drains of tribute, returned into circulation, and promoted in some degree territorial industry. Under its present constitution, the remittance, or rather tribute, to Britain, carries off every year a large share of the produce, for which nothing is returned.—*Travels in South Eastern Asia, including Hindostan*, vol. ii, pp. 69 to 90.

Testimony of Bishop Heber, an Eye-witness.

The natives of India are just as desirous of accumulating wealth, as skilful in the means of acquiring it, and as prone to all its enjoyments, as any people on earth. It is the LAND-TAX THAT CONFIRMS THEIR UNALTERABLE POVERTY.

Testimony of Mr. Rickards, a Company's Servant in Bombay.

From the impure fountain of the (Mahomedan) financial system, did we, to our shame, claim the inheritance of a right to seize upon half the gross produce of the land as a tax; and wherever our arms have since triumphed, we have invariably proclaimed the savage right.

Testimony of the Hon. F. J. Shore, a Company's Servant in Bengal.

The Government possesses, not by any right or justice, but by the assumption of might, the power to assess the revenue (land-tax) at pleasure; to demand what it pleases from the owners, farmers, cultivators, or whatever they may be denominated;

Digitized by Google

and in default of payment, it offers the land at public auction, to realize the sum demanded, at the same time fixing the assessment on the new occupier at its own valuation, and treating him in the same manner if he fails to pay it.

Every district has been like an apple in a cider-press, while the collector turns the screw; and when he has squeezed it to the extent of *his* power, makes over the handle to another, and he to a third, and so on. *A collector is, in various ways, made to feel that his reputation and prospects depend upon his realizing a large revenue, and that a recommendation for a reduction in the amount of the assessment, is only considered in the light of a register of his own inefficiency.*

Testimony of Mr. W. Adam, an Eye-witness, and official Reporter upon Education in Bengal in 1838.

The sudden appearance of a European (Englishman) in a village often inspired terror, which it was always difficult, and sometimes impossible, to subdue. The adoption of such a style of address by a Government functionary (as consulting their wishes and feelings) was apparently new to them, and scarcely intelligible.

COTTON.

Testimony of Francis Warden, Esq. an East India Director. Appendix to Report of Select Committee, 1832.

It requires fourteen beegas of land (about seven acres) to produce a kandy of 864 lbs. of (Guzerat) cotton, on which the Government assessment (land-tax) therefore is rupees 56, or, at 1*s.* 9*d.* the rupee, 4*l.* 17*s.* averaging 1¼*d.* per lb.—In the Surat division it averages 1·55*d.* per lb., in Kaira 1·13*d.*, in Ahmedabad 1·53*d.*, in the S. Mahratta country 1·14*d.* In Kattywar the assessment exceeds 5*l.* a kandy.

Testimony of an Eye-witness, an English Cotton Merchant, addressed to the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Manchester.

Sir, *Manchester, 16th Dec.* 1838.

During my stay in Guzerat, in the spring of 1837, I was occupied several months in purchasing, cleaning, packing, and shipping East India cotton.—The cotton grown in Guzerat (the best in India) is taxed by the Honourable Company at a rate which often proves 50 per cent. of its market value. The cotton with the seed in it, (called kupass) as it is taken from the plant, is often very much injured before cleaning. It is in this state that the Honourable East India Company levy their land-tax on it. Immediately after it is gathered, it is brought (by the tax-gatherers) into the Government kullies (yards); and if the growers, or owners, are not immediately prepared to pay the tax upon it, the kupass is buried in the ground, as a farmer would his winter potatoes in England, except that there is no straw or matting placed between the earth and the cotton. The top is covered with large lumps of earth. I presume this method has been resorted to on the part of the Hon. East India Company to avoid the slight expense of building sheds, and has been connived at on the part of the dealers and cultivators, because the moisture to which it is thus exposed strikes through the cotton, and very much tends to increase its weight, and improve its appearance for the time being; but when it is packed in a moist state mildew naturally follows, and before the cotton reaches England, the colour is very much deteriorated.

The kupass (unseeded cotton) also becomes mixed with lumps of hard earth, and as it cannot be passed through the seeding machine without being beaten out, to facilitate the fibres leaving the seed, to which they are very tenacious, these lumps of dirt are broken up into a fine brown powder, which cannot afterwards be extricated from the cotton.

I am informed that the Omrawuttee cotton is grown at the rate of two pounds for two pence, in moderately favourable seasons, but as Government, who neither sow nor reap, take one-half of this as their land-tax, the remaining *one* pound stands in twopence to the grower.

The Patells, or heads of villages, to whom Government look for the payment of all demands, oppress the poor ryots (cultivators,) in the same ratio as Government is arbitrary in its exactions upon the Patells.

I am convinced in my own mind, that the effect of judicious irrigation would be exceedingly beneficial. For five months, until the plant comes to maturity, it has no rain. The nature of the plant, consequently, does not fully develope itself.

In support of my idea regarding irrigation, I would call your attention to the fact, that no good cotton from warm climates is imported to Great Britain, that has not been irrigated, as Egyptian cotton for instance; and in Peru, cotton could not be

Digitized by Google

grown at all without artificial irrigation. Even in India, many articles are irrigated, such as sugar, tobacco, and chillies.

But I am informed, on undoubted authority, that all irrigated lands in India are doubly taxed, (sometimes trebly and quadruply;) so that, supposing that, with the expenses of irrigation, three pounds of cotton could be grown for four-pence halfpenny, the Honourable East India Company would take, under such circumstances, two pounds as their share; and consequently the remaining one pound would cost the cultivator four-pence halfpenny.

Testimony of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay, March 4, 1837.

Sir,—I am requested by the Chamber of Commerce, most respectfully to bring to the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the situation in which the cotton dealers in the Broach Collectorate are now placed, owing to the annual Assessment (Land Tax) on the cotton for the Revenue not having been yet fixed.

Until this Assessment has been made, *the cotton cannot be shipped* for Bombay, nor, unless under certain restrictions, not available to all the dealers, *can the cotton be cleaned and prepared for shipment.*

Under the most favourable circumstances, the time for effecting all this, is, from the nature of the climate, necessarily very short.

Any delay in fixing the Assessment, still further curtails the very short period the climate allows, and is felt as a very great hardship.

Testimony of the Right Honourable Holt Mackenzie, a Company's Servant in Bengal.

India would not be found wanting in any essential requisite for the production of the best cotton. The vast extent to which cotton has long been grown, and the exquisite beauty of some of its manufactures, are only additional reasons for prosecuting enquiry.

Testimony of Dr. Spry, a Company's Servant in Bengal.

It is certainly without a parallel in the annals of the world, that a country possessing such capabilities as India, should have been so long hermetically sealed against the enterprise of Britons, in order to prolong the abuses of patronage. Had the Peninsula been open, we should not now be dependent upon America for raw cotton, nor would the country have been brought, as it was four years ago, to the very verge of bankruptcy and revolution, when the stock of cotton was not adequate to three weeks' consumption. To this astounding blunder, the southern division of the United States owes its cotton plantations, and its rice fields, and also the blighting curse of slavery. Evidence confirms the fact, that cotton can be grown in India, fully equal, or rather superior, to the bulk of American.—(Modern India.)

Testimony of American Cotton Merchants.

(Extract from a New York Circular.)

"It is, however, advisable not to draw the cord too tight, by these financial arrangements [alluding to the plans in discussion for holding the coming crop of cotton,] lest, by the attention of Great Britain being turned to the cultivation of cotton in India, *from which, doubtless, exhaustless supplies can be obtained,* we may be in danger of losing that market."

The New York Evening Post, August, 1839, *quoted in the Money Article of the Times, of September* 6.

"The cupidity of John Bull has been excited by our State Stocks bearing, as they do, a greater interest than his Consols, and for the last three years he has poured out his substance in loans to us, by which means we have artificially raised the price of cotton.

"At length a disastrous season forces poor John to pay out the solid stuff to the sturdy farmers of Germany, for bread to eat; and as he had no remittances for account of our importers from the continent of Europe, or elsewhere, as of old, to countervail this new drain, he was soon in the state of a man who has loaned out his money on such security, that he cannot avail himself of it, when most needed, and at the same time has a large and expensive family to maintain and provide for, without any receipts from the sale of his merchandize, which has suddenly fallen on his hands to a merely nominal value.

"The continental markets reject honest John's manufactures; we drain his ready money; and, between the two, he is likely to enlarge a second edition of the purging of 1825, much to his improvement, and eventual restoration to health."

Digitized by Google

SILK.

Testimony of W. Felkin, Esq., F.R.S.

The following paper was read at the British Association at Birmingham, in August, 1839. Extract,—

"But the chief object in view in bestowing the time and labour necessary to bring about the results which establish the interesting and important fact, that Silk of the best quality could thus be grown here (in England) was to show how the produce of this article, so well adapted to the soil and climate of that country, (India), and the condition of its multitudinous inhabitants, (and so necessary as raw material to one of our chief manufactures,) might be greatly improved in quality, and indefinitely increased in quantity, in Hindostan. There labour is cheaper than any where besides; and land, unoccupied and waste, but perfectly suitable for the Mulberry, is plentiful; so that, by introducing into Hindostan the superior kinds of silk-worms and Mulberry trees so long grown in the south of Europe, and recently brought forward with such vast enthusiasm in the United States of North America; the whole might be supplied from India with raw silk at half its present cost, a cost encreased by the demand greatly exceeding the supply, so as to have compelled us to pay four, instead of three millions sterling a-year, during the last four years, for the same weight of material, and thus greatly to limit the extent, and even to risk the safety of the silk manufacture itself."

TEA.

The present annual Import of Tea is 40,000,000 *lbs., costing, upon an average, at* 1*s. per lb. in Bond* 2,000,000 *Sterling.*

This Tea has hitherto been chiefly paid for, by smuggling into China, a poison there prohibited by the Government, on pain of death—that is to say, Opium.* This Opium, the natives of India are compelled to produce; it is then all taken from them, under severe penalties, at a price fixed by the Government, and retailed by the Government at a monopoly price to purchasers, who smuggle it into China. The past consequences of this monopoly have been, that the British consumer has paid at least one-fourth more for his tea than its natural price, and that British manufactures have been thereby excluded from China. The present consequences are, that the Chinese Government has confiscated three millions sterling of opium (British India property;) and hence has annihilated capital to that amount; it further stopped the trade, and made prisoners of all the European residents at Canton, as opium smugglers.

The future consequences to Great Britain will be, to be drained annually (in the absence of the cheap staples of manufacture to exchange with the Chinese,) of about two millions in bullion, being the prime cost of the tea required for the population.

To India the consequences will be, to be further taxed to the extent of a million and a half a-year, in order to make good the loss produced by the monopoly opium being unsaleable. It is now known that 100 chests of Tea, produced in India, are on their way to England, leaving not a rational doubt, that if the natives had been encouraged to produce tea, land-tax free, forty years ago, Great Britain would be now receiving her supply from her Indian dominions, guiltless of the enormous losses sustained by British merchants, guiltless of the enormous evils entailed upon India by the monopoly, and upon China, by the traffic in the drug.

OPIUM MONOPOLY.

Testimony of an Eye-witness in Bengal.

The evils of the cultivation (of Opium) do not end here. In consequence of being obliged forcibly to cultivate this highly-taxed drug, the peasant is constantly exposed to a suspicion of retaining some part of the produce for private sale; the surveillance of the police is, therefore, especially directed to these unhappy creatures; and the oppressions which they are subjected to in this way surpass belief. They are exposed to every sort of annoyance, which the ingenuity of these authorized plunderers (the police and the Custom-house searchers) can devise, in order to extort bribes. The privacy of their miserable abodes, is intruded upon by these harpies of Government; and no redress can be given by the Government, unless they abolish the production of this ac-

* The Chinese Emperors have suppressed it (Opium) in their dominions, by condemning to the flames every vessel that imports this species of poison, and every house that receives it.—Raynal's Indies, b. iii., p. 413, ed. 1777.

Digitized by Google

cursed drug. When the Government itself is virtually the defendant, an appeal to its justice is a mockery.

Vast tracts of land, formerly occupied with other articles, are now covered with poppies, which require a superior soil to produce opium in perfection. Hence its cultivation has not extended over waste and barren lands, but into those districts and villages best fitted for agricultural purposes, where other plants, grown from time immemorial, have been driven out before it.

The inevitable consequences resulting are, periodical famines. Last year (1838) one of these visitations destroyed 500,000 persons, (or about three times the entire population of Liverpool,) in North Bengal; while, at the same time, nearly 156 millions of pounds weight of rice only were being exported to foreign parts from South Bengal. The English Magistrate of Agra, the capital of North Bengal, states in his official return ("Bombay Times," June, 1839,) that 144 children had been carried off by wolves; so completely had the famine annihilated every thing eatable in the country, but the children that were left to the survivors.

RESULTS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Three millions of persons now depend for subsistence upon receiving the cotton of America.* Upon the security of this cotton, and of other crops, many millions of British capital are freely lent, serving to raise and keep up the prices of produce. This rise prohibits British manufacturers from executing their orders, and stops their mills. Idleness and hunger in the starving operatives, who are the immediate victims, breed disaffection to the Government, and hatred to all established institutions. The retail tradesman, who lives by their industry, suffers and feels with them. Men see the vast and complicated evils, and under the delusion that has been propagated relative to India, confess the impossibility of applying any legislative remedy. Foreign nations believe the heart of the country to be diseased. Foreign navies are created and forced into existence. High profits abroad enable a high interest to be paid for capital, borrowed in order to establish manufactories designed to rival, and one day certain to supplant, those of England.

RESULTS TO THE WORLD.

Africa is made day by day, and year by year, a more gigantic, appalling scene of man-stealing, war, and human butchery; America is cursed with unmitigated and unmitigable slavery: India is beggared and re-barbarized; China is defied and demoralized: and Europe, Asia, and America, are all being sown with the seeds of wars and contentions, in which England's best heart's blood will be poured out.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Military.

(*From the Naval and Military Gazette, 21st Sept.*)

12th Foot.—Report states that this corps will proceed to India from the Mauritius, early next year.

28th Foot.—This highly distinguished regiment, it is said, will not proceed to India, in consequence of arrangements for the extension of the rotation system of relief to the East.

50th Foot.—There can now be little doubt of this regiment proceeding to India, Ensign Smyth having been ordered there to await the arrival of his regiment.

SEPT. 28.

63d Foot.—Lieut. A. F. Codd has sailed in the ship "Lady Flora," to join his corps on the borders of the Birman empire.

Oct. 5th.—3d Foot.—A reference has been made to the Hon. Court on the subject of the rate of exchange for family remittances, which the officers of the Buffs at Bombay premised would be established on a more advantageous footing than heretofore, for the the benefit of officers of the Royal Army, serving in the East Indies.

9th Foot.—Capt. Campbell has proceeded India, per "Zenobia."

16th Foot (Depot).—36 men embarked in the "Walmer Castle" on the 28th ult., and 22 men in the "Viscount Melbourne," on the 3d inst., for India.

18th Foot (Depot), are reported to embark about the middle of this month, to join the

* M'Culloch's Dictionary, p. 443.

Digitized by Google

service companies on the East India establishment.

26th Cameronians.—Lieut. Seacombe has sailed for Bengal in the "Zenobia."

31st Foot (Depot).—Lieutenant Scott, with 50 men, embarked in the "Walmer Castle," on the 28th ult., to join the Service Companies.

44th Foot (Depot).—Assistant Surgeon Primrose, lately appointed, embarked with the detachments, in the "Viscount Melbourne," for Bengal, on the 3d inst. The detachment of the 44th consisted of 78 rank and file.

49th Foot (Depot).—Ensign O'Toole, with 86 men, embarked in the "Walmer Castle," on the 28th ult., for India.

94th Foot.—Ensigns Menzies and Lyster embarked for India in the "Viscount Melbourne," on the 3d inst., the Depot embark on the 19th.

Rifle Brigade, Provisional Batalion.—A draft, consisting of 370 men, viz., 174 artillery, and 196 infantry, embarked in the "Repulse," on the 30th September, for Bengal, under the command of Captain G. A. Smith, 9th Regiment N. I.

The following ships have been taken up by the East India Company for the conveyance of troops to India.—"Duke of Buccleugh, for Bengal, 90; "Perseus," for Madras, 150; "Hindoostan," for Madras, 210; "Parland," for Madras, 150; "Inglis," for Bombay, 300.

BIRTHS.

At Stanstead Bury, Herts., on the 20th October, the lady of James Henry Crawford, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

On the 23d September, at Somerset-house, Cheltenham, the lady of Major Roberts, Bengal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th Sept., at Bodmin, Captain Harry H. Watts, of the 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry, eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Watts, to Charlotte, third daughter of J. Kempthorne, Esq., of Windsor-cottage, Bodmin, and grand-daughter of the late Admiral Kempthorne.

On the 1st October, at St. George's Church, Dr. Lewis, Surgeon of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment, to Anne Rachel, only daughter of Captain Enoch, 23d Royal Welsh Fusileers, and Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General.

On the 5th October, Reginald Frederick Hall, Esq., to Janet, only daughter of the late William Morrison Walker Wallace, of Penang, Prince of Wales Island.

On the 15th October, at St. Marylebone Church, by the Rev. W. Waldegrave Park, the Rev. Richard Croft, youngest son of the late Sir Richard Croft, Bart., to Charlotte Leonora, elder daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Russell, of the Madras Cavalry.

At Tonbridge Wells, on the 18th October, by the Rev. B. Slight, Mr. Martin Stapley, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late John Onions, Esq., of St. Helena.

DEATHS.

At Margate, on the 26th Sept., W. Hayes Lewis Bird, Esq., of the 12th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, in the 27th year of his age.

On the 1st October, suddenly, Mr. Luke Springbett, for many years auctioneer to the Hon. East-India Company, aged 60.

On the 8th October, Captain John Freeman, late of the Hon. East-India Company's Naval Service, aged 61.

On the 1st July, on board the ship Boyne, on his return from Bombay, Charles Grey, Esq., son of the late Dr. Grey, Bishop of Hereford, and nephew of Earl Grey.

On the 23d October, in Brompton-squ., aged 28, Frances, the beloved wife of Capt. W. H. Walker, East India Service, and daughter of the late Richard Bathurst, Esq., of Sittingbourne, Kent.

In July, at the Cape, W. Bannister, Esq., Surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's Service, and Assaymaster of the Mint, Madras.

Major-General Sir William Blackburne, of the East India Company's Madras Establishment, on the 16th October, at his house in Portland-place, in the 76th year of his age, after a painful and lingering illness. Sir William Blackburne went to India in 1782, where his zeal and talents soon recommended him to the respect of his brother officers, and the confidence of his superiors; and after an honourable and active career through the subordinate ranks of his profession, he was selected, at a period of peculiar difficulty, to fill the station of Resident at the Court of Tanjore. After 40 years spent in the service of the Company, and having received the repeated thanks of the different governments in India, he returned to his native land.

On the 11th of October, at her residence, Mount Vernon, near Douglas, Isle of Man, Helen Wemyss Watson, relict of the late Dr. Alexander Watson, M.D., and only sister of the present Major-General Sir John Sinclair, Bart., Hon. East India Company's Service.

At Villanuova, on the 2d October, James Gwatkin Cochrane, Esq., second son of the

Digitized by Google

late Jas. Cochrane, Esq., of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service.

At the house of her uncle, at Highgate, on Saturday, the 25th October, aged 7 years and 10 months, Julia Medora, eldest daughter of Henry Garrard, Esq., of Maitland, New South Wales.

On the 14th of October, at her house in Fitzroy-square, in the 78th year of her age, Mary, widow of George Saltwell, Esq., late of Upper Gower-street, formerly a Commander in the Hon. East India Company's Service.

At Rotterdam, on the 12th October, Alexander Loudon, Esq., late of Java, aged 50 years.

On the 13th October, at his residence, Prospect-hill, Reading, Henry Owen, late in the Hon. East India Company's Service, in his 51st year.

On the 15th October, at Brentwood, at the residence of her friend, Mrs. Herringham, Miss Eliza Greenhill, only daughter of the late Joseph Greenhill, Esq., many years in the Civil Service of the Hon. East India Company at Madras.

On the 10th October, at the house of his brother, in London, Mr. Edward Saul Ferraby, late of Sydney, New South Wales, and son of the late Rev. J. Ferraby, of Welford, Northamptonshire.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 1. Iris, Fisher, from the Mauritius, 27th June.—Herrick, Henniken, Stetson, from New Zealand, 11th June.—2. Cheviot, from Van Diemen's Land, June; Isabella, Denning, from Batavia; William Ernst, Pepper, from Batavia; Ann Crighton, Campbell, from Batavia, 8th June, at Liverpool.—3. Minerva, Matzen, from Batavia, 8th June.—4. Colonist, Cowman, from New South Wales, 7th May.—7. Braganza Steamer, from Gibraltar, 26th, and Malta, 19th Sept., bringing a few letters from China of the 25th May; Caroline Rodd, from New South Wales, 5th May.—15. Woodmansterne, Hindwell, from the Mauritius, 8th June.—16. British Queen Steamer, from New York, 2st Oct.; Barbara Davidson, from Bombay, 17th June.—17. Premier, Were, from China, 15th May; Thomas Lowry, Graham, from Bengal, 11th June; William Wise, Eclis, from Van Dieman's Land, 18th June.—18. Anthony, from Batavia; Lawrence, Shaws, from Bengal, 17th May; Ingleborough, Buckle, from China, 15th May, Boyne, Richardson, from Bombay, 5th June; Columbine, Reid, from the Cape, 28th July; Statesman, Quiller, from New South Wales.—19. Jane Cumming, Cumming, from the Cape; Gharles, Hammer, from the South Seas; Dolphin, Le Cheminant, from the Cape.—21. Persian, Eddington, from Bengal, 8th May; Isabella, Thorp, from Manilla; Tagus Steamer, from Gibraltar; 22. Osprey, Kirk, from Bombay, 21st May; William Sharples, McLellan, from Bombay, 13th July; Amwell, Hesse, from the Cape, 11th Aug.—23. Yarmouth, Forsyth, from the Cape, 11th Aug.—24. H.M.S. Scout, Cragie, from the coast of Africa, 21st June; John McLellan, McDonald, from Bengal, May.—25. John Renwick, Byron, from Manilla, 4th May; Charles Carter, Broad, from the Cape, 17th August; Favorite, Williamson, from the Cape, 13th August.—26. Orixa, Ager, from China, 24th May; Bengal Packet, Steward, from Madras, 15th June; Frances, Johnstone, from Bengal, 26th April; Henry, Bunney, from New South Wales, 10th May; Sea Witch, Redknap, from Bengal, 26th April; Isabella, Robertson, from China, 12th May; 28. Claudine, Brewer, from Madras, 5th July; Prince George, Young, from Bombay, 18th June; Ganymede, Miller, from Batavia; Speedy, Stewart, from the Cape, 9th August.—29. Liverpool, Steamer, from Gibraltar, 17th Oct.; Lloyds, Garrett, from Bengal, 24th May; Tigris, Tetherington, from China, 15th May.

DEPARTURES.

Union, Webster, for New South Wales, from Portsmouth Oct. 3. Walmer Castle, Close, for Bengal, with troops from Portsmouth, 3d. Henry Walmsley, for New South Wales, from the Downs, 5th. Repulse, Bickford, Bengal, with troops from Portsmouth, 3d. Fortesque, Hall, for China, from the Downs, 30th Sept. Lord Eldon, Worsell, from New South Wales, from the Downs, 30th. H.M. Sloop, Lilly, Deare, for the Cape, from Plymouth, Oct. 1. Berkshire, Clarkson, for Ceylon, and Bombay, from Portsmouth, 7th. Indus, McFarlane, for South Australia, from Leith, 6th. John Bull, Ormond for Port Philip and South Australia, from Plymouth 7th. Matilda, Rowe, for Bengal, from Liverpool, 1st. Viscount Melbourne, McKerlie, for Bengal, with troops, from Portland, 6th. Henry Porcher, Hart, for New South Wales, from Liverpool, 8th. Heart of Oak, McDonald, for Madeira and the Mauritius, from Liverpool, 4th. Arkwright, Dambrill, for New South Wales, from Liverpool, 8th. Allerton, Chatterton, for Bengal, from Liverpool, 4th. Laura, Crockley, for Algoa Bay, from the Downs, 8th. Bencoolen, Stamp, for New South Wales, from the Downs, 9th.

Digitized by Google

India, Campbell, for New South Wales, from the Clyde, 7th. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Stewart, for Bombay, from the Clyde, 5th. Woodbridge, Dobson, for New South Wales, with convicts, from the Downs, 17th. Arab, Mearns, for the Cape, from Hambro, 17th. Harvest Home, Todd, for South Australia, from Dundee. 13th. New Thomas, Adams, for the Cape, from Liverpool, 26th. Cacique, Flight, for Algoa Bay, from the Downs, 11th. Competitor, Pritchard, for New South Wales, from Liverpool. City of Poonah, Wilson, for Bombay, from Liverpool, 13th. Hersey, Lonsdale, for the Cape, from the Downs, 14th. Java, Duthie, for South Australia, from Plymouth, 19th. Hope, Coombs, for New South Wales, from the Downs, 13th. Augusta Jesse, Sparks, for New South Wales, from the Downs, 15th. Mor, Young, for China, with despatches, from Plymouth, 23. Cumberland, Osborne, for New South Wales, from Liverpool, 14th. Laura, Day, for Batavia and Singapore, from Liverpool, 18th. Duke of Buccleugh, McLeod, for Bengal, from Portsmouth, 19th. Britannia, Louth, for New South Wales, from the Downs, 22d. Adam Lodge, James, for New South Wales, from Liverpool, 15th. Helen Symers, Jopp, for the Cape and Hayti, from Liverpool, 16th. Orissa, Brown, for South Australia, from the Downs, 17th. Mary Eliza, Patterson, for Port Phillip and Launceston, from the Downs, 24th. Mary Imrie, Boyd, for the Mauritius, from the Downs, 24th. Earl Grey, Surflen, for New South Wales, from the Downs, 23rd. Arab, Hedges, for Launceston and Port Phillip, from the Downs, 23d. Glenbervie, Black, for New Zealand, put back leaky on the 24th. Hindoo, Mawson, for Bengal, from Liverpool, 20th. Parland, Taite, for Bombay, with troops, from the Downs, 24th. Ann, Mc Alpine, for Hobart Town, from the Downs, 27th. Rajahsthan, Ritchie, for South Australia and Port Phillip, from the Downs, 27th. West Indian, Lodge, for Corsier, Suez, and Bombay, with coals. Colombian, Wakeman, for Port Philip and New South Wales, from Liverpool, 22d. Clifton, Cox, for Bombay, from Portsmouth. 27th. Cherub, Matthews, for the Cape and Batavia, from the Downs, 27th. John King, Byron, for the Mauritius, from Yarmouth, 23d. Catherine Jamieson, Cuthbertson, for the Cape, 20th. Scourfield, Fraser, for Ascension and Sierra Leone, from Gravesend, 24th. H. M. S. Rattlesnake, Brodie, for the Mauritius and Ceylon, 22d, with detachments of H. M.'s 90th and 95th Regiments. Bengal, Carson, for New South Wales, from the Downs, 27th. Fairy Queen, Cousins, for Ceylon and Bombay, 27th. Malay, Galbraith, for the Mauritius, from Liverpool, 23d. Argyra, Reid, for the Cape, from Liverpool, 25th. Hindostan, Redman, for Madras, from the Downs, 27th. Jesse Mitchell, Thompson, for the Cape, 25th.

The *Magistrate*, Allen, from London to Bombay, with troops, has put into Plymouth leaky, with pumps chocked, cargo all adrift, and ballast shifted; it supposed she will have to discharge.

PASSENGERS INWARD-BOUND.

Per *Colonist*, from New South Wales.—Messrs. Broughton, Yates, McCann, N. Dixon, Mellish.

Oct. 17. Per *William Wise*, Eclis, from New South Wales.—Mr. and Mrs. Innes; Mr. Flaxman, Mr. W. C. Harris; Mr. Cheine; Mr. Tippler; Capt. Gibson; W. Bull.

Oct. 18. Per *Boyne*, Richardson, from Bombay.—Mrs. Bowster and child; Mrs. Bouchier and child; Mrs. Grey; Mrs. Johnson; Captain Burnet; Lieut. Thomas; Mr. Stokes; Mr. Fortune; the Hon. Mr. Hare.

Per *Henry*, Capt. Bunney, from New South Wales.—Mrs. Bunney and four children; Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys; Mrs. Hopkins; and three steerage passengers.

Per *Statesman*, from New South Wales.—Capt. J. W. Cole, late of the *Avon*; Mrs. Clelland.

Per *John McLellan*, McDonald, from Bengal.—Two Misses Porteous; Miss West; Mrs. Cowen; Mr. Gourlay, four children, and three servants.

Per *Cape Packet*, from Calcutta to the Cape.—Mr. Kinlock; Mr. Ravenshaw.

Oct. 26. Per *Bengal Packet*, Steward, from Madras.—Colin Mac Donald, Esq.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD-BOUND.

Per *Viscount Melbourne*, Captain Mc Kerlie for Bengal.

Oct. 6. Captain A. L'Estrange, H.M. 44th Regt.; Ensign J. L. Menzies, H.M. 26th Regt.; Ensign S. Lyster, H.M. 26th Regt.; R. W. Wrightson, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, H.C. Service, with a detachment, consisting of 201 men, 6 women, and 6 children.

Per *Duke of Buccleugh*, Captain MacLeod for Bengal,—Mr. and Mrs. Hayworth; Mr. Hitchinson; Mr. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Talbot; Mr. Bateman; Mr. Simeon; Mr. Crippes; Mr. Sherlock.

Digitized by Google

POSTSCRIPT.

[The overland mail of September, regarding the period of the arrival of which so many sage speculations have been recently afloat, made its appearance on the eve of our going to press, and has consequently only left us time for the following hasty *resumé* of recent intelligence.—ED.]

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM INDIA.

We have received by an express of extraordinary rapidity the most important intelligence from India; and we give place here first to the interesting communication of a correspondent in Bombay:—

Bombay, Sept. 12, 1839.

The intelligence conveyed by the present mail is of the deepest interest. The war in Affghanistan is at an end. Dost Mahomed has fled, and Shah Shooja is by this time quietly reseated on the throne of Cabool. The gallant capture of the important fortress of Ghuznee by the British troops, and their subsequent entry into Cabool, will be found fully detailed in the accompanying papers.

The Raja of Sattara has been deposed, and his brother, Appa Saheb, placed on the throne. He had been engaged in a series of intrigues against the British Government, of which unequivocal proofs have been adduced at the investigation recently terminated. He has no children, and is not allowed to adopt; so that at his death the territory of Sattara will be annexed to the dominions of the East India Company.

The intelligence from China has assumed a more serious complexion in consequence of the *actual destruction* of the opium surrendered to the Chinese. Many parties thought it would not be destroyed, but retained as a Government monopoly. Two millions sterling of British Government property have thus been entombed, and this circumstance will add in no mean degree to the difficulty of obtaining compensation. All parties here are looking out anxiously as to the course to be pursued by the British Government in the matter, and it is earnestly to be hoped that no ignorant or senseless clamour will be allowed to stand in the way of full compensation being made to the owners of the surrendered drug. The British merchants had all left Canton, and repaired to Macao. The American houses, however, still continued to transact business at Canton, and were deriving great advantages from the transhipment of British goods in American vessels. The port of Canton is virtually blockaded to British vessels, and will remain so until a reply is received to Captain Elliot's despatches to the home Government, per Ariel, which is not expected in China till January next. There were two American frigates in China, but not one British man-of-war, although the lives and property of our countrymen there were hourly liable to be placed in great jeopardy. Sir F. Maitland, in the Wellesley, was at Trincomalee, by the latest accounts, and it was supposed would go to China, as his services were not likely to be required in India.

Rumours have been afloat, but I know not on what foundation, that the seat of the supreme Government is to be transferred from Calcutta to Bombay, and that the Madras Presidency was to be abolished and apportioned between the two States.

We need scarcely draw attention to the extracts we give from the *Delhi Gazette Extraordinary* of the 29th of August, announcing the surrender of Cabool, the flight of Dost Mahomed, and the official despatch, from General Sir John Keane, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Indus, of the gallant capture, by storm, on the 23d of July, of the important fortress of Ghuznee, which event accomplished the termination of the war in Affghanistan. For the present we must content ourselves with a simple reference to what Sir John Keane appropriately terms a most brilliant act. The fort fell in two hours, although it had a garrison of 3500 men, and was considered impregnable, and was defended with the utmost desperation by the Governor, Prince Mahomed Hyder, the son of Dost Mahomed. Five hundred men of the garrison were killed, and 3000 taken prisoners, including Prince Mahomed Hyder. The British loss was 200 killed and wounded.

On the 4th of August Cabool was occupied, and on the 7th Shah Shooja and the

Digitized by Google

main body of the British army made their triumphant entrance into the capital of Afghan. The latest dates are of the 9th of August, at which period the troops were enjoying the fruits of their sufferings by abundance of rations. It was expected that there would be some prize-money from the fall of Ghuznee.

The dethronement of the Rajah of Sattara is another important event, which will annex that territory to the dominions of the East India Company, as his brother, Appa Saheb, is proclaimed his successor only for life.

The news from China is unfortunate; the opium has been destroyed, and it will be a matter of extreme difficulty to obtain compensation for the merchants.

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS FROM INDIA.

(By extraordinary express.)

FALL OF GHUZNEE, AND ENTRANCE OF THE BRITISH ARMY INTO CABOOL.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary of August 29.)

Secret Department.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 29, 1839.

The Honourable the Governor in Council has the highest satisfaction in republishing the following notification issued by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, announcing the capture, by storm, of the town and fortress of Ghuznee, as also the general order issued on the occasion by his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir John Keane, K.C.B., and G.C.H., Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Indus.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,

L. R. REID, Acting chief Secretary.

Notification.—Secret Department.

Simla, Aug. 18, 1839.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General of India has great gratification in publishing, for general information, a copy of a report this day received from his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir John Keane, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Indus, announcing the capture, by storm, on the 23d ult., of the important fortress of Ghuznee.

A salute of 21 guns will be fired on the receipt of this intelligence at all the principal stations of the army in the three Presidencies, by order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India,

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

To the Right Hon. Lord Auckland, G.C.B., &c. &c.

My Lord—I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship that the army under my command have succeeded in performing one of the most brilliant acts it has ever been my lot to witness during my service of forty-five years in the four quarters of the globe, in the capture, by storm, of the strong and important fortress and citadel of Ghuznee yesterday.

It is not only that the Afghan nation, and, I understand, Asia generally, have looked upon it as impregnable, but it is in reality a place of great strength, both by nature and art, far more so than I had reason to suppose from any description that I had received of it, although some are from officers in our own service who have seen it in their travels.

I was surprised to find a high rampart in good repair, built on a scarped mound about thirty-five feet high, flanked by numerous towers, and surrounded by a fausse brayz and a wet ditch, whilst the height of the citadel covered the interior from the commanding fire of the hills from the north, rendering it nugatory. In addition to this, screen walls have been built before the gates, the ditch was filled with water and unfordable, and an outwork built on the right bank of the river so as to command the bed of it.

It is therefore the more honourable to the troops, and must appear to the enemy out of all calculation extraordinary, that a fortress and citadel to the strength of which, for the last thirty years, they had been adding something each year, and which had a garrison of 3,500 Afghan soldiers, commanded by Prince Mahomed Hyder, the son of Dost Mahomed Khan, the ruler of the country, with a commanding number of guns, and abundance of ammunition, and other stores, provisions, &c., for a regular siege, should have been taken by British science and British valour in less than two hours from the time the attack was made, and the whole, including, the Governor and garrison, should fall into our hands.

Digitized by Google

My despatch of the 20th inst., from Nance, will have made known to your Lordship that the camps of his Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, and of Major-General Willshire, with the Bombay troops, had there joined me in accordance with my desire, and the following morning we made our march of twelve miles to Ghuznee, the line of march being over a fine plain. The troops were disposed in a manner that would have enabled me at any moment, had we been attacked, as was probable from the large bodies of troops moving on each side of us, to have placed them in position to receive the enemy. They did not, however, appear; but on our coming within range of the guns of the citadel and fortress of Ghuznee, a sharp cannonade was opened on our leading column, together with a heavy fire of musketry from behind garden walls, and temporary field works thrown up, as well as the strong outwork I have already alluded to, which commanded the bed of the river from all but the out work. The enemy were driven in under the walls of the fort in a spirited manner, by parties thrown forward by Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, of the 16th and 48th Bengal Native Infantry, and her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, under Brigadier Sale. I ordered forward three troops of Horse Artillery, the Camel Battery, and one foot battery, to open upon the citadel and fortress, by throwing shrapnell shells, which was done in a masterly style under the direction of Brigadier Stevenson. My object in this was to make the enemy show their strength in guns, and in other respects, which completely succeeded, and our shells must have done great execution and occasioned great consternation. Being perfectly satisfied on the point of their strength, in the course of half an hour I ordered the fire to cease, and placed the troops in bivouac. A close reconnoisance of the place all round was then undertaken, by Captain Thompson, the chief engineer, and Captain Peat, of the Bombay Engineers, accompanied by Major Garden, the Deputy Quarter-master-General of the Bengal army, supported by a strong party of her Majesty's 16th Lancers, and one from her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry. On this party a steady fire was kept up, and some casualties occurred. Captain Thomson's report was very clear; he found the fortifications equally strong all round, and, as my own opinion coincided with his, I did not hesitate a moment as to the manner in which our approach and attack upon the place should be made. Notwithstanding the march the troops had performed in the morning, and their having been a considerable time engaged with the enemy, I ordered the whole to move across the river (which runs close under the fort walls), in columns to the right and left of the town, and they were placed in position on the north side on more commanding ground, and securing the Cabool road. I had information that a night attack upon the camp was intended from without. Mahomed Ubzul Khan, the eldest son of Dost Mahomed Khan, had been sent by his father with a strong body of troops from Cabool to the brother's assistance at Ghuznee, and was encamped outside the walls, but abandoned his position on our approach, keeping, however, at the distance of a few miles from us. The two rebel chiefs of the Ghilzie tribe, men of great influence, viz., Abdool Rhuman, and Gool Mahomed Khan, had joined him with 1,500 horse, and also a body of about 3,000 Ghaveer from Zeinat under a mixture of Chiefs and Moolahs, carrying banners, and who had been assembled on the cry of a religious war. In short, we were in all directions surrounded by enemies. These last actually came down the hills on the 22d, and attacked the part of the camp occupied by his Majesty Shah Shooja and his own troops, but were driven back with considerable loss, and banners taken.

At daylight on the 22d, I reconnoitred Ghuznee, in company with the chief engineer and the brigadier commanding the Artillery, with the adjutant and quarter-master general of the Bengal army, for the purpose of making all arrangements for carrying the place by storm, and these were completed in the course of the day. Instead of the tedious process of breaching (for which we were ill prepared), Captain Thomson undertook, with the assistance of Captain Peal, of the Bombay Engineers, Lieutenants Durand and Macleod, of the Bengal Engineers, and other officers under him (Captain Thomson), to blow in the Cabool gate, the weakest point, with gunpowder, and so much faith did I place on the success of this operation, that my plans for the assault were immediately laid down and the orders given.

The different troops of Horse Artillery, the camel and foot batteries, moved off their ground at twelve o'clock that night, without the slightest noise, as had been directed, and in the most correct manner took up the position assigned them, about 250 yards from the walls. In like manner, and with the same silence, the infantry soon after moved from their ground, and all were at their post at the proper time. A few minutes before three o'clock in the morning the explosion took place, and proved completely successful. Captain Peat, of the Bombay Engineers, was thrown down and stunned by it, but shortly after recoved his senses and feeling. On hearing the advance

Digitized by Google

sounded by the bugle (being the signal for the gate having been blown in), the Artillery, under the able directions of Brigadier Stevenson, consisting of Captain Grant's troop of Bengal Horse Artillery, the camel battery, under Captain Abbott, both superintended by Captain Pew, Captain Martin and Cotgrave's troops of Bombay Horse Artillery, and Captain Lloyd's battery of Bombay Foot Artillery, all opened a terrific fire upon the citadel and ramparts of the fort, and, in a certain degree, paralysed the enemy.

Under the guidance of Captain Thomson, of the Bengal Engineers, the chief of the department, Colonel Dennie, of her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, commanding the advance, consisting of the light companies of her Majesty's 2d and 17th Regiments of Foot, and of the Bengal European Regiment, with one company of her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, proceeded to the gate, and with great difficulty, from the rubbish thrown down, and the determined opposition offered by the enemy, effected an entrance and established themselves within the gateway, closely followed by the main columns, led in a spirit of great gallantry by Brigadier Sale, to whom I had entrusted the important post of commanding the storming party, consisting (with the advance abovementioned) of her Majesty's 2d Foot under Major Carruthers, the Bengal European Regiment under Lieut.-Colonel Orchard, followed by Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry under Major Thomson, and her Majesty's 17th Regiment under Lieut.-Colonel Croker. The struggle within the fort was desperate for a considerable time. In addition to the heavy fire kept up, our troops were assailed by the enemy sword in hand, and with daggers, pistols, &c.; but British courage, perseverance, and fortitude, overcame all opposition, and the fire of the enemy in the lower area, on the fort, being nearly silenced, Brigadier Sale turned towards the citadel, from which could now be seen men abandoning the guns, running in all directions, throwing themselves down from immense heights, endeavouring to make their escape; and on reaching the gate with her Majesty's 17th, under Lieut.-Colonel Croker, followed by the 13th, forced it open at five o'clock in the morning. The colours of her Majesty's 13th and 17th were planted on the citadel of Ghuznee, amidst the cheers of all ranks. Instant protection was granted to the women found in the citadel (among whom were those of Mahomed Hyder, the Governor), and sentries placed over the magazine for its security. Brigadier Sale reports having received much assistance from Captain Kershaw, of her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, throughout the whole of the service of the storming.

Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton executed, in a manner much to my satisfaction, the orders he had received. The Major-General followed closely the assaulting party into the fort with the reserve, namely, Brigadier Roberts, with the only available regiment of his brigade, the 35th Native Infantry, under Lieut.-Colonel Monteath; part of Brigadier Sale's brigade, the 16th Native Infantry, under Major Maclaren; and 48th Native Infantry, under Lieut.-Colonel Wheeler; and they immediately occupied the ramparts, putting down opposition whenever they met any, and making prisoners, until the place was completely in our possession. A desultory fire was kept up in the town long after the citadel was in our hands from those who had taken shelter in houses, and in desperation kept firing on all that approached them. In this way several of our men were wounded, and some killed, but the aggressors paid dearly for their bad conduct in not surrendering when the place was completely ours. I must not omit to mention that three companies of the 35th Native Infantry, under Captain Hay, ordered to the south side of the fort to begin with a false attack, to attract attention to that side, performed that service at the proper time, and greatly to my satisfaction.

As we were threatened with an attack for the relief of the garrison, I ordered the 19th Bombay Native Infantry, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Stalker, to guard the Cabool road, and to be in support of the cavalry division. This might have proved an important position to occupy, but as it was no enemy appeared.

The cavalry division under Major-General Thackwell, in addition to watching the approach of an enemy, had directions to surround Ghuznee, and to sweep the plain, preventing the escape of runaways from the garrison. Brigadier Arnold's brigade—the brigadier himself, I deeply regret to say, was labouring under very severe illness, having shortly before burst a bloodvessel internally, which rendered it wholly impossible for him to mount a horse that day—consisting of her Majesty's 16th Lancers, under Lieut.-Colonel Persse, temporarily commanding the brigade, and Major MacDonell, the junior Major of the regiment (the senior Major of the 16th Lancers, Major Cureton, an officer of great merit being actively engaged in the execution of his duties as Assistant-Adjutant-General to the cavalry division), the 2d Cavalry, under Major Salter, and the 3d, under Lieut.-Colonel Smith, were ordered to watch the south

Digitized by Google

and west sides. Brigadier Scott's brigade were placed on the Cabool road, consisting of her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, under Major Daly, and of the 1st Bombay Cavalry, under Lieut.-Colonel Sandwith, to watch the north and east sides. This duty was performed in a manner greatly to my satisfaction.

After the storming, and that quiet was in some degree restored within, I conducted his Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, and the British Envoy and Minister, Mr. Macnaghten, round the citadel and a great part of the fortress. The King was perfectly astonished at our having made ourselves masters of a place conceived to be impregnable when defended, in the short space of two hours, and in less than forty-eight hours after we came before it. His Majesty was, of course, greatly delighted at the result. When I afterwards, in the course of the day, took Mahomed Hyder Khan, the Governor, first to the British Minister, and then to the King, to make his submission, I informed his Majesty that I had made a promise that his life should not be touched, and the King, in very handsome terms, assented, and informed Mahomed Hyder, in my presence, that although he and his family had been rebels, yet he was willing to forget and forgive all.

Prince Mahomed Hyder, the Governor of Ghuznee, is a prisoner of war in my camp, and under the surveillance of Sir Alexander Burnes, an arrangement very agreeable to the former.

From Major-General Sir W. Cotton, commanding the 1st infantry division (of the Bengal army), I have invariably received the strongest support, and on this occasion his exertions were manifest, in support of the honour of the profession and our country.

I have likewise at all times received able assistance from Major-General Willshire, commanding the 2d infantry division (of the Bombay Army) which it was found expedient on that day to break up—some for the storming party, and some for other duties. The Major-General, as directed, was in attendance upon myself.

To Brigadier Sale, I feel deeply indebted for the gallant and soldier-like manner in which he conducted the responsible and arduous duty entrusted to him in command of the storming party, and for the arrangements he made in the citadel, immediately after taking possession of it. The sabre wound which he received in the face, did not prevent his continuing to direct his column, until everything was secure; and I am happy in the opportunity of bringing to your lordship's notice the excellent conduct of Brigadier Sale on this occasion.

Brigadier Stevenson, in command of the Artillery, was all I could wish; and he reports that Brigade-Majors Backhouse and Coghlan ably assisted him. His arrangements were good, and the execution done by the arm he commands, was such as cannot be forgotten by those of the enemy who have witnessed and survived it.

To Brigadier Roberts, to Colonel Dennie, who commanded the advance, and to the different officers commanding regiments already mentioned, as well as to the other officers and gallant soldiers under them who so nobly maintained the honour and reputation of our country, my best acknowledgments are due.

To Captain Thomson, of the Bengal Engineers, the chief of the department with me, much of the credit of the success of this brilliaat *coup-de-main* is due. A place of the same strength, and by such simple means as this highly-talented and scientific officer recommended to be tried, has, perhaps, never before been taken; and I feel I cannot do sufficient justice to Captain Thomson's merits for his conduct throughout. In the execution, he was ably supported by the officers already mentioned; and so eager were the other officers of the engineers of both Presidencies for the honour of carrying the powder bags, that the point could only be decided by seniority, which shows the fine feeling by which they are animated.

I must now inform your lordship that since I joined the Bengal column in the valley of Shawl, I have continued my march with it in the advance, and it has been my good fortune to have had the assistance of two most efficient staff officers, in Major Craigie, Deputy Adjutant-General, and Major Garden, Deputy Quartermaster-General. It is but justice to those officers that I should state to your lordship the high manner in which all their duties have been performed up to this day, and that I look upon them as promising officers to fill the higher ranks. To the other officers of both departments I am also much indebted for the correct performance of all duties appertaining to their situations.

To Major Keith, the Deputy Adjutant-General, and Major Campbell, the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Bombay Army, and to all the other officers of both departments under them, my acknowledgments are also due, for the manner in which their duties have been performed during this campaign.

Digitized by Google

Captain Alexander commanding the 4th Bengal Local Horse, and Major Cunningham, commanding the Poona Auxiliary Horse, with the men under their orders, have been of essential service to the army in this campaign.

The arrangements made by Superintending-surgeons Kennedy and Atkinson previous to the storming, for affording assistance and comfort to the wounded, met with my approval.

Major Parsons, the Deputy-Commissary-General, in charge of the department in the field, has been unremitting in his attention to keep the troops supplied, although much difficulty is experienced, and he is occasionally thwarted by the nature of the country and its inhabitants.

I have throughout this service received the utmost assistance I could derive from Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, my officiating military secretary, and Deputy Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's Forces, Bombay; from Captain Powell, my Persian interpreter, and the other officers of my personal staff. The nature of the country in which we are serving, prevents the possibility of my sending a single staff-officer to deliver this to your lordship, otherwise I should have asked my Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Keane, to proceed to Simla, to deliver this despatch into your hands, and to have afforded any further information that your lordship could have desired.

The brilliant triumph we have obtained, the cool courage displayed, and the gallant bearing of the troops I have the honour to command, will have taught such a lesson to our enemies in the Afghan nation, as will make them hereafter respect the name of a British soldier.

Our loss is wonderfully small, considering the occasion; the casualties in killed and wounded amount to about 200.

The loss of the enemy is immense; we have already buried of their dead nearly 500, together with an immense number of horses.

I enclose a list of the killed, wounded, and missing. I am happy to say that, although the wounds of some of the officers are severe, they are all doing well.

It is my intention, after selecting a garrison for this place, and establishing a general hospital, to continue my march to Cabool forthwith. I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieutenant-General.

No. 1.

List of killed, wounded, and missing in the army under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir John Keane, before Ghuznee, on the 21st of July, 1839:—

2d Troop Bengal Horse Artillery—Three horses wounded.
3d Troop Bombay—Two rank and file, two horses wounded.
4th Troop Bombay—One horse killed.
2d Regiment Bengal Cavalry—One horse killed, one rank and file wounded.
4th Bengal Local Horse—One rank and file, and one horse missing.
Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry—One rank and file killed.
16th Bengal Native Infantry—One captain wounded.
48th Ditto ditto—One lieutenant, and two rank and file wounded.
Total killed—One rank and file, and two horses.
Total wounded—One captain, one lieutenant, five rank and file, and six horses.
Total missing—One rank and file, and one horse.

NAMES OF OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Captain Graves, 16th Bengal Native Infantry, severely.
Lieutenant Van Homrigh, 48th Bengal Native Infantry, slightly.

(Signed) R. MACDONALD, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Military Secretary, and Deputy Adjutant-General, H.M.F. Bombay.

No. 2.

List of killed, wounded, and missing in the army under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir John Keane, K.C.B. and G.C.H., in the assault and capture of the fortress and citadel of Ghuznee, on the 23d July, 1839:—

General Staff—1 colonel, 1 major wounded.
3d Troop Bombay Horse Artillery—1 rank and file wounded.

Digitized by Google

4th ditto ditto—1 rank and file, and one horse wounded.
Bengal Engineers—3 rank and file killed, 2 rank and file wounded, 1 rank and file missing.
Bombay Engineers—1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file wounded.
2d Bengal Light Cavalry—1 rank and file wounded.
1st Bombay Light Cavalry—1 havildar killed, 5 rank and file, and 7 horses wounded.
Her Majesty's 2d Foot (or Queen's Royal)—4 rank and file killed, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, and 26 rank and file wounded.
Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry—1 rank and file killed, 3 sergeants, and 27 rank and file wounded.
Her Majesty's 17th Foot—6 rank and file wounded.
Bengal European Regiment—1 rank and file killed, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 sergeant, 51 rank and file wounded.
16th Bengal N. I.—1 havildar, 6 rank and file wounded.
35th ditto ditto—5 rank and file killed, 1 havildar, and 8 rank and file wounded.
48th ditto ditto—2 havildars killed, 5 rank and file wounded.
Total killed—3 sergeants or havildars, 14 rank and file wounded.
Total wounded—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 4 captains, 8 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 7 sergeants or havildars, 140 rank and file, 8 horses.
Total missing—1 rank and file.
Grand total on the 21st and 23d of July, killed, wounded, and missing—191 officers and men, and 16 horses.

(Signed) R. Macdonald, Lieut.-Col.
Military Secretary, and Deputy Adjutant-Gen. to her Majesty's Forces, Bombay.

Wounded.—Names of officers killed, wounded, and missing;—
General Staff—Brigadier Sale, her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, slightly; Major Parsons, Deputy Commissary-General, ditto.
Bombay Engineers—Second Lieutenant Marriot, slightly.
Her Majesty's 2d (or Queen's Royals)—Captain Raitt, slightly; Captain Robinson, severely; Lieut. Yonge, ditto; Lieut. Stisted, slightly; Adjutant Simmons, ditto; Quarter-master Hadley, ditto.
Bengal European Regiment—Lieut.-Colonel Orchard, slightly; Major Warren, severely; Captains Hay and Taylor, slightly; Lieut. Broadfoot, slightly; Lieut. Haslewood, severely; Lieuts. Fagan and Magnay, slightly; Ensign Jacob, ditto.

(Signed) R. Macdonald, Lieut.-Col.
Military Sec. and Deputy Adjutant.-Gen. H. M. F. Bombay.
Head Quarters, Camp Ghuznee, July 24, 1839.
(True Copies.)
(Signed) T. H. Maddock, Officiating Sec.
To the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Head Quarters, Camp Ghuznee, July 23, 1839.

General Order.—By his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir John Keane, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Indus.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Keane most heartily congratulates the army he has the honour to command on the signal triumph they have this day obtained in the capture by storm of the strong and important fortress of Ghuznee. His Excellency feels that he can hardly do justice to the gallantry of the troops.

The scientific and successful manner in which the Cabool gate (of great strength) was blown up by Captain Thomson, of the Bengal Engineers, the chief of that department with this army, in which he reports having been most ably assisted by Captain Peat, of the Bombay Engineers, and Lieuts. Duraud and MacLeod of Bengal Engineers, in the daring and dangerous enterprise of laying down powder in the face of the enemy, and the strong fire kept upon them, reflects the highest credit on their skill and cool courage, and his Excellency begs Captain Thomson, and officers named, will accept his cordial thanks. His acknowledgments are also due to the other officers of Engineers of both precidencies, and to the valuable corps of sappers and Miners under them. This opening having been made, although it was a difficult one to enter by, from the rubbish in the way, the leading column, in a spirit of true gallantry, directed and led by Brigadier

Digitized by Google

Sale, gained a footing inside the fortress, although opposed by the Afghan soldiers in very great strength, and in the most desperate manner, with every kind of weapon.

The advance under Lieutenant-Colonel Dennie, of her Majestty's 13th, consisting of the light companies of her Majesty's 2d and 17th, and of the Bengal European Regiment, with one company of her Majesty's 13th, and the leading column, consisting of her Majesty's 2d Queen's under Major Carruthers and the Bengal European Regiment under Lieut.-Colonel Orchard, followed by her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, as they collected from the duty of skirmishing, which they were directed to begin with, and by her Majesty's 17th, under Lieut.-Colonel Croker.

To all these officers, and to the other officers and gallant soldiers under their orders, his Excellency's best thanks are tendered; but in particular, he feels deeply indebted to Brigadier Sale for the manner in which he conducted the arduous duty entrusted to him in command of the storming party. His Excellency will not fail to bring it to the notice of his Lordship the Governor-General, and he trusts the wound which Brigadier Sale has received is not of that severe nature long to deprive this army of his services. Brigadier Sale reports that Captain Kershaw, of her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, rendered important assistance to him and to the service in the storming.

Sir John Keane was happy, on this proud occasion, to have the assistance of his old comrade, Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, who, in command of the reserve, ably executed the instructions he had received, and was at the gate ready to enter after the storming party had established themselves inside, when he moved through it to sweep the ramparts and to complete the subjugation of the place, with the 16th Bengal Native Infantry under Major M'Laren; Brigadier Roberts, with the 35th Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Monteath; and the 48th Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Wheeler. His arrangements afterwards, in continuation of those Brigadier Sale had made for the security of the magazine and other public stores, were such as met his Excellency's high approval.

The Commander-in-chief acknowledges the services rendered by Captain Hay of the 35th Native Infantry, in command of three companies of that regiment sent to the south side of the fortress to begin with a false attack, and which was executed at the proper time, and in a manner highly satisfactory to his Excellency.

Nothing could be more judicious than the manner in which Brigadier Stevenson placed the artillery in position. Captain Grant's troop of Bengal Artillery, and the camel battery, under Captain Abbott, both superintended by Major Pew; the two troops of Bombay horse-artillery, commanded by Captains Martin and Cotgrave, and Captain Lloyd's battery of Bombay foot artillery, all opened upon the citadel and fortress in a manner which shook the enemy, and did such execution as completely to paralyse and to strike terror into them; and his Excellency begs Brigadier Stevenson, the officer, and men at that arm, will accept his thanks for their good service.

The 19th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Stalker, having been placed in position to watch any enemy that might appear on the Cabool road, or approach to attack the camp, had an important post assigned to them, although as it happened no enemy made an attack upon them.

In sieges and stormings it does not fall to the lot of cavalry to bear the same conspicuous part as to the other two arms of the profession. On this occasion Sir John Keane is happy to have an opportunity of thanking Major-General Thackwell, and the officers and men of the cavalry divisions under his orders, for having successfully executed the directions given, to sweep the plain and to intercept fugitives of the enemy attempting to escape from the fort in any direction around it; and had an enemy appeared for the relief of the place during the storming, his Excellency is fully satisfied that the different regiments of this fine army would have distinguished themselves, and that the opportunity alone was wanting.

Major-General Willshire's division having been broken up for the day, to be distributed as it was, the Major-general was desired to be in attendance upon the Commander-in-chief. To him and to the officers of the Adjutant and Quartermaster-general's Department of the Bengal and Bombay army, his Excellency returns his warmest thanks for the assistance they have afforded him.

The Commander-in-chief feels—and in which feeling he is sure he will be joined by the troops composing the army of the Indus—that after the long and harassing marches they had, and the privations they have endured, this glorious achievement, and the brilliant manner in which the troops have met and conquered their enemy, reward them for it all. His Excellency will only add, no army that has ever been engaged in a campaign, deserves more credit than that which he has the honour to command, for patient,

Digitized by Google

orderly, and correct conduct, under all circumstances, and Sir John Keane is proud to have the opportunity of thus publicly acknowledging it.

By order of his Excellency Lieutenant-general Sir John Keane, Commander-in-chief of the army of the Indus.

(Signed) R. MACDONALD,
Lieut. Col., Military-sec., and Dep. Adjut.-gen. of her Majesty's Forces, Bombay.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council,

L. R. REID,
Acting Chief Sec. to Govt.

ENTRANCE INTO CABOOL.

(From the "Delhi Gazette Extraordinary" of Thursday, August 29.)

NOTIFICATION.—SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Simla, Aug. 26th, 1839.

The Governor-General of India publishes for general information the subjoined copy and extracts of despatches from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Indus, and from the Envoy and Minister at the Court of his Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, announcing the triumphant entry of the Shah into Cabool on the 7th inst.

In issuing this notification, the Governor-General cannot omit the opportunity of offering to the officers and men composing the army of the Indus, and to the distinguished leader by whom they have been commanded, the cordial congratulations of the Government upon the happy result of a campaign which, on the sole occasion when resistance was opposed to them, has been gloriously marked by victory, and in all the many difficulties of which the character of a British army for gallantry, good conduct, and discipline has been nobly maintained.

A salute of twenty-one guns will be fired on the receipt of this intelligence at all the principal stations of the army in the three Presidencies.—By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India.

T. H. MADDOCK, Offg. Sec. to the Govt. of India, with the Gov.-Gen.

(Copy.)

To the Right Hon. Lord Auckland, G.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

My Lord—We have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the army marched from Ghuznee, *en route* to Cabool, in two columns on the 30th and 31st ult., his Majesty Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolkh, with his own troops forming a part of the second column.

On the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief with the first column at Hyde Khail on the 1st inst., information reached the Envoy and Minister at Huft Assaya, that Dost Mahomed, with his army and artillery were advancing from Cabool and would probably take up a position at Urghundee or Midan (the former twenty-four, the latter thirty-six miles from Cabool). Upon this it was arranged that his Majesty, with the second column under Major-General Willshire, should join the first column here and advance together to attack Dost Mahomed, whose son Mahomed Akhbar had been recalled from Jellalabad with the troops guarding the Khyber pass, and had formed a junction with his father, their joint forces, according to our information, amounting to about 13,000 men.

Every arrangement was made for the King and the army marching in body from here to-morrow, but in the course of the night messengers arrived, and since (this morning) a great many chiefs and their followers, announcing the dissolution of Dost Mahomed's army, by the refusal of the great part to advance against us with him, and that he had in consequence fled, with a party of 300 horsemen, in the direction of Bameean, leaving his guns behind him, in possession as they were placed, at Urghundee.

His Majesty Shah Shooja has sent forward a confidential officer, with whom has been associated Major Cureton, of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, taking with him a party of 200 men and an officer of artillery, to proceed direct to take possession of those guns,

Digitized by Google

and afterwards such other guns and public stores as may be found in Cabool, and the Balla Hissar, in the name of and for His Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, and the King's order will be carried by his own officer with this party, for preserving the tranquillity of the city of Cabool.

A strong party has been detached in pursuit of Dost Mahomed under some of our most active officers. We continue our march upon Cabool to-morrow, and will reach it on the third day.—We have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut.-General Commander-in-Chief.
(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Envoy and Minister,

Head Quarters, Camp Shikarbad, Aug. 3, 1839.

(True Copy.)
T. H. MADDOCK, Offig. Secy. to Govt. of India with the Gov.-Gen.

Extract from a Letter from his Excellency Lieut.-General Sir John Keane, K.C.B., and G.C.H., dated Head Quarters, Camp Cabool, Aug. 8, 1839.

"It gives me infinite pleasure to be able to address my despatch to your Lordship from this capital, the vicinity of which His Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk and the army under my command reached the day before yesterday. The King entered his capital yesterday afternoon, accompanied by the British Envoy and Minister, and the gentlemen of the mission, and by myself, the generals and staff officers of this army, and escorted by a squadron of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, and one of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, with Captain Martin's troop of Horse Artillery. His Majesty had expressed a wish that British troops should be present on the occasion, and a very small party only of his own Hindoostanee and Afghan troops. After the animating scene of traversing the streets and reaching the palace in the Balla Hissar, a royal salute was fired, and an additional salvo in the Afghan style, from small guns, resembling wall pieces, named jingalls, and carried on camels. We heartily congratulated His Majesty on being in possession of the throne and kingdom of his ancestors, and upon the overthrow of his enemies; and, after taking leave of His Majesty, we returned to our camp.

I trust we have thus accomplished all the objects which your Lordship had in contemplation when you planned and formed the army of the Indus, and the expedition into Afghanistan.

The conduct of the army, both European and Native, which your Lordship did me the honour to place under my orders, has been admirable throughout, and, notwithstanding the severe marching and privations they have gone through, their appearance and discipline have suffered nothing, and the opportunity afforded them at Ghuznee of meeting and conquering their enemy has added greatly to their good spirits.

The joint despatch addressed by Mr. Macnaghten and myself to your Lordship on the 3d instant from Shekabad will have informed you that at the moment we had made every preparation to attack (on the following day) Dost Mahomed Khan in his position at Urghundee, where, after his son Mahomed Akhbar had joined him from Jellalabad, he had an army amounting to 13,000 men, well armed and appointed, and 30 pieces of artillery; we suddenly learnt that he abandoned them all and fled with a party of horsemen on the road to Bamian, leaving his guns in position as he had placed them to receive our attack.

It appears that a great part of his army, which was hourly becoming disorganised, refused to stand by him in the position to receive our attack, and that it soon became in a state of dissolution. The great bulk immediately came over to Shah Shooja, tendering their allegiance, and I believe His Majesty will take most of them into his pay.

It seems that the news of the quick and determined manner in which we took their stronghold, Ghuznee, had such an effect upon the population of Cabool, and perhaps also upon the enemy's army, that Dost Mahomed from that moment began to lose hope of retaining his rule for even a short time longer, and sent off his family and valuable property towards Bamian, but marched out of Cabool with his army and artillery, keeping a bold front towards us until the evening of the 2d, when all his hopes were at an end by a division in his own camp, and one part of his army abandoning him. So precipitate was his flight that he left in position his guns, with their ammunition and

Digitized by Google

waggons, and the greater part of the cattle by which they were drawn. Major Cureton, of her Majesty's 16th Lancers, with his party of 200 men, pushed forward on the 3d, and took possession of those guns, &c. There were 23 brass guns in position, and loaded; two more at a little distance, which they attempted to take away; and since then three more abandoned still further off on the Bamian road—thus leaving in our possession 28 pieces of cannon, with all the material belonging to them, which are now handed over to Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk."

(True Extract.)
T. H. MADDOCK,
Officiating Sec. in Government of India, with the Gov.-General.

Extract from a Letter from W. H. Macnaghten, Esq. Envoy and Minister to the Court of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, dated Cabool, 9th August, 1839.

"By a letter signed jointly by his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir John Keane and myself, dated the 3d inst., the Right Hon. the Governor-General was apprised of the flight of Dost Mahomed Khan."

"The ex-chief was not accompanied by any person of consequence, and his followers are said to have been reduced to below the number of 100 on the day of his departure. In the progress of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk towards Cabool his Majesty was joined by every person of rank and influence in the country, and he made his triumphal entry into the city on the evening of the 7th instant. His Majesty has taken up his residence in the Balla Hissar, where he has required the British mission to remain for the present,

(A true copy) T. H. MADDOCK,
"Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General."

Simla, August 26, 1839.

A letter from Sheikabad, of August 3d, states:—

"The chiefs with their military followers are flocking in by thousands. No better commentary on the feeling regarding Dost Mahomed Khan could be given than the fact of his having been able to induce only 300 out of 12,000 men to accompany him, Capt. Outram, and seven other officers accompany the pursuing party."

The dates from the army at Cabool are to August the 9th. The letters from thence give the following intelligence:—

"The Shah's reception at this place was equally gratifying as at Candahar, though the enthusiasm was not so boisterous.

"We arrived here yesterday, and, I am happy to say, with a sufficient stock of supplies in our Godown to render us quite independent of any foreign purchases for the next ten days which will keep down prices, and save us from the extravagant rates which we were obliged to purchase at when we reached Candahar. I have not been to the city yet, but am told it is far superior to Candahar. Our people are now very well off, for the increased rations and abundance and cheapness of grain as we came along, have left them nothing to want or wish for."

Extract of a further letter from Sheikabad, August 3d:—The Affghans have not yet recovered from their astonishment at the rapidity with which Ghuznee fell into our hands, nor up to this moment will they believe how it was effected.

This morning we received intelligence of Dost Mahomed's flight towards Bamian; for several days past many of his former adherents had been joining the king. Since this morning thousands of Affghans have been coming in to tender their allegiance to his Majesty, who is in the greatest spirits at this pacific termination to the campaign, and says that God has now granted all his wishes.—Cabool is at hand!

"We are all delighted at it. Few armies have made so long a march in the same time that the army of the Indus has done. The country is every day improving. The road from Candahar to where we are now encamped lies in a continued valley, seldom stretching in width above two miles—cultivation on each side of the road, and numberless villages nestling under the hills. Since we left Ghuznee the fruits have assumed a

Digitized by Google

very fine appearance; the grapes, plums, and apples have become very large, like their brethren of Europe. The climate now is very fine. The rapid Loghurd river is flowing close to our encampments, and the European soldiers and officers are amusing themselves with fishing in it. We are beginning to get vegetables again. I passed this morning through fields of beans, but only in flower. Our attention must be turned to the cultivation of potatoes: they grow in quantities in Persia, and this seems to be just the country for them. To revert from small things to great—a party has just been detached towards Bamian with the view of cutting off Dost Mahomed. It would be a great thing to catch him. The party consists chiefly of Afghans, headed by Hajee Khan Kahur, and about eight or ten British officers have been sent with it, to prevent the Afghans from committing excesses."

Digitized by Google

THE

ORIENTAL HERALD.

THIS-THAT-AND-THE-OTHERY.

(From our Calcutta Correspondent.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ORIENTAL HERALD.

Calcutta, July 1839.

To be able, my dear Editor, to answer satisfactorily your questions as to whether Calcutta is as gay and agreeable a city as it used to be, one must have possessed the advantage of living in it in other days, which, you are aware, is not my case. All that can be said of it now, without reference to the past, is, that it is a cold (in the social sense) money-making place, and, though possessing many men of high intellectual attainments, presents you with little of intellectual gratification, in your general intercourse with society. The fact is, that your lettered men, and members of the liberal professions, either herd together, or are too slightly sprinkled over the surface of the community, to make any impression upon its general tone; while your modern merchant has so recently emerged from his counting-house in Glasgow, Bristol, or Liverpool, that he can contribute little beyond mere commercial details to the stock of dinner-table conversation. These circumstances, taken in connection with the languor induced by climate, and the idle gossip common to all small societies, drive a man to his books, or a *tête-à-tête* dinner, as the best resource from ennui.

Our public entertainments are also sadly reduced in number. Three years ago we had a spacious theatre; Italian singers; a French corps of vaudevillists, and another of opera performers; a good collection of English amateurs of the sock and buskin, and one or two very good actresses. Now we have neither singers nor foreign performers, nor amateurs, NOR THEATRE!* The famous Chowringhee playhouse was burnt to the ground a month ago. There is a talk of erecting a small theatre in the Town Hall, similar to those which are to be found in continental palaces; but though it will serve as a pastime in the cold weather, and enable the few remaining amateurs to present farces and burlesques, we cannot hope to

* Since the above was written, a theatre, called the Sans Souci, has been established in Calcutta.—ED.

Digitized by Google

see again represented the plays of Shakspeare, Knowles, Sheridan, &c. which were always so popular. To add to the drawback in public entertainment, the heads of society who give balls, soirées, &c. are away in the mountains, and are likely to continue absent for some considerable time. We have thus the prospect of a long vegetation, which a race-ball, an indifferent concert, and a series of re-unions, (or dull balls,) an anniversary public dinner or two, will go but a very little way to relieve.

But though in the light and pleasurable features of society, the change, since you left India, may be for the worse, there is certainly an alteration for the better in the mutual activity of our public, and in its wealth and commercial strength. Whether this results from self-interest, or the absence of comparatively frivolous objects of attention, it is scarcely necessary to enquire; but the fact is as I assert, and the evidence may be found in the popularity and growing usefulness of the Agricultural and Asiatic Societies, the establishment of a public library, a Mechanics' Institution, a Landholders' Association, a Chamber of Commerce, and a variety of joint stock companies, almost all having in view the accumulation of wealth, while they serve the interests of the country at large. The latest of these last-named, had for its object the cultivation of tea in Assam, but it has met with a sudden check from the Governor of Bengal, the less expected, because the orders of the Court of Directors, and the opinions of the Governor General so directly favoured the projects of the company. Steam navigation, since you were here, has advanced a little, inasmuch as we have several superb boats plying the Ganges every twenty days as high as Allahabad and back; and a few that are employed to tow vessels to sea or up to town from the Sand Heads. But in regard to the establishment of a steam communication with Europe, we have not advanced farther than the subscription of shares in a company which must be chiefly formed in England. No doubt we should have got on a little faster if we could have made the inhabitants of Bombay and the Western Provinces comprehend that their interests were identical with those of the people of Bengal and Madras, in the formation of one general plan that should provide for all simultaneously; but their anxiety to possess the exclusive advantage of their greater proximity to the Red Sea, has blinded them to the virtues of our "comprehensive scheme," and thus retarded its accomplishment.

The state of the press in India is very different to what it was some few years ago. There is not a greater number of papers published, nor is the aggregate circulation of the whole very much above the sum total of the sale, when controversy ran high between the partizans of Government and the friends of a free press, and colonization. But there is a wide difference in the *tone* of the journals, and their contents indicate a higher degree of intelligence, and the possession of much better knowledge of the affairs of the country. As there is no party decidedly against the Government, there is no political strife amongst the papers, nor do we find the editors, as of old, indulging in personal controversies; but there are occasional differences of opinion, expressed however, in gentlemanly language.

In the other branches of printing there is some activity. New school books are continually appearing, and now and then some overland traveller ventures forth in the form of an octavo; but the chief business done by the presses consists in reprinting the works that have been most

Digitized by Google

popular in England. Owing to the enormous prices charged by the Indian booksellers, and the very scanty supply of new works received by the shipping, an enterprising bookseller imported overland most of the new works, reprinted them here, and sold hundreds at a fourth of the ordinary price. All Boz's productions, Marryatt's, Bulwer's, Chamier's, Mrs. Gore's, and other novels have appeared; and now Napier's Peninsular War is on the point of issuing. Mr. Stocqueler is also engaged in editing a work to be printed here, called "*The Wellington Manual*," being a collection of the Duke's sentiments and opinions on various military questions, and recorded in his despatches. But this cannot be considered *a reprint*.

Our Legislative Council moves on but slowly, aud with questionable advantage to the country. The same may be said of the Law Commission, whose labours (save and except the production of the famous and very funny *Penal Code*) are like those of the mountain—rumbling and grumbling—and will probably yield the same muscipular results, in after years. One of the latest *acts* of the *Council*, has been to deprive the petty thief of judge and jury, and to commit him to the tender mercy of *a single* magistrate! The Press is making a noise about this palpable interference with the liberty and just privileges of British subjects in India; but it finds no echo in the breasts of the community. These latter are but too much rejoiced at the prospect of an escape from part of the onerous duties of the Grand and Petty Jury. I refer you to the papers for full particulars.

You ask me if the cant of religion is as much in vogue here, as it is in England. My answer is, that I cannot judge by comparison, having seen so little of England for the last twelve years; but I can most assuredly take upon myself to say that we have cant *enough* and *to spare*. The influence of the Missionaries and Dissenting Ministers, is considerable amongst the third class of society; and the Bishop has made sanctity fashionable in the first and second grades. His Lordship is a zealous divine, mingling in the most extraordinary manner the most horrible intolerance with the most perfect liberality. He is now bent on building a new cathedral, for the honour and glory of his—own name—I suspect; for the necessity for such an edifice has by no means been established.

To go from generals to particulars, we are in expectation of an early rupture with the Burmese. Much preparation is being made in *a quiet way*, by our political functionaries on the frontier; and we only wait the close of the rains to commence operations.*

Δ.

* We have been induced to omit a portion of our correspondent's letter, as it related to affairs in Western India, of which we have received (and partly published in our last) more recent intelligence from Bombay.—Ed.

Digitized by Google

RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS OF A QUONDAM QUI-HYE;

OR, PEEPS OF INDIAN LIFE AND ADVENTURE.

In the following pages, gentle reader, you must not expect a clear and connected narrative, touching those scenes and events which it was my lot to witness during the period to which my recollections refer, but a series of slight and desultory sketches, touched off as their subjects occurred to my mind, in all the wildness of perfect unpremeditation. It is a sort of dream of the past I record—rambling and unconnected as dreams usually are, in which one train of thought insensibly glides into another, differing perhaps wholly in character from that which, by some hidden association, produced it.

> "Wrapped in the countless chambers of the brain,
> Our thoughts lie link'd by many a hidden chain;
> Touch but one link, and, lo! what numbers rise;
> Each stamps its image as the other flies."

In short, my "Orient pearls" will be at "random strung," or it will perhaps be more fitting to compare my humble descriptions to those light scraps and sketches which a painter touches off in his idle moods—heads, stumps, trees, and effects, all mingled in his portfolio in glorious confusion—of little intrinsic value as a whole, but from which, here and there, something interesting or true to nature may be culled to gratify the eye, improve the taste, and stimulate curiosity, perchance, to see something more from the same hand. But to proceed.

In the year 1824, I arrived at Barrackpore, having made a move of some 1,200 miles, or thereabouts, to join a regiment to which, in consequence of a new organization of the army, I happened to be appointed. This was shortly after the commencement of the Burmese war, a period fraught with interest, and when the eyes of the Indian public were anxiously directed towards the new country to which our armies had gone, or were proceeding, and the arrogant and singular people with whom, for the first time, we had fairly come into hostile collision. Like the war-horse of Job, we young English officers at Barrackpore snuffed up the battle from afar, and longed intensely to be engaged in the fray. We did not, however, allow our belligerent yearnings to disturb the gaiety of our lives, or to diminish, in any material degree, our usual endeavours to kill that venerable old gentleman, Mr. Time, against whom, and his languid offspring, Ennui, incessant war is waged in India.

Barrackpore (called commonly Acharnock by the natives, after one Job Charnock, a worthy governor, who flourished about the days of Ramillie wigs and three-cornered cocked-hats) is sixteen miles from Calcutta, and the station of a formidable force of six or seven native battalions. The following sketch may serve to give the English reader some idea of the locus in quo. The Hoogly, at Barrackpore, is a noble but turbid river, as broad as the Thames at London Bridge. It sweeps down in majestic whirls and eddies (I speak more particularly of the rainy season), and exhibits on its moving surface, all kinds of rude and primitive-looking craft, ascending and descending, in every variety of picturesque position, some towing, others propelled by oars, whose measured dash falls pleasantly on the ear. Here may be seen the graceful little fishing dingy, with its sable crew, shooting across the

Digitized by Google

stream with the velocity of an arrow, and contrasting its light proportions with the unwieldy bulk of the clinker-built pattilah, laden to the water's edge with a mountain of cotton bales from the upper country, and whirled along by the impetuous tide, stem and stern alternately foremost, in defiance of helm and oars. On one bank of this fine river, which here makes a bold sweep, is situated the Danish settlement of Serampore, with its pretty church and spire, its fine ghauts, and long extent of terraced and venetianed houses, topped here and there by the taper stems of the tufted cocoa-nut and palm. On the other, but lower down, is the beautiful park of the Governor-General of India, adorned with pleasant groves and bosquets, and intersected with winding roads and sylvan glades, through which, after sun-down, the beau monde of Barrackpore may be seen wending their way in gigs, curricles, on horseback, or in tonjons,* enjoying the scene, and inhaling the fresh breezes from the river.—Ah! how often in my youthful and palmy days, ere "life's young dream" was clouded, have I on that spot laughed the free laugh of the careless heart, flirted my hour with maids, long ago wives or widows, and exchanged glances with bright eyes, that have since lost their lustre, or become closed for ever; for that "all that's bright must fade" is there emphatically true, beauty being nowhere so truly a flower as in the East. How many gallant youths, too, erect and free, the Lotharios of the scene, whose manly forms I so well remember, have since gone to their long rest, and left no traces behind them but solitary tombs in a far-off land. But thus it is, alas! that Britain feeds her tropical molochs with the best blood of her children.

At one end of the park is the governor's country-house, a handsome and commodious building; and extending beyond this, and following the curvature of the banks of the river, is a long line of officers' bungalows and houses, the front rank of a treble or quadruple range, half buried in the tropical foliage of the intervening gardens. A gravel walk runs along the top of the bank, which descends in a green slope to the river; here and there the continuity of this bank is broken by ghauts, or flights of steps, in front of which, moored or at anchor, are generally to be seen budgerows, pinnaces, and pleasure-boats, with fantastic figure-heads, green venetians, and gaudily painted sides. Let the reader, to complete the picture I have attempted to sketch, imagine Sepoy sentries pacing the bank, their bayonets glistening in the noontide sun, groups of bearers, with chattahs and palanquins, waiting by the river side the arrival of their masters from Calcutta—huge adjutant birds, stalking gravely along in search of food, and resembling stooping old gentlemen on a wintry day, enveloped in their great-coats, and perhaps a portly colonel or major, with a goodly expansion of stomach, taking his saunter on the banks—his head protected from the sun by a huge red chattah, held over it by a bearer, and followed, with the constancy of a shadow, by a dandy Sepoy orderly, his cane under his arm, and his cap stuck rakishly on one side of his head. Let him imagine elephants spouting water, or fanning themselves with branches on the river's brink; groups of draperied girls, carrying water-pots, and crowds of villagers performing their ablutions, and he has perhaps as good an idea of Barrackpore as a more elaborate description might afford him.

The proximity of Barrackpore to the great and half Europeanized city

* A species of sedan, or open palankeen.

Digitized by Google

of Calcutta, by facilitating intercourse with its circles, renders the people of the former less dependant on, and, therefore, less anxious to please, each other. There is, consequently, at least so it appeared to me, an absence of concentration of social purpose, a marked deficiency in that hearty and unanimous pursuit of enjoyment so observable in the remoter stations. In Calcutta, families are more settled, and bear a closer resemblance in the number and variety of their members to those at home, than those of the mofussil. Society, also, in the first circles, boasts a higher tone, and a superior degree of refinement, to that composed of individuals who have been subject to the relaxations of a cantonment, and the vicissitudes of a soldier's life in the jungles; and it has, consequently, from the aspiring principle which actuates us all more or less, great attractions for the Barrackporeans, and draws them from their peculiar sphere to participate in its enjoyments. The life of the Indian officer, when in cantonments, unless he has resources in himself, is monotonous and tiresome enough. The enervating heat engenders a love of dissipation and frivolous excitement, and has, on the whole, a strong tendency to lower the dignity and diminish the firmness and manliness of the European character. It is true, an Indian life affords ample leisure for the cultivation of the mind, but in such a climate, for one who resolutely avails himself of it, fifty do not; consequently I do not consider the Malcolms and Munros, who have been amongst those few, and who, by the improvement of their great natural powers, were enabled to shed such lustre on their country, and to render her such essential services, can be viewed as samples of the mass, or as indicating generally a proportionately high state of mental culture amongst the officers of the Indian army. I do not mean to affirm for a moment that brave and talented men are not abundant in the service, but simply, that the physical effects of climate deteriorate the energies of Europeans faster than any moral appliances, at the command of the majority, can sustain or repair them.

Man is the creature of circumstances. In India, leisure, and the important situations into which many young men are thrown, are in favour of mental development, and tend to call into action the latent powers and resources of individuals; whilst, on the other side, a burning clime, by producing indolence, and consequently prompting to excitement and animal enjoyment, is a formidable antagonist, only to be combated, as regards the European race, in the long run, by fresh importations of mind and energy, from the countries which naturally produce them. Mental exertion is peculiarly painful in the relaxing climate of India, far more so than bodily, and all men have a strong natural repugnance to it. If, however, the pain resulting from this tension of the intellects is not wisely dealt with, and combated with determination in the outset of a man's career, a morbid dread of exertion becomes the result, which, when further complicated with the effects of a diseased liver, attains a height of which few in this country can form an adequate conception. There are instances of men in India, and I could name one or two, who have not penned a letter to their relations in England for ten or twenty years, and from whom even the announcement of the dissolution of the tenderest ties—the death of a father or mother, could not elicit a line, all originating far less from a want of natural affection than from an unconquerable laziness, and reluctance to put pen to paper. I have heard of others, who not only would not answer letters, but who could

Digitized by Google

not be at the trouble of reading those they received; one of these, a valiant old major, who died some time ago, full of years and brandy-pawny, had the unopened letters of twenty years found safely deposited in his desk; I suppose he knew the hand, and sagely inferred, that the writer must have been in existence when they were penned, which was all probably (if as much) that he cared to know. Some relinquish reading altogether, or confine it to the Sporting Magazine and the Army List, the last, a work by some denominated the "Bengal Bible," is studied by many with profound devotion. By the way, it would be worth the while of a life insurance company to buy up the old copies of this work, or to "give new lamps for old ones," as they would find some valuable information in them, in the form of interlineations and marginal notes, touching the probable length of life of those whose names are therein contained, all founded on accurate data, and the calculations of experience. It would be necessary, however, to bear in mind, that some gents are considered sure steps, and stroked out accordingly, who are still in existence. This practice of anticipating the stroke of death, by knocking off the shattered and infirm, being extremely common.

Europeans in India have the excellent habit of rising early; before sunrise being the best, and at some seasons, the only part of the day, that can with comfort be devoted to exercise out of doors. The regimental officer proceeds, long before dawn, to parade, where he has almost to grope his way to his company; for an hour or so, he often goes through the manœuvres, marches, and countermarches, in the midst of a Cimmerian gloom, whilst his commandant, heard, but not seen, thunders away, like Jupiter Tonans, from the midst of clouds and darkness. The parade over, the officers, native and European, fall out of the ranks, and assemble round the commandant, who receives their salutes. This done, and swords returned to their scabbards, (and they are often sent back to these their lodgings with a most significant crack!), "grim-visaged war" may be said to have "smoothed his wrinkled front;" a general unbending takes place; the laugh, the rally, and the poke in the side goes round, past news is discussed, and plans for the day are projected. The young subaltern anon divests himself of his belt, sword, and gorget, exchanges his shako for a hunting cap, or solah hat, like a Spanish bull-fighter's, unbuttons his jacket to "let off the steam," and giving his horse the rein, bounds gaily over the country for exercise, or joins a party to course the fox, or that noisy slinkard the jackall; at eight or nine he returns, and finds his toilet, if in the hot season, comfortably arranged on the shady side of his bungalow; he now takes a bathe, which is performed by having a skin, or mussock, of intensely cold water, sluiced over him, and then dresses, for the second time: this is often soon effected; a white linen jacket, a shirt and drawers, or pajamas, loose, like a seaman's trowsers, and a pair of embroidered slippers, with curly toes, frequently constituting, at these seasons, the whole of the morning attire; after a lounge for half-an-hour or so, or a campaign with the pellet-bow against the doves and squirrels, which swarm in the compounds of India, breakfast is announced, and now commences that operation, eating, which constitutes one of the most important items in the sum of Indian enjoyment. This meal, in India, is in its character essentially Scotch, and no doubt was introduced into the country by that hardy and adventurous people, who have long "ruled the roast" there, as every body knows. It is no bad type of the nation, being

Digitized by Google

good, solid, and substantial, with, however, a little more of the "sweet" than generally enters into the composition of honest Sandie. It generally consists of fish and rice, ham, eggs, muffins, jams, marmalades, fruits, and preserves; and after the marching, hunting, and bathing I have described, the appetite may be fairly presumed to be in a fit state to do it ample justice. This is indeed usually the case, and I even doubt if in the days of good Queen Bess, when maids-of-honour ate beef-stakes and drank porter at that meal, if heartier or more substantial breakfasts were ever stowed under the doublets of our sturdy ancestors than by the Anglo-Bengalees of the present day are daily placed under theirs. Of all the edibles, however, which enter into the variety enumerated as constituting this repast, commend me to "fish and rice"—there deemed a *sine quâ non*. The mere English reader will start surprised at the mention of this luxury, and feel at a loss to imagine in what its extreme merits consist. He will fancy, possibly, some heathenish Tongataboo sort of mess, some "villanous compound" of fish and rice, boiled to a mash, or at best, may be a dried mummy of the piscatory tribe, with some faint relics of edible matter adhering to its vertebral column, to be picked out by instalments, and eaten with a miserable modicum of dry and insipid rice. But no, gentle reader, if such are your imaginings, you do the finest conceivable admixture a world of injustice, and I am satisfied, if you will only try fish and rice, prepared "secundam artem Qui-hye-ensis," you will become a convert to my opinion,—chew it,—aye, eschew all other breakfasts—for the rest of your mundane existence. It is, however, necessary to attend to the following programme:—fish and rice is thus eaten. The two are brought in on separate, covered, heated dishes; the one, fried in rich brown flakes, the other, soft, mealy, and every grain distinct; none of your half tea-cups full of glue, as here in England, where the art of rice-boiling seems wholly unknown; but a plentiful mess, rivaling in whiteness the drifted snow. Each breakfaster being supplied with a hot-water-plate, now transfers a mass of rice to it; to this he adds a piece of butter, one or two boiled eggs, and a little chutnee, or a chillie, cut fine, mixes them well together—helps himself to a half of a foot of rooee muchee,* and then flanking the admixture with a bowl of tea, and half a muffin, sets to work, and demolishes the whole, without further let or hindrance.

Breakfast over, the hookha-bardar enters with the hookha—that prince of pipes—gently insinuates the snake, or tube, into the hand of his master, touches up and blows the chillum, and having ascertained by the volume of the first half a dozen puffs, that "all's right," returns to prepare another. Now then, our Qui-hye arranges his legs horizontally on the table, vociferates, "Punka tan!" (pull the punka,) and yields himself up to that blissful state of tranquillity, akin to the "nirvana," or profound calm of the Budhists, to which a comfortable sense of repletion, and the fumes of the hookah, so powerfully lend their soporific aid. "The luxuries of the East," once so glibly spoken of by novelists and romancers, have long been discovered to be mere figments of the imagination, and to have little or no existence, but in the brains of those who have spoken of them, there being doubtless more real luxury to be found in Belgrave or Grosvenor Squares, than in all Asia, from Dondra Head, to Kamtschatka; but every rule has its exception, and doubtless an Indian

* A delicate fish of the carp kind.

Digitized by Google

breakfast and a good chillum after it, may be cited as examples of this, and as being almost worth doubling the Cape, to enjoy.

The first chillum is scarcely smoked, when the soubahdar, or native captain, the kote havildar, or sergeant, and probably the commanders of several petty guards enter, stiff as ramrods, and with that precise and energetic salute, which the native soldiers pride themselves on giving with true military effect, proceed to deliver their several reports: these, which invariably commence with "Sub acha kodabund," *i. e.* "all's well your honour," are often in ludicrous contrast with this exordium, their subject matter frequently involving details of deaths in hospitals, robberies, desertions, and the like mishaps. After this the "kansamah jee," and the surdur bearer, generally submit their accounts for audit, and as these are commonly a fertile subject of wrangling and dispute, the unfortunate creditor is not unfrequently summarily ejected from the room, and has them balanced by what is denominated in slang phrase, more "kicks than halfpence." This, however, is commonly calculated upon in framing the "little bill" before hand, and the settlement to which "master" is ultimately obliged to submit, includes the proper charges, and kick-money into the bargain; blackey's *a priori* assumptions thus proving more than a match for the *a posteriori* logic of "master." The appetite for tyranny, like Othello's love, grows by what it feeds on, and every one who has witnessed the cruelty practised on native servants, must be convinced of the fact, and satisfied that "passive endurance" was never intended by the Author of nature, as the means to check the waywardness of the despot, or to awaken the compunction of the oppressor. I blush, when I recal to mind the cuffs and beatings which, in times past, I have bestowed on my unresisting menials, (for I do not pretend to have escaped the contagion,) the one hundredth part of which, to an English dependant, would have called forth such a rattling display of the lex talionis, such a repayment in kind, as would have effectually repressed these vivacious sallies. I sincerely rejoice that effective measures, emanating from the home authorities, have long been in force, to visit as they deserve, on European officers, such unmanly treatment of the natives, which, though sometimes provoked, was, in nine cases out of ten, wholly unjustifiable to the extent practised, and which must have been a fertile cause of that dislike, with which individually, I am satisfied, we are viewed. At about twelve o'clock, the young officer and his chum, after another dressing, generally order the horses, or buggy, and start on a round of visits,—to the general,—the newly arrived spinsters, and so on, and having ascertained

> Who is wed, and who is dead,
> And who is brought to bed,—

return home to tiffing, (a corruption of stuffing;)—I take it—which all the world knows, is a solid hot lunch, leaving but little appetite or digestion for the almost supererogatory meal of dinner.

About sundown, he drives to the band, or other rendezvous of the beau monde, philanders with the ladies, jokes with his friends, and discusses the news of the day, till dinner. This meal he probably takes at a mess—(messes are pretty common, or were in my time, in the regiments of cavalry and infantry.) Here good eating and drinking, and abundance of mirth and good fellowship usually prevail; and if the wit is not of the most sparkling, the want is redeemed by the champaigne and the claret.

Digitized by Google

Amongst Indian officers there is a great show of kindness, hospitality, and good will towards each other, and for the time, the feeling in which this originates, is generally sincere; but intimacies are hastily formed, and liable to be suddenly broken by change of station, and not being generally based on esteem, or intimate knowledge of character, it is not often that they survive the radical change of scene and circumstances. I for one, do not consider that India is, par excellence, as so often styled, the country of strong and enduring friendships. The son of a peer and the son of a peasant, meet in India, in some out-station; they are thrown together, find themselves for a season necessary to each other; a sort of gratification springs from the association, and they even imagine themselves to be friends, and perhaps have a real regard for each other: they part; years elapse; they meet in their native land; but, a "change has come o'er the spirit of their dream;" mutual recollections, and long gone-by associations, are insufficient to neutralize the withering effect of cast and exclusiveness. "The world's dread laugh," is the thing, of all others, which the Englishman can least contend with. It withers up his most generous emotions, and upsets his best resolutions, and when he finds that his bronzed and weather-beaten friend, with his stories of tiger-hunts, and mud-forts, is deemed a bore amongst his new associates, or at least fails to administer to his consequence or gratification, in the majority of cases, he is dropped and forgotten. It is fabled, that in Java a valley exists, the exhalations from which are of such a nature, that all birds and beasts, on coming within the sphere of its baneful influence, drop immediately, and expire. There would appear to be something in the social atmosphere of England, as fatal to expansion of heart and the frankness of intercourse,—a something, that whilst it engenders a seeming propriety, decorum, and religion, is in very truth, the prolific parent of hypocritical false virtues, and real vices. I have heard repeatedly, foreigners declare, that on meeting English people in this country, whom they had known abroad, they could with difficulty believe them to be the same persons; their frankness had become a reserve, their cordiality, an air of suspicion, and their whole demeanour indicating a painful struggle between a wish to do what was frank, generous, and open, and the fear of offending against ill-defined and arbitrary conventionalisms.

(To be continued in our next.)

A PROJECTED SCHOOL ON THE NEILGHERRY HILLS.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a prospectus for the establishment of a school, for both sexes, on the salubrious site, to which we have above alluded. To any one who has been long resident in India, who has paid attention to the defective system of education there, and cast an observant eye on the many evils attending the rearing of children, with inefficient resources—with their almost inevitable custody in the hands of native servants, and in an unhealthy climate—the utility of this contemplated institution, will be glaringly apparent. If we may judge from the professions of the prospectus, the school is intended to afford every branch of education, from its elementary scions to its highest ramifica-

Digitized by Google

tions, and to yield to the child, as well as to the adult, every domestic comfort and attention at school, that the home of the incumbent could afford. Who that has looked upon the pallid face and emaciated form of his offspring in India—who that has daily witnessed there the young and susceptible mind's corrosion by its contaminating contact with the lying propensities, indolent habits, and baneful superstitions of the natives—will not uphold the worth of, and acknowledge the extensive benefits that would arise from, an institution, that promises to be conducted almost entirely by an European establishment, and in one of the healthiest spots in British India?

The great objection that parents naturally have of parting with their children for the purposes of education at home, and thereby subjecting them to that estrangement from filial love and the ties of kindred to which the young are apt to fall the victims, would be in a great measure obviated by this school, if well established and efficiently conducted. The individual who has originated this philanthropic project has had extensive experience in the education of children, and having travelled for several years in various parts of the East, is conversant with its peculiar exigencies for the arduous undertaking in question. The climate of the Neilgherries would be one of its essential recommendations, and afford the projector of the school a lively hope of its prosperity; for it is almost too manifest to be repeated that the mind's culture is invariably retarded by physical debility.

Although the situation selected is not sufficiently centrical to be equally attractive to the inhabitants of the three presidencies, it is easy of access to all. It is not our intention to expatiate further at present on the merits of the plan, or the many advantages that would result from its adoption. *If placed on a substantial basis, and realising the useful ends which this spirited enterprise is intended to attain*, we shall derive sincere gratification in prominently bringing the subject to the attentive notice of our readers.

CALCUTTA AS IT IS.

BY J. H. STOCQUELER, ESQ.

(*Continued from page* 202.)

POPULATION.

A BELIEF had long been prevalent, that Calcutta was a thickly-populated town; and some estimates made the number of inhabitants amount to nearly half a million; while, in the looser language of conversation, we have known double that number mentioned, as being within the truth. Recent and accurate surveys, however, have sufficiently established the fact, that its resident population does not much exceed two hundred and twenty thousand—comprised within the proper limits of the city—which stretch for a distance of four miles along the banks of the river, and to about one mile and a half, at the greatest extension, inland. The old errors upon this subject—whence flowed so much exaggeration—arose,

Digitized by Google

no doubt, from an observation on the part of the calculators of the immense number of day-sojourners, whom they unenquiringly took for regular inhabitants, instead of discovering them to be the result of the vast influx of people from the adjacent villages, who have employment in town, or who attend the markets with the produce of their gardens or fields, and to procure those necessaries, which, in the first instance, are all swept into the Calcutta markets. From this cause, the place appears to be swarming with population; and as, besides, the men who happen to be unemployed are more in the habit of lounging or lying about the streets, than of keeping within their houses, the observer, who trusted to his eyes merely for the formation of a census, would arrive at a far higher calculation, than the more systematic investigator into censual truth. The following tabular estimate, made in the year 1836, upon the recognized principles, by the Superintendant of Police, and inserted in Dr. Martin's "Medical Topography of Calcutta," exhibits, at one view, the number and classified description of the then population :—

English	3,138
Eurasians	4,746
Portuguese	3,181
French	160
Chinese	362
Armenians	636
Jews	307
Western Mahomedans	13,677
Bengal Mahomedans	45,067
Western Hindoos	17,333
Bengal Hindoos	120,318
Moguls	527
Parsees	40
Arabs	351
Mugs	683
Madrassees	55
Native Christians	49
Low Castes	19,084
Total	229,714

Among this great variety of the human race, there is little or no collision in the important struggle for the obtainment of subsistence; and hence, in a great measure, arises the blessing of internal public tranquillity, which is uniformly experienced in this magnificent, yet motley-peopled capital. No one class interferes in any objectionable way with the pursuits of another; but, on the contrary, the course of occupation causes each class to assist the others, for the promotion of its own individual interest; and caste, climate, and prejudice effect as true and politic a division of labour, as meditation and design have been able to do in England. In India the system has its evil, as well as its good. The evil is the prevention of competition, and improvement in the different professions, to which the natives incline. In England, every man can follow any trade he pleases; but in India, the son of the tailor may not become a shoe-maker; nor must the family of the blacksmith recruit the

Digitized by Google

ranks of the carpenter. If a washerman were starving for want of employment, he would never dream of turning barber; though in his neighbourhood there might be a paucity of the chattering tribe; nor would a starving barber seek a livelihood, by starting as a water-carrier. We have here spoken of the *classes of tribes*; but, among the tribes themselves, there is nearly the same separation of pursuits, and the same variation of means for attaining the one great and common end—of subsistence.

The Calcutta English, who are not in the East India Company's service, may be divided into the three main classes of the mercantile, the retail dealers, and the artizans. The numerically minor bodies, belonging to the church and the law, several of each of these last sections being also in the Company's employment, it is not necessary, for the purpose of the present exposition, to notice particularly; and the sea-faring persons form, of course, properly, no portion of the residentiary British community. Of these three major divisions of our own peculiar people, the artisans are those whom the uninitiated reader might, at the first blush, suppose inevitably instrumental in causing a clash with the native artificers, and thus demonstrating the fallacy of our propositions on that subject. But the fact is, that the British mechanics in Calcutta are all in the capacities of master workmen, and are not, in the English understanding of the term, actual labourers in their crafts at all. The tailors, shoe-makers, house-builders, coach-makers, carvers and gilders, cabinet-makers, and the like, are practically no more than supervisors of the work—including instruction to some extent—in the laborious part of which, or what is, literally, the manufacturing department, natives are employed as journeymen; and thus, instead of being jostled out of employment, by the introgression of Europeans, they have employment secured to them at a better rate of wages, than their own master manufacturers could afford to bestow. On the other hand, the native master artisans lose little or no custom, by the similar speculations of their pale-faced brethren; for the shoes and clothes of the aborigines, are of a peculiar kind and quality, and such as the immigrants would be incapable of producing, at the uniform market price; while, of such articles as are suitable for European wear or other use, many are sought by our countrymen from the native, on account of the immediate cheapness, as it is often more convenient to renew a cheap article at comparatively frequent intervals, than to pay largely down for such as may last you longer. Of many English trades, there are no branches at all in India. Hatters, saddlers, gun-makers, cutlers, hosiers, brewers, perfumers, and an infinity more, are unknown in India; though the several commodities produced by them, are on sale there as importations, and by persons, sometimes, who belong to the particular trade—such as gun-making—though their Indian work in it, is confined to repairing; and that chiefly by natives, under their inspection.*

* It was anticipated by the friends of Free Trade and Colonization, that the abrogation of the East India Company's monopoly, and of the prohibition of European resort to India, would cause an influx of British capital and skill; and many thought that the immigration of labourers and artisans would take place, to an extent to interfere with the pursuits and happiness of the Natives. Few of these anticipations have been fulfilled. That *trade* has encreased to a very considerable extent, since the abolition of the monopoly, is beyond all question; but in no other respect have the provisions of the present charter been of much service to India. Scarcely a single practical agri-

Digitized by Google

THE EURASIANS, a term invented by Lord Hastings, but which does not fully express the whole race of half castes, some of whom are of American extraction (though it is now conventionally accepted as embracing all the progeny of *white* fathers, and Hindoo or Mohammedan mothers,) are as much between the Europeans and Natives in their habits and pursuits, as in their genealogy; and interfere but little with either, in the pursuit of sustentation. They are an orderly, an intelligent, and, in one line, an industrious race of people; but they are devoid of both mental and personal energy, and are unlikely, therefore, to ever make a political class in the state, of any weight or importance. In laying down opinions of this kind, we must never be understood as maintaining a proposition, to the truth of which there are no exceptions; but we do say, that *if ever* the exceptions to a rule have been of force in establishing the rule itself, they are so pre-eminently in the question now before us. Perhaps there is no class of men, with their educational advantages, and their other facilities for acquiring local superiority (supposing the true mental vigour exist) who have produced so few men of note in any of the departments from which such men spring in Europe. In painting, in sculpture, in navigation, in law, in arms, in agriculture, in eloquence, in literature, in science, they have not only not acquired the slightest reputation in Europe or in India (with the one or two exceptions of a Skinner* in war, and a Kyd† in the higher mechanics,) but they have not even endeavoured to acquire it, because their constitutional temperament is, by nature's own decree, a bar to the endeavour. Clerkships in the public offices, is the line of employment which the body of them *look to*, and which is manifestly the one best suited to their quiet and unambitious turn of mind. We are aware that they have laboured, and do still labour, under difficulties of position, which might have repressed the advancement of a more aspiring race; and this has shallowly been urged in refutation of the opinion that they are incapable of achieving greatness. But has it ever been observed, that they have been incessantly *trying* to elevate themselves in the social scale; or have they not been quiescent, and apparently attached to the sub-official employment, which so easily gave them food?‡ It is nothing, in the way of argument, to point to a few individual instances of activity of mind, and successful

culturist, with money enough to cultivate 100 acres, has made his appearance, while the artisans remain numerically about the same. The only people who have resorted to India in considerable numbers, have been composed of that very useless class (colonially considered) who have followed the occupation of clerks and gentlemen's servants in England—people who have no qualifications for employment, beyond those possessed, perhaps, in a superior degree, by the Eurasians and Hindoos already on the spot.

* Colonel Skinner, commanding a body of irregular horse, raised by himself and stationed at Delhi. The corps rendered important services in the Mahratta and Pindaree campaigns.

† Mr. James Kyd, the son of General Kyd, constructed dockyards of some extent, and gave great attention to the mechanical arts.

‡ In reply to this, we may be reminded of their having petitioned Parliament to open to them new paths of distinction; but what *were* those paths?—Why the easy and sure ones (for livelihood) of the Company's regular service, which incur no speculative risk, and render *necessary* no greater average of daily labor than they had always performed, and still perform. The army is an indolent life now-a-days, for all who choose to be indolent; but how came it that the Eurasians, *if* a naturally energetic and vigorous minded race, did not enter the more arduous lines of life which were always open to them in their several grades? The reason is obvious, and it is no refutation of our

Digitized by Google

striving against obstacles to advancement. The character of the body at large, is to be estimated by the conduct and propensities of the body at large; and it would be as true to assert that Englishmen were neither enterprising nor intrepid, because individuals there are among them, who are neither the one, nor the other; as to maintain that Eurasians are energetic, or laudably ambitious of that distinction, which energy and genius can alone acquire, because a few out of the whole class have evinced those qualities—but even those few, not in a degree which would have attracted wonder in England. Speaking of them merely in the population branch of our argument, however, we think it doubtful whether they will encrease in any of the admitted ratios (under the various forms of human life,) or whether, if they do that, they will physically improve in like proportion. We incline to the negative side of both these problems, in spite of some appearances, which, however, we deem fallacious on the affirmative side of the former of these questions. It is said that the number given in the foregoing table, as the Eurasian census, shows an encrease; and it is thence inferred that the same result will be observable at any future time; but the inaccuracy of the old guess-work estimates of Calcutta population, is too notorious to admit of their being depended upon, for the establishment of so grave a theory. On the other hand, we are of opinion, that if they were, properly speaking, an encreasing and a multiplying race, their numbers would now be far greater than that which they are shown to be; inasmuch as they live under a state of social affairs, highly favourable to such a result. They lead a life of much ease; they have plenty of food, earned without great labour; they live unmolested in their native clime; they are cherished by the Government; and they are partial to the marriage state:—yet, at this late period, there are not five thousand of them, though numerically augmented, to some extent, from their original source. But this latter supply will gradually dry up,* as the system whence it issued, disappears before the march of matrimony, (and it has already almost done so,) and then they will be left entirely to their own intermarriages, which, by the course of nature, will not sustain a mixed race in a healthy and vigorous state, but will assuredly produce degeneracy, and eventual decay. Even that source, however, is not left wholly at their command; for it is a notorious fact, that their females prefer to marry with Europeans; and that of the inferior classes, many are taken as wives by the British soldiery, and by the various English, who are in the capacity of assistants, and the like, and in all these instances the real Eurasian people, as a race, are losers. We think, then, upon these considerations, and others, to dwell upon which would make the chapter long and tedious, that the class in question will not swell into an essential portion of the Indian community; and that the feelings of both Europeans and Natives regarding them, will prevent their ever attaining to political importance, as a section of our subjects.

The Portuguese of Calcutta exhibit a woful degeneration from their

argument to show, that they made an effort to be rendered eligible for the Company's service; when they have never as a body been found to be active mechanics, industrious agriculturists, enterprising seamen, or daring politicians.

* We should here explain that by the "original source" is meant the illicit connexion between Europeans and Native females—a sort of connexion that is happily falling into desuetude.

Digitized by Google

bold and enterprising ancestors, and even from the, themselves degenerate, Portuguese of the parent country. The higher class of them are chiefly merchants, and can boast of worthy, active, and intelligent men; but we speak of them in a national sense, and cannot estimate them highly as part and parcel of the Indian body politic. The lower grades among them earn their livelihood as cooks, and in similar lines of employment, which demand no great genius (we mean in India, Monsieur Ude!) and but little industry or skill to produce a sufficiency for mere physical maintenance.

The very limited number of FRENCHMEN, who inhabit Calcutta, are in the mercantile line, and in the smaller and more congenial spheres of dancing masters, and the like.

THE CHINESE branch subsist themselves almost exclusively by ladies' shoe-making; a trade at which they are neat, expert and industrious. So much so, and likewise so cheap are their manufactures, compared to English prices, that no lady coming to Calcutta should ever take a larger supply from home than may suffice to serve her while on shipboard; as she will here be able to procure from less than two to less than four shillings per pair (according as she supplies, or otherwise, her own materials,) shoes of every requisite description, which would cost her full double the sum in London, and not perhaps be so agreeable for Indian wear after all.

THE ARMENIAN community are, for the most part, mercantile; possess some wealth; are highly respectable and unobtrusive in their habits; and are perhaps more distinct from all the other classes above enumerated, than any two of those classes are from each other. This distinctness is not indeed so widely marked, in moral or religious sentiment, from the British community, between whom and them there is, in those respects, a virtual fellowship; as it is between either the British or Armenians and native portion of the aggregate society; but what we mean is, that there is more frequency of intercourse in the current business of life, between, for example, the English and the Hindoos, than between the English and Armenians, or between the latter and the aborigines of the land. The Armenians are a race apart; and in manner, dress, complexion, and character of countenance, they are so distinguishable from all around them, that the total stranger would single them out at once as apparently the most peculiar of all the people among whom he had been cast.

THE JEWS are few in number—poor and filthy. With the exception of one or two Indigo brokers they subsist by the sale of rose-water, horses, and a few Persian manufactures.

Of the entire mass of Mahommedans and Hindoos, exclusively of the degraded caste of the latter, which forms a recognised portion of the inhabitants of Calcutta, and which may be estimated, in round numbers, at two hundred thousand; it is probable that a full moiety are in the service of the Europeans and Armenians, and that of this moiety, the far greater division may be ranged under the head of domestic servants, and the remainder described as employed in the Government and mercantile offices, in the capacity of under-clerks, messengers, and the like inferior yet trust-worthy employments. The other half of the entire number subsist themselves by what may be termed street or river labour, in contra-distinction to that which is rural, and find employment in carry-

Digitized by Google

ing palankeens as bearers, and parcels as *coolies* or porters. The employments are perfectly distinct, and though each is pursued by Hindoos, yet neither would interchange the *modus operandi*,—it being against the prejudice of caste for a bearer to carry any weight upon his head, or for a coolee to do so upon his back or shoulder. The honesty of the coolee is proverbial over India. Paid at a rate not exceeding at the utmost three pence sterling a day, and often at a lower rate than that; and employed to convey parcels of value and of easy appropriation, from place to place, we are not aware of many instances of a coolee having been found guilty of a breach of trust, even in circumstances where detection was next to impossible and the temptation great. You may employ one of these men (and they constantly are employed) to carry packages of about half a maund—that is, forty pounds weight for a distance of a thousand miles, and for a six weeks' or two months' journey, and they are rarely known to fail; not even, weather and health permitting, to be otherwise than punctual to their covenanted time of arrival, calculating the average daily progress, with the burden borne on the head, at about two and twenty miles! As a body they are under no sort of police regulation, being neither badged nor ticketted, nor having their hire adjusted by municipal law. On a rumoured attempt to arrange them in those respects, they all left Calcutta, and would not have returned to it had the design not been abandoned. Formerly the palankeen bearers were equally uncontrolled, and they too struck work on the introduction of a regulating system; but as they *could* have been done without, and their places supplied by the rival body of up-country bearers, the plan was persevered in, the bearers had to yield, and now the hack, or as they are called, *teeka* palankeens, are regulated in like manner and in principle as are the hackney coaches and similar vehicles in London. Such as remain to be mentioned, after the deduction of these two principal classes from the aggregate, gain their livelihood as boatmen, dealers in grain, oil, cloth, and other articles of every day consumption by the population at large; and as workmen in the various trades which are requisite to supply the household demands of their multifarious fellow-citizens.

The Moguls are mercantile as respects the inter-trading of the whole Indian continent; but do not go down to the waters in great ships, for the purposes of European or American commerce;—and thus they play their part.

The Parsees who are the fewest of all in number (Bombay being their place of statistic refuge) are superior to most, and inferior to none, of the miscellaneous races of Calcutta, in integrity, enterprise, and commercial skill and capital. Whether as famous and scientific ship-builders, or extensive foreign merchants, and (in the minor rank of them) persevering inland traders on the western side of India, the Parsees are proverbially eminent in the world, and are also theologically so for the peculiarity of their religious worship.

The Arabs are chiefly traders with the Persian Gulf and along that line of coast, and deal largely in Arab horses, for which they generally meet with a free sale at remunerating prices; though it may be made a speculative question whether the increasing supply of the horse markets from the Company's studs, will not eventually interfere most seriously with the equine pursuits of our Arabian dealers.

The Mugs are esteemed by us in the culinary department, being

Digitized by Google

heaven-born cooks from the Burmese quarter, and unscrupulous as to what they touch (or taste either) of christian sustenance; a virtue which, within its due limits, raises them far above either the Moosulman or Hindoo artistes, who mix their ingredients by guess, and who deem it a condescension, respectively, to prepare you a dish of pork, beef, or even fowl at all. Now your Mug—who is a sturdy, willing, and flat-faced specimen of the unfeathered biped—is ready not only to cook you a chop of pork, but to eat it into the bargain; and having the sense to bring his tongue into play, as well as his eyes and fingers, he excels his competitors in the art of varying and apportioning his flavorous dispensations, instead of keeping eternally to the same proportions, and palling the palate by damnable iteration.

The Madrassees and Native Christians, amounting together to little more than one hundred in the census above given, require no separate description. If the latter class increase with that rapidity of conversion, which devout and zealous persons hope for, and which the nation justly desires, we do not see how their employments for livelihood can materially differ from the avocations unsuited to their social spheres of life; as the christian religion not only permits but enjoins honest industry, for the respectable self-maintenance of its professors, in every calling which man's necessities require; and the converted sweepers or leather-dressers now degraded to the lowest places in the gradation list of caste, will be at liberty as christians to continue in those employments, without losing one of the advantages of their adopted creed. At present the low castes, which it will be seen amount to about twenty thousand, have to earn their bread by means which utterly degrade them in the opinions not only of the higher orders of the native community, but by the force of association of ideas, even in those of Anglo-Indians, and cause them to be vilipended upon all sides, nearly alike for their scavengery avocations;—a kind of persecution which must unavoidably continue while Christianity is not the religion of the country, although in religio-political theory and practice, all classes are tolerated by the British Government, and prevented from interfering with or persecuting one another;—

> "With the once-conquering Moslem here
> The Hindoo sits untouch'd by fear;
> And each sends up the prayer to heaven,
> By Shaster or by Koran given;
> Nor dares his neighbour's rites impede,
> Nor question his dissenting creed;"

and if our conquest of India had produced no other good to its inhabitants than the slaking of the fiery spirit of religious intolerance, or at least the preventing it from flaming into practice, it might well be regarded as the bestower of the greatest earthly blessing, next to that thorough propagation of the gospel, without the acompaniment of which all other blessings must be transient and imperfect.

When the reader perused the numerical list of which we have been briefly describing the component parts, he was probably struck with the small number of English, which indeed are barely in proportion to the remainder of honest Jack Falstaff's bread to his more largely patronized sack; and it undoubtedly forms a political picture of the highest interest, and without parallel in history, to find a small knot of men, apparently

Digitized by Google

differing but in complexion (and that, perhaps a disadvantage, in a climatic point of view) from the masses around them, and yet holding those thousands and tens of thousands in unstruggling subjection to their political will. But the philosopher is aware that these men, though physically inferior to the multitude around them, are giants, compared with that multitude, in intellect; and knowing that knowledge is power, he ceases to wonder at their high supremacy.

"THE BOOK OF THE THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS."*

DEEPLY indebted as the literature of Europe is to the Arabian Nights' entertainments, we hail with pleasure the receipt of this delightful translation of these tales of brilliant conception, and rich and varied imagination. The translation more immediately before us differs from all its predecessors, since it is for the first time that the public have a full and complete edition, or an edition where the translator has been induced to take a lofty flight, and identify himself with the original. In his preface Mr. Torrens informs us, "the MS. was taken to India by Major Turner Macan, editor of the 'Shah Nameh,' who purchased it from the heirs of Mr. Salt, long British consul in Egypt. At his death it was purchased by the publishers." When Major Macan died, the impression in India was, and that amongst the best Arabian scholars, that this MS. was the only perfect copy in existence. On this account a very high price was demanded, indeed so large a sum that no purchaser was for some time to be found. It was, however, at length decided that this copy of the "Alif Leila" was not unique, there being two others exactly similar in Egypt. Mr. Macnaghten, of the Bengal Civil Service, chief secretary to Government, was prevailed on to edit an Arabic edition, to be printed at the Serampore press, and Mr. Henry Torrens, the deputy secretary to Government, undertook the present translation. The language of the MS. is considered by the best Arabic scholars in India as singularly pure and excellent; an opinion in which Mr. Salt, Major Macan, and Mr. W. Macnaghten, all excellent scholars, and long resident in the East, have fully agreed.

To the task before him, Mr. Henry Torrens has brought many excellent requisites,—a perfect knowledge of the Arabic language, and a very extensive acquaintance with the literature of the South of Europe; a vivid imagination equal to the conception of many passages which would be incomprehensible to a dull or slow thinker; a perfect knowledge of the manners, habits and customs of the East; a great familiarity with English poetry, and a very large vocabulary.

It has so far been unlucky for Mr. Torrens, that at the very time he was at work upon his translation of the "Alif Leila" in India, and passing it through the press, a similar work, highly illustrated, should be in

* "The Book of the Thousand and One Nights. From the Arabic of the Egyptian MS., as edited by W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., B.C.S. Done into English by Henry Torrens, B.C.T., B.A., and of the Inner Temple." Vol. I. Calcutta, Thacker and Co.; London, W. H. Allen, 7, Leadenhall-street.

Digitized by Google

course of publication in England. Singular enough that after being so long contented with "the loose translation of the bad French translation of M. Galland," that two persons so perfectly qualified for the task as Mr. Torrens and Mr. Lane should have come forward at the same time.

Between the translations of Mr. Lane and Mr. Henry Torrens, the chief difference is, that Mr. Torrens has translated from a more perfect MS., has rendered the whole of the verse, and has kept much closer to the Arabic idiom than Mr. Lane has done. Mr. Lane candidly announced, as a part of his design, the omission of the chief part of the poetry; and by such omission we candidly confess we think he has deprived the tales of their chief beauty. Throughout the poetry there is a refinement of thought, grace, elegance, and nobility of sentiment, which give a peculiar character to these delightful tales. Doubtless some peculiar specimens of the bathos might be produced, but they by no means overweigh the numerous beauties to be found. In a great deal of Arabic poetry there is too gigantic a boldness in the images it attempts to display. This is scarcely to be found in the poetry of the "Arabian Nights." There the poems are chiefly of a devotional cast, expressive of the pain of absence, or breathing love and devotion to the most beautiful. These tales were written at a period when the Arabs, having surrendered the sword *into* other hands, had devoted themselves to commerce and literature. Travel seems to be the great inducement to all. These travels, the gratifying an ardent curiosity, and their natural propensity and admiration towards the fair sex, leading to the different adventures. In omitting the poetry, Mr. Lane has omitted, necessarily, a very large portion of the action of the tale. Thus, at the marriage of the hunchback with the daughter of vizeer Shums-ood-deen, when the jin and jinneeyut have transported Budeer-ood-deen Husseen to the city of Bussorah, that he may become the bridegroom in place of the hunchback, Mr. Lane cuts the story very short. The lady is struck at first sight,—"she raised her hands to heaven and said, 'Oh, Allah! make this to be my husband, and relieve me from this humpbacked groom.'" The tire-women *then* proceeded to display the bride *in different dresses to the seventh suit*, before Bedr-ed-deen of El Bussorah, the hunchback groom remaining alone." p. 277. They then, according to Mr. Lane's translation, "conduct the bride to an inner chamber to take off her ornaments and outer robes, and to prepare her for the bridegroom's visit."

Now, by Mr. Torrens, this part of the story is told very differently; instead of four lines we have four pages. The lady, instead of being as bold as Juliet, sees a little more of Budur-ood-deen; and if we may judge of his looks by his thoughts, must have been perfectly satisfied at the admiration she excited.

"But when Budur-ood-deen Husseen looked upon the daughter of his uncle, he rejoiced, and longed to greet her, and gazed intensely on her face, resplendent, radiant with light, and her pure white forehead; and on her was that suit of raiment of rich scarlet satin. So the tire-women displayed her in the *first bridal* dress, and Husseen took a glimpse of her; and she amazed him; and she walked swimmingly with captivating grace, and caused the very senses of the women and the men to forsake them, for she was even as the poet Mifzal said of her in verse,—

In kirtle coloured of the grenadine
She showed, a sun, midst branches, like her figure,
Mid sand hills, like her hips. She made me drink

Digitized by Google

The living dew that mantled on her cheek,
And thus my fiercely burning flame was quench'd.

And they changed her dress, and apparelled her in a robe of blue. Then rose she like the full moon when it shines brightest, with her coal-black hair and cheeks of the anemone, and teeth still shown in smiles, and bosom firmly rounded, and taper was she of hand and feet and of where the bracelet sits. And they displayed her in the second bridal dress, and she was as the masters of sublime conceptions said of her,

She came apparelled in a vest of blue,
That mocked the skies, and shamed their azure hue;
I thought, thus clad, she burst upon my sight
Like summer moonshine on a wintry night.

(So goes the tale.) Then altered they that suit, for a suit other than it, and veiled her in the luxuriance of her hair, and drew across her face her forelocks, dark and long; and their blackness and their length made one despise the thickest murkiness of darkest nights; and she shot through all hearts with the darts of her bewitching eyes.

"And they displayed her in the third bridal dress, and said of her, he that spoke the verse,

Her cheek concealed,
But half reveal'd
Beneath the coal-black hair,
Might teem the while
With many a wile,
But all hid darkling there.
'Is 't thus,' said I,
'The morning sky
In night thou seek'st to shroud?'
'Nay,' she replied,
'I do but hide
The moon behind a cloud.'

"Then displayed they her in the fourth bridal dress. And she came forward like the rising sun, and walked swimmingly with captivating grace, and moved with supple ease, like the fawns of the antelope, and smote all hearts with arrows from the corners of her eyelids, as the describer of her graces said of her in verse,

The sun of beauty midst man's race
In her was seen confess'd;
Shame decked those charms with modest grace;
To which art gave a zest.
And e'en the golden orb of day,
Curtain'd by clouds hath hid away,
E'er since he saw the sunny ray,
In which her face was dress'd.

(So goes the tale.) And she came up in the fifth bridal dress, even like the girl that is our dearest. She was like a rod of the benzoin tree, or an antelope of the thirsty desert; and she let down her snaky locks, and called up her wondrous powers to charm, and made her figure quiver as she went, as was said of her, and as one described her,

In figure featly formed, with taper waist,
As on the fourteenth night the full horned moon,
Beams she in ripe perfection.
A beauty, centred in her eyes' dark orb,
Could do mankind to death. The ruby stone
Has lent her cheek its redness.
Below her hip hang down her swart thick locks.
But, ah! beware the serpent when thou gazest
Upon those snake-like tresses;
For kindness hath she wholly put away,
And 'neath her seeming softness lies a heart
More hard than granite boulders.
From the fringed curtain of her half closed eye,

Digitized by Google

She speeds the dart that hits and misses not,
E'en though it were far distant.
So when, embracing her, I seek to circle
My hand about her neck, her vest repels me,
Firm in its rich redundance.
Oh! sure her loveliness outdoes the beauty
Of every fair! her graces put to shame
The waving boughs, wind-shaken.

(So goes the tale.) Then displayed they her in the sixth bridal dress, in a dress of green; and she shamed in her straightness the blade of standing wheat, and she surpassed in her loveliness the beauteous of all earth's quarters, and was fairer in the radiance of her face than the bright beams of a full moon, and she obtained of comeliness all she desired in the way of beauty, and she outdid the bending branches in her gentle motion and in her flexile grace, and she broke men's hearts by the loveliness of her whole appearance, as some one said of her and eulogized her in verse,

A maiden 'twas the dresser's art had deck'd with cunning sleight,
The sun, thou 'dst say, had robb'd her cheek and shone with borrow'd light.
She came to us apparell'd fair in under vest of green,
Like as the ripe pomegranate hides beneath its leafy screen;
And when we ask'd her what might be the name of that she wore,
She answer'd in a quaint reply, that double meaning bore,—
'The desert's heart we penetrate in such apparel drest,
And *pierce-heart*, therefore, is the name by which we call the vest.'

Then they displayed her in the seventh bridal dress, a colour between saffron and dark yellow, as some one said of her and praised her,

In saffron tint she walk'd, bedight
In sandal red, and yellow bright,
Pale amber, musky grey.
'Up, up, in haste,' the young man cries,
'Ah, slender waist! she cannot rise,
Nor skills to get away.
With heavy hips, that say, Sit still,
And make her linger 'gainst her will.
Thus, when I would our union press,
Come quickly, says her loveliness,
Her coyness mutters, Nay.'

But for the bride, surely when she opened her eyes she said, 'God help me! make this man my husband, and keep me from this hunchbacked groom.' So they went and displayed the bride in the last of the seven dresses to Budur-ood-deen Husseen the Bussoorite."—*Torrens*, p. 217—220.

We have given this lengthy extract in proof that the MS. from which Mr. Torrens has translated, is more complete than that used by Mr. Lane; and also that the omission of the poetry has spoiled the action of the story. We will now give a short extract in support of our opinion of Mr. Torrens's version being closer to the Arabic than Mr. Lane's.

"Know, oh, prince of the faithful, that there was in Cairo a sultan, just and beneficent, who had had a wise and well informed wezeer, possessing a knowledge of the affairs of the world and of the art of government. This minister was an aged man, and he had two sons, like two moons; the name of the elder was Shems-ed-deen, and that of the younger Moor-ed-deen, and the latter was more distinguished than the former by handsomeness and comelines; there was no one in his day more handsome, so that the fame of his charms spread through the neighbouring regions, and some of the inhabitants of those parts travelled to his country merely to obtain a sight of him. And it came to pass, their father died."—*Lane*, p. 258.

"So Jafeer said. 'Know, oh, lord of the faithful, there was in ancient times, in the land of Egypt, a sooltan, a professor of justice and rectitude, who loved the pious poor, and sat constantly with the learned. And he had a wuzeer, a wise man, an experienced

Digitized by Google

one, who had acquaintance with events and the science of policy; and he was an old man, even very old. And he had two sons; they were as the moon, one could not see the like of them in beauty and perfection; and the name of the elder was Shums-ood-deen Muhammed, and the name of the younger, Noor-ood-deen Allee, and the younger was superior to the elder in grace and beauty, so that generally throughout the cities they named his name and travelled to his city, but for the sake of a sight of his comeliness. Now it came to pass, their father died."—*Torrens*, p. 193.

Mr. Lane's version would have been highly valuable, superior as it was to the old and very deficient edition, had Mr. Torrens's not made its appearance. Yet Mr. Lane's will, we have little doubt, keep possession of the public mind for some time; though, as the permanent text for future editions, it must give way.

In perusing the rendering of the Arabic verse, we are sometimes startled by passages, with which the ear is extremely familiar; in none more so, than in the following:

Oh! thou that blamest
The love-struck for their love, give o'er thy talk,
How can'st thou minister to a mind diseased?—p. 223.

To this Mr. Torrens has appended a note,—"Literal,"—and we believe, were it not so, he would not have ventured on so bold a plagiarism. That Shakspeare could have borrowed some of his tales from the Arabian Nights, we can easily conceive; though we may not be able to hit upon the precise medium through which he obtained them. But there is so strong a similitude between many passages, that we cannot but wonder at his thoughts running so exactly in the same train with the Arabic writers. The story of the woman cut to pieces, the stealing of the apple by the slave, the jealous husband, and her death, might have given a good foundation for Othello; yet we scarcely expected to find in the Alif Leila,

If that there should be one who shared with me
In that I love, I would deny my soul
All tenderness; e'en if to quell my love,
Should quell my life, and I would say to it
Death were to me a blessing, Oh! my soul;
For love is nothing good, when it be spent
On what gives no return.—*Torrens*, p. 176.

Also, at page 176:

For all species of perfection
Conjoined, make up this one;

Yet, from a close inspection of the whole work, we should do injustice to Mr. Torrens, did we not give him credit for adhering to the text, and giving only what he pretends to do, a translation. He is evidently too well-read a scholar, and too good a poet, to have done otherwise. The following lines struck us when we first read them, as having a close resemblance to "Light shining out of darkness," Olney Hymns, xv. c. Cowper. But on a reference to the original, nothing was observable, except the same deep feeling and fervency.

How many of God's mercies be hid from us,
Though slight the veil that hides them from the sense
Of the intelligent! How many matters
Seem fraught with sorrows in the morning tide,
Which ere 'tis even, makes us sing with joy!
Much ease hath often come after much ill,
And from the labouring and o'erburdened heart,
Hath cleared away all sorrow.—*Torrens*, p. 145.

Digitized by Google

We have scarcely room in the present article, to afford our readers even a moderate share of the beauties to be found in Mr. Torrens's poetry. We say *his* poetry, from its so far surpassing what is generally to be found in translation, and even bearing a comparison with some of our best modern writers. In the rendering the Arabic verse, Mr. Torrens adopts with a great facility the style of Byron, Scott, Wordsworth, and Moore; and by the frequent change, gives a zest to the abundance of sweets. We will select at random.

ON ABSENCE.

I still had hoped, I still had hoped,
That we again might be united;
For life was tasteless grown to me,
When thou wert gone, and I was slighted,
By Him who probes one's secret thoughts!
By Him who made us as he listed!
I swear an oath, no love but thine
Hath ever in this heart existed!—p. 243.

INSCRIPTION FOR THE PALACE OF PLEASURE.

I am the dwelling-place of joy,
Where gay delights that never cloy,
Heart-opening pleasures still employ,
Time's even-rolling tide.
'Neath where my structure stateliest shows,
With limpid gush a fountain flows,
Can wash away all cankered woes,
That in the heart abide.
The saffron-hued anemone,
Narcissus, rose, and myrtle tree,
And all sweet flowers that freshest be,
Bloom by that fountain side.—p. 171.

THE REQUISITES FOR A FEAST.

Dost thou not see, four things must be, where revels are afoot,
The sweet harp and the dulcimer, the gittern, and the flute?
To them 'tis meet, four odours sweet, in contrast we oppose,
The myrtle flower, and violet, the lily, and the rose:
Yet even these must fail to please, unless four more combine,
A garden rare, a mistress fair, hard cash, and heady wine.—p. 79.

Mr. Lane has, in a few instances, translated a portion of the poetry; and in fairness both to him and Mr. Torrens, we give the same passage from either author, and leave the reader to grant the meed of praise to whom he may consider it due.

ON TRAVEL.

TRAVEL. Thou wilt find a friend in the place of him thou leavest, and fatigue thyself; for by labour, are the sweets of life obtained.

To a man of intelligence and education, there is no glory in a constant residence; therefore quit thy native place, and go abroad.

I have observed that the stagnation of water corrupteth it; if it floweth, it becometh sweet; but otherwise, it doth not.

If the full moon never set, the eye of the contemplative would not on every occasion pay regard to it.

The lions, if they left not the forest, would capture no prey: and the arrow, if it quitted not the bow, would not strike the mark:

The grains of gold upon their native bed, are regarded as mere dust; and the aloes wood, where it groweth, is a kind of fire-wood;

If exported, it becometh an object of high demand; but if not, it attaineth no kind of distinction.—*Lane*, p. 261.

Digitized by Google

ON TRAVEL.

"Go, mourn not those thou leav'st—thou'lt find fresh substitutes for these,
Fare forth,—for sure the sweet of life's to wander at one's ease,
No light hearts won in fixed abodes; naught winn'st thou there, but woe;
Then quit the town, and hie thee out where chance may bid thee go.
All foul I see, those waters be, that stagnate, and stand still;
Sweet's the swift stream; yet sweet 'tis not; if checked, its constant rill;
If the full moon should never set, would eager, longing eyes,
From month to month gaze on, as now, to see the bright orb rise?
Did not the lion leave his den, he ne'er could take the game;
Did not the arrow leave the bow, how fruitless were its aim!
A sort of tree, is ebony, while clinging to its earth,
And gold, while sweltering in the mine, is dust of little worth;
Dig this one out, dig that one up, and wond'rous to behold,
Dust makes its digger rich; and wood more precious is than gold!"—

Torrens, p. 196.

With these two extracts, we must close. Our desire has been chiefly to place Mr. Torrens's volume prominently before the public, in hope the labours of the learned translator may meet with the encouragement and reward they so justly deserve. According to the received custom of reviewers, we should have converted this translation of the Alif Liela, into a peg whereon to hang a little learned nonsense of our own, or of other people's. We might have told how Ariosto had borrowed his tale of Jocundo and Astolpho, xxviii, v. 23, from pages 4 and 5 of the Arabian Nights; we might have discoursed learnedly of the days of Charlemagne and Chivalry, the "Tournament of Tottenham,"

"Of Hyssylton, of Hy-gate, and of Hakeney;"

and of the more recent exhibition at Eglintoun; which, doubtless, will be celebrated by chroniclers to come, as "The Field of Dreadfulwet;" we might have compared the then state of the Arabs, when their knights had become errants of "the bag and bundle," of "the pack and pen," with those the all-manufacturing-non-fighting-days of the 19th century, when guile and ledger are the true spear and shield. But we have had mercy on the reader; and sincerely trust he will not be so dissatisfied with the extracts we have given him, as not to be induced to turn to the volume.

We shall look with considerable anxiety for the conclusion of this excellent translation; and, in bidding it adieu for the present, wish Mr. Torrens good bye, in his own words:—

None is there 'mongst fair penmen but must perish,
Though all Time's chronicles stand sure and fast;
Write nothing, then, but what thy heart may cherish,
When the great day shall come, and Time be past.—p. 122.

Digitized by Google

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ORIENTAL HERALD.

(From a Correspondent at Calcutta.)

SIR, *Calcutta, July*, 1839.

I AM glad to see that the ORIENTAL HERALD is devoting its pages to Indian subjects, in the fullest sense of the term, by cultivating the fields of Indian literature and Indian politics, as existing in India, as well as in London, if you understand my distinction. If you establish a regular correspondence with the Presidencies,* and obtain contributions from them direct, upon subjects of local importance, the work will be made both far more useful and entertaining, than if you rely on your home connections only; because, when a person has been a few years away from this country, he ceases to keep pace with its political and social changes; and his communications on such subjects must in consequence be behind the time. Among the various subjects which engross your attention, I may assume that you will consider the interests of the army as none of the least important; for, let philanthropists and statists theorise as they may, for the better government of this prodigious empire, you may rely upon it that its *virtual* governance—conceal it as much as we may—will be always by the sword; and that England loses India, when the Indian army reaches a certain point of inefficiency or discontentment. It is in a knowledge of this truth—though no avowal is made of it—that such pains have always been taken to cherish the native troops; but when, as of late years, (in which term is included the whole reign of Lord William Bentinck,) these efforts are confined to the case of the Sepoys; while their Eastern officers are neglected, and sometimes worse than that; you may depend upon it, an error is committed, which, if persevered in, will at last prove fatal to our Eastern supremacy. The half-batta still rankles deeply; and though the "Naval and Military Gazette," in that accuracy of our affairs which characterizes London writings on the subject, has said that it has been restored to the Bengal army, there appears little chance of any such consummation;—albeit, the Company would gain more by it, than ever they will make by the unjust reduction. There is a matter, at present, which every day is rendering more obvious as a hardship (now the overland communication is established), which you would do well to press upon the attention of the Directors; and that is, the sick furlough rules, by which an officer, compelled to go to *Europe* in ill health, forfeits not only his Indian allowances, but his Indian service, in reckoning for the pension; while his brethren, who need only go to the Cape or New South Wales, enjoy both these advantages. At all times it was an unjust rule that the officer who had suffered the *most* seriously in his constitution, while serving the Company, should be less indulgently dealt with, than he whose health had been injured in a less degree (for, of course, it was the more radical disease, that was the cause of the Europe furlough;) but the grievance is still greater now, when an officer can go overland to England, and be back again, in as short a space, as if from Australia or the Cape. Surely it is not asking too much of our employers to solicit a *two* years' furlough to England, on equal terms as to those other places. I assure you that such a boon would be

* We have already adopted the plan suggested by our correspondent.—ED.

Digitized by Google

most gratefully received by the army; and that the withholding of it, is being both generally felt and spoken of as very much of an injustice. We contrast the pampered state of the civil service with our own comparatively neglected one, and we cannot help falling off in zeal, when we observe the retiring *otium* provided for them on the one hand, and the distinctions made in favour of the Sepoys on the other; while we, between the two branches, are almost utterly neglected. This will tell unfavourably for the interests of the empire at last. The Sepoys are an observant race —(as, you know, are the natives generally)—though they do not always comment, in our hearing, upon what they think or see; and I can assure you they have not failed to notice that their officers are overlooked, while they themselves are favoured; and the fact has in more than one instance been made the subject of direct notice, in the conversations which respectable native commissioned and non-commissioned officers are allowed to hold with their superiors. The former are still attached to the latter—I mean by the latter, more particularly the regimental British officers—in spite of the little power left us of rendering them any kindness, beyond the kindness of manner; and they are not at all gratified at the state of things I have described; but, on the contrary, feel their own consequence, in some respects, diminished by the slights cast upon us, and by the little anxiety evinced by our employers to better *our* condition, in an equal ratio with *theirs*. With so able a man as Sir Richard Jenkins for Chairman, we have a right to expect that the interests of the European officers will not be overlooked; and I am convinced, he will readily acknowledge the moderation of a request (the one already alluded to) which has for its object the extension of the medical certificate regulations, so as to confer the privileges granted to the comparatively slightly sick officers, on those who have become the objects of less curable disease. To grant the boon before it is petitioned for, will be to render it doubly estimable by the army; for it was the costive manner in which the retiring pension rules were modified, which prevented the indulgence from being received with the gratitude which it intrinsically deserved. PULTUN.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

JUST twelve months have elapsed since, in a forme Number of this publication, the question of steam communication with India was fully discussed. The opposition with which it had been met in every stage of its progress, was noticed, the motives of such hostility were explained, and the numerous benefits, both social, political, and commercial, which must flow from a well arranged system of intercourse, by an overland route, with the three Presidencies of India, were insisted upon, and enforced on the concurrent testimony of the Marquis Wellesley, Lord William Bentinck, Lord Auckland, and, in short, of all, whether in or out of the public service, who have had the means of becoming practically conversant with the subject, especially in its application to the East. In the remarks then made, there will be found disclosed, the indirect influences which were at work, and the specious pretexts which

Digitized by Google

were resorted to, in order to effect what open hostility could not accomplish; and the public were warned against confiding in any degree to the Court of Directors the conduct of steam communication with India; because, notwithstanding very plausible pretences, there were abundant facts to show that it had not the success of the cause honestly at heart. For these reasons, it was contended, that through the agency of a public company alone, could steam communication be carried forward, so as to meet the wants and wishes of the public, both in India and in England, and in a manner at all commensurate with the vast interests it involves.

In order to justify the opinions then given, it is now necessary to review what has since passed, and to mark the character and progress of the negociations which have been carried on with Her Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors; and this would seem to be absolutely necessary to a proper understanding of the question, as it now stands before the public. Space will not permit us to enter upon it at large; but to those who desire to become conversant with details, we recommend a careful perusal of two pamphlets* which have recently appeared; one by Mr. Timothy Curtis, the late Governor of the Bank of England, the other by Captain James Barber, H.C.S., both gentlemen of high authority on the subject of which they treat.

However we may be destined to endure further disappointments, and however remote the period when we shall enjoy the full advantages of a well-arranged system of intercourse by steam with the several Presidencies of India, the time has passed when we might be required to establish the utility of a measure which wise and good men have so long and so perseveringly advocated. This, at least, is one point gained; nor will it be slightly estimated, by those who remember with what pertinacity the very opposite was maintained, even though the several Governors-General of India, the Governors of the different Presidencies, the Judges of the Supreme Courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Bishops, Clergy, and Missionaries, the Civil and Military Services of the East India Company, the European and Native population in India, and, at least, a large portion of the manufacturing and commercial population of England, were in the number of its most strenuous supporters. Steam communication has been long considered the channel through which the blessings of civilization must flow to India, and numerous commercial advantages to England; and yet it was not till 1834, that the matter was taken up by the Government in this country; but in that year, a Committee of the House of Commons, moved for by Mr. C. Grant, now Lord Glenelg, reported as follows:—"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a regular and expeditious communication with India, by means of steam-vessels, is an object of great importance, both to Great Britain, and to India.

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the experiments which have been made, have been attended with very great expense; but that, from the evidence before the Committee, it appears that, by proper arrangements, the expense may be materially reduced: and, under that impression, it is expedient that measures should be immediately taken for the regular establishment of steam communication with India, by the Red Sea."

* "State of the question of Steam Communication with India *vid* the Red Sea," "The East India Company versus Her Majesty's Ministers," &c. &c.

Digitized by Google

Those who have been accustomed to read of "the omnipotence of Parliament," might suppose that all difficulties were now removed, and that further opposition was useless,—and yet what was the issue? Why as regards the East India Company, between July, 1834, and June, 1837, it only afforded *four* opportunities of conveying the mails by steam from Egypt to India, whilst it suffered seven months' correspondence to accumulate at Alexandria, being the English mails of July, August, September, October, November, and December, 1836, and January, 1837,* affording no means for their conveyance from Suez to Bombay. As regards the English Government, it permitted some forty or fifty thousand pounds of the public money, which might have perfected the practicable communication by the Red Sea, to be wasted in proving the utter impracticability of the route, *vid* the Euphrates, which, from the very first, the evidence of practical persons could have clearly demonstrated. In this way, the resolution of the House of Commons, already quoted, was set at nought by the East India Company; and further, by the conduct of the British Government itself.

Thus the matter stood in 1837, when, in consequence of measures taken in London, petitions from India, and the remonstrances of influential commercial bodies in England, it was again taken up by Parliament; and a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed, on the motion of Lord William Bentinck. Before that Committee, the importance and practicability of steam communication was again established; and though its labours were brought to a premature close, it reported in favour of the comprehensive plan, by which all parts of India were to be equally benefited, thus—"Inasmuch as a direct communication by steam, from the Red Sea to Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal, would be practicable at all seasons of the year, by the employment of vessels of adequate tonnage and power; and as, under judicious arrangements, such extended establishments would appear to offer a prospect of an adequate return for the increased outlay, by the conveyance of passengers, and some valuable articles of merchandise, which cannot be expected from the limited communication with Bombay alone, your Committee feel bound to recommend a continued and zealous attention to the subject on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and the East India Company." The Committee then went on to notice favourably—but, judging from the foregoing resolutions, merely as a preliminary and only as a temporary measure—the arrangements which had recently been concluded between the East India Company and the Government for a monthly transmission of letters between Suez and Bombay.

It is quite manifest this latter was not the sort of communication which Parliament had recommended; nor was it that from which many, or indeed any of the more important advantages, could be expected to accrue; and this may be collected from the evidence of Sir J. C. Hobhouse, the President of the Board of Controul. It was at best but a small fraction of what had been so long demanded; and in as far, and no farther, as a part is better than none, it was one other step gained. But small as it was, there was no intention to give it effect. The thing, from first to last, was a cheat. The East India Company never fulfilled, and never intended to fulfil its part of the contract; for to the present hour, it has not provided steamers, either in sufficient number, or of sufficient force,

* See Captain Barber's pamphlet.

Digitized by Google

to carry on a regular monthly intercourse at all seasons of the year; and, in consequence, the communication has been frequently suspended for months together, entailing the most serious consequences. But worse still. Though the East India Company had pledged itself that packets should be conveyed from Bombay to Calcutta "in from eight to ten days," yet, on the arrival of each overland mail from England at Bombay, it was there divided; and at intervals of a day at least between each, it was forwarded in four or five separate dispatches, each dispatch occupying, not "from eight to ten," but from thirteen to fifteen days, in its transmission to Calcutta. Could human ingenuity devise more effectual means for destroying credit, and ruining commercial enterprise? It is not by any means intended, in these remarks, to excuse the manner in which the India mails were transmitted between Egypt and England —far otherwise. If it is not now made the subject of remark, it is only because Her Majesty's Government has since done much to merit approval, and shown a laudable anxiety to support public opinion, and perfect the communication with India.

This is a brief history of the steam question, up to the middle of 1838, when a new era may be said to have commenced—the public in general was aroused; a fresh impetus was given, and in the October of that year, a meeting summoned by Captain Barber, as Agent of the Bengal Steam Fund Committee, took place in London, which was attended by a large body of influential persons. It is quite unnecessary to dwell upon the proceedings of that meeting. The very first resolution, proposed by Sir John Rae Reid, Bart., seconded by James Mc Killop, Esq., and passed with loud acclamations, at once opened the whole question, and sealed the fate of any system of communication with India, other than one based on the comprehensive plan.—"This meeting is unanimously of opinion, that the present means afforded for overland intercourse with India, is totally inadequate for commercial purposes, and that for social purposes, it has hitherto entirely failed to fulfil the just expectations of the people, both of England and of India." The next resolution, moved by Mr. T. A. Curtis, and seconded by Mr. H. Gouger, recommended Captain Barber's plan to the consideration of a committee moved by Lord W. Bentinck, which was directed to investigate any other suggestions that may be submitted for establishing a Steam Communication with India, *vid* the Red Sea, on a comprehensive plan. The duty imposed upon this committee was a difficult and an arduous one. The enquiry was conducted with perseverance and intelligence, and it is therefore a pleasing duty to record the names of those to whom the public is so largely indebted.

T. A. Curtis, Esq., Chairman.

John Bagshaw, Esq.	John Pirie, Esq.
Henry Gouger, Esq.	Christopher Read, Esq.
J. P. Larkins, Esq.	John Small, Esq.
James McKillop, Esq.	Robert Thurburn, Esq.
Captain Alexander Nairne, H.C.S.	Major Turner.
P. Auber, Esq.	Major Oliphant.
Captain Henderson.	P. Stewart, Esq.
Captain J. H Pelly.	

This committee, having investigated at great length the matters submitted to its consideration, collected a mass of practical and scientific

Digitized by Google

information, and availed itself of the testimony of Lord W. Bentinck, Mr. T. A. Curtis, Captain J. Barber, Mr. W. D. Holmes, Mr. J. Field, M. C. Claxton, Mr. Hall, Mr. W. Fairbairn, M. McGregor Laird, Mr. T. Ditchborne, Captain A. Henderson, Mr. B. Harding, Lieut. Finlayson, and Captain Nairne,—declared "That experience has shown the means possessed by the East India Company to be insufficient and inadequate to afford certainty, *even in the limited communication which is now confined to Bombay*," and that its "means *present and prospective*, do not warrant the expectation that they will be adequate to carry out communication with the three Presidencies and Ceylon, and that, were those means more ample, the liability to require the steamers of the East India Company for political employ, would render certainty in the more extended communication wholly impracticable." This was a most important decision, and it was followed up by a still more important report, submitted to a public meeting held in London, in January of the present year. To this report we must now beg attention.

The committee having declared the importance of the matter referred to it for investigation, states "that a monthly communication, combining regularity and despatch, so ardently desired, but hitherto so unsuccessfully attempted, may be effectually secured through the instrumentality of a *private association*, and that by such agency *alone*, can it be accomplished. The committee then recommend the formation of a company with a capital of 600,000*l*., which would be sufficient to maintain a monthly communication by means of seven vessels, viz. four on the Indian and three on the European side of Egypt, of not less than 2000 tons, and 500 horse power, with the necessary accommodation boats on the Nile, by which means mails, dispatches, and passengers, would be conveyed from England through Egypt to Bombay, in thirty-five days, and from England, *vid* Suez and Ceylon, to Calcutta, touching at Madras, in forty-five days.

This is just the sort of communication the East India Company would not, and could not if they would, establish; and yet it was precisely what parliament had advocated, what the public had required, and the natives of India had so long solicited. This was the communication desired by the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, and other enlightened and philanthropic individuals, and of which the present excellent Bishop of Calcutta remarked, "it would be opening the flood-gates of measureless blessings to mankind." In short, this was the approximation of India to England, for which Lord William Bentinck so perseveringly struggled, and of which he spoke before the Committee of the House of Commons, in 1837, in these words:—

"The subscribers to the Madras Steam Fund addressed me a letter, in 1834, in which they stated their belief that this project would confer vast and incalculable benefits upon our country and mankind. I answered as follows: 'I confess that my anticipation of the expected benefit goes far beyond the more obvious results, great as those undoubtedly would be, of improved government, of the welfare of the people, as effected by such improvement, of the promotion of commerce, and of what may be considered of minor importance, of the comfort of our own numerous countrymen, separated by such great distance of time and place from all connexion with their dearest interests.' The limit assigned by the resolution is expressed by the large term of 'mankind,' and in my judgment

Digitized by Google

appropriately and correctly; because the great want of this eastern world, India, China, &c., may be comprehended in the single word, 'knowledge.' If the moral condition and happiness of the most enlightened countries suffer from this cause, it can be easily conceived, that on this great space, where the human mind has been buried for ages in universal darkness, the task must be hopeless, unless the same means which have alone accomplished the object elsewhere are brought into action, and these means increased and enforced with all the encouragement that the government authority can bestow. I look to steam navigation as the great engine of working this moral improvement. In proportion as the communication between the two countries shall be facilitated and shortened, so will civilized Europe be approximated, as it were, to these benighted regions; and in no other way can improvement in any large stream be expected to flow in."

The report already noticed was received, and unanimously adopted by the meeting of the 18th of January last. It advanced no statement unsupported by evidence; the data on which it rested was incontrovertible, and it was accordingly resolved *nem. con.*—"That T. A. Curtis, J. P. Larkins, J. Bagshaw, and James McKillop, Esquires, be requested to take measures for forming a Board of Direction, and preparing a Prospectus to carry out the proposed Company, and that the East India Association of London, and the respective Chambers of Commerce of Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Bristol, and Birmingham, be respectfully invited to co-operate with the proposed Company."

In order to give effect to this resolution, Mr. T. A. Curtis, as chairman of the committee, placed himself in communication with Her Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors; and the nature of that gentleman's proposals will be best collected from the following extract of his letter to the President of the India board:—

"The Company propose that, in consideration of the conveyance of the mails to and from the three presidencies and Ceylon and Great Britain, and the conveyance of mails every fourth Saturday to Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria, and back from these places when the packets return (which will be comparatively regular, when once fairly established), an allowance of a sum of money, equal to the expense to which the Government and the East India Company are now subject for the partial and imperfect communication carried on between Bombay and Suez (but not exceeding the sum of 100,000*l.* per annum), be made to the Company for ten years, the Company undertaking to give any security which the Government may require for the due fulfilment of their contract, the Government receiving all the postage money for letters, and the Company agreeing to reduce the Government payment by as much of the profit in every year as shall be in excess of 10 per cent. dividend to the shareholders, making due reserve for a sinking fund for wear and tear, and renewal of steam-boats when too old for service.

"The Company will in addition agree to the nomination of three directors to their board, who may take part in and vote upon any matter in discussion except the appointment of officers and servants of the Company—viz. one by the President of the India Board, one by the Postmaster-General, and one by the East India Company; and a free passage shall always be given to any officer the Government may choose to send in the steam-boats to report upon the state of efficiency for the service of

Digitized by Google

their contract; and which officer shall have access to every part of the vessel, and may stop at Alexandria or proceed on to India, free of expense, according to the orders he may receive from the Government; it being fully understood that the said officer is not to interfere with the navigation of the steam-boat."

It is fit again to notice that the mails were to be conveyed to and from London to Bombay in thirty-five days; to Madras, *vid* Ceylon, in forty days, and Calcutta, in forty-five days, in steamers of 2,000 tons burthen, and 500 horse power, fitted in every respect for the conveyance of passengers, periodicals, specie, and light valuable parcels.

Having investigated the matter thoroughly, and been convinced of its perfect practicability, the Treasury declared its willingness to enter into such a contract, paying 50,000*l.* a-year, limiting, however, the period of its duration to five, instead of ten years; and on the 28th of last March, Sir J. C. Hobhouse wrote to the Chairman of the Court of Directors, expressing his wish that a similar contract should be entered into, on behalf of the East India Company, with Mr. Curtis and his friends. In a letter to the same parties, so far back as March, 1837, Sir John had thus expressed himself—"I am convinced that any plan which does not embrace a communication by steam packets with Madras and Calcutta, as well as with Bombay, will entirely fail to give public satisfaction, and to fulfil the just expectations of the people both of England and of India."

From what has transpired in the progress of these negotiations, it would appear that, now-a-days, the wishes and opinions of the Board of Control are regarded in Leadenhall-street with as much indifference as those of the natives of India, or the public in general. After suggesting some objections which were quite futile, and raising difficulties which Mr. Curtis at once completely answered, the Court of Directors, stripped of its last pretext, was reluctantly compelled to declare its real policy, and to avow an open hostility. It refused to enter into any contract, and forwarded, for the approval of the India Board, the draft of a reply to Mr. Curtis, declining to avail itself of that gentleman's proposals. The draft was returned with the following spirited remonstrance; and had Sir J. C. Hobhouse persisted in the same line of conduct, he would have done himself much honour, and the state good service:—"July, 1839—I am desired to state, that the Board having, through their President, placed on record an opinion favourable to the adoption of the proposed scheme, an opinion which they see no reason to recall, consider that they cannot, either in consistency or propriety, reverse that opinion, which they would virtually do, were they to accede to the request contained in your letter."

We have already stated, that Her Majesty's Government afforded every encouragement to the formation of the Company projected by Mr. Curtis, and that it was prompt and courteous in its communication with that gentleman. It was not, however, till the 15th of October last, that the Court of Directors replied to his several letters, to the effect—"that the Court *are duly sensible* of the *advantages* of maintaining an *efficient steam* communication with India, and that their *anxious endeavours have been and are still* directed to the accomplishment of that object. To any *well-devised* measures by which the established means of communication might be extended, the Court would be ready to afford due encouragement; but in the present state of circumstances they *are unwilling now*

Digitized by Google

to enter into any arrangement affecting *the measures in progress* regarding the communication between Suez and Bombay."

Contrasting this with the former communication of the Board of Control to the Court of Directors, it is strange that such a reply should have obtained the sanction of Sir J. Hobhouse, for we conclude the act must be his, though the approval is merely attested by the signatures of a subordinate. Can the Rt. Hon. President have become impatient of the pressure from without? It is very true, the friends of steam communication have been rather urgent in their demands; but it is not possible that private feeling would be permitted to embarrass a question of great public importance. It is not easy to account for such erratic policy as this, and yet the belief is strong, that Sir J. Hobhouse is as anxious as ever for a well-arranged intercourse with India, though not so the Court of Directors, who appear obstinately bent on preferring the present imperfect means to the far cheaper and much more efficient system desired by the public.

We now proceed to notice the letter from the East India Directors to Mr. Curtis, first taking that part which states that the Court are duly sensible of the advantages of maintaining an efficient steam communication with India, and that their anxious endeavours *have been and still are* directed to the accomplishment of that object. Those who please may give the Court credit for all honesty of purpose; it is by facts, not words, that we shall judge it, and leave the entire question then in the hands of the public.

The East India Company has heretofore had for the purposes of this communication the following vessels:—

	Tonnage.	Horse Power.
Hugh Lindsay	450	160
Atalanta	616	210
Berenice	664	230
Semiramis	800	300

It has long since been established upon incontrovertible evidence, that owing to various causes incidental to the nature of the navigation, a regular intercourse with India, *viâ* the Red Sea, cannot be carried on by vessels of less than 500 horse-power, and in confirmation of this we have the unanswerable fact, that none of the above vessels have lately attempted the passage from Bombay to Suez in the south-west monsoon, except the Semiramis, and even she was obliged to put back after making the coast of Africa. Here was proof that a very fine vessel of 800 tons and 300 horse-power was quite insufficient for the purposes of a regular intercourse, and yet the East India Company has gone on adding to its means by providing, with one exception, vessels of increased tonnage and decreased power; speaking of which, Mr. M'Gregor Laird says, when asked—"Should you consider that those vessels give any hope of being able to accomplish the monsoon?"—"No; those *vessels will not look at it.*" Yet the Court of Directors say, "their anxious endeavours *have been*" directed to the accomplishment of an efficient steam communication. *Credat Judæus!* Is this proof of it?

But the Court further say, that their endeavours *are still directed* to the accomplishment of the same object. If so, what are their means? Why, they have now for the maintenance of a war flotilla and the pur-

Digitized by Google

poses of this communication, when their services are not required for the transmission of troops or political employ, the following vessels:*—

	Tonnage.	Horse Power.
Atalanta	616	210
Berenice	664	230
Zenobia	800	300
Queen	766	220
Cleopatra	769	220
Sesostris	876	220

Such are "the measures in progress regarding the communication between Suez and Bombay," which the Court says, make it "unwilling to enter into any arrangement affecting them." Why, these vessels, as we have seen, are not, one of them, of sufficient power to stem the S. W. Monsoon; so that we are left to conclude the Court's anxiety for an efficient steam-communication, from the fact that it has provided means, by which all communication must be suspended during the months of June, July, and August, in every year. We hear of no vessels of 500 horse-power being built for the East India Company; and yet the Court of Directors prefer the present intercourse, which, lamentably insufficient as it is, now costs India much over 120,000*l.* a-year, to contracting with a public company, which would undertake to maintain the communication, at all seasons, for the sum of only 50,000*l.* per annum.

But supposing that the East India Company's means were sufficient to carry on a regular intercourse, it would only be with Bombay; and how far does this fall short of "an efficient steam communication with India?" As regards passengers and letters for Madras and Calcutta, it would be useless; and the effect would be, ere long, to change the seat of the Supreme Government, which is even now said to be in contemplation. The vessels at present provided, can afford but wretched accommodation to a very few passengers; so much so, that even supposing a steamer to be at Suez, which is not always certain, the individual who has proceeded from England to Egypt, is by no means sure of being able to get forward to Bombay, though willing to pay an extravagant price for a cabin-passage, in other words, permission to sleep on benches, or the cuddy table. And if he does, and should have to proceed on to Calcutta, he must, after four transhipments, undertake a land journey of about 1200 miles, at some seasons impracticable—at all, most dangerous—by which means he may hope to reach his destination in sixty-eight days from London, at a cost of 240*l.*, to say nothing of the charge for heavy baggage. But supposing that the expense is nothing, surely such a communication as this, can be but of small advantage to the worn-out invalid, anxious to reach England as his only hope. He may be able to transport his family from Bengal, no matter what the cost, and bear the fatigues of a tedious land-journey himself; and, after all, should he reach Bombay in safety, he is liable to be detained there for months, before he can be provided with a passage to Suez.

On the other hand, a public company, which the Court of Directors will not encourage, undertakes to convey passengers to or from even Bengal, in vessels affording the very best accommodation in forty-five

* The Semiramis, laid up; the Hugh Lindsay, broken up; and the Queen to be stationed at Bengal.

Digitized by Google

days, at the charge of 110*l.* each; thus effecting, in the passage alone, a saving of twenty-three days, and 130*l.* This is a description of intercourse within the means of all classes of persons, and such only as will induce the natives of India to visit this country. This, and this alone, is an "efficient communication," as has been shown.

Under present arrangements, it is quite impossible even to guess the length of time that mails will be in transmission to India; for though they may reach Suez in ordinary course, it is by no means certain that a vessel will be in readiness to convey them forwards. The emergencies of public affairs may require the services of *all*, so that none can be spared from Bombay; or the weather is lowering, and the "Queen" cannot stir; or the Monsoon is coming on, and the "Zenobia" cannot look at it, or it is going off,—and the "Berenice" is detained till it is gone; or it is June, July, or August, when all communication must be suspended, so at Suez the mails must remain. But supposing that, through the agency of the indefatigable Mr. Waghorn, they are sent on, there is no knowing how long letters may be detained at Bombay; there is no security that they will be forwarded, even to Calcutta, in due course;—literally none; for though, when the comprehensive plan was pressed, and it was desirable to get rid of it, the Court of Directors pledged itself that the mails should be conveyed from the one place to the other, in from eight to ten days; nothing has been done to redeem that promise—and all is now confusion worse confounded, as will be seen from the following extract of a report presented at a public meeting held at Calcutta in August last.

"On one occasion (viz. the February mail,) sixty-two letters for Calcutta, and eighty-three for the Mofussil, (with a single newspaper,) making 145 covers, were received in eleven days from Bombay; the great body of the mail, 2,129 covers in number, did not arrive till three days after, and the remainder were two days more: and it has happened that the ordinary dâk of a date subsequent to the despatch of portions of the English mail for Calcutta has arrived previous to those portions of the mail.

"The largest number of covers yet received by the mail at Calcutta, was contained in the March mail, when 4,441 covers were received, 3,634 being for Calcutta delivery, and 807 for the Mofussil. The largest previous number of covers received was 3,897.

"The longest period between the arrival of a mail at Bombay, and final receipt of the Calcutta portion, since last report, was twenty-one days, in the case of the last mail. This mail consisted of 4,111 covers. The first division arrived in sixteen days after the arrival of the mail at Bombay, and contained 955 covers, of which 815 were letters, and the rest newspapers. The second division arrived in seventeen days, and brought 890 covers, of which 798 were letters. The third came in eighteen days, and had only 164 covers, of which only three were letters. The fourth took nineteen days, and contained 1,247 covers, of which 913 were letters. The fifth arrived in twenty days, and had 331 covers, of which seven were letters. The sixth, and last, took twenty-one days, and brought 524 covers, of which twenty-one were letters. Thus, on the third day, although there were many letters to come, few were sent, and on that mail only 164 covers were sent, though on the following day the mail conveyed 1,247 covers."

Digitized by Google

So much for the transmission of mails for India. As to the manner of forwarding those for England, it is sufficient to say, that during the months of May, June, July, and August last, no steamer was dispatched from Bombay to Egypt, and the communication by the Red Sea may therefore be said to have been abandoned, if we except two attempts made by *sailing vessels*. The first left Bombay on the 25th May, with a mail, which was forwarded by a steamer from Aden, but did not reach Suez till the 31st July. The second left on the 20th June, with a mail, which was transmitted in the same manner from Aden, and only reached Suez after a passage as tedious.

The communication by steam was not renewed till September, and even then, so little regard was paid to the interests of Madras and Calcutta, that the vessel which was publicly advertised throughout India, to sail on the 15th, was dispatched on the 13th, before letters from either place could arrive. In this way the communication must be subject to constant interruption, while it remains in the hands of the East India Company; and in other ways also, as in the case of the Hugh Lindsay, which, being over-loaded with Government stores for Aden, and so unable to carry her *indispensable* quantity of coals, was obliged to put back to Bombay, where the Government, who had contracted with the passengers to convey them to Suez, for the specific sum of 800 rupees, compelled them to pay *over again*, a charge for mess, of 300 rupees each, and on no other condition would they be sent forward in the "Berenice." But independent of all this, it is quite certain, from what we have already stated, that if all India is to participate in the blessings of steam communication, and the interests of the other Presidencies are not to be rendered entirely subordinate to those of Bombay, such communication, whether for passengers or mails, must be established on the "*comprehensive plan.*" The East India Company will not attempt more than the limited communication with Bombay, and that only at certain seasons, and with vessels which can afford no accommodation to passengers; and no means are taken to establish such an intercourse between Bombay and the other Presidencies as will secure the arrival of letters at the end of even sixty days, from England. Yet the Court of Directors refuse 50,000*l.* per annum, for the establishment of such a communication as will carry on the intercourse with Bombay, in a much shorter time, and at a much less expense than it now occupies; and further, convey passengers and letters to the most remote Presidency of India, in forty-five days from London.

Who now are the enemies of an "efficient Steam Communication with India?" The British public in India? Meetings and petitions shew the contrary. Are they the natives of India? They have shewn themselves anxious to purchase it—they have solicited its adoption, and are ready and willing to meet the cost. Are they the merchants and manufacturers of England? They have petitioned for its establishment, and those of Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow, have even memorialized the India House in favour of Mr. Curtis's plan. Is the British Government opposed to it? No, it has expressed its willingness to grant 50,000*l.* for its support. Who then are its real enemies? Are they the enlightened statesmen who have borne rule in India? The recorded declarations of the Marquis Wellesley, Lord W. Bentinck, Lord Auckland,

Digitized by Google

the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, and others, attest the very reverse. Are they those who desire the civilization of India? The judges of the land say, no. Are they those who strive to promote the moral and religious improvement of India? Bishops, clergy, and missionaries, all answer, no! Are they those who, worn out in the service of their country, desire a ready communication with their father-land, as the last hope for a shattered constitution? The civil and military services of the East India Company, say no! No, these are not the enemies of Steam Communication; they are to be found nearer home, in the Court of Directors of the East India Company, where, by the constitution of that body, in the present instance, the best interests of the empire are almost at the mercy of a cabal. And why this perverse hostility? Does it spring from private partiality or political prejudice, or from a desire to conciliate powerful interests below the Bar?—or is it because an adverse opinion was once given, it must now be obstinately maintained, as the dignity of such mighty potentates would be debased by admitting the fallibility of human judgment? It may arise from one—from all these causes; no better reason for opposition has been assigned, and yet there it stands to *embarrass*, if possible, the establishment of an efficient "Steam Communication with India." But only to embarrass, for though, in the letter to Mr. Curtis, the Court of Directors may express its readiness to afford due encouragement "*to any well devised measures*, by which the established means of communication might be extended," the public will not be misled. The sneer is harmless, for there is no security the East India Company can require for the fulfilment of the contract, that will not be given by Mr. Curtis and his friends; and if the project fails, the present means are still available; but under any circumstances, the antiquated notions of this enlightened body are so notorious, that the influence of its opinions can have small weight, especially when opposed to the judgment of men of practical knowledge, men of science, men of capital, and even the British Government itself, who have all declared the proposed measures to be perfectly "well devised." The East India Company may continue for a season to prefer its present imperfect and expensive system of intercourse, and obstinately refuse to contribute even 50,000*l.* a-year for advantages it may, ere long, be glad to purchase at double the amount; but all its powers are not sufficient to stay measures now in progress. The Natives and Europeans in India have already contributed 120,000*l.* for shares, and a prospectus is shortly to be issued in this country, under the sanction and direction of influental capitalists, for the establishment of such a company as will carry on an efficient Steam Communication with India, with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, and despite the systematic opposition of the Court of Directors.

T. E.

Digitized by Google

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

ERRORS OF THE BRITISH CABINET RESPECTING SHAH SOOJAH'S RESTORATION TO THE THRONE OF CAUBUL.

We should not have noticed the incongruous absurdities that have been uttered by opposition speakers in the British Parliament in reference to Indian affairs, but for the influence which the published opinions of such men as Lord Brougham and Sir R. Peel must acquire over the public mind at home; and therefore we shall endeavour calmly to examine the grounds on which certainly two of the most gifted minds out of the pale of the present cabinet object to the late political arrangements now carrying into effect on our north-west frontier. Lord Brougham after designating as "most culpable" the proceedings of, what he terms, the Calcutta Government, with regard to Oude, proceeds to condemn, not the measures, but the "arguments" of the declamatory proclamation of the Governor-General, under date the 11th October, 1838. Now it seems to us that, if Lord Brougham was unprepared to prove the impolicy of the line of conduct pursued by the Governor-General in the military occupation of Karack and the negociation with the Affghanistan chiefs, to descend to sarcastic sneers on the mere wording of a state paper, was silly and contemptible; and when the Ex-Chancellor so far forgets what is due to his rank and station as to assert that, because the king of Persia did something that the Indian Government did not like, therefore they would march an army to dethrone the king of Cabul: it is lamentable to think how ignorance or partisan views can occasionally betray a British statesman into misplaced buffoonery. His Lordship has tact enough, however, not to publicly record his historical knowledge of the kingdom of Caubul; but objects to the policy of Lord Auckland, because Shah Soojah is a "pretender" and "*a mendicant pensioner on our charity;*" and because, as Lord Brougham informs his auditors, the Shah was "hateful to the people," which was the reason that the said people preferred Dost Mahomed, who, it is affirmed, on the authority of Lieut. and Brevet Lieut. Col. Burns, is a paragon of a prince.

The Indian public, who remember that Shah Alum, the poor blind incarcerated pensioner on Mahratta charity, was, after many years of a miserable existence, rescued from an ignominious thraldom, and restored by the Marquis of Wellesley to his titular dignity, with an income of nearly 140,000*l.* a-year, will doubtless perceive that the fostering power of British ascendancy in this country does not consider that the legitimate representative of a royal dynasty necessarily forfeits his rightful hereditary claims, because a menial slave of the zenana, after deposing his sovereign and master, brutally blinded this unfortunate descendant of the imperial house of Timour. And had Shah Soojah, on rescuing the deposed king of Caubul, Zemaun Shaw, from his usurping brother, not been restrained by a benevolent disposition from punishing the usurper as Scindeah *punished** Golaum Kauder, instead of having passed thirty years as a dependent on British bounty, Shah Soojah would have been, during that period, undisputed king of Caubul. It is all very well for

* He was exposed to public view in an iron cage and then put to death.

Digitized by Google

Lord Brougham to amuse the Tory faction in the House of Lords with declamatory invective, based on the authority of certain avowed statements of Sir A. Burnes; but we challenge any individual to prove that Shah Soojah is "*hateful to the people*" of Affghanistan. During the thirty years this prince domiciled at Loodianah with about 2000 retainers, including his family and that of his blind brother Zemaun Shah, not one complaint was ever made to the British authorities there, by any individual against the Shah; and in one instance where one of the king's women was abducted by a British officer, the Shah, whose personal feelings were thereby much outraged, behaved with much temper and forbearance. The only severity he ever was known to exercise was in cutting off the ears of Moollah Shookur, who had been guilty, we believe, of the crime of manslaughter, the Moollah still clung to his master's fortunes, and is doubtless still with him. Lord Brougham, if he ever finds leisure to read Indian history, will then observe that "*the people*" in no instance subvert dynasties; it is the *fortunate* soldier of fortune, the pampered minion of the palace, the crafty minister, the rebellious noble, the foreign invader; these, with family feuds, are the causes that in despotic governments occasion Eastern monarchs to become "pensioners" on the bounty of those states that afford the dethroned kings an asylum; and the British Indian Government pay to deposed and titular princes upwards of one million sterling.

We hope our readers will pardon this digression from the main subject of our inquiry; but we believe that, of the ten dependent pensioners, not one was ever deposed *by the people*, who, in Asiatic countries, pay their land-tax as *cheerfully* to one ruler as another. As to the hackneied observation about our Indian empire, being "*one of opinion*," if it was ever intended to have a rational meaning, we affirm that it means that until Lord W. Bentinck carried into effect the order of the home authorities, *an opinion* existed that the British Indian Government had an army in 1827 *of two hundred and ninety-one thousand men*, and that as 100,000 men were reduced by the order from home, *an opinion* did prevail that our military force was so reduced that the Government dare not go to war. Lord Auckland has endeavoured to dispel this opinion by augmenting the native troops, re-embodying local corps and marching a division of the Indian army to the west of the Indus; and though we condemn as a *military* arrangement, the route by which the Bengal division march, yet, if our object is to retain possession of India, we consider the policy acted on by Lord Auckland as imperative, and it is fortunate for the interests of this portion of her Majesty's dominions that the ministers of the crown have advised their royal mistress to approve that line of policy which the Governor-General has deemed necessary, "to resist aggression from any quarters," and to secure to the hundred millions of human beings that compose the population of this mighty empire, a continuance of the blessings of British protection.

As to Sir R. Peel's declamation, as the gifted baronet only seeks for *full information*, we can excuse his absurdities; it is too manifest that the speaker betrays in every paragraph, his complete ignorance of the subject. The only *one* who had a right on such a question to offer an opinion *said nothing*. This shews how superior the calm sagacity of the *old warrior* is to the maudlin indiscretion of the Ex-Chancellor. Doubtless when the Governor-General's policy is realized, without, we hope,

Digitized by Google

bloodshed or the pulling of a trigger, all will then *unite* to belaud, what will then be obvious to the *ex post facto* oppositionists. But let what will be the result, we never had any apprehensions as to the security of our Eastern possessions so long as an effective army is retained by the state, for even on the continent of Europe, where national prejudices bind the people to their rulers, no Government could be deemed secure that had not an effective armed force, commensurate with the extent of its frontier and the character and resources of foreign states, by which its territories are bounded.—*Calcutta Englishman, 30th April.*

BAPTISM OF A PARSEE AT BOMBAY.

On last Wednesday evening the sacred rite of baptism was administered to a Parsee, named Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee, by the Rev. Doctor Wilson, at the Scottish Mission House. The place was crowded with Europeans and Natives, many of the latter belonging to the tribe of the convert, and deep was their sensation to behold the faith of Zoroaster openly renounced by one of their number, who, in their presence, abjured the errors of his ancestors, and was received into the communion of the Christian Church. After being interrogated by Doctor Wilson, on the renunciation of his former creed, and his belief in the Gospel of Christ, the young man drew forth a paper, from which he read a minute detail of all the circumstances which eventually led him to his present affecting position. It appeared from this, that he is a student in the General Assembly's Institution in this place, and that he was one of the first scholars on its foundation, which was instituted about four years ago. For these two last years, he had been able to read and understand correctly the Bible in the English language. As he perused it, its doctrines became the subject of anxious study and reflection; and his enquiries were aided by the instructions of his teachers, and by converse with his Christian friends. More than a year has now elapsed since he has rejected the Parsee religion, and ceased to pay respect to the ceremonies of the Parsees. Eight months ago he became a candidate for baptism; and the sincerity of his faith has been rigidly scrutinised and tested, by the long and trying probationship of that period. He had, some months ago, warned his uncle, one of his nearest relations alive, of his change of faith, and his determination to embrace the cause of Christianity; but little belief was given to his assertions, until other circumstances conspired to show that his intentions were not to be doubted. Two other students of the same caste, also became candidates for baptism. Their resolutions were also communicated to their relatives. The fame of this defection from a faith, which their exclusive customs had taught the Zoroastrians to consider as impregnable to all the efforts of proselytism, filled the whole caste with amazement; and after some time had been spent in wonder and astonishment and eager consultation, the two last-mentioned youths were put under forcible restraint. One of them, named Hormusjee Pestonjee, a member, we believe, of the Susswara family made his escape from the hands of his relations, who were about to remove him from the island, and fled away to Doctor Wilson's house

Digitized by Google

where he is now sheltered, and from whence he deliberately refuses to depart. On Monday last, an attempt was made to carry him away by violence, from Doctor Wilson's house; but it was defeated by the assistance of his domestics, and some Mahratta teachers, who, alarmed by the uproar, came running to his rescue. Being foiled in this endeavour, the parties then went away, and shortly after returned with a policeman, and tried to have the young man removed on a charge of his having carried away some of the family jewels; but this scheme, we are informed, was found wholly impracticable, and has been condemned, we understand, by the relatives more immediately concerned. Meanwhile Dhunjeebhoy, who had been staying for some time at Doctor Wilson's bungalow at Malabar-hill, in order to assist the studies of a lady learning Goojaratee, was made acquainted with what had transpired, and being afraid that violence would be used towards him were he to return home, also claimed the asylum of the Mission House. His friends came there in quest of him, attended by a member of the Punchayet; but neither their tears nor entreaties, nor their most affecting lamentations, could shake him from the prosecution of a design, which had been for months determined on. Throughout the whole of these trying occasions, Doctor Wilson maintained the greatest equanimity and forbearance; and though variously assailed by the fiercest reproaches and invectives, and the most moving appeals to his sympathy, he failed not to observe that consistency of mind and behaviour, which became his only vocation, and we have no doubt that he was greatly supported by the counsel and countenance of his numerous friends.

The duties of the evening commenced a little after seven o'clock, and the sacred ordinance was administered to Dhunjeebhoy at an early part of the services. During the performance of the ceremony, we were gratified to observe that the utmost decorum prevailed throughout the thronged assemblage; and while the convert, in a clear, unfaltering voice, proclaimed his faith, and besought his countrymen to follow his example; and while he laid down the Kustee, or sacred thread of the Parsee caste upon the table, not a murmur, indicating either rage or sorrow, or contempt, was heard to interrupt the solemnity of the occasion. The other student, Hormusjee Pestonjee, also decidedly renounced the faith of Zoroaster, and laid down the Kustee. Doctor Wilson declared that he was satisfied with his sincerity, and promised that he would be speedily baptized. We have not heard what has been done to the other young gentleman, who has proclaimed his devotion to the Gospel, further than what a report speaks of his being sent to Surat. After delivering some affecting counsel to the two youths, relative to the trials and dangers that awaited them, and the difficulties they would have to encounter, Doctor Wilson then preached a sermon suited to the occasion, taking for his text, the address of Jehovah to the Parsee Monarch, Cyrus, as found in Isaiah, xlv. 5, 7, 8. The sermon was replete with information derived from learned research, and studious investigation; and, if printed, which we hope it may be, it cannot fail to be a most valuable and illustrative acquisition to literature and history. The learned Doctor commenced by giving a succinct statement, formed from a diligent comparison of the testimony afforded by the Greek and Roman fathers and historians with that of the Armenians, on the early propagation of Christianity among the followers of Zoroaster. Its early collision with the

Digitized by Google

tenets of the Magi, the persecution which it endured from the hands of Sapor and Chosroes, &c., were held forth with the consummate skill and ability of one thoroughly versed in the history of those days; and the evidence derived from the Armenian writers, furnishing matter for original illustration and comment on the former progress and strength of Christianity in Persia, was brought forward in the most strong and convincing form of argument. In the consideration of each clause of the text, the Doctor reasoned on the Parsee notions of the Divine nature, their different objects of worship, and of their system of providence, as stated in their own sacred books, which were contrasted with the revelations on these subjects, as they appear in the page of the Bible. The learned Doctor was too exhausted to complete his discourse, and the service was concluded with prayer by Doctor Stevenson.

We hear that much agitation prevails throughout the Parsee community, and that they have some notions of trying the issue of a legal procedure. We have also heard that Nowrojee Dorabjee, the editor of the "Chabook," was stoned, while on his way to the Mission House, and obliged to turn back.

We understand, moreover, that many of the Parsees have withdrawn their children from the institution, and that many of the students have left it with the deepest reluctance. An institution, on the principles on which it is conducted, must, however, expect many reverses of this nature, until conversions are so common as to pass without note. We hear, also, that the Parsees are going to subscribe and erect another school in opposition; but who will teach it? The Parsees have shown great weakness of cause, when they fly from an institution, as it begins to develope its energies. But they cannot say that any deception, or even the shadow of a deception, has been used. From the beginning they have been told that their conversion was the sole end pursued in giving them education.

The 1st of May, 1839, may be henceforth reckoned as great an epoch in the annals of the Parsees, as the day of Cadesia.—*Bombay Times, 15th May.*

THE FALL OF GHUZNEE.

The fall of this place brings with it a crowd of reflections. The citadel, which was consecrated in the recollections of the Mahomedans, by a thousand years of glory, has fallen into the hands of their successors. The eyrie, from whence the first Mahomedan conqueror descended twelve times, to ravage the plains of India; the citadel from whence, in succeeding ages, host after host issued forth, to pour a stream of desolation on the fertile plains of Hindoostan, is now in the hands of Christians. By an inscrutable, but irresistible, impulse, we have been led to the conquest of province after province in India; and after having extinguished the Mahomedan power within the Indus, have been drawn across that stream, up to the cradle of their empire, and in that venerated city have had an opportunity of displaying the same valour, which has given us the empire of the East. To what a stupendous size has this our empire grown, in the compass of a single century! History may be searched in

Digitized by Google

vain for another instance of such rapidity of growth and consolidation. The mind is fatigued in tracing the rapid strides which the force of circumstances have constrained the British to take,—and those circumstances are still in active operation. There appears to be every probability that the Nepaulese and Burmese will force government, however unwilling, into a war with them. It is not improbable, therefore, that in one and the same year, a British army will have taken military possession of the cities of Candahar and Rangoon, separated from each other by a distance of more than two thousand miles; and that, with the exception of the Punjab, hemmed in by British troops before and behind, through this vast extent of territory, not a sword will be lifted, without the permission of England. When we reflect, that the empire has expanded to its present stupendous dimensions, from the small seminal principle of a humble factory, in the brief space of eighty-two years, within the limits of a single life, our astonishment is still farther heightened. The nobleman the Earl of Powis, of whose death the late mail has brought us intelligence, may be said to have touched with the two extremes of his protracted life, the period during which this political miracle has been accomplished. He was of the tender age of three or four, when his illustrious father, the great Clive, laid the foundation of this magnificent empire; and after having re-established the British factory by force, placed on record those prophetic words: "You cannot stop here; you must go forward." Before his son, the late earl, had quitted this mortal scene of things, the British standard waved upon the walls of Candahar. *Friend of India, Sept. 5.*

SIEGE OF GHUZNEE.

(To the Editor of the Englishman.)

Dear sir,—As an authentic statement of the operations carried on in the assault of the fortress of Ghuznee cannot fail to be highly interesting to your readers and to the public generally, I have the pleasure to send you, for publication in your journal, an official document transmitted to me by Capt. Thomson, the chief engineer with the army of the Indus, who so ably conducted the duties of his department on that important occasion.—I remain, dear sir, yours very faithfully,

D. M'Leod, Colonel Chief Engineer.

Fort William, Sept. 13, 1839.

P.S. As there is not time to prepare copies of this paper to send to the other journals of the Presidency, as I should wish to have done, I hope to see it inserted in all from the "Courier."

MEMORANDUM OF THE ENGINEER OPERATION AT THE TAKING OF GHUZNEE IN JULY, 1839.

The accounts of the fortress of Ghuznee, received from those who had seen it, were such as to induce His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to leave in Candahar the very small battering train then with the army, there being a scarcity of transport cattle. The place was described as very weak, and completely commanded from a range of hills to the north.

When we came before it on the morning of the 21st of July, we were very much surprised to find a high rampart in good repair, built on a scarped mound about thirty-five feet high, flanked by numerous towers, and surrounded by a faussebraye and a wet

Digitized by Google

ditch. The irregular figure of the *enciente* gave a good flanking fire, whilst the height of the citadel covered the interior from the commanding fire of the hills to the north, rendering it nugatory. In addition to this, the towers at the angles had been enlarged, screen walls had been built before the gates, the ditch cleared out and filled with water (stated to be unfordable), and an outwork built on the right bank of the river, so as to command the bed of it. The garrison was variously stated from three to four thousand strong, including 500 cavalry. From subsequent information we found that it had been over-rated.

On the approach of the army a fire of artillery was opened from the body of the place, and of musketry from the neighbouring gardens. A detachment of infantry cleared the latter, and the former was silenced for a short time by shrapnells from the horse-artillery. But the fire from the new outwork on the bank of the river was in no way checked. A nearer view of the works was, however, obtained from the gardens, which had been cleared. This was not at all satisfactory—the works were evidently much stronger than we had been led to anticipate, and such as our army could not venture to attack in a regular manner with the means at our disposal. We had no battering train, and to attack Ghuznee in form, a much larger train would be required than the army ever possessed. The great height of the parapet above the plain, (60 or 70 feet), with the wet ditch were insurmountable obstacles to an attack merely by mining or escalading.

It, therefore, became requisite to examine closely the whole contour of the place, to discover if any other mode of attack could be adopted. The engineers, with an escort, went round the works, approaching as near as they could find cover; the garrison were on the alert, and kept up a hot and well directed fire on the officers whenever they were obliged to show themselves. However, by keeping the infantry beyond musket range, and the cavalry at a still greater distance, only one man was killed and one wounded, and the former was hit by men sent out of the place to drive off the reconnoitering party.

The fortifications were found equally strong all round, the only tangible point observed was the Caubul Gateway, which offered the following advantage for a coup-de-main—the road up to the gate was clear, the bridge over the ditch was unbroken, there were good positions for the artillery within 350 yards of the walls on both sides of the road, and we had information that the gateway was not built up, a reinforcement from Caubul being expected.

The result of this reconnoissance was a report to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that if he decided on the immediate attack of Ghuznee, the only feasible mode of attack, and the only one which held out a prospect of success, was a dash at the Cabul Gateway, blowing the gate open by bags of powder.

His Excellency decided on the attempt, the camp was moved that evening to the Caubul road, and next morning (the 22d) Sir John Keane in person reconnoitered the proposed point of attack; he approved of the plan, and gave orders for its execution. Preparations were made accordingly, positions for the artillery were carefully examined, which excited the jealousy of the garrison, who opened a smart fire on the party.

It was arranged that an explosion party, consisting of three officers of engineers (Capt. Peat, Lieuts. Durand and Macleod), three sergeants, and eighteen men of the sappers, in working dresses, carrying 300 lbs. of powder in twelve sand-bags, with a hose seventy-two feet long, should be ready to move down to the gateway at day-break. At midnight the first battery left camp, followed by the other four at intervals of half an hour. Those to the right of the road were conducted to their positions by Lieutenant Sturt of the engineers, those to the left by Lieutenant Anderson: the ground for the guns was prepared by the sappers and pioneers, taking advantage of the inequality of the ground on the right, and some old garden walls on the left. The artillery were all in position, and ready by three A.M. of the 23d, and shortly after, at the first dawn, the party under Captain Peat moved down to the gateway, accompanied by six men of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, without their belts, and supported by a detachment of the same regiment, which extended to the right and left of the road when they arrived at the ditch, taking advantage of what cover they could find, and endeavouring to keep down the fire from the ramparts, which became heavy on the approach of the party, though it had been remarkably slack during the previous operations. Blue lights were shown, which rendered the surrounding objects distinctly visible; but luckily they were burned from the top of the parapet, instead of being thrown into the passage below.

The explosion party marched steadily on, headed by Lieutenant Durand; the powder was placed, the hose laid, the train fired; and the carrying party retired to a tolerable cover in less than two minutes. The artillery opened when the blue lights appeared, and the musketry from the covering party at the same time: so quickly was the operation performed, and so little were the enemy aware of the nature of it, that not a man of the party was hit.

Digitized by Google

As soon as the explosion took place, Captain Peat, though hurt, his anxiety preventing his keeping sufficiently under cover, ran up to the gate (accompanied by a small party of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry), and ascertained that it was completely destroyed. There was some delay in getting a bugler to sound the advance, the signal agreed on for the assaulting column to push on, and this was the only mistake in the operation.

The assaulting column consisted of four European regiments, by Brigadier Sale. The advance, under Lieutenant-Colonel Dennie, accompanied by Lieutenant Sturt, Engineer; the gateway, through a passage inside the gate ending in a domed building, with the opening on one side, made everything very obscure, and rendered it difficult to find the outlet into the town. They met with little opposition, but a part of the enemy, seeing a break in the column, owing to the difficulty in scrambling over the rubbish in the gateway, made a rush, sword in hand, and cut down a good many men, wounded the brigadier and several other officers. These swordsmen were repulsed, and there was no other regular opposition; the surprise and alarm of the governor and sirdars being so great, when they saw the column occupying the open space inside the gate and firing on them, that they fled, accompanied by their men; even the garrison of the citadel following their example. Parties of the Affghans took refuge in houses, firing on the column as it made its way through the streets, and a good deal of desultory fighting took place in consequence, by which some loss was sustained. The citadel was occupied as soon as daylight showed that it had been evacuated by the enemy, and the whole of the works were in our possession before five o'clock.

We lost 17 men (6 Europeans and 11 Natives) killed; 28 officers, 117 Europeans, and 30 Natives, wounded; total, 182. Of the Affghans more than 514 were killed in the town, that number of bodies having been buried, and about 100 outside by the cavalry; 1,600 prisoners were taken, but I have no means of estimating the number of wounded.

There were nine guns of different calibres found in the place, a large quantity of good powder, considerable stores of shot, lead, &c., and a large supply of otta and other provisions.

GEO. THOMSON, Chief Engineer, Army of the Indus.

Camp Ghuznee, July 25, 1839.—(*Sept.* 14.)

CAUBUL.

(*From the Englishman, 13th September.*)

Yesterday's post brought us letters from our friends at Caubul. One of these friends was put *hors de combat* at Ghuznee, which accounted for our not receiving from him any private accounts of the storming, &c. The others were in the rear of the engaged columns, and knew nothing of what was passing a-head. From the different letters we select the following as containing the most interesting information, and at the greatest length;—

Caubul, Aug. 16, 1839.—I promised in my last to give you some account of the city of Caubul, but find that next to an impossibility, for the crowds of men, women, and children, horses, camels, dogs, and cats, which throng the streets, render it almost impossible to get a sight of the place: such as I can, however, is at your service. The town is situated in a kind of a funnel, formed by two high and irregular hills. On the easternmost of these two stands the *Bala Hissar Bala*, a fortification which overlooks the Bala Hissar, or Palace of the King. This latter is a completely separate fortification from the town, which lies in front of it, surrounded by a wall and ditch of its own, and extending across the valley to the westernmost of the two hills above named, which are separated by a narrow and rocky pass. From the Bala Hissar Bala, a massive stone wall extends up the steepest part of the hill, is carried down into and across the gorge above-mentioned, and over the hill to the westward. On entering the gates of the town, the narrowness of the streets, the excessive filth of the people, and the density of the population, naturally attract attention. But when the eye and nose have become somewhat accustomed to these, the fruit shops come in for their share of admiration: you have read of the wonderful assortment of fruits displayed at some of the feasts, mentioned in the Arabian Nights,—so have I, but I never saw the reality of it till I

Digitized by Google

came here. Fruits of every climate under heaven, as various in hue as the colours of the rainbow, as beautiful in appearance as the calm brow of youth or the downy cheek of beauty, as rich in perfume as a box of attar, or Rowland's shop, and as delightful to the taste as the first apple stolen in the days of our infancy, here lie piled in endless profusion on the counters before you, and strange to say! the sellers do not grudge the infidels a taste of their fruits, even though they should have forgot to bring the magic metal, whose touch would have sealed the eyes of even the Dragon of the Hesperides. But we must not loiter all day in front of the fruitshops; so *allons!* The din and clatter arising from those low browed domiciles announce the abodes of the tin and coppersmiths, in front of each of which stands, in the street, not suspended over the window as was the custom of old in the English metropolis, a huge copper vessel, capable of containing an ocean of grape-juice. A little farther on are the saddlers and shoemakers; rich and inviting are their shops with all the gaudy-coloured leathers and gay stitching, wherewith the Affghans delight to ornament their horses; good too are they as gay, and the leather the best produce of Russia, Herat, and Caubul. Advancing further we arrive at a square open space, round which are confectioners, fruiterers, farriers, blacksmiths, and butcher's shops; and a few paces more and we are in a lofty, covered bazaar. Many of the shops herein are closed still, and those which are occupied are chiefly those of tailors and clothiers or haberdashers. Between this and the next covered market the *Atârees* or apothecarys' shops invite the eye. But a description or even enumeration of all, would be tedious. One feature, and not a pleasing one, though common to all Mahommedan cities, is the absence of females. Very few are seen; and these so ensbrouded in the envious bowrka, with its narrow-barred or finely eyelet-holed screen for the face, that they have very little of feminine appearance about them. I wonder that the taste of the ladies of Islam, does not lead them to adopt some more becoming disguise, if concealment be still deemed necessary. You are aware, however, I dare say, that some of the Turkish ladies, as well as one or two of very high Indian Mahommedan families, have discarded it entirely; deeming it far better to cherish that modesty of eyes and deportment, which renders a veil unnecessary. Their example might, with great advantage, be followed by the fair dames of this city, whose charms require not the aid of imagination to heighten them; and their kindness of manners, render all solicitous for their welfare.

The Bala Hissar is a town of itself. Besides numerous dwelling-houses, shops, &c., it contains two extensive palaces. One, the late residence of Dost Mahomed Khan, is occupied by its rightful owner; and the other, formerly tenanted by Sir Alexander Burnes, during his visit to Caubul, is now inhabited by Mr. Macnaghten and his suite. The army of the Indus is in camp, at a distance of some miles from the city, and Sir John Keane has established his head-quarters at the Emperor Babur's tomb, a beautiful and romantic spot, some mile and a half from Caubul. The Shah's force, or rather the ghost of it, which represents the force at head-quarters, is pitched on a plain outside the gate of the Bala Hissar. This spot promises to be unhealthy. It is intersected with small canals, quite impassable, except by jumping, as the water in some is deep, and the mud in all excessively tenacious, as the dead camels stuck in it, amply prove. We are in hopes of soon having a "local habitation" assigned us, as it has been resolved on to caution the Shah's force in this neighbourhood. But there is no time to be lost; for this is neither a country productive in wood, or thatching materials, and a Brigade of Infantry, Regiment of Cavalry, and the Shah's force, will require vast additions to the buildings of Caubul, for their accommodation.

Hadji Khankakur, one of the chiefs who accompanied Captain Outram's party in pursuit of the Dost, returned last night. He reports that the Chief has escaped over the Hindoo Koosh; and that Captain Outram is on his return. Dost Mahomed's safety will probably be productive of much annoyance and trouble to us hereafter, as it is most likely he will endeavour to preach up a crusade against us throughout Central Asia, and will doubtless receive indirect encouragement, it is said, from Russia, in spite of her disallowing the acts of Mr. Vicovitch.

A notice was yesterday circulated that the dâks would in future be sent by Peshawar. This will be a great improvement; for we received papers yesterday of the 13th July, from Calcutta, *vid* Peshawar; while the latest, by the Shikarpoor route, is upwards of a month older. Mark, therefore, the date of receipt of this, which is my first despatch, by the Punjab route.

Nothing can be finer than the weather is here. The thermometer is at this moment at 80°, and it seldom rises higher in my tent, which is pitched on the bank of a ditch, through which a small stream runs, fringed with willow trees. Beneath my feet is a carpet of lucern grass, and beyond the ditch extends a wide field of stubble. Beyond

Digitized by Google

it again is a green and swampy meadow, where our cattle are feeding. A little farther off appeared fortified villages and groves, while a high mountain forms the back ground. The nights are cold; and morning and evening we are delighted with a view of the icy peaks of the *Soofaid Koh*. What chiefly surprises us is the absence of animal life. Game there appears to be none, except in the high and remote hilly tracts. Birds are very scarce. I have only seen, I think, one crow, and not a single sparrow, since I arrived in Canbul. Beasts of prey seem unknown; but these animals may be dispensed with, owing to the inhabitants very nearly approaching beasts feræ naturæ, in their dispositions and habits.

Marshal Wade has not yet made his appearance, but is expected in a few days. He has had a brush at a fort; on which occasion, Captain Ferris, of the 20th, appears to have performed as many characters as Sylvester Daggerwood himself, or the great Mr. Birch! Our arrival here has afforded us no relief from our duties, nor any opportunity of forming or improving our men. We have just the same number on duty still, as we used to have on the march through an enemy's country. But this is in some measure necessary, from the numbers and boldness of the thieves about. A party of them fired upon our picquets last night, and wounded one sentry, and one of their bullets passed the tents of some of our officers. We shall have to make an example of some of these chaps. Three of the officers were the other day standing on the top of one of their houses in the town, when some individual took a cool shot at them, but fortunately missed his aim. Thus, you see, however popular His Majesty may be, there is no doubt of *our* unpopularity.

THE PROBABILITY OF A BURMESE WAR.

Various have been the conjectures relative to a Burmese war, in the ensuing cold season. Hopes and fears have alternately risen and subsided, and risen again. The capitalist has been looking onward to a new five per cent. loan; and the neglected four per cents. have fallen to four, five, and six per cent. discount. The merchants have been looking out for the declaration, to bargain for freight and transport service. The army has been looking forward to the acquisition of fresh laurels, in a field which has already witnessed the triumph of British valour; but we have approached the season for operations, without any effective demonstration. Not many weeks ago, the exercise of gun-boats in Calcutta, the arrangement for transporting a European corps from Ceylon to Rangoon, and the sudden order issued to the general service corps to proceed forthwith to the Presidency, preparatory to embarkation, seemed to give indication of approaching hostilities; but the general service corps are suddenly ordered to remain fast; and the hopes of war are down at zero. For our part, we are inclined to believe that, however desirable it may be to occupy the Delta of the Irrawaddy, and thus to complete the chain of our post-office arrangements by land, between Herat and Penang, there will, after all, be no war at all this season.

First; because the season of preparation is over—and no rapidity of combination would enable our armies to complete the subjugation of the country in one campaign. A Burmese war, which should be dragged out to a second campaign, is a thing never to be thought of. It would entail the necessity of sending out a second Lord William Bentinck, to pare down the "services," civil, military, medical, and ecclesiastical. As our troops could not, therefore, reach Ava before the rains of 1840, we do not think they will be sent on a Burmese expedition in the winter of 1839.

Secondly; when the question of a second Burmese war was first

Digitized by Google

mooted, Tharrawaddee had just gotten possession of the throne of Ava, as Dost Mahomed before him had obtained Caubul, and began to talk big about his own importance in his own Court, and contemptuously about the Treaty of Yandaboo, and the Governor-General. But circumstances have altered since that period, both in the East and the West. It is now distinctly ascertained that the usurper is infinitely more afraid of us, than we can possibly be of him. Not only has he no idea of attempting the recovery of the territory we wrested from his predecessors, but he deprecates a war with the English, as the last of calamities. He knows that, in spite of the hundred thousand rusty muskets, which the Burmese Government has acquired since the peace, his raw recruits would stand no chance with the disciplined valour of British troops. If the idea of an English invasion is whispered in Tharrawaddee's ear by the Portuguese lad, whom Colonel Burney took up with him to Ava, and "who enjoys Tharrawaddee's confidence, yet sleeps like a dog in some outer chamber of the palace by night," the usurper loses his rest. But with all his instinctive dread of British prowess, the King feels that the presence of a British Minister at his Court is a national disgrace, and a galling obstruction to the cruel indulgences of Oriental despotism; and he burns to enjoy the same independence which the King of Siam, the Emperor of Cochin China, and the Lord Paramount of Eastern Asia, the Emperor of Pekin, enjoy. He has, therefore, been endeavouring to feel his way to this much-cherished independence; and while he has contrived, in his own barbarous fashion, to keep the letter of the treaty, he has broken its spirit. He has admitted the British Minister, with his fifty men, and refused all intercourse with him; and he has done everything, short of open violence, to make Ava too hot for him. We will candidly confess that at the time when Tharrawaddee's designs were believed to be unequivocally hostile, we advocated the indispensable necessity of forcing the residence of an Envoy on him; but, considering the pacific turn of the usurper's mind, we are almost disposed to think that the residence or non-residence of our Minister is scarcely worth a war, which must cost us millions, and entail a series of boundless miseries on the Burmese. We believe that Government is now fully convinced that Tharrawaddee will not go to war, if we do not press the question of a Resident; and if the barbarian were at all open to the influence of political argument, he might plead that, after we had shown our indifference to the necessity of a British Resident at his Court, by neglecting to send one for three years after the treaty, we could scarcely be justified in going to war with him, for having delivered the Burmese Court from his presence.

Thirdly; we are inclined to think that, since the usurpation of Tharrawaddee, the plot has thickened so rapidly in the West, that Government would gladly compound for peace in the East, on honourable terms. In the present aspect of affairs, Government will require some deeper provocation than the dismissal of Colonel Burney, to warrant a war on the Eastern frontier, which must exhaust the public finances, and distract the attention of the public authorities. The period appears to have arrived, which the prophetic eye of Napoleon foresaw, when he predicted that the civilized world would, at no distant period, be called to take up arms to prevent a universal Russian despotism. The crisis has at length turned up, in which enterprises of larger moment, even than those which the French Revolution brought on, will shake society to its centre.

Digitized by Google

Western Asia is again about to become the theatre of grand enterprizes. The events which have this year transpired in Affghanistan, are connected with a circle of movements, of which Constantinople is the centre, and the Indus one of the extremities. To our minds, the best justification of Lord Auckland's acts, is to be found in the Russian demi-official declaration, that if he had exhibited less energy and decision, the path of Russia would have been abundantly simplified. But we will not break a lance with the "Hurkaru" on this subject. The wisdom or the folly of the Affghan campaign depends on European movements. This, however, we may say, that the magnitude of those interests which have arisen in the West, have necessarily disposed Government to peace and economy in the East.—*Friend of India.*

AN ALLEGORY.

FROM MEJNOUN TO LEILA.*

(*From the Hindostannee.*)

On couch of sweet sandal, on bedding of rose,
On pillow of jasmine thou shalt repose;
And when at *The Holee*,† my loved one, we meet,
The sweetest of flowers I'll strew at thy feet.

B.

* Mejnoun and Leila, the Romeo and Juliet of Hafiz.

† *The Holee*, is a merry festival, in which the Mussulman as well as the Hindoo, the rich as well as the poor, the lowly as well as the exalted in caste, almost indiscriminately participate. It is celebrated in the month of April, and consists in throwing at each other a red powder, made of such innocent components, that if thrown into the eye it will not injure it. The richer classes sometimes mix it with rose-water, and, by means of a syringe, sprinkle their *friends, lovers, and countrymen* (of which the penultimate, by the bye, are the principal performers!) with this fragrant liquid. Some enclose the powder in small globular vessels, made of a very brittle material resembling talc, which when it is thrown and meets with the slightest resistance, bursts and covers the persons at whom it is cast with its contents. The festival derives its name from that of the powder, and, it is said by some, had its origin from the mirth and fond coquetries (of which *The Holee* is abundantly emblematical) of two impassioned lovers. It lasts three days, and is a source of such exquisite enjoyment, that its devotees grievously lament the expiration of the third day, which terminates their revelry, in rather a singular manner, viz., in the burning of a quantity of the powder, and in consoling themselves for the transience of their merriment by copious potations; the opulent deriving solace from iced sherbet, and the needy from arrack and toddy!

The allusion in the text to the rencontre of the lovers at *The Holee* is supposed to be a whimsical metaphor of the bard's; for *The Holee*, the allegory of *The Altar*, is "softly bodied forth," and it is rather remarkable that the term *Holee* is applicable to both—to the carnival in its Indian nomenclature, and, in our language, to The Altar in its sanctity.

Digitized by Google

LITERARY NOTICES.

How to get to South Australia. By Henry Capper. Printed by C. Reynell, Little Pulteney-street.

An unassuming pamphlet, under the above title, has made its appearance within the past month, and will be found of essential service to the rich as well as the poor who meditate emigrating to Australia. It professes, and has amply fulfilled the pledge, to furnish every information relating to the colony, which may be useful to labouring emigrants. But the utility of this little pamphlet is not limited to the labouring class alone, induced by poverty to seek for that livelihood abroad which they may have fruitlessly sought at home. The speculating farmer, possessed of a small capital which the all-prevailing *amor nummi* may make him desirous to increase, will gather from the pages of this useful publication many hints he may turn to excellent account, relating to the resources of a country he may think of selecting as the land of his money-making exile. We ourselves have profited much by its perusal; have learnt the wide difference between Australia and South Australia, have gathered a good deal of sound information connected with the agriculture of this extensive island—with its rivers, religion, education, institutions, seasons, climate, natural productions, animals, birds, fishes, reptiles, and natives, and, in short, know a vast deal more of Australia than we did before Mr. Capper taught us "how to get" there. To a certain class of labourers (the poor to wit) who cannot afford to pay for their passage, Mr. Capper affords instruction how a free one is to be obtained; specifies the probable amount and articles of the outfit; how they are to be accommodated, fed, and treated on shipboard; what mechanical and agricultural implements will be found most useful to them on their arrival; what pay they may expect, and on what prospects of employment they may pretty confidently depend.—To families who contemplate ridding themselves of their ninety-seventh cousins or the progeny of superannuated servants, by making South Australian emigrants of them, (for such domestic *ostracisms* do, alas! exist,) we commend the purchase of Mr. Capper's pamphlet. It will only cost them sixpence, and they will be ingrates indeed if, after its perusal, they grumble at the quantity or quality of the "value received." In *South* Australia, no convicts are allowed, by Act of Parliament, to be imported; and hence, it is justly observed, that that division of the colony is better adapted to the emigration of the virtuous; inasmuch as it is natural to suppose that morality is likely to predominate, where the contaminations and depravities of the ofttimes incorrigible convict are not to be found. But we will not further expatiate on the merits of this useful pamphlet, strongly advising the emigrant in search of a maintenance, as well as those who are tempted afar in order to make theirs the more sumptuous, to draw on their exchequers for sixpence, and learn "How to get to South Australia."

Digitized by Google

Six Years' Residence in the Australian Provinces, ending in 1839. By W. Mann, Esq. Smith, Elder, and Co.

This book is chiefly devoted to an exposure of the abuses which exist in the system regulating the allotments of land, and to a review of the vices which deform the general government of the Australian Provinces. We have no means of testing the accuracy of many of the statements put forward by Mr. Mann; but as most of his charges are founded upon documentary evidence, as well as upon personal experience, his allegations against the system adopted by the Colonial Office are deserving of deep attention. No one can doubt the importance, in a national point of view, of these vast possessions of the British Crown in the Southern hemisphere. The great tide of emigration has set in that direction, for many years past; and, under a right system of Government, the time cannot be far distant when Australia will rank as the rarest and richest jewel in the Colonial Crown of the empire.

Meantime it is melancholy and mortifying to see the energy of the Colonists cramped, and their hopes depressed and blighted, by the vices of local administration, or the caprice of headstrong or self-interested governors. Mr. Mann has entered upon his task in a bold and fearless spirit, and executed it in a manner that cannot fail of attracting attention. Let us hope that his well-meant endeavours may speedily contribute to the working of such reforms as seem absolutely essential to the prosperity and well-being of these important provinces.

State of the Question of Steam Communication with India, viâ the Red Sea, together with Copies of the Correspondence which has taken place with the India Board and the East India Company. By T. A. Curtis, Esq. Smith, Elder, and Co.

This is, in every sense, a masterly exposition of the Steam Question; but having, in another part of this Magazine, devoted much space to the consideration of the subject, we cannot at present notice its contents at length. We are rejoiced to find so distinguished a member of the mercantile community, devoting his time and his talents to the interests of Steam Communication; and we have no hesitation in saying that the British and native public in India, are deeply indebted to Mr. Curtis for his very able advocacy.

Mr. Curtis, in his communications with the India Board and the Court of Directors, has dealt fairly and openly with the question of an *efficient* Steam Communication with India—he has insisted upon its importance, and demonstrated its practicability; and we accordingly recommend the correspondence to all who desire to become conversant with the subject.

The East India Company versus *Her Majesty's Ministers, &c. &c.* By Captain James Barber, H.C.S. Smith, Elder and Co.

Ever ready at his post, here we have a pamphlet from the pen of the indefatigable agent of the Bengal Steam Committee, in his usual downright, straightforward, hard-hitting style. These pages exhibit a practical ac-

Digitized by Google

quaintance with intercourse by steam with India, in all its relations; and were it possible, we should gladly give extracts; but it must suffice to say that Captain Barber has done the cause *right* good service.

A Modest Defence of the East India Company's Management of Steam Communication with India. By Philojohannes. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

Here we have what is intended as a reply to Mr. Curtis; but it does not even touch upon any of the more essential points at issue between the Court of Directors and the public; and it therefore demands no lengthened notice from us. Considering the difficulties of his position, and the purpose to be served, Philojohannes has not done badly; he has furnished a flippant, and rather amusing brochure; but if it be *modest*, we know not what modesty is—and if a *defence*, defend us from such friends! There is no stint of mere assertion, and no lack of positive misrepresentation, from which we are to infer the writer's *modesty*; and as for *defence*, let us take the following as a specimen. "There yet remains another objection to the Company's arrangements; viz., that these packets, even if sufficient for the accommodation of passengers to and from Bombay, offer no advantages of the same kind to the public, in other parts of India. This may be true; but it affords no room for censure of the East India Company. Their business is only with the carriage of the mails. They are willing to consult the convenience of the public in other respects, so far as may be compatible with the main object; but the conveyance of passengers has never been anywhere considered part of the duty of a Government." We scarcely think the Court of Directors are foolish enough to adopt a defence like this; nor are the public silly enough to desire that the Government should charge itself with the conveyance of passengers, well knowing, that under such a management, the charges would be extravagant, and the duty badly performed. All the public urge in this respect against the East India Company, is this:—If your business is the carriage of mails, you never have had, nor have you now, the means of discharging your duty properly, though you charge us more than 100,000*l.* a-year; and so irregular, so uncertain, and so tedious is your mode of transmission, that we have been visited with the most mischievous consequences. Give us 50,000*l.* a-year, and we will undertake to transmit the mails with certainty, regularity, and dispatch; and, better still, we will afford your worn-out servants a cheap, a ready, and comfortable means of personal intercourse with their native country. The Court of Directors say, No, we prefer our own expensive, and less efficient mode of communication, to yours—carry forward your project, if you *can*, without us. We can, and we will carry it forward, without you; but you are not the less accountable for having done all you could do to prevent a system of steam communication with India, from which civilization and prosperity can be expected to flow; and you are another lamentable instance of the mischievous consequences of irresponsible power,* descending, step by step, till its acts become merely the results of caprice.

* It is understood that under the new charter, the India Board may controul, but it cannot direct the expenditure of money.

Digitized by Google

The Oriental Annual for 1840, *containing a series of Tales, Legends, and Historical Romances.* By Thomas Bacon, Esq.; with engravings by W. and E. Finden, from Sketches by the Author, and Captain Meadows Taylor. Tilt, Fleet Street.

This handsome volume—fraught, as it always has been, with interest to the Oriental reader—has become still more attractive in the hands of its new conductor, and his valuable colleague in the pictorial department. It has long been the opinion of many, that Oriental subjects, such as those that occupy the pages of the annual in question, have been so deeply dealt with by a variety of able writers, for some years past, that little is left to attract the serious attention of the modern reader. We think otherwise; and are glad to find the volume before us a substantial proof of the accuracy of our opinion.

The legends, with which the volume is interspersed—although savouring, as Oriental tradition almost invariably does, of the miraculous and the incredible—are very amusingly told; and beguile us onwards in their perusal, with that enchanting degree of fascination, which the marvellous histories of "The Thousand and One Nights," engendered in our boyish days. The plates, illustrating many of the scenes referred to in these romantic narratives, add a considerable charm to their intrinsic literary worth. They are executed in the first style of the art; and the subjects have been selected with great taste and judgment. Were we disposed to be hypercritical with regard to the selection of the subjects of these beautiful engravings, we should say that the substitution here and there of some stirring picture of Oriental combat, or gaudy scene of Eastern pageantry, for the invariable landscape, would be an improvement. Daniel, in his illustrations to the "Oriental Annual," was conscious of the advantage of occasionally diversifying them in the way we have mentioned. Now and then, to be sure, he was led into a bit of pictorial hyperbole or so—but that was immaterial; and as long as it pleased the lovers of the wondrous, and *griffins* that know not the precise length of a Boa Constrictor, or the terrific grandeur of encounters between Buffaloes and Lions, and so on,—why, we repeat, it was a matter of no particular consequence, and increased the sale of the book, which, we presume, is a matter of very material consequence to some parties!—but to return: Shere Affghan's victory over the ferocious tiger, would, we think, have furnished an admirable subject for the diversification of the embellishments. There's nothing like your tiger-hunt, with a dozen or two of furious elephants—a prostrate hunter—a writhing Bengal tiger, and terror-stricken Hindoos in the foreground—with a Jhain Temple—a recluse's hut—a romantic hill, and five Cocoa-nut trees in the distance! Such a scene, especially after the tale of Shere Affghan's vanquishing forty men in one night, single-handed, and such like trifles, would be irresistible to the worshippers of the wonderful; and we honestly commend it to the attention of the future illustrators of the "Oriental Annual."

The only defect we find with the literary portion of the work, consists in the frequent use of Hindostannee words, without translations. Although that style of writing unquestionably imparts an Oriental character to the volume, it becomes a source of much perplexity to the uninitiated, when too frequently adopted. The English reader, for

Digitized by Google

instance, would get into a sad state of bewilderment, with such a volley of incomprehensibles as "*Shikarris*," "*serais*," "*bhistis*," "*durbars*," &c., &c., &c. When the attention is rivetted to a subject of deep interest, this becomes distressing; and reminds us of the young Ensign's lucid letter from India, to his aunt at home, in which he very satisfactorily describes his *bungalow* as being situated on the banks of a meandering *nullah*, and shaded from the morning sun by a verdant *toddy tope!*

The careful reader of this interesting work will pick up much useful information relating to the habits, manners, rites, &c. of the natives of various parts of Hindostan; he will learn the early histories of many valiant men of the East—of the Thodas, whose strange origin is still enveloped in obscurity—of the cruel Hyder Ali, in his dawning glories—of Mahomed of Ghizni, whose formidable citadel, we have so recently captured—he will read with intense interest the loves of Jehanghir, and the beautiful Mher-ul-Missa, for whom the magnificent Tajh Mahal at Agra was erected, and who has been wedded to immortal verse, as Nour-Mahal, "The Light of the Harem." Besides these delectable histories, he will gather much of the useful, as well as the interesting, on various subjects well worthy of his attention; and we accordingly hail with sincere rejoicing, the success of a publication, that some have erroneously augured would sink into mediocrity, for want of matter of sterling interest.

Western India in 1838. By Mrs. Postans, Author of "Cutch;" 2 vols. Saunders and Otley. 1839.

Two more volumes descriptive of the Indian world, from the agreeable and elegant pen of Mrs. Postans, will be received with pleasure by every class of readers. The late period of the month at which they reached us, affording us time only for a hasty perusal, and at the same time compelling us to wrestle with the difficulties imposed by the limited space of a periodical journal, already upon the point of publication, deprives us of the opportunity of doing full justice to pages which abound with information, and are replete with interest. To the advantages of considerable experience, and great acuteness of observation, Mrs. Postans adds the charm of a very graceful style of composition—a style, in itself, essentially feminine; but governed by a liberal and masculine tone of thought, which imparts to her volumes a value far beyond that of merely pleasing for the hour. Her pages may be resorted to again and again; and whilst her life-like pictures of native scenery and native manners, will attract the most indolent, and fix the attention of the most careless of readers, her views of the moral and physical condition of the Hindoo population, her opinions of the manner in which both may be improved, and her estimate of the means by which the British power, based upon the principle of rendering right and justice to a conquered and submissive people, may be extended and received in the East, will be found worthy of the attentive perusal of those most deeply interested in the welfare and prosperity of those vast possessions in the "far Orient" which own the sway of the merchant kings. Mrs. Postans speaks with

Digitized by Google

high approval of the Elphinstone College, and Native Education Society's Schools, established at Bombay; and gives many satisfactory instances of the substantial good which has already been wrought by these infant institutions.

Thoroughly acquainted with the deep-rooted prejudices of the Hindoo character, she does not contemplate the possibility of an immediate, or even an early substitution of the pure tenets of Christianity for the gross and barbarous rites of Heathenism; but as the fountains of knowledge are opened (and this she holds to be the sacred duty of the Government)—as the stores of worldly wisdom are unlocked and bestowed with liberal hand upon the people—as the vigour of the native understanding is aroused—and the humblest, as well as the highest, encouraged to embark in the field of mental improvement—she does not doubt, in some, not distant, day, to see the horrible and soul-degrading idolatry of the Hindoo divinities crumble into dust before the enlightened spirit—the holier and purer intelligence, which it shall have been the glory of England—perhaps slowly and laboriously, but still successfully—to introduce into her Eastern territories.

If our space permitted us to indulge in extracts, we could place before our readers many delightful passages descriptive of the modern peculiarities, and numerous antique remains of this Western portion of our Indian empire. Amongst the chapters which will attract the attention of those who do not read merely for amusement, are those which relate to the condition of the Indian peasantry, and the state of the Native and European soldiery. Sharing the hut of her "soldier-husband" in many of the "out-stations," Mrs. Postans has had opportunities of observation upon both of these subjects, which have not fallen to the lot of other writers; and, guided by a sound judgment and philanthropic mind, she has conveyed her impressions, in reference to them, in a couple of nervous and well-written chapters, which cannot fail of forcing themselves upon the attention of every one interested in the continuance of our dominion in the East. She has also made some very admirable observations upon the dissipation and thoughtless extravagance of the young officers of the Indian army; upon the temptations and dangers which beset the cadet upon his first arrival, and upon the means by which these vices and evils may be corrected. Of a totally different character, but a kind, perhaps, which will be more generally captivating, are the chapters which admit us within the jealous precincts of the Harem, and introduce us to the wives and favourites of the native Princes. These chapters are written in an easy, graceful style, which afford a striking contrast to the more forcible tone adopted by the accomplished writer, when treating of "sterner stuff."

We commend these volumes to the attention of our readers, satisfied that no one can read them without profit, as well as amusement. We must add, that they are illustrated with a number of coloured plates, from very spirited sketches by Lieutenant Postans.

Digitized by Google

SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

NEW EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.—In continuation of G.O., 29th July last, the President in Council is pleased to direct that, on the 8th Oct., the Army Lists of each of the Presidencies shall be considered as closed at army head-quarters, with reference to the posting of officers to the new European regiments of infantry, that being the date appointed for constituting those regiments respectively an integral part of the army of each establishment.

The operation of all casualties as affecting the selection for the new regiments will accordingly be precluded, the report of which shall not be received at the respective army head-quarters on that date.

Shah Soojah has established an order of the Dooranee empire, in three classes. The first is given to Lord Auckland, Sir J. Keane, Sir W. Cotton, Mr. M'Naghten, and Sir Alexander Burnes; the second to Major-Generals and brigadiers, to the Adjutant and Quarter-master-General; the third to all field officers.

A melancholy accident occurred on the 2d Sept., by the upsetting of a boat belonging to the "Marquis of Camden," lying at Diamond Harbour moorings, whereby Mr. Hindmarsh (postmaster) and one of the boat's crew met a watery grave.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Sept.* 3.

A letter in the "Agra Ukhbar" animadverts severely on the conduct of Sir John Keane and Mr. M'Naghten at the capture of the fortress of Ghuznee. The charge preferred against those officers is, that of having countenanced, and, in one instance, of having commanded, the execution of prisoners taken in the field. The "Bombay Times," reasoning on very substantial grounds, refuses credence to the statements, and happily quotes an opinion expressed by the Duke of Wellington on the subject of the unfounded charges which are so frequently made against military commanders.

DARJEELING.—The Bengal Government are exerting themselves in the establishment of this valuable sanatarium, whose value is so greatly enhanced by its close vicinity to the metropolis, with a degree of vigour and liberality, which does them the highest credit. Since March, 1838, they have advanced a sum of Rups. 30,000, for the construction of roads and bazars; they have sanctioned the erection of an hospital, and directed the medical authorities to promote vaccination in every way. "Lieutenant Napier is making a very complete map and survey of the whole place—a police force has been ordered to be organised, and the necessary police buildings to be constructed." The employment of two native doctors, under Dr. Pearson, has been sanctioned; and a good selection made of dawk bearers, *whose wages are paid into their own hands* by Dr. Campbell—an example we could devoutly wish to see generally followed. "The road from the plains is partly passable for wheel carriages, and throughout so for bullocks and ponies."

Moreover, judicious measures have been taken, and with great success, to induce the neighbouring people to labour voluntarily; and every inducement offered to traders and bazarmen to settle—no land customs, or other duties will be levied on goods entering or leaving Darjeeling.

Such measures, added to the energy of private enterprise, which has *already* actually expended a sum of Rs. 83,000 upon, and about the settlement, render its success certain. The advantage of being able to remove, in about three days' land journey, to an elevation of 7,000 feet above the level of the sea (with the additional recommendation

Digitized by Google

of finding houses at lower elevations, if desired,) is one which will be duly estimated by the denizens of the steaming, stewy, level of the ditch.—*Madras Herald, Sept.* 25.

Lottery Gambling.—The final drawing of the lottery took place on Saturday. The lac fell to No. 5450, which number was purchased by Messrs. Rustomjee, Cowasjee, and Co. for some Bombay constituent. It was a renewed number. No 5284, the prize of ten thousand rupees, fell to Mr. R. Bagshaw, of this city.—*Englishman, Sept.* 2.

Nepaul.—We mentioned in our last, that Mr. Hodgson, the Nepaulese Resident, had forwarded intelligence of its being the intention of these troublesome mountaineers to attack us, as soon as the Teraee was passable; and the following paragraph shows that his views have been strongly corroborated by the discoveries which the Governor-General's agent at Benares has made from intercepted letters.

"Letters from Benares state that the Governor-General's agent had intercepted numerous letters, tending to show the state of feeling towards us in Nepaul, and to lead to the conclusion that a campaign in that quarter, is unavoidable. It has already been stated, in a provincial paper, that Mr. Hodgson writes to his friends in expectation of a misunderstanding with the Nepaulese; and this scrap of intelligence serves to strengthen the anticipation."—*Madras Herald, Sept.* 14.

Burmah —If the President and Council of Bengal are really as much in earnest in desiring a Burmese expedition during the next cold season, as the intelligence from Simla, which we gave in our last, would lead us to believe, the subjoined intelligence, the latest from the Burmese frontier, will furnish them with strong arguments to convince Lord Auckland that they did not form their opinions as to the necessity of such a step, without good reason.

"We learn from Arracan, that intelligence has been received from the out-post of Thorowali, on the Aeng route, to the effect that the Burmese were pressing in large numbers upon our frontier, fully armed and equipped, and were constructing defences, in the shape of stockades, as they approach, with guns, &c. It is, therefore, anticipated that they will seize on an elevated spot, on the summit of that part of the Amadong mountains called Matzegain, or Miragain, over which lies the grand route from Aeng to Mapee—or, in more explicit terms, the route from Arracan (the province) into the Burmese dominions; in which case, it will be a matter of some little difficulty to dislodge them. The only method by which, we believe, it could be achieved, would be by a movement on the Irrawaddy, and by our Rangoon force forming a position in the country to the rear, to accomplish which, Shembegum must be in our possession.

"That the Burmese will make this advance movement, there is, we understand, but little doubt; but whether their object be to put their side of the line of demarcation in a good state of defence, or to form a starting point for an invasion of Arracan, time alone can discover. Our own opinion is that, whatever their views may be, they will scarcely venture upon operations until after the rains, for by all accounts they would suffer as much as our own troops would, there being fully forty miles of dense hill jungle—mostly bamboo—between our frontier town of Aeng and the summit of Natzagain, in no part of which are any supplies obtainable. In fact, excepting a few wild men, called Keings, like the tribes who infest the bush in South Africa, there are no inhabitants in the hills. The Burmese would thus be obliged to move with a large commissariat, and as theirs is none of the best, their movement would be sufficiently slow to allow of the desertion of Aeng, and of the preparation of measures for sending them back to the place from whence they came. We shall look for further advices with some anxiety."

Military Items.—Saugor, 2d August.—The Jaloun Auxiliaries are to be increased to 100 men, horse and foot, and to undergo a new baptism under the style and title of the Bundlecund Legion; it is also to have some more officers, and may soon be expected under Captain Beatson's able management to be fit for any duty.

Poor Ensign George, the Quarter-master of the 11th, died here on the 30th of last month rather suddenly, of some sort of affection of the head. The regiment has not another officer in it, who is qualified for the situation of interpreter.

Nusseerabad, 29th July.—Major-general Hampton, and his Aid elect, Lieutenant Campbell of the 30th, arrived here a day or two ago, under "all the honours," to arrange with Colonel Sutherland the course of operations against Jhoudpore.

Neemuch, 2d August.—The whole of the troops here, except the 71st Regiment and the Foot Artillery, are under orders for field service; we expect to march in a few days for Nusseerabud, the point of assembly for the force destined to humble Maun Singh. A regiment of Bombay Infantry from Mhow moves to the support of the 71st, which remains to protect the station and treasury.

Meerut.—Major-general Elphinstone, who succeeds General Ramsay on the Staff,

Digitized by Google

has taken his passage in the "Maidstone," but is not expected in Calcutta before the beginning of November.

We have letters from Caubul to the 21st of August. They announce the death of that gallant and distinguished soldier Brigadier Arnold, Colonel of the 16th Lancers. He had been suffering greatly from a complication of internal disorders, arising from the wounds he received at the battle of Quatre Bras. He was interred at the Armenian burying-ground, with military honours, and amidst the regrets of every man who was capable of appreciating his soldier-like qualities.—*Englishman, 18th Sept.*

We have letters from Nusseerabad, announcing that the town of Pallee, in Marwar, was taken possession of, on the morning of the 27th ult., by the Joudpore Legion, consisting of a regiment of infantry, one of cavalry, and two guns, under the command of Capt. Maling, and the Beawr corps under the command of Capt. Dixon, No resistance was offered, although the enemy had ten guns and six or seven hundred men in the town. Mertal also fell on the same day to the 72d and 22d Regiments of N. I., with two squadrons of the 9th Cavalry and Light Field Battery; and Pindwarrah was about to be taken by Major Forster's Brigade. The Light Detachment from Nusseerabad, the Joudpore Legion, Beawr Corps, and Major Forster's Brigade, were to push on immediately in advance to Joudpore. Lutchmun Sing is reported to have fled from Joudpore.—*Ibid.*

We heard a rumour the day before yesterday, that intelligence had been received of the advance of a Chinese army, twenty thousand strong, upon Macao. The absence of our mercantile friends from their offices yesterday prevented our obtaining decided information upon the subject, but, in truth, the respectability of the source whence it reached us in the first instance, leaves us little room to question the authenticity of the report.—*Ibid.*

We gladly give prominence to the following paragraph from "Greenway's Journal," and shall be but too happy to find it confirmed:—

"Bhurtpore.—We are this week enabled, upon the most unquestionable data, to inform those of our military readers who partook in the brilliant exploits connected with the siege of Bhurtpore, in 1826, that, consequent on a series of events, (emanating solely from information fortuitously discovered in the documents of an adherent to the rajah's court at the time of its downfall,) prize booty, to the value of thirteen crores of rupees, will, in a short time, fall to the lot of the fortunate conquerors. The peculiar circumstances attendant on this discovery, do not warrant us in publishing a detailed narrative; suffice it to observe, that while our readers may implicitly confide in the authenticity of this information, they may rest assured, that when the progress of affairs have arrived to that point at which caution may no longer be considered necessary, we shall not fail in presenting them with a narrative, embracing every circumstance connected with this extraordinary event."—*Ibid. 19th Sept.*

The following notice, which appears in the "Delhi Gazette" of the 21st ultimo, is worthy of the attention of all who may for the future be writing to the "Army of the Indus." It appears that the simple superscription of the name and regiment (or employ) of the party addressed, with the words "*via* Ferozepore" will suffice:—

Delhi, August 19th, 1839.

"Notice is hereby given to postmasters and the public in general that, the Right Hon. the Governor-general having directed the establishment of a communication by post, through the Punjab and Khybur pass, between the British provinces and Affghanistan, separate packets of the letters addressed respectively to Peshawar, Caubul, Candahar, Herat, Bukhur, Quetta, Shikarpore, and Sukhur, are henceforth to be made up at post-offices and transmitted, in the first instance, to Ferozepore, from whence they will be forwarded to their several destinations by the shortest or most expeditious routes.

"As the 'Army of the Indus' may comprehend troops at all the places enumerated, post-masters are recommended to send letters bearing that general superscription without direction to any particular locality, in the station packet to Ferozepore, where arrangements will be made for transmitting them to the parties addressed.

James Ranken, Agent for Post-office Enquiries.

Englishman, 2d September.

The following estimate of the probable out-turn of the indigo for the season, has been handed to us by a planter, in whose computation we are disposed to place faith. We think, however, he has over-estimated the probable results of the Western Provinces' manufacture, though we are assured that such is not the case. We believe, that in the year 1825-6, when all the great factories in the Western Provinces were in full work,

Digitized by Google

not more than 24,000 maunds were made. How then, we presume to ask, can the same results be obtained when half the factories are in ruins, and the capital formerly employed is wanting?

Kishnaghur,	20,000
Tirhoot,	15,000
Jessore,	14,000
Dacca and Mymunsing,	5,500
Purneah,	3,500
Rampoor,	2,000
Bagulpore and Malda,	6,000
Rajshy and Moorshedabad,	10,000
Burdwan and Midnapore,	5,000
Upper Provinces	24,000
Englishman, 30th August.	1,05,000

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Military.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Head Quarters, Peonah, 22d June, 1839.

The Commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to antedate the commission of Colonel G. W. Paty, K. H., of the 94th regiment of Foot, to the 5th June, 1829.

His Excellency has been likewise pleased to promote Col. G. W. Paty, K. H., of the 94th Regiment, to the rank of Major-general, by Brevet, in the East Indies only. Date of commission, 10th January, 1837.

The Commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotion, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

13th Light Dragoons.—Cornet H. Hamilton to be Lieutenant, by purch. vice Walker, who retires, 18th June, 1839.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to promote the under-mentioned officer to the rank of Captain, by Brevet, in the East Indies only:

54th Foot.—Lieut. J. B. Dodd, from the 23d May, 1839.

The leave of absence granted by the Officer Commanding the Forces in Bengal, to Lieut. O'Callaghan, 49th Regiment, to proceed to England on med. cert., and to be absent for two years, on that account, from the date of embarkation, is confirmed.

The appointment of Lieut. Souter, Her Majesty's 44th Regiment, to act as quarter-master of that corps, during the absence of Quarter-master Halahan, is confirmed.

The appointments by the officer commanding Her Majesty's 21st Fusiliers, of Lieut. Faunce, to act as adjutant, from the 21st April last, and Lieut. Dely, to act as quarter-master, are confirmed.

The appointment by His Excellency Lieut.-gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., of Captain Randolph, Her Majesty's 94th Regiment, to act as pay-master, on the responsibility of a new committee of paymastership, from the date on which Major Milner succeeded to the command of the corps, is confirmed.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 4th July, 1839.

No. 21.—The Presidency Division Order of the 18th June, 1839, granting two years leave to England, from date of embarkation, on med. cert., to Ensign E. T. Roberts, 44th Foot, is approved, subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief in India.

The Presidency Division Order of the 27th June, 1839, directing Lieut. Eagar and Ensign Plaskett, 31st Foot, to remain and do duty at the Depot, Fort William, for the purpose of proceeding to the Upper Provinces with recruits, shortly expected from England, is confirmed.

The Presidency Division Order of the 29th June, 1839, permitting 2d Lieut. J. L. Mortimer, Her Majesty's 21st Fusiliers, to proceed to the Presidency, from the 28th June to the 10th July, 1839, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board, is confirmed.

Lieut. Lamb, Her Majesty's 21st Fusiliers, is appointed to act as interpreter to the corps, until further orders, as a temporary arrangement.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

3d. Foot.—Major J. O. Clunie, from 19th June to 19th November, 1839, to proceed to Simla, on med. cert.

— Lieut. A. J. Cameron, from 1st June, to 1st September, 1839, to Mussoorie, on med. cert.

— Lieut. H. D. Lacey, in extension, from 15th to 18th June, 1839, to enable him to rejoin.

44th Regiment.—Lieut. E. S. Cumberland, in extension, on med. cert., from 11th Aug., to 30th Nov., 1839, to remain at Landour.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Lieut. Heatly, 49th Regi-

Digitized by Google

ment, in the General Order of the 21st March last, is cancelled from the date of his rejoining the corps.

Erratum.—In the General Order dated the 14th ult., No. 19, opposite the name of Capt. J. C. Rouse, 3d Buffs, instead of "14th April" read 14th August, 1839. Order books to be corrected.

The leave of absence granted by Major-general Sir John FitzGerald, K.C.B., to Lieut. Home, Her Majesty's 6th Foot, to proceed to sea, on med. cert., and to be absent on that account for 1 year, is confirmed.

July 12.—No. 22.—Lieut. A. Johnson, Her Majesty's 21st Regiment, has leave to proceed to Fort William, and to be absent from the 29th June to the 5th July, 1839.

Lieut. Stuart, Her Majesty's 21st Fusiliers, has leave of absence in extension, from the 30th June to 31st July, 1839, to enable him to rejoin his regiment, subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief in India.

July 25.—The Presidency Division Order of the 3d inst., granting leave of absence to 2d Lieut. J. L. Mortimer, Her Majesty's 21st Fusiliers, to proceed to England for two years, from date of embarkation, on med. cert., is approved, subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief in India.

The Presidency Division Order of the 12th inst., granting leave of absence to Lieut. G. Newton, 3d Light Dragoons, to proceed to England, on med. cert., is approved, subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the commander-in-chief in India.

Lieut. Codd, Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons, is attached to do duty with the Detachment of Invalids, to the Presidency.

Head-quarters, Poonah, 16th July, 1839.

The Commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointment until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

4th Foot.—Lieut. Thomas Gibson to be captain, without purchase, vice Chambers, deceased, 1st July, 1839.

Ensign E. J. Baldwyn, to be Lieutenant, vice Gibson, promoted, 1st July, 1839.

39th Foot.—Ensign T. S. Little, to be lieutenant, vice Monro, appointed adjutant, 28th April, 1839.

Lieut. W. Monro, to be adjutant, vice Nixon, promoted, 28th April, 1839.

55th Foot.—Ensign E. Pitman to be lieutenant, vice Taylor, who retires by the sale of his ensigncy only, 16th July, 1839.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to antedate the commission of Captain H. Nicholls, of the 94th Regiment of Foot, who had served 15 years and upwards as a subaltern previously to his promotion to a company, to the 24th July, 1826.

July 18.—The leave of absence granted by His Excellency Lieut.-gen. Sir Jasper Nicholls, K.C.B., to Captain and Pay-master Dunford, and to Lieut. Herbert, 39th Regiment, to proceed to England, on med. cert., and to be absent, each, for 2 years, on that account, from the date of embarkation, is confirmed.

The appointment by His Excellency Lieutenant-general Sir Jasper Nicholls, K.C.B., of Lieut. Werge to act as pay-master, during the absence, and on the responsibility, of Pay-master Dunford, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by His Excellency Lieut.-general Sir Jasper Nicholls, K.C.B., to Lieut. Gray, Her Majesty's 39th Regiment, to proceed to Ceylon, on med. cert., and to be absent, on that account, for one year, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by the Officer Commanding the Forces in Bengal, to Ensign Roberts, Her Majesty's 44th Regiment, to proceed to England, on med. cert., and to be absent, on that account, for 2 years, from the date of embarkation, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted by His Excellency Lieut.-gen. Sir Jasper Nicholls, K.C.B., to Lieut.-col. Breton, Her Majesty's 4th Foot, to proceed to New South Wales, on med. cert., and to be absent, on that account, for 2 years, from the date of embarkation, is confirmed.

Ditto ditto to Ensign Margary, 26th Regiment, from 4th July to 1st August, to remain at Madras.

The Commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

55th Foot.—Lieut. A. H. Chaproniere, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Wilson, who retires, 18th July, 1839.

Ensign W. L. P. Trench, to be lieutenant, vice Chaproniere, 18th July, 1839.

The Commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to promote the undermentioned officer to the rank of captain, by brevet, in the East Indies only:

44th Foot.—Lieut. T. A. Souter, from the 30th June, 1839.

The appointment by His Excellency Lieutenant-gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., of Lieut. Cuddy, 55th Foot, to act as quarter-master, till further orders, vice Crozier, deceased, is confirmed.

Leave of absence—13th Light Dragoons.—Cornet Roser, to England, for 1 year, from the date of embarkation, on private affairs.

9th Foot.—Captain Hammill, to England, for two years, ditto.

August 2.—3d Light Dragoons.—Cornet John Wyld, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lucas, deceased, 17th April, 1839.

The leave of absence granted by His Excellency Lieut.-general Sir Jasper Nicolls,

Digitized by Google

K.C.B., to Ensign French, H. M.'s 55th Regiment, and Lieuts. Smyth and Jones, 57th Regiment, to proceed to England, on med. cert., and to be absent, on that account, each, for 2 years, from the date of embarkation, are confirmed.

And by the officer commanding the forces in Bengal, to Lieut. Mortimer, 21st Fusiliers, also on med. cert., for the same period, is confirmed.

August 16.—His Excellency the Commander-in-chief has been pleased to make the following promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

41st Foot.—Ensign R. Pratt, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wallace, who retires, 16th August, 1839.

57th Foot.—Assist.-surg. Arthur Wood, M.D., from the 3d Light Dragoons, to be surgeon, vice Hamilton, deceased, 22d June, 1839.

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief is pleased to grant an extension of the leave on med. cert., published in the general orders of the 15th Feb., 1836, to Lieut. Lockyer, 57th Regiment, from the 3d Sept., 1837, to the 3rd Feb., 1839, on the recommendation of several medical boards subsequently assembled.

The leave of absence granted by the officer commanding the forces in Bengal, to Lieut. Newton, 3d Light Dragoons, to proceed to England, on med. cert., is confirmed.

Capt. Kershaw, of H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, is appointed Aid-de-camp to Brigadier Baumgardt, from the 16th inst.

Camp Candahar, 25th June, 1839.

Lieut. Halket, of H. M.'s 2d, or Queen's, is appointed Aid-de-camp to Major-general Willshire, C.B., from this date, subject to confirmation.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 28th August, 1839.

Capt. McGhee, H. M.'s 31st Regiment, will assume command, at Cawnpoor, of the invalids proceeding by water to the Presidency.

Lieut. Codd, 3d Light Dragoons, the senior officer will take charge of the party from Meerut, and Lieut. Handfield, 3d Foot, will do duty with it.

The Presidency Division Order, dated the 10th August, 1839, directing Lieut. Hobhouse, 13th Light Infantry, to do duty with Major Mountain's detachment of recruits, is confirmed.

The Presidency Division Order of the 17th August, 1839, granting leave of absence to Lieut. F. Thomas, H. M.'s 31st Regiment, to proceed to England, for two years, from date of embarkation, on med. cert., is approved, subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief in India.

Leave of Absence—3d Foot.—Lieut. A. J. Cameron, in extension, from 2d Sept. to 1st Nov. next, to remain at Mussoorie, on med. cert.

16th Foot.—Capt. A. D. Colley, in extension, from 15th Oct. to 14th Nov. next, to enable him to rejoin.

31st Foot.—Lieut. A. DuBourdieu, from 15th Oct. to 31st Dec. next, to Calcutta, on private affairs.

44th Foot.—Lieut. C. K. Macan, from 1st Sept. to 30th Nov. next, to Calcutta, on med. cert., to appear before a medical board.

Memorandum.—In the General Order of the 15th August, 1839, for "Major Mountain's Detachment Order of the 30th July, 1839," read, "1st of August, 1839."

Sept. 4.—At a general court martial, assembled in Fort William, on the 13th day of August, 1839, Lieut. Charles Cameron, of H. M.'s 26th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—"For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and highly subversive of military discipline, and of the harmony of the regiment to which he belongs, in taking an opportunity, when Lieut. and Brevet-capt. French, H. M.'s 26th Regiment, his senior officer, was alone, on the morning of the 28th June, 1839, of attempting to ground a private quarrel with him, upon the evidence that he had given on the 25th of the same month, before a regimental court of enquiry, the proceedings of which were at the moment under the consideration of the commandant of the garrison."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The court, upon evidence before it, finds the prisoner, Lieut. Charles Cameron, of H. M.'s 26th Regiment, not guilty of the charge preferred against him, and does, therefore, acquit him of the same."

Confirmed.

Head-quarters, Poonah, 23d August, 1839.

The Commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotion, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

49th Foot.—Ensign H. S. Michell, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Campbell, promoted, 22d March, 1839.

Capt. and Brevet-major Halfhide, H. M.'s 44th Reg. Brigade-maj. Queen's troops, Calcutta, has leave to proceed to England, on private affairs, and to be absent for two years, from the date of embarkation. Major Halfhide is appointed to the charge of the last party of invalids of the present season.

Captain Douglas, H. M.'s 9th Regiment, will proceed to Calcutta, and do duty under Brigade-major Halfhide, until the period of the embarkation of the latter, from which date he (Capt. Douglas) is appointed to act as Brigade-major Queen's Troops, vice Major Halfhide.

The leave of absence granted by the officer

Digitized by Google

commanding the forces in Bengal, to Ensign Margary, H. M.'s 26th Regiment, to proceed to England, on med. cert., and to be absent, on that account, for two years, from the date of embarkation, is confirmed.

Leave of absence—6th Foot.—Ens. Hall, for 1 year, from the date of embarkation, to England, on private affairs.

17th Foot.—Lieut. Wynyard, from 20th inst. to 20th February next, to Bangalore, on urgent private affairs.

COMPANY'S TROOPS.

Fort William, 15th June.

Promotion.—39th N. I., Ensign T. Pownall to be lieutenant from the 1st July, 1839, vice Lieut. James Oatley (under suspension) deceased.

Lieut. J. Sutherland, of the 56th N. I., is promoted to the rank of captain by brevet, from the 9th July, 1839.

Ensign W. Hooper, of the 12th N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 5th July, 1839.

The Kurnaul station order of the 27th May last, directing Lieut. J. M. Drake, of the 46th N. I., and acting Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 4th L. C., to perform the duties of the commissariat office at the station, until the arrival of Lieut. J. Skinner, Deputy-assistant Commissary-general, vice Capt. Nuthall, ordered to Ferozepore, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-general, confirmed.

Brevet Captain H. Moore, who was appointed a Deputy-judge-advocate-general, in General orders, by the Right Honourable the Governor-general, of the 25th ultimo, is posted to the Dinapore and Benares divisions.

Appointment.—13th N. I., Lieutenant W. McCulloch, to be Interpreter and Quarter-master.

Leave.—13th N. I.; Ensign T. P. Waterman, from 26th June, to 1st October, to visit Futtehgurh, on private affairs.

54th N. I.; Ensign G. W. Cuningham, from 26th June to 1st October, to visit Buxar, on private affairs.

July 6.—*Appointment.*—3d N. I.; Lieut. T. Wallace to be Adjutant, vice Hicks promoted.

July 8.—The Presidency division order of the 25th ultimo, directing Ensigns F. K. Darling, and E. A. Rowlatt, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the 57th regt. of N. I. at Barrackpore, is confirmed.

July 10.—The Regimental Order of the 24th ultimo, by Lieut. Col. S. D. Riley, commanding the 3d N. I., appointing Ensign J. Metcalf, to act as Adjutant, vice Hicks promoted, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Ensign H. Hopkinson, of the 15th, is, at his own request, removed to the 70th N. I., as the junior of his rank.

Leave of absence.—2d battalion artillery; Major G. Blake, from 1st September, 1839, to 27th September 1839, to enable him to join his battalion.

59th N. I.; Ensign G. G. Bowring, from 15th July, 1839, to 15th March, 1840, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

6th L. C.; Brevet-major R. L. Anstruther, from 10th August to 10th November, to visit Tirhoot, on private affairs.

50th N. I.; Lieut. R. Ouseley, from 1st August to 15th November, to visit Kissunpore, on private affairs.

July 16.—The Kemaoon District Order of the 15th February last, appointing Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter-master J. C. Innes, of the 61st N. I.; to act as district and garrison staff at Almorah, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

40th N. I.; Lieut. C. E. Burton, from 20th July, to 15th August, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Simlah, 16th July, 1839.

The Right Honourable the Governor-general is pleased to make the following appointment.

Captain James Woodburn, of the 9th regiment N. I., to be Major of Brigade to the troops serving under the command of Brigadier Littler, on the Eastern frontier, vice Humfrays, deceased.

Fort William, 31st July, 1839.

No. 127 of 1839; Ensign Robert Moss Franklin, of the 40th regiment N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate.

No. 128 of 1839; Brevet-major H. R. Murray, of the 73d Regiment N. I., Executive Officer of the Burrisaul Division of Public Works, has leave to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs, from the 22d January, the date of his return from sea, to the 1st March last.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 17th May last, to Ensign W. T. Wilson, of the 58th Regiment of N. I., is cancelled at his request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

9th Regiment N. I.; Captain J. E. Landers, from 15th June to 15th September, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

69th Regiment N. I.; Lieut. W. P. Bignell, from 1st August to 15th October, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Invalid Establishment.—Captain G. Kennaway, from 20th October to 20th February,

Digitized by Google

1840, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough.

August 5.—No 132 of 1839; the Hon. the President in Council, is pleased to make the following promotions:—

3d Regiment N. I.; Captain George Newton Prole to be Major; Lieut. Charles Rogers to be captain of a company, and Ensign James Metcalf to be lieutenant, from the 8th July, 1839, in succession to Major J. G. Burns, retired.

Lieutenant Maxwell Hyslop, of the 59th Regiment N. I., is promoted to the rank of Captain by brevet, from the 26th July, 1839.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Engineers, Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry. The Cadets are promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant, Cornet, and Ensign, respectively, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

Engineers. — Messrs. Alexander David Turnbull, and Alfred George Goodwyn.

Artillery. — Messrs. George Bourchier, Peter Colnet Lambert, George Moir, and Peter Christie.

Cavalry.—Mr. Daniel Bayley.

Infantry.—Messrs. Charles Browne Stuart, Henry Larkins Robertson, Harry Elliott Young, and Horace Watson. (Dates of the above arrivals, from the 30th July to 2d of August, 1839.)

Major George Joseph Bidmead Johnston, of the 65th Regiment N. I., is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company, from the 1st inst., on the pension of a colonel, in conformity with the regulations of the 29th December, 1837.

The Honourable the President in Council, is pleased to make the following promotions:

65th Regiment N. I.; Captain Roger Williamson Wilson, to be Major, Lieut. and Brevet Captain Reymond Hervey De Montmorency to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign Frederick Moffatt Baker, to be Lieutenant, from the 1st August 1839, in succession to Major G. J. B. Johnston, retired.

Lieutenant Isaac Jones, of the 58th Regiment N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to assign rank to the undermentioned 2d Lieutenants, Cornets, and Ensigns, from the dates expressed opposite to their names:—

Engineers. — 2d Lieutenants, Alexander David Turnbull, and Alfred George Goodwyn, 12th June, 1837.

Artillery. — 2d Lieutenants, Alexander Robertson, George Bourchier, George Moir, Peter Colnett Lambert, 11th Dec. 1838; and Peter Christie, 12th March, 1839.

Cavalry.—Cornets Charles Vanbrugh Jenkins, Anstruther Mactier, Octavius Hamilton, Charles Wilbraham Radcliffe, 24th January, 1839; and Daniel Bayley, 9th March, 1839.

Infantry.—Ensigns—Francis Drake, 10th Sept. 1838; John Wilberforce Lewis Bird, 23d Sept.; Albert Fytche, Charles James Bean, Charles Vereker Hamilton, Charles Browne Stuart, Henry Larkins Robertson, Charles Jackson, Edward Lascelles Dennys, 11th Dec.; Henry Marshman Williams, Philip Charles Murray, George Cliffe Hatch, Monckton Newell Coombs, Matt. Raper Mather, John Henry George Taylor, Wredenhal Queiros Pogson, John Simpson Rawson, Arthur Hill Trevor, Frederick D'Oyly Bignell, James Rattray, Andrew Alameth Becher, Hastings Broughton Impey, Robert Coverdale Eatwell, David Theodore Reid, 12th Sept.; Folliott Walker Baugh, Henry Richard Shelton, Henry Charles Adlam, Robert Chardin Wroughton, John Oliphant Armit, Alexander Rose, 13th Jan. 1839; William Agnew, 14th Jan.; William Henderson Smith, 19th Jan.; Alex. Sutton Osborn Donaldson, Urban Moore, Henry Chas. Griffiths, Theodore Gordon, Edward James Simpson, Frederick Trollope, Charles Wilbraham Ford, Thomas Hunter Smalpage, James Lind Sherwill, Samuel Charles Alston Swinton, Augustus Henry Ternan Lewis, Augustus Cook, Henry John Guise, and Frederick James Elsegood, 24th Jan.; Fred. Kendall Darling, (deceased), and Edwin Alex. Rowlatt, 14th Feb.; Wm. Hampton, 16th Feb.; Henry Shepherd Money, Fred. Aubert, John Nicholson, and Wm. Claye Watson, 24th Feb.; Harry Elliott Young, 9th March; Horace Watson, 12th March.

No. 184 of 1839.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon. the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry, on this establishment. The Cadets are promoted to the rank of Cornet and Ensign, respectively, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:—

Cavalry. — Messrs. Roland Richardson, William Alexander, and Alfred Wrench, date of arrival at Fort William, 3d August, 1839.

Infantry.—Mr. Charles James Robarts, 2d August.

Messrs. Augustus Noel Cole, Frederick William Denne Lloyd, and William Fullerton, 3d August.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors:—

Lieutenant John Turton, of the 3d Regiment N. I., 2d August, 1839.

Digitized by Google

Brevet-major John Thomas Croft, of the 34th Regiment N. I., 3d August.

Captain Alexander Jack, of the 30th Regiment N. I., date of arrival at Bombay, 11th April.

Lieutenant Colonel George John Shadwell, of the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the invalid establishment.

The President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieutenant G. A. F. Hervey, of the 3d Regiment N. I., to do duty with the Arracan Local Battalion.

Second Lieutenant N. A. Staples, of the Regiment of Artillery (now at Dacca,) to do duty with the Assam Light Infantry Battalion.

Leave of absence.—2d Brigade Horse Artillery; 1st Lieut. V. Eyre, from 2d June to 30th June, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie on private affairs.

40th N. I.; Lieutenant A. Macdonald, from 1st August, 1839, to 1st August, 1840, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

40th N. I.; Ensign R. M. Franklin, from 15th July to 15th September, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to submitting an application for furlough.

July 27.—The Meerut division order of the 23d instant, appointing Capt. C. Jorden, of the European Regiment, to officiate as Deputy-judge Advocate, at a native general court martial, directed to assemble at Agra, is confirmed.

The regimental order of the 25th ultimo by Lieutenant-colonel A. Hervey, commanding the 65th N. I., appointing Lieutenant R. H. De Montmorency to act as Adjutant, during the absence of Lieutenant Bush, on command, is confirmed.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 29th July.

Ensign M. E. Sherwill, of the 69th N. I., having been declared, by the examiners of the College of Fort William, to be qualified for the duties of Interpreter, is exempted from further examination in the native languages.

July 30.—1st L. C.—Lieut. G. Reid to be Interpreter and Quarter-master, vice Harris, removed to a political situation.

Leave.—62d N.I.—Captain R. R. Hughes from 17th January to 25th January, to enable him to join his corps.

European invalids.—Captain R. W. Beatson, from 30th August to 5th November, to visit Kalpee, on private affairs.

Promotions and Alterations of Rank: Cavalry.

6th L. C.—Major J. B. Hearsey, to be Lieutenant-colonel; Captain and Brevet-major R. L. Anstruther, to be Major; Lieutenant and Brevet-captain E. Watt, to be Captain of a Troop; and Cornet C. R. H. Christie, to be Lieutenant, from the 5th August, 1839, in succession to Lieutenant-colonel G. J. Shadwell invalided.

70th N. I.—Ensign A. W. Baillie to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant F. Jeffreys, deceased, with rank from the 1st July, 1839, vice Lieutenant and Brevet-captain R. Hill, promoted.

Alteration of Rank.—Lieutenant Roderick Robertson to rank from the 15th March, 1839, vice Lieut. Francis Jeffreys (deceased) struck off, agreeably to Government General Orders, of the 30th May, 1836.

Lieutenant W. R. Mercer to rank, from the 30th April, 1839, vice Lieutenant and Brevet-captain E. J. Betts promoted.

Lieut. D. Downes, of the 30th N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate.

Brevet-major Hugh Robertson Murray, of the 73d N. I., is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company, from the 2d instant, on the pension of a colonel, in conformity with the regulations of the 29th December, 1837.

Promotions—73d N. I.; Lieut. and Brevet-captain R. M'Nair, to be captain of a Company, and Ensign W. Richardson, to be Lieutenant, from the 2d August, 1839, in succession to Brevet-major H. R. Murray retired.

Major G. N. Prole, of the 3d N. I., is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account, for two years.

In continuation of General Orders, of 1839, under date the 20th of May last, the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to transfer 2d Lieut. R. B. Smith, of the Madras engineers, to the corps of engineers in Bengal.

Second Lieut. Smith will take rank in the engineer corps, under this Presidency, agreeably to the list received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, and published in the General Orders above-mentioned.

Leave.—Garrison; Major-general G. Pollock, C. B., commanding the fortress of Agra, from 18th August to 15th November, on private affairs; to visit Simla, and to enable him to rejoin.

41st Regt. N. I.—Ensign P. C. Clark, from 31st July to 30th September, to remain at Ghazeepore, on medical certificate.

Fort William, August 12.

Lieut. C. S. Guthrie, executive engineer, 18th division of public works, is permitted to remain in Calcutta, from the 31st ultimo, to the 31st instant, on medical certificate.

Head-quarters, Meerut, August 5.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased, with the sanction of the Right Honourable

Digitized by Google

the Governor-General, to make the following appointments of officers, for the staff duties of a body of troops under orders for field service:

To be Brigadiers of the 2d Class.—Lieut.-Col. R. Rich, 22d N.I.; Lieut. C. C. F. Wild, 30th N. I.; Lieut. C. C. Graham, C.B., 1st Brigade Horse Artillery.

To be Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General—Brevet-major W. H. Earle, 39th Native Infantry.

To be Majors of Brigade.—1st Lieut.; J. L. C. Richardson, 1st Brigade Horse Artillery; Lieut. G. Reid, 1st L. C.

The above appointments are to have effect from the 1st proximo, by which date, or as soon after as may be practicable, the force is to be assembled at Nusseerabad; routes will be furnished by the Quarter-master-general of the army.

The officer commanding the Forces will forward to Head-quarters the names of two non-commissioned officers, one to fill the office of Deputy Provost-marshall, the other of Assistant Baggage-master.

The force is to be organised, formed into Brigades, and staff officers attached, in the manner set forth in the annexed detail.

General Staff.—Major-general R. Hampton, to command.

Lieutenant W. C. Campbell, 30th N. I., Aide-de-camp.

Brevet-major W. H. Earle, 39th N. I., Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General.

The Deputy-Assistant Quarter-master-general of the Rajpootanah field-force.

The Assistant-Com.-Gen. of the Rajpootanah field force.

Captain E. J. Smith, Engineer to be Field Engineer.

The Superintending Surgeon of the western circle to proceed with the Force, to organize and superintend a field hospital.

———— Medical Store-keeper.

BRIGADE STAFF AND CORPS.

Cavalry.—Colonel J. Kennedy, C.B, 5th L. C. Brigadier; Lieutenant G. Reid, 1st L. C. Brigade-major—2 squadrons 1st regiment light cavalry; 2 squadrons 9th regiment light cavalry.

Artillery.—Lieutenant-colonel C. Graham, C.B., Brigadier; 1st Lieut. J. L. C. Richardson, Artillery, Brigade-major—Commissary of Ordnance—4th troop 1st brigade horse artillery; 1st company 2d battalion artillery; a detail of 50 gunners, with a due proportion of non-commissioned officers and gun lascars, from the 3rd company 4th battalion artillery; 4th company, 4th bat. artil.

Sappers and Miners—Capt. B. Y. Reilly, Engineers, to command, Lieutenant C. B. Young, Engineers, Adjutant—Head-quart., and 2 companies of sappers and miners.

Infantry, 1st Brigade—Lieutenant-colonel C. F. Wild, Brigadier, the officiating Major of Brigade, Meyar field force—30th regt. N. I., 39th regt. N. I., 49th regt. N. I.

2d Brigade—Lieut.-colonel R. Rich Brigadier, the Major of Brigade, Rajpootanah field force—22d regt. N. I., 52d regt. N. I., 74th regt. N. I.

August 7.—The Regimental Order of the 6th ultimo, by Lieut -colonel, H. L. Worrall, commanding the 1st light cavalry, appointing Lieut. G. Reid to act as Interpreter and Quarter-master, vice Harris, removed to a political situation, is confirmed.

The Battalion Order of the 1st of June last, by Brevet-major W. Simonds, commanding the Assam Sebundy Corps, directing the Head-quarters of the battalion to return from Bishnauth to Gowhatty, by water, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

Leave of Absence.—3rd company 2d battalion artillery, 2d Lieut. T. Brougham, from 1st August to 1st January, 1840, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

28th N. I.—Captain W. Rutherford, from 2d September to 1st December, in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate, and to enable him to rejoin.

Simla, August 2.

Appointment.—Lieut. T. F. Tait, of the 28th N. I. 2d in command, to be Commandant of the 3rd Local Horse, vice Crommelin, resigned.

Fort William, August 19.

Appointment.—Lieut. J. T. Gordon, of the 15th N. I., to be 2d in command of the Lower Assam Sebundy Corps.

Captain W. Innes, of the 15th N. I., has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon. the Court of Directors; date of arrival at Fort William, 2d August, 1839.

Lieutenant T. H. Sale, assistant executive engineer, 18th division, department of public works, has leave of absence for five months, commencing from the 20th instant, to proceed on the river, and eventually to the Upper Provinces, on medical certificate.

The appointment of Lieutenant G. A. F. Hervey, of the 3d N. I., in General Orders of the 5th inst., to do duty with the Arracan Local Bat., is cancelled at his own request.

Head-quarters, Meerut, August 8, 1839.

The Presidency Division Order of the 25th ult., directing the under-mentioned Ensigns, lately admitted into the service, to do duty with the corps specified opposite their names, is confirmed:

Ensign A. Fytche, with the 69th N. I., at Berhampore.

Ensign C. J. Bean, ditto at ditto.

Ensign C. V. Hamilton, ditto at ditto.

Ensign E. L. Dennys, ditto at ditto.

Ensign H. S. Money, ditto at ditto.

Digitized by Google

Ensign J. Nicholson, ditto at ditto.

Ensign W. C. Watson, with the 58th N. I. at Barrackpore.

1st Lieut. T. H. Sissmore, of the 3d, is appointed to do duty with the 4th troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, during the time it may be employed on field service, and directed to join.

Leave of absence.—8th N. I.: Ensign C. W. Hicks, from 24th September, 1838, to 21st October, 1838, to proceed to Meerut, and appear before the committee of examination in the native languages.

Head-quarters, Meerut, Aug. 10, 1839.

The Presidency division order of the 27th ult., directing Ensign John Nicholson to do duty with the 41st, instead of the 69th N. I., is confirmed.

The regimental order of the 27th June last, by Capt. S. F. Hannay, commanding the Assam light infantry, appointing Ensign E. T. Dalton to act as Adjutant, in the room of Lieut. J. N. Marshall nominated to act as 2d in command, is confirmed.

Brevet-major E. Huthwait, commanding the 6th battalion of artillery, is directed to join and do duty with the artillery of the force, during the time it may be employed on field service, on the expiration of which he will rejoin his present command.

Capt. C. G. Ross, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Neemuch, will accompany the force proceeding on field service, under the command of Major-General R. Hampton, and conduct the duties of his office with it

Appointment.—69th N. I.—Ensign M. E. Sherwill to be interpreter and quartermaster.

Bombardier Francis Moore, of the commissariat department, is promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

Leave of Absence.—2d Brigade Horse Artillery.—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. J. H. Daniell, Adjutant and Quarter-master, from 16th August to 16th November, to proceed on the river, and visit Cawnpore, on med. cert.

Simla, 6th August.

The Rt. Hon. the Governor-General has been pleased to confirm the following general orders issued by the Commander-in-chief of the Army of the Indus, placing the undermentioned officers of the Bengal establishment at the disposal of the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk.

May 23d—2d. Lieut. A. W. Hawkins, of artillery, and Lieut. T. M. B. Moorhouse, of the 35th N. I., for permanent employment in the force of his Majesty the Shah.

May 31st.—Lieutenant W. Broadfoot, of the European regiment, for employment in military service of that sovereign.

June 13.—Lieut. D. Gaussen, of the 42d N. I., temporarily placed at the disposal of the envoy and minister, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Count Moffat, of the 2d L. C., of his appt. in the military service of his Majesty the Shah.

June 15 —Assist.-surg. G. Rae, at present attached to the 2d troop 9th Brigade Horse Artillery, placed temporarily at the disposal of the envoy and minister at the court of Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk.

Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Hon. the President in Council is pleased to authorize officers of European infantry corps occupying public quarters under this presidency, to draw the full tentage of their regimental rank from this date

The furlough to Europe, on med. cert., granted to Major-General J. A. Biggs, Colonel of the 6th Battalion Bengal Artillery, by the Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, is confirmed by the Hon. the President in Council. The date of the departure will be hereafter notified.

Sub-conductor P. Caulfield of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment.

Appointments.—3d Local Horse.—Lieut. J. Liptrott, of the 30th N. I., to be second in command, vice Tait, appointed commandant.

Kemaoon Local Battalion.—Ensign H. Ramsay, of the 53d N. I., to be Adjutant, vice Liptrott, removed to the 3d local horse.

Arracan Local Battalion.—Lieut. C. L. Edwards, of the 70th N. I., to be Adjutant, vice Leith, deceased.

Fort William, July 22.—*Promotions.*

61st N. I.—Lieut J. Skinner to be captain of a company, and Ens. A. M. Becher to be lieutenant, from the 16th July 1839, in succession to Capt. R. A. McNaghten retired.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointments by the Hon. the Court of Directors, as cadets of artillery and infantry, and assistant-surgeon on this establishment. The cadets are promoted to the rank of 2d lieutenant and ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

Artillery.—Mr. A. Robertson. Date of arrival at Fort William, July 19, 1839.

Infantry.—Messrs. A. Fytche, C. J. Bean, C. V. Hamilton, E. L. Dennys, H. S. Money, and W. C. Watson. Date of arrival, July 19, 1839.

Mr. J. Nicholson. Date of arrival, July 29, 1839.

Medical Department.—Mr. Ed. Hare. Date of arrival, July 19, 1839.

Capt. T. Fisher, of the 48th N. I., has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission

Digitized by Google

of the Hon. the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Fort William, July 19, 1839.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on med. cert.

Maj.-Gen. H. Bowen, C. B., Colonel of the 55th Regt. N. I.

Ensign T. C. Blagrave, of the 26th N. I.

Capt. H. Goodwyn, of the corps of engineers, has leave of absence from the 1st Nov. next, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on med. cert.

The leave of absence granted to Capt. J. Mackenzie, of the 8th L. C., in general orders of the 11th March 1839, is extended from the 1st to the 24th June 1839.

Brevet-Major W. Mactier, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, recently transferred to the presidency division, is directed, on his arrival in Calcutta, to take charge of the Judge Advocate-General's office, vice Capt. R. J. H. Birch, appointed assistant secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department.

Lieut. and Brevet-Capt. C. H. Thomas, of the 11th N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on account of his private affairs, embarking for such purpose at Bombay.

Lieut. J. F. Egerton, of the Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on med. cert.

Simla, July 16, 1839.

Major R. Ross, of the 18th N. I. and Political Agent at Jeypore, has obtained, in the Political Department, under date the 17th ult., leave of absence for two years, on med. cert., to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health. The leave of absence to have effect from the date Major Ross is relieved from his duties.

Major C. Thoresby, of the 68th N. I., and superintendent of the Bhuttee territory, has been appointed, in the same department and under the same date, to officiate as Political Agent at Jeypore, during the absence of Major Ross.

Maj. J. G. Burns, of the 3d N. I. and superintendent of Cachar, is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company, on the pension of his rank, from the 8th inst.

July 30.—Cornet H. R. Grindlay, of the 6th L. C. is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough on med. cert.

Appointment—Assam Light Infantry.—Lieut. J. N. Marshall, of the 73d N. I., to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. Bigge appointed to a civil situation.

Capt. P. P. Turner, of the 61st N. I., is appointed 2d in command to the Hurrianah Light Infantry Battalion, and directed to join with the least possible delay.

Aug. 9.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Col. S. Reid, of the 10th L. C. to be a Brigadier on the permanent establishment, vice Maj.-Gen. Bowen, permitted to proceed to Europe.

Ensign H. Hopkinson, of the 70th N. I., to do duty with the Arracan Local Battalion.

Ensign G. E. Nicolson, of the 30th N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on med. cert.

Head Quarters, Meerut, Aug. 16.

Brigadier S. Reid, is appointed to the command of the station at Barrackpore.

Under instructions from the Rt. Hon. the Governor-General, Lieut. Col. C. Graham, C.B. of artillery, is directed to proceed by dawk to Ajmere, for the purpose of superintending the equipment of the ordnance about to be employed on service in Marwar.

Aug. 17.—The Neemuch station order of the 19th ult., directing Lieut. W. C. Campbell, of the 30th N. I., to accompany Maj.-Gen. R. Hampton toward Nusseerabad, is confirmed.

Lieut. J. M. Drake, of the 46th N. I., at present attached to the 4th L. C. is appointed to act as interpreter and quartermaster to his own corps, until further orders, vice Lieut. Herbert, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the agent to the Rt. Hon. the Gov-gen. in the Delhi territory.

Aug. 19.—The presidency division order of the 3rd inst. directing 2d Lieuts. A. D. Turnbull and A. G. Goodwyn, of the engineers, recently admitted into the service, to proceed to Delhi, and to do duty with the head quarters of the corps of sappers and miners, is confirmed.

Aug. 21.—The presidency division order of the 6th inst., directing the undermentioned Ensigns, attached to the 12th and 15th regiments, to do duty with the corps specified opposite their names, is confirmed:—

From the 12th N. I.—Ensign F. Trollope, with the 58th N. I. Ensign T. Gordon, with the 57th N. I.

From the 15th N. I.—Ensign W. Hampton, with the 57th N. I. Ensign J. O. Armit, with the 57th N. I. Ensign U. Moore, with the 51st N. I. Ensign H. J. Guise, with the 51st N. I. Ensign A. H. Ternan, with the 51st N. I.

The Presidency division order of the 6th inst., permitting Ensign F. J. Elsegood, doing duty with the 12th N. I. to accompany the regiment to Benares, is confirmed.

The presidency division order of the 7th inst., directing Ensign W. Q. Pogson, at present attached to the 12th, to join and do duty with the 57th N. I., is confirmed.

Appointments.—4th L. C.—Ensign J. S. D. Tulloch, of the 17th N. I., to officiate as interpreter and quarter-master, vice Lieut.

Digitized by Google

Drake, of the 46th, appointed to act in his own regiment.

11th N. I.—Lieut. C. J. Mainwaring, 1st N. I. to officiate as interpreter and quart.-master, vice George, deceased.

Fort William, Aug. 26, 1839.

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements in the department of public works:

Major C. J. C. Davidson, executive engineer of the Allahabad division, to be executive engineer of the Burrisaul division.

1st Lieut. C. S. Guthrie, executive engineer of the Dacca division, to be executive engineer of the Allahabad division.

1st Lieut. J. N. Sharp, to be executive engineer of the Dacca division.

Lieuts. Guthrie and Sharp are to continue to perform the duties on which they are at present engaged, until their completion, drawing, however, the allowances of the divisions to which they are now appointed.

Lieut. Sharp, in addition to the reduced staff salary of 300 rupees per mensem, as executive officer of the Dacca division, will draw 100 rupees per month as special allowance for extra duty and responsibility at Allahabad, while employed in the repairs of the fortress.

Lieut. J. Remington, of the 12th N. I., is promoted to the rank of Captain by brevet, from the 25th Aug. 1839.

Head-quarters, Meerut, Aug. 22, 1839.

The undermentioned Ensigns, to whom rank was assigned in Government general orders, of the 5th inst., are posted to the corps indicated opposite to their respective names, and directed to join:—

Ensign F. Drake, to the 61st N. I. at Almorah.

Ensign J. W. L. Bird, to the 11th N. I. at Saugor.

Ensign A. Fytche, to the 70th N. I. at Sylhet.

Ensign C. J. Bean, to the 61st N. I. at Almorah.

Ensign C. V. Hamilton, to the 45th N. I. at Shahjehanpore.

Ensign C. B. Stuart, to the 3rd N. I. at Barrackpore.

Ens. H. L. Robertson, to the 65th N. I. Arracan.

Ensign C. Jackson, to the 39th N. I. at Neemuch.

Ensign E. L. Dennys, to the 11th N. I. at Saugor.

Ensign H. M. Williams, to the 27th N. I. at Ferozepore.

Ensign P. C. Murray, to the 36th N. I. at Jumaulpore.

Ensign G. C. Hatch, to the 57th N. I. at Barrackpore.

Ensign M. N. Coombs, to the 35th N. I. with the Army of the Indus.

Ens. M. Raper, to the 64th N. I. at Delhi.

Ensign J. H. G. Taylor, to the 20th N. I. at Loodianah.

Ensign W. Q. Pogson, to the 43d N. I. with the Army of the Indus.

Ensign J. S. Rawson, to the 63d N. I. at Lacknow.

Ensign A. H. Trevor, to the 15th N.I. at Barrackpore.

Ensign F. D'Oyly Bignell, to the 10th N. I. at Cawnpore.

Ensign J. Rattray, to the 2d N. I. at Ferozepore.

Ensign A. A. Beecher, to the 40th N. I. at Barrackpore.

Ensign H. B. Impey, to the 70th N. I. at Sylhet.

Ensign R. C. Eatwell, to the 58th N. I. at Barrackpore.

Ensign D. T. Reid, to the 53d N. I. at Loodianah.

Ensign F. W. Baugh, to the 26th N. I. at Meerut.

Ensign H. R. Shelton, to the 38th N. I. at Delhi.

Ensign H. C. Adlam, to the 42d N. I. with the Army of the Indus.

Ensign R. C. Wroughton, to the 67th N.I. at Benares.

Ensign J. O. Armit, to the 46th N. I. at Delhi.

Ensign A. Rose, to the 54th N. I. at Kurnaul.

Ensign W. Agnew, to the 29th N. I. at Bandah.

Ensign W. H. Smith, to the 61st N. I. at Almorah.

Ensign A. S. O. Donaldson, to the 45th N. I. Shahjehanpore.

Ensign U. Moore, to the 56th N. I. at Dinapore.

Ensign H. C. Griffiths, to the 3d N. I. at Barrackpore.

Ensign T. Gordon, to the 65th N. I. at Arracan.

Ensigns who are posted to corps serving with the Army of the Indus, are directed to do duty with the recruit depot at Allygurh, until further orders.

Aug. 24.—The presidency division order of the 9th inst., directing the undermentioned young officers, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the corps specified opposite their names, is confirmed:—

Cornet R. Richardson, 10th L. C. at Muttra.

Cornet W. Alexander, 6th L. C. at Sultanapore.

Cornet A. Wrench, 8th L. C. at Cawnpore.

Ensign H. Watson, 17th N. I. at Meerut.

Ensign C. J. Robarts, 40th N. I. at Dinapore.

Ensign A. N. Cole, 23d N. I. at Agra.

Digitized by Google

Ensign W. Fullerton, 58th N. I. at Barrackpore.

Ensign F. W. D. Lloyd, 69th N. I. at Berhampore.

The presidency division order of the 12th inst., directing 2d Lieut. T. J. W. Hungerford of the 4th company 1st battalion of artillery, to proceed to Dacca, and assume charge of the guns at that post, is confirmed.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon. the Court of Directors, as cadets of infantry on this establishment, the cadets are promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:—

Infantry.—Mr. D. C. T. Beatson, date of arrival at Fort William, 4th Sept. 1839.

Major R. C. Germon, William Graydon, John Nisbitt, John Fowlis, and Drury Little Wake, date of arrival at Fort William 6th Sept. 1839.

Maj.-Gen. A. Duncan is permitted to visit the presidency from the 15th inst., preparatory to submitting an application for furlough to Europe.

The undermentioned cornets, to whom rank was assigned in Government general orders of the 5th inst., are posted to the corps specified opposite to their names and directed to join:—

Cornet C. V. Jenkins, to the 1st L. C. at Neemuch.

Cornet A. Mactier, to the 6th L. C. at Sultanpore.

Leave of Absence.—1st N. I.—Lieut. H. G. Mainwaring, from 1st Sept. to 1st Jan. 1840, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to the Cape, on med. cert.

23d N. I.—Ensign Interp. and Quart.-mast. R. Shaw, from Aug. 2 to Feb. 2, 1840, to visit Mussoorie, on med. cert., and eventually to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following removals.

Colonel (Maj.-Gen.) J. Tombs, from the 4th to the 6th L. C.

Colonel (Maj.-Gen.) H. Thomson, from the 6th to the 4th L. C.

Lieut.-Col. J. B. Hearsey (new promotion) is posted to the 7th L. C.

Capt. W. Grant, Major of Brigade, will immediately proceed to Ferozepoore, his proper station; and, on his arrival there, the deputy assistant adjutant-general of the Sirhind division will repair to Kurnaul, where the head quarters of that division will be established on Maj.-Gen. Boyd assuming the command.

From the date of Capt. Grant's departure from Kurnaul, and until the arrival there of the deputy assistant adjutant-general, the station staff duties will be conducted, under the orders of the brigadier commanding, by the senior quarter-master present.

Fort William, 9th Sept.

Appointment.—Capt. P. Mainwaring, of the 33d N. I. to be commandant of the Sebundee corps of Upper Assam.

Mr. Edwin Thomas having satisfied Government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations, is admitted to the service as a cadet of infantry on this establishment, agreeably to instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors. Mr. Thomas is promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.

The Commander of the Forces directs the following removals in the regiment of artil.:—

Lieut.-Col. W. Battine, C. B. from the 2d to the 3d battalion, and Lieut.-Col. T. Chadwick from the latter to the former.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 2d Sept. 1839.

Appointment.—73d. N. I.—Lieut. W. Richardson, to be interpreter and quartermaster, vice McNair, promoted.

The services of Lieut. Malcolm, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I., being no longer required in the commissariat, that officer is appointed baggage-master, from this date, in room of Lieut. Crawford, appointed to the military service of His Majesty Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk.

Lieut. Malcolm is to be considered entitled to the pay of a sub-assist.-commissary-gen., from the date of his joining the department to 24th June inst., subject to the approval of government.

Sept 4.—The Delhi garrison order of the 13th ult., placing the services of Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter-master R. A. Herbert, of the 46th N. I., at the disposal of the agent to the Right Hon. the Governor-general, in the Delhi territory, is, with the sanction of his lordship, confirmed.

Fort William, 16th Sept.

The undermentioned officers of the infantry are promoted to the rank of captain, by brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their names:

Lieut. D. T. Caddy, 70th N. I., 10th Sept., 1839.

Lieut. H. T. Tucker, 8th N. I., ditto.

Appointments.—Captain G. H. Dyke, of the Artillery, and commissary of ordnance, to officiate as deputy principal commissary of ordnance at the arsenal, during the absence, on leave, of Major E. P. Gowan.

Capt. F. Brind, of the Artillery, to act in the above appointment, until the arrival of Capt. Dyke.

Lieut. G. J.-Montgomery, of the 15th N. I., to the command of the two companies of Sebundy Sappers at Darjeeling.

Ensign P. H. Bristow, of the 62d N. I.,

Digitized by Google

is permitted to resign the service of the E. I. Company, from this date.

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct an interchange of magazines between Captain Dallas and Brevet-captain Buckle, the former officer is accordingly posted to the Saugor, and the other to the Expense Magazine.

Capt. Buckle is to make over charge of the Saugor Magazine to any artillery officer whom the major-general commanding the division may name for that duty, and proceed at once to join and assume charge of the Expense Magazine at Dum Dum, and Capt. Dallas, when relieved by Capt. Buckle, will proceed to join his new appointment.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 7th Sept. 1839.

With reference to general orders by the Hon. the President in Council, of the 31st of July, in it authorizing an additional or 9th company to each N. I. of the line, the Commander of the Forces, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-general, directs the formation of four recruit depot battalions, to consist of the 9th companies of the undernamed corps, which are at present employed on field service, or situated at stations where recruiting is generally attended with delay and difficulty. All other regiments will complete their ninth companies in the usual manner, detaching small recruiting parties where it may be deemed necessary; and the Commander of the Forces enjoins commanding officers to effect the object in view, with the utmost expedition, and in the most efficient manner.

The depot battalions will be formed as follows:

First Depot Battalion, to be stationed at Juanpore, 3d, 15th, 18th, 32d, 36th, 47th, 65th, 70th, and 73d regiments.

Second at Futtyghur, 1st, 11th, 20th, 24th, 25th, 51st, 57th 58th, and 69th regiments.

Third at Delhi, 13th, 16th, 22d, 30th, 39th, 48th, 49th, 52d, 71st, and 74th regiments.

Fourth at Bareilly, 2d, 5th, 27th, 31st, 35th, 37th, 42d, 43d, and 53d regiments.

One European officer (to be selected with reference to his qualifications for the duty by commandants of corps) from each of the named regiments, and the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and drummers, for the 9th company respectively, are to be sent to the several depots, as soon as practicable, for the purpose of being employed in recruiting, establishing discipline, and as drill instructors.

The pay of the recruits is to be drawn, on separate muster rolls, and in separate abstracts, one muster roll and one abstract for each company or regiment.

A commandant and an adjutant will be nominated to each battalion, on the allowances assigned to corresponding appointments in corps of the line.

The several companies will be commanded by the officers of the corps to which they respectively belong at the depot. Indents for clothing, arms, and accoutrements, are to be prepared by the officers commanding the depot battalions, by whom also all necessary articles of half mounting required for the recruits are to be provided, in the manner prescribed by the regulations on that head, and in strict conformity with the patterns in use with the corps to which the men respectively belong.

The same periodical papers and reports are to be forwarded by the officers commanding depots, as are required to be furnished by officers commanding corps of the line.

The following appointments of commandants and adjutants are made:

1st depot.—Major C. Coventry, of the 32d N. I., to command, and Lieut. J. Metcalfe, 3d N. I., to be adjutant.

2d depot.—Major J. L. Earle, 9th N. I., to command, and Lieut. W. H. Lomer, 21st N. I., to be adjutant.

3d depot.—Major W. W. Foord, 21st N. I., to command, and Lieut. J. Waterfield, 38th N. I., to be adjutant.

4th depot.—Major J. D. Syers, 19th N. I. to command, and Ensign W. A. J. Mayhew, 8th N. I., to be adjutant.

A medical officer, sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant, and native doctors, for each depot, will be appointed hereafter.

Simla, 3d Sept.

The Right Hon. the Governor-general is pleased to appoint Capt. C. O'Hara, of the 4th L. C., and 2d in command of the 2d Local Horse, to be commandant of that corps, vice Hearsey, who vacates on promotion to the rank of Lieut.-col., agreeably to general orders, 23d May, 1823.

The following appointment was made in the General Department North Western Provinces, on the 29th ult.:

Lieut. R. A. Herbert, 46th N. I., to officiate as assistant to the commissioner of the Delhi division till further orders. This appointment to have effect from the 19th Aug. last, the date on which he was appointed in the Political Department, to officiate as assistant to the agent to the Governor-general at Delhi.

Fort William, 19th Sept.

Major G. N. C. Campbell, of the Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Ceylon, on med. cert., and to be absent from Bengal, on that account, for twelve months.

Head-quarters, Meerut, 9th Sept., 1839.

Appointment.—Lieut. W. B. Lumley, of the 57th N. I., to be 2d in command, and Lieut. G. Jackson, 4th L. C., to be adjutant

Digitized by Google

to the 2d Local Horse, in succession to Capt. C. O'Hara, appointed commandant.

Leave of absence—32d N. I. — Brevet-major W. F. Steer, from 20th August to 4th January, 1840, to visit Kishnagurh and the Presidency, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for leave to sea.

Civil.

Simla, *June* 28, 1839.— Cornet A. Harris, of the 1st L. C., was appointed in the political department, on the 20th instant, to be 3d assistant to the resident at Indore, vice Lieut. Eden.

Capt. T. H. G. Besant, of the 21st N.I., officiating assistant to the political agent in Upper Scinde, has obtained, in the secret department, on the 24th instant, leave of absence for one year from the 15th June.

July 10, Financial.—Mr. F. Macnaghten is permitted to remain in the Hills North of Deyrah, for a further period of four months, for the recovery of his health, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 9th Jan., 1839.

July 10, Political.— Mr. Assistant-Surgeon A. Campbell, Assistant to the Resident at Catmandhoo, received charge of the Civil duties at Darjeeling from Lieut.-Colonel Lloyd on the 20th June.

Simla, *June* 18.— Judicial and Revenue. —The Right Hon. the Governor-General is pleased to grant to Mr. J. Thomason, magistrate and collector of Azimgurh, leave to proceed to England, on his private affairs, for one year, from the date on which the Pilot left the ship *Windsor* at sea, viz., the 28th Feb.

General.— Mr. F. Currie to be secretary to the Right Hon. the Governor-General for the N.W. Provinces, in the Judicial, Revenue and General Departments.

Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. E. P. Smith to be commissioner of the Benares division. Mr. A. C. Heyland to be Civil and Session Judge of zillah Ghazeepoor.—Mr. T. J. C. Plowden to be magistrate and collector of Ghazeepoor, Mr. Plowden will continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Meerut, till further orders.

Mr. W. P. Masson, to be magistrate and collector of Banda.

July 4, 1839, Judicial and Revenue.—Mr. E. F. Radcliffe has been appointed to exercise the powers of joint magistrate and deputy-collector at Shahabad, from the date on which he may deliver over charge of the collectorate of Patna to Mr. G. F. Houlton.

Mr. G. N. Cheek, Assistant-Surgeon of East Burdwan, has been appointed in addition to his Medical duties, Registrar of Deeds under Act XXX, of 1838.

July 18.—The remaining portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. E. E. H. Repton, magistrate and collector of Balasore, under date the 23d May last, has been cancelled at his own request from the 8th instant.

Captain H. Rutherford, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, has been allowed leave of absence in extension, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1839, inclusive, with permission, to remain in Calcutta during his tenure of the Office of Private Secretary to His Honor the Deputy-Governor of Bengal.

July 17, General Dep.— Mr. G. Todd, of the Civil Service, reported his return to this presidency from the Cape of Good Hope on board the ship *Winchester* on the 18th instant.

The order of the 29th May last, placing the services of Mr. W. Edwards at the disposal of the Right Hon. the Governor-General for the North Western Provinces, is to take effect from the 1st Feb. next.

The Hon. the President in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. G. Alexander to be post master-general of the Bengal division of the presidency.

Mr. J. P. Grant to be deputy secretary to the Governments of India and Bengal in the General and Financial Departments, vice Mr. G. Alexander. Mr. Grant to continue to officiate as secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative, Revenue, and Judicial Departments until further orders.

Mr. H. Torrens to be deputy-secretary to the Governments of India and Bengal in the Secret and Political Departments, and to the Government of India in the Legislative, Judicial and Revenue Departments. Mr. Torrens to continue in attendance with the Right Hon. the Governor-General until further orders.

Mr. J. H. Young to be deputy-secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, vice Mr. J. P. Grant.

Mr. H. V. Bayley to continue to officiate as deputy-secretary to the Governments of India and Bengal in the General and Financial Departments, and as deputy-secretary in the Secret and Political Departments.

July 10.—Mr. D. Robertson, of the Civil Service, reported his return from England to India, by arrival in Bengal on the 2d inst.

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. D. Robertson of the Civil Service, to the North Western Provinces.

The Nusseerabad station order of the 8th instant, directing Surgeon J. Griffiths, of the 13th N. I. to afford medical aid to the establishment of the Kotah political agency, during its stay at Nusseerabad, is confirmed.

Digitized by Google

Fort William, July 22.—Assistant-Surgeon A. Campbell, assistant to the Resident at Catmandhoo, was appointed in the Political Department under date the 3d instant, to the charge of the Civil station of Darjeeling.

Major J. Davidson, principal assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 11th instant, leave of absence from the 28th June to the 31st October ensuing, on medical certificate.

July 24, General Dep.—The Hon. Deputy-Governor of Bengal is pleased to appoint Mr. F. J. A. Elson, assistant to the collector of customs and port dues at Chittagong.

June 27, Judicial and Rev.—Mr. D. P. McLeod to be a Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Saugor Division. This appointment will have effect from the 2d May last, the date of Major J. R. Ouseley's appointment to be Agent to the Governor-General, South West frontier.

Mr. W. Edwards to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Meerut Division. This appointment will have effect from the 29th May last, the date on which Mr. Edwards' services were placed by the Government of India, at the disposal of the Governor-General for the North Western Provinces.

June 28.—Lieut. E. J. Robinson, Assistant to the Commissioner and the Agent to the Governor-General at Delhi, to officiate as Superintendent of the Bhuttee territory, during the absence of Major Thoresby (appointed in the Political Department, to officiate as Political Agent at Jeypoor), or until further orders.

Mr. J. Maberly to be Special Deputy-Collector for a portion of the district of Saharunpoor; with the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy-Collector in Moozuffurnugger.

Mr. G. Lindsay to be Magistrate and Collector of Azimgurh, Mr. Lindsay will continue to officiate as Additional Judge of Benares, until further orders.

Mr. P. K. Dick to be Magistrate and Collector of Bijnour.

Mr. A. Ross to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Rohilcund Division. Mr. Ross is appointed to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy-Collector at Bijnour.

June 29.—The leave of absence granted to Mr. H. W. Deane, Magistrate and Collector of Mozuffurnugger, under orders of the 31st ultimo, is to commence from the 1st October next, instead of the 15th June.

July 31, 1839, General Dep.—Messrs. G. D. Turnbull and Bransby H. Cooper, reported their arrival as Writers on this Establishment, the former on the 29th, the latter on the 30th inst.

Mr. G. D. Turnbull has been permitted to proceed to Simla and prosecute his study of the Oriental languages at that Station under the superintendence of his father.

Judicial.—Mr. George Lay has been appointed to Officiate as a Commissioner of the Court of Requests, during the absence of Mr. C. W. Brietzcke, or until further orders.

Aug. 1.—Major J. G. Burns, Superintendent of Cachar, has been permitted to resign that appointment from the 30th ult.

The following officers were placed, in the Secret Department, under date 11th inst., under the orders of Lieut. Colonel Wade, Political Agent on a Mission to Peshawur:

Capt. H. Pelham Burn, 1st Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. G. Caulfield, 68 Regt. N. I.

General Department, Simla, July 5.

Revenue.—Mr. H. T. Owen, special commissioner under Regulation III of 1828, at Meerut, has obtained leave of absence to the end of September next, on his private affairs; in extension of the leave granted him on the 14th June last.

Mr. R. C. Glyn is appointed to officiate as special commissioner under Regulation III of 1828, at Meerut, during the period of Mr. Owen's absence from the station.

Judicial and Rev.—Mr. C. F. Thompson is appointed to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Meerut, until further orders.

Mr. G. F. Harvey, magistrate and collector of Allyghur, has obtained leave of absence, on his private affairs, till the 15th November next, in extension of that already allowed him under orders of the 6th April last.

July 22, 1839, Political Dep., Simla.—Captain J. E. Landers, 9th regt. N. I., has been this day appointed to the command of the Bhopal Contingent.

June 28, 1839, General Dep.—Revenue. Mr. G. D. Raikes, assistant to the collector of Jounpoor, is invested with the special powers described in Section XXI. Regulation VIII. of 1831.

July 9, Judicial and Rev.—Mr. R. Houstoun is appointed to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Moradabad. This appointment will have effect from the 21st December last, the date on which Mr. Houstoun's services were placed, by the Government of India, at the disposal of the Gov. Gen. for the North Western Provinces. The order of the 8th January last, appointing Mr. Houstoun to officiate in the above capacities, is cancelled.

Aug. 10.—The order of the 10th ult. attaching Mr. D. Robertson, of the civil service, to the North Western Provinces is

Digitized by Google

cancelled, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Hon. the Deputy Governor of Bengal, from the date of his arrival in that presidency.

Aug. 1.—The Honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal has this day been pleased to relieve the Revenue Commissioner of Decca from the powers hitherto exercised by him under Regulation III. 1828, within the district of Sylhet, and to transfer those powers to the civil and sessions judge of Sylhet.

Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple has obtained leave of absence to the 15th inst., in extension of the leave granted to him under date the 31st May last.

Aug. 8.—Lieut. E. R. Lyons has this day been appointed superintendent of Upper and Lower Cachar, vice Major J. G. Burns resigned.

Mr. E. A. Samuells has this day been appointed to officiate as magistrate of Tirhoot, until further orders.

July 15, Judicial and Rev.—Mr. G. Edmonstone, junior, is appointed to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allyghur.

Lieut. G. P. Thomas, junior assistant to the commissioner at Saugor, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, for one year, from the 13th June last, to visit the Hills.

Aug. 14.—The honorable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to appoint Mr. D. Robertson, to officiate as deputy secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and as collector of Calcutta Stamps and superintendent of Sulkea Chokees.

Aug. 8, Judicial and Rev.—Mr. H. V. Hathorn has been appointed to the office of civil and sessions judge of Cuttack.

Mr. H. Alexander has been appointed special deputy collector of Hooghly.

July 30.—The right honorable the Gov. General has been pleased to make the following appointment in the Political Department, under date the 22nd inst.

Capt. J. E. Landers, of the 9th N. I., to the command of the Bhopal Contingent.

His Lordship has been pleased to approve, in the Secret Department, under date the 22d inst., the leave granted by Lieut. Col. Wade, Political Agent on a mission to Peshawur, to Lieut. A. H. Corfield, of the 21st N. I., to proceed to Loodianah, on sick certificate.

Lieut. J. H. Smyth, of the Artillery and Capt. Commandant of the Artillery in Sindiah's Reformed Contingent; has obtained leave of absence, in the Political department, on the 25th inst., for two months, from the tenth proximo, to enable him to visit Agra and Simla, on private affairs.

Aug. 14, Financial.—Mr. R. H. Snell is appointed a second assistant to the accountant general and assistant to the subtreasurer, in the room of Mr. H. Alexander promoted.

Aug. 5, Political.—Major A. E. Byam, military secretary to the resident at Hydrabad, has obtained six months' leave of absence to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health; Capt. G. W. Onslow of the Nizam's service, will officiate as military secretary to the resident, during Major Byam's absence.

Aug. 21, General Dep.—Mr. C. B. Thornhill, writer, is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the Native languages.

The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. T. Hungerford, of the Artillery, successor to Lieut. Staples in the office of post master of Dacca.

Mr. G. Alexander resumed charge of the General Post Office on the 21st inst.

Aug. 14, Judicial and Rev.—Mr. J. S. May, Superintendent of the Nuddea Rivers, has obtained leave of absence for two months, after the 1st proximo, on medical certificate, to enable him to proceed to Singapore for the benefit of his health.

Aug. 15.—The Honorable J. C. Erskine, officiating civil and sessions judge of Midnapore, has been allowed leave of absence, in extension, on medical certificate, to the 9th inst. the date on which he resumed charge of his office.

Mr. A. Smelt, civil and sessions judge of Rajeshye, has obtained leave of absence for the period of the ensuing Dusserah vacation on private affairs.

Mr. J. Lamb, civil assistant surgeon of Malda, has been allowed leave of absence for two months, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 15th June last.

Mr. A. Forbes has been appointed to the office of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bancoora, (West Burdwan) vice Mr. J. H. Young. Mr. Forbes will continue to officiate as collector of Midnapore until further orders.

Mr. E. T. Trever, assistant, has been transferred from the 18th or Jessore division, and placed under the commissioner of the 19th or Cuttack Division.

Aug. 21.—Mr. L. J. H. Grey, in charge of the Khas and resumed Mehals in Moorshedabad, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on private affairs, from the 1st inst., in extension of the leave granted to him by the commissioner of the division from the 1st ult.

The remaining portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. H. C. Metcalfe, magistrate of Burdwan, under date the 6th inst., and of which he availed himself, on

Digitized by Google

the 13th idem, has been cancelled from the 16th current, the date on which he resumed charge of his office.

July 23.—General Dep., Revenue.—The following arrangements made by the Sudder Board of Revenue, in consequence of the death of Mr. J. Muir, settlement officer in Cawnpoor, are approved, viz.

Mr. H. Rose, to take charge of and conduct the settlement duties of the Cawnpoor zillah.

Mr. W. B. Wright, the deputy collector under Regulation IX of 1833 in Allygurh to complete the settlement work remaining unfinished in that district.

July 26.—Judicial and Rev.—Mr. W. C. S. Cunninghame, to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Muttra.

Mr. R. T. Tucker, to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Ghazeepoor.

Mr. G. D. Raikes to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Hameerpoor,

Judicial.—Mr. M. J. Tierney, civil and sessions judge of Allygurh, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, to proceed to Mussooree; and at the close of the season, to Calcutta, preparatory to making an application for permission to proceed to sea and to the cape of Good Hope. Mr. Tierney has been authorized to make over charge of his offices to the principal sudder ameen, who will conduct the current duties of the civil court, until further orders.

July 27.—Judicial and Rev.—Mr. H. Milford, to be an assistant under the commissioner of the Allahabad division. This appointment is to have effect from the 10th instant—the date on which Mr. Milford was attached, by the Government of India, to the North Western Provinces.

Aug. 28,—Mr. W. R. Young, secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, is permitted to be absent from his office for a period of one month, to enable him to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health, to take effect from the date of the departure from Calcutta of the *Enterprize* Steamer.

Mr. S. G. Palmer, to act for Mr. Young during his absence, Mr. H. Palmer to act as deputy secretary of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and superintendent of Stamps and Sulkea Salt Chokies, and Mr. D. Robertson to officiate as collector of Calcutta stamps.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased, under medical certificate, to grant to Mr. George Todd, of the civil service, leave of absence for six weeks from the 17th ulitmo, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 17th of July 1837, for two years to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health. Mr. G. Todd being a servant attached to the North Western Provinces, the above leave is subject to the further orders of the Governor General for those Provinces.

Aug. 29—Mr. R. W. Hughes has been appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, and stationed at Chupprah, in Sarun.

Appointments,—Mr. W. A. Peacock to be superintendent of the western Salt Chokies and Second Assistant to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, vice Mr. C. Herd, deceased.

Mr. J. A. Terraneau to be superintendent of the Megna Salt Chokies.

Mr. A. F. Hawkins to be superintendent of the Jessore Salt Chokies.

Aug. 19.—Political.—Cornet A. Harris, of the 1st L. C. joined his appointment of 3rd assistant to the resident at Indore on the 30th July.

Aug. 19.—North Western Provinces, Simla.—Lieut. R. A. Herbert, interpreter and quarter-master 46th regiment N. I., to officiate as assistant to the agent to the Governor-General at Dehlie, till further orders.

Aug. 22.—Political Dep., Simla.—Major T. Robinson, political agent at Kotah will continue to officiate as political agent at Meywar till further orders.

Capt. C. Richardes, 8th Bombay N. I. lately appointed officiating political agent at Meywar, will officiate as political agent at Kotah till further orders.

Maj. C. Thoresby, 68th N. I. reported having received charge of the Jeypore political agency from Major R. Ross, on the 14th instant.

Lieut. E. R. Lyons was appointed in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 8th ultimo, superintendent of Upper and Lower Cachar, vice Major J. G. Burns, resigned.

Lieut. T. Hungerford, of the Artillery, was appointed, in the General Department, under date the 21st ultimo, successor to Lieut. Staples in the office of Post Master of Dacca.

Sept. 4.—General Dep.—The honourable the Deputy governor of Bengal is pleased to permit Mr. C. B. Thornhill, writer, reported qualified for the public service and attached to the North Western Provinces, to remain at this Presidency for a period of three months.

The honourable the President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. C. B. Thornhill writer, reported qualified for the public service, to the North Western Provinces.

Aug. 28.—Mr. W. Tayler is appointed to the office of magistrate of Behar, vice Mr. H. V. Hathorn.

Aug. 23.—Simla.—The following ap-

Digitized by Google

pointment was made in the Political Department, North Western Provinces, under date the 19th instant :

Lieut. R. A. Herbert, of the 46th N. I., to officiate assistant to the agent to the Governor-General at Delhi, till further orders.

Judicial and Revenue.

Aug. 27.—Lieut. G. P. Thomas, of the 64th N. I., junior assistant to the commissioner at Saugor, has obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department, North Western Provinces, under date the 15th ultimo, leave of absence, on medical certificate, for one year, from the 13th June last, to visit the Hills.

Sept. 12.—Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple is appointed an assistant to the joint magistrate and deputy collector of Malda.

Sept. 16—The Hon. E. Drummond is appointed to officiate until further orders as magistrate of Behar.

Sept. 19.—Mr. J. French is appointed to the office of additional judge of Shahabad.

Lieut. J. R. Lumsden is appointed senior assistant to the commissioner of Arracan.

Mr. E. Deedes, civil and session judge of Jessore, is allowed leave of absence for one month, during the ensuing Dusserah vacation to visit the presidency.

Mr. J. F. M. Reid, temporary judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, is allowed leave of absence for one month, during the ensuing Dusserah vacation.

Mr. B. Golding, civil and session judge of Backergunge, is allowed leave of absence from his station, during the ensuing Dusserah vacation.

Mr. J. K. Ewart, magistrate and collector of Pooree, S. Dn. of Cuttack, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to visit Calcutta, on private affairs, the leave to commence about the end of the ensuing month. Mr. G. L. Martin will officiate as magistrate and collector of Pooree, during Mr. Ewart's absence.

Aug. 23.—Mr. W. J. Morgan, asistant to the collector of Mirzapore, is invested with the special powers described in Section XXI. Regulation VIII. of 1831.

Mr. J. G. Bachman has been nominated to officiate as deputy-collector of Mirzapore, during the absence of Sheik Mohommud Hoosein.

Aug. 29.—Lieut. R. A. Herbert, interpreter and quarter-master 46th N. I., is appointed to officiate as assistant to the commissioner of the Dehlie division, till further orders. This appointment will have effect from the 19th inst., the date on which Lieut. Herbert was appointed in the Political department to officiate as assistant to the agent to the Governor-general at Dehlie.

Mr. W. J. Morgan, assistant to the magistrate of Mirzapore, is invested with the special power described in Section II. Reg. III. of 1821.

Mr. W. H. Woodcock, magistrate and collector of Mirzapore, to remain at Simla till the 1st Nov. next, instead of the period mentioned in the orders of the 16th May last; with permission to proceed to Calcutta preparatory to his applying for furlough.

Mr. T. Caird to be a deputy collector in Zillah Allahabad, under the provisions of Relation IX. of 1833.

Aug. 31.—Mr. C. W. Fagan to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Boolundshahur. Mr. Fagan will continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Mynpoorey till further orders.

Mr. C. Grant to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Dehlie. Mr. C. Grant will continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Dehlie till further orders.

Mr. H. C. Tucker to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Ghazeepore. Mr. Tucker will continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Azingurh till further orders.

Mr. J. S. Dumergue to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Humeerpore.

Mr. R. B. Morgan to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Meerut.—Mr. Morgan will continue to officiate as collector of Mirzapore till further orders.

Mr. W. S. Donnithorne to be joint magistrate and deputy-collector of Mirzapore.—Mr. Donnithorne will continue to officiate as magistrate of Mirzapore till further orders.

The foregoing appointments will have effect from the 1st June last.

Ecclesiastical.

Aug. 7.—The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to grant to the Rev. W. H. Meiklejohn, junior chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, leave of absence for one month, from the 17th inst., on private affairs.

The Rev. H. S. Fisher, officiating chaplain at Dinapore, has been permitted, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, to be absent from his station for one month from the 15th instant.

Medical.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Simla, July 2.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to appoint Assist.-Surg. A. Gibbon, at present doing duty at the Depot of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry at Kurnaul, to the medical duties of the political Agency in Upper Sciode.

Assist.-Surg. Allman, Her Majesty's 4th Foot, is appointed to the medical charge of

Digitized by Google

that corps, from the date on which he may join its Head-quarters.

The Dinapore station order of the 5th inst., directing Assist.-Surg. K. W. Kirk, M. D. to do duty with her Majesty's 49th regiment, is confirmed.

The Presidency Division Order of the 9th inst., directing Surg. J. Harcourt, 44th, and Assist.-Surg. Garrett, 49th Regiments, to remain at the Presidency, for the purpose of proceeding to the Upper Provinces with recruits of Her Majesty's Service, expected from England, is confirmed.

The appointment by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., of Surg. Sievewright, Her Majesty's 9th Regiment, to the medical charge of a detachment, Her Majesty's 21st Fusiliers, proceeding from Madras to Calcutta, is confirmed.

The order by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., appointing Assist.-Surg. Mouatt, Her Majesty's 44th Regiment, to do duty with Her Majesty's 4th Foot at Bangalore, till further orders, is confirmed.

Assist.-Surg. A. Donaldson, M. D., who has been placed at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces by Government General Orders of the 19th ultimo, is directed to join and do duty with Her Majesty's 49th Regiment at Dinapore.

Assist.-Surg. J. Balfour, in medical charge of the 3d company, 3d battalion of Artillery, is posted to the 23d N. I., and directed to join.

The Dinapore station order of the 26th ult., appointing Assist.-Surg. K. W. Kirk, M. D., doing duty with Her Majesty's 49th Regiment, to the medical charge of the 3d company, 3d battalion of Artillery, vice Balfour, who has been directed to proceed to Tirhoot, is confirmed.

COMPANY'S TROOPS.

July 13.—Assist.-Surg. J. C. Brown is removed from the 23d N. I. and posted to the 2d brigade of Horse Artillery, but will continue attached to the former corps, until further orders.

Head-Quarters, Meerut, July 16, 1839.

The appointment of Surg. J. M'Graveston to the left wing of the 2d battalion of Artillery, published in General Order of the 29th of August, 1838, is to be considered as posting that officer to the 2d battalion of Artillery.

Assist.-Surgs. N. Collyer, H. Irwin, C. M. Henderson, M. D. and J. S. Haig are directed to proceed to Nusseerabad, and do duty under the Superintending-Surgeon of the western circle, instead of the destinations assigned to them in General Orders of the 4th ultimo.

Assist-Surg. Hubberety Maddison Tweddell, to be Surgeon, from the 16th April, 1839, Vice-Surg. Wm. Bell, retired.

Mr. Wm. Martin, ditto, 30th July, 1839.

Captain James Colley Tudor, of the 46th Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Assist. Commissary General, has leave of absence for two months, from the 10th August inst., to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

No. 132 of 1839.—At the recommendation of the Medical Board, the Honourable President in Council, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, authorises the addition of (5) five apothecaries, (6) six assist.-apothecaries, and (9) nine apprentices, to the strength of the Subordinate Medical Establishment of this Presidency.

The following assistant-surgeons to rank from the dates opposite their names:—Assist.-Surgs. Charles Gould Andrews, 15th Sept. 1838; Kinloch Winlaw Kirk, M. D., 2d October; Nathaniel Collier and Chas. Murray Henderson, M. D., 1st Nov.; Jas. Swiney Haig, and Wm. Suker Comberbach, (not yet admitted,) 22d Dec.; Henry Irwin, 13th Jan., 1839; Henry Benjamin Hinton, 14th ditto; Alex. Chas. Macrae, M. D. Duncan M'Rae, William Pitt, and Edwd. Edlin, M. D., 24th ditto; Robert Bancroft Kinsey, 7th Feb.; George Turner and Edw. Hare, 24th ditto; William Martin, 9th March.

The under-mentioned gentlemen have been admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Assistant-Surgeons on this Establishment:—Mr. Robert Bancroft Kinsey, and Mr. William Pringle, M. D., ditto, 3d August 1839.

July 29.—Mr. G. Turner is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as an Assist.-Surg. on this Establishment. Date of arrival at Fort William, 19th July, 1839.

Removals and Postings.—Surg. H. Newmuch, from the 2d brigade of Horse Artillery to the 11th N. I.

Surg. G. T. Urquhart, from the 7th L. C. to the 2d brigade of Horse Artillery.

Surg. H. Guthrie, M. D. from the European to the 7th L. C., but to continue in charge of the former corps until the termination of the Service on which it is at present employed.

Assist.-Surg. W. Shillito is appointed to the medical charge of the 23d N. I. and directed to join.

Assist.-Surg. J. C. Brown will proceed to join the 2d brigade of Horse Artillery on being relieved by Assist.-Surg. Shillito.

Surg. R. M. M. Thomson is removed from the 14th N. I. to the European regiment.

Surg. A. Donaldson, M. D., of the civil station of Chuprah, is, at his own request,

Digitized by Google

placed at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to appoint Assist.-Surg. A. Webb, 2d assistant-garrison-surgeon of Fort William, to be a medical attendant on the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, during the visitation about to be undertaken by His Lordship.

21st N. I.—Assist.-Surg. H. J. Tucker, M.D. from 1st Aug. to 1st Feb. 1840, on medical certificate, to visit Simla.

55th N. I.—Surg. W. Dyer, from 1st Oct. to 1st Jan. 1840, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application for permission to retire from the Service.

Assist.-Surg. J. S. Sutherland is removed from the 60th to the 55th N. I.

Aug. 14, 1839.—The Kurnaul station order of the 29th ult., directing Surg. C. Renny, of the 5th L. C. to receive medical charge of the 21st N. I. on the departure of Assist.-Surg. Tucker, is confirmed.

The Meerut station order of the 6th inst., appointing Assist.-Surg. J. C. Brown, of the 2d brigade of Horse Artillery, to the medical duties of the 7th L. C. is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 8th inst., appointing Assist.-Surg. W. Shillito, to the medical charge of a detachment of artillery, proceeding towards Nusseerabad; and directing Surg. G. Brown, M.D. of the 4th battalion of Artillery, to afford medical aid to the 23d N. I., vice Shillito, is confirmed.

Fort William, Aug. 26.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, from the 1st Proximo, consequent on Assist.-Surg. Raleigh's acceptance of the medical charge of the Native Hospital, vice Doctor Martin, resigned.

Assist.-Surg. H. Chapman, 2d assistant, to be 1st assistant to the Presidency General Hospital, and to the charge of the Calcutta jail.

Assist.-Surg. J. Jackson, to be 2d assistant to the Presidency General Hospital, and to the charge of the Calcutta Militia.

Assist.-Surg. Raleigh, who has been permitted to accept the medical charge of the Native Hospital, will retain his appointment of assistant to the superintendent of the Eye Infirmary, and draw his military pay and allowances in the same manner as the superintendent of that institution.

Assist.-Surg. R. J. Brassey is placed at the disposal of the Deputy Governor of Bengal, for civil employment.

Simla, Aug. 13, 1839.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to appoint Assist.-Surg. Alexander Bryce, M.D., attached to the Artillery at Kurnaul, to proceed with the Mission about to be sent by His Lordship to Maha Rajah Khurruck Singh Ruler of the Punjaub.

Dr. Bryce is directed to join the Mission at Loodianah by the 24th inst.

Sept. 2.—Appointment:—Assist-Surg. A. C. Macrae, M.D., to officiate as 2d assistant in the General Hospital, until the arrival of Assist.-Surg. Jackson.

Mr. H. Walker is admitted into the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors as an Assist.-Surg. on this Establishment. Date of arrival at Fort William 26th Aug. 1839.

Mr. R. J. Brassey, assist.-surg. is appointed to the medical duties of the civil station of Chuppra (Saran), vice Mr. A. Donaldson, M.D.

Assist.-Surg. G. C. Wallich, M.D., is appointed to the medical charge of the 21st N. I., until further orders, and directed to join.

Surg. J. Dalrymple, of the 9th L. C., to afford medical aid to the sick and recruits of the corps and detachments proceeding on service.

Assist.-Surg. N. Collyer is appointed medical store-keeper to the force, directed by General Orders of the 5th inst., to assemble for field service.

Head-Quarters, Meerut, Aug. 3, 1839.

The Neemuch station order of the 19th inst., appointing Assist.-Surg. G. Dodgson, of the 30th, to afford medical aid to the 49th N. I., and Assist.-Surg. A. C. Duncan, M.D. to the left wing of the 3d Local Horse, one squadron of the 1st Light Cavalry and the sick and convalescents left in cantonments by regiments proceeding on service, is confirmed.

Head-Quarters, Camp Candahar, Wednesday, June 19, 1839.

Assist.-Surg. Neilson is placed in medical charge of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, until further orders.

Wednesday, June 26, 1839.—Assist.-Surg. Rauclaud is appointed to the medical charge of the Wing (Head-Quarters) of the 19th Native Infantry proceeding on its march tomorrow, and Assist.-Surg. Cannan to the medical charge of the Wing remaining with Major-General Willshire's Division.

Lieut.-Col. R. Rich's detachment order of the 20th ult., directing Surg. T. C. Brown, M.D. in medical charge of the 22d N. I. to afford medical aid to the squadron of the 9th L. C. with the detachment, is confirmed.

The Kurnaul Station Order of the 23d ult. directing Surg. C. Renny, of the 5th L. C. to afford medical aid to the prisoners in the Paniput jail, delivering over the charge of the 21st N. I. to Surg. W. Duff, of the 54th Regiment; and appointing Surg. B. Bell, of the 60th N. I. to the medical charge of the

Digitized by Google

depot of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, is confirmed.

Assistant-Surgeon G. N. Cheek, of East Burdwan, and Assist.-Surgeon J. Macansh, of West Burdwan, are by mutual consent permitted to exchange situations.

J. Maxton is appointed surgeon of the Calcutta Police, vice Doctor Bain, deceased.

BIRTHS.

At Balasore, on the 13th July, the lady of W. S. Dicken, Esq., civil surgeon, of a son.

At Cawnpore, on the 21st June, the lady of James A. Guise, Esq. Bengal medical service, of a son.

At Nuseerabad, on the 14th June, the lady of Lieut. W. V. Mitford, 9th cavalry, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 18th July, Mrs. J. Hodges, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 20th July, the lady of James M. Mackie, Esq. of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 20th July, Mrs. W. P. Madge, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 20th July, the wife of Mr. J. Roberts, of the Honourable Company's steam department, of a son.

In Fort William, on the 22d July, the lady of Lieut. C. E. Burton, 40th regt. N. I., of a son.

At Cawnpore, on the 10th July, the lady of Major Edward Biddulph, horse artillery, of a daughter.

At Buxar, on the 12th July, the lady of A. Matthews, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 18th of March, on board the *Scotia*, the lady of R. H. Mytton, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 22d July, the lady of Cap. R. Lloyd, N. I., of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 22d July, the lady of Mr. James Wood, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 20th July, Mrs. P. H. Holmes, of twin boys.

At Mazagon, on the morning of the 2d July, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Welch, of the 26th regt. M. N. I., of a daughter.

At Kyouk Phyoo, in Arracan, on the 28th June, the lady of C. J. Harrison, Esq., interpreter and quarter-master 65th regt. N. I., of a son.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 24th July, Mrs. R. Z. Shircore, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 23d July, the wife of Mr. Charles Rose, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 24th July, the wife of Mr. H. M. Saunderson, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 24th July, the wife of Mr. R. W. Chew, of a son.

At Dacca, on the morning of the 4th July, Mrs. Anna Kramer, the wife of Mr. J. G. Kramer, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 26th July, the lady of Johanness Avdall, Esq., of a son.

At Moradabad, on the 30th June, the wife of John Hill, Esq., assistant surveyor, of a son and heir.

On the 28th July, Loudon Buildings, Mrs. J. S. Lattey, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 28th July, Mrs. J. W. Cowie, junior, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 30th July, the lady of John Lackersteen, Esq., of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 3d August, the lady of J. F. Leith, Esq., of a son.

At Landour, on the 22d July, the lady of Lieut. Flyter, of the 64th N. I., of a daughter.

At Almorah, on the 17th July, the lady of Captain Horsford, artillery, of a daughter.

At Mussooree, on the 20th July, the lady of A. U. C. Plowden, Esq. C. S., of a daughter.

At Ruttnagherrie, on the 18th July, the lady of J. G. Lumsden, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

At Muddendary factory, Jessore, on the 5th August, Mrs. D. Oman, of a son.

At Dr. Anderson's, Jessore, on the morning of the 7th of August, the lady of James Hills, Esq., junior, Kishnaghur, of a son.

Off the Sand Heads, on Thursday, the 1st August, on board the *Virginie*, Mrs. Captain C. H. Wiffen, of a son.

At Bamundee, on the 5th August, Sarah, the wife of A. McArthur, Esq., of a stillborn child.

At Monghyr, on the 7th August, the lady of the Rev. H. S. Fisher, chaplaincy, Dinapore, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 13th Aug., Mrs. E. Rees, of a daughter,

On the 11th Aug., at his residence, Russel-street, Chowringhee, the lady of John Lewis, Esq. C. S., of a son.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 13th Aug., at the residence of W. Palmer, Esq., the lady of W. Tayler, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

At Sconce, on the 31st July, the lady of William Cumberland, Esq., 11th regt. N. I., of a son.

At Goruckpoor, on the 10th July, the lady of George Osborne, Esq., of a son.

At Dapooler, Aug. 20th, the lady of Assistant Surgeon T. Wales, of a son.

At Agra, Aug. 25th, the wife of Mr. G. Daniel, of a son.

At Agra, Aug. 27th, the wife of Mr. D.

Digitized by Google

Batavia, Catechist Church Missionary Society, of a daughter.

At Ganeepore, Sept. 4th, the wife of John Jackson, Esq. of a son.

At Calcutta, Sep. 10th, Mrs. J. A. Henry, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 9th of Aug., Mrs. Thomas H. Bagley, of a son.

At Elambazar, on the 10th Aug., the lady of John Erskine, Esq., of a daughter.

At Mozafferpoor, Tirhoot, on the 9th Aug., the lady of Alexander Grant, Esq., acting civil and sessions judge, of a son.

At Almorah, on the 2d Aug., the lady of Captain John McDonald, of the 61st N. I., of a daughter.

At Coxally, on the 16th Aug., the lady of John Mackenzie, Esq., of a daughter.

At Ellichpoor, on the 23d July, the lady of Major Twemlow, of a daughter, still-born.

At Calcutta, on the 19th Aug., the wife of Mr. E. T. Powers, of the Honourable Company's marine, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 19th Aug., the wife of Mr. E. Stevenson, of Dum-Dum, of a son.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday morning, the 20th Aug., the wife of Mr. George Brown, of a son.

At Alipoor, on the 21st Aug. the lady of Captain N. Cumberlege, of a daughter.

At Howrah, on the 20th Aug. the wife of Mr. George Bowers, of a daughter.

At Poona, on the 7th Aug., the lady of Lieut. Johnston, 10th regt. N. I., of a son.

At Meerut, on the 31st July, the widow of Lieut.-colonel Duffin, of a son.

At Barrackpore, on the 25th Aug., the lady of J. H. Ferris, Esq., adjutant 12th regt., of a son.

At Garden Reach, on the 28th August, the lady of J. Crooke Esq., of a daughter.

At Neemuch, on the 11th of August, the wife of Capt. Jackson, 30th Regt. N. I., of a son still-born.

At Nudjuffghur, on the 19th August, the lady of W. Vincent, Esq., of a daughter.

At Jubbulpore, on the 21st July, the lady of Capt. A. Wheatley, of a daughter.

At Calcutta on Tuesday, the 27th August, the lady of R. Wood, Esq., of a daughter.

At Harrington Street, Chowringhee, on the 27th August, the lady of Henry Beetson, Esq., of a son.

In Chowringhee, on the 28th August, the lady of William Clode Braddon, Esq., of a daughter.

At Chandernagore, on the morning of the 28th August, Mrs. M. T. Bonnaire, of a daughter.

Off Ghazeepore, on the 20th August, the lady of Capt. H. P. Hughes, Artillery, of a son.

At Ghattee, Sylhet, on the 19th August, the lady of Lieut. J. W. Bennet, of the European Regt., of a daughter.

At Chowringhee, on the 1st September, the lady of E. Currie, Esq., of a son.

At Almorah, on the 11th August, the lady of Major R. Stewart, 61st N. I., of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 3rd September, Mrs. C. Noyes, of a son.

At Allipore, on the 4th September, the lady of G. U. Adam, Esq., of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 6th September, Mrs. W. A. Capon, of a daughter.

At Chowringhee, on the 7th September, the Lady of William Frank Dowson, Esq., of a son.

At Kidderpore, on the 7th September, Mrs. McQueen, of a son.

At Dacca, on the 3d September, the lady of R. M. Skinner, Esq., C. S., of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 10th Sept., the lady of Capt. J. Randle, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 11th Sept., Mrs. G. H. Stapleton, of a daughter.

At Cuttack, on the 8th inst., the lady of Lieut. R. Smyth, Artillery, of a daughter.

At Onthlaw, in the District of Midnapore, on the 10th Sept., the wife of Mr. T. C. Pennington, of a daughter.

At Kurnaul, on Saturday, the 24th Aug., the lady of Lieut. J. D. Young, of Her Majesty's 44th Regt., of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 14th Sept., Mrs. G. Gill, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 15th Sept., Mrs. F. D. Bellew, of a son.

At Burdwan, on the 5th Sept., the lady of H. C. Metcalfe, Esq., C. S. of a daughter.

At Sylhet, on the 6th Sept., the lady of H. Stainforth, Esq., C. S., of a son.

At Mussoorie, on the 31st Aug., the lady of Capt. Free, 10th Regt., L. C., of a son.

At Moradabad, on the 7th Aug., the wife of Mr. W. R. Chill, of the Survey Dep., of a daughter.

At Landour, the 29th August, the lady of Capt. T. H. Scott, 38th Regt., N. I., of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 14th Sept., the wife of Mr. J. Weaver, of a son.

At Lucknow, on the 1st July, the wife of Sergeant Major J. J. Corcoran, 55th Regt., N. I., of a son.

At Barromassia, on the 11th Sept., Mrs. Cockburn, of a daughter.

At Mussoorie, on the 1st Sept., the Right Honorable Lady Henry Gordon, of a son.

At Guddapah, on the 4th Aug., the lady of Capt. B. Hevne, 16th Regt., N. I., of a daughter.

At Jessore, on the 6th Sept., Mrs. A. T. Smith, of a daughter.

Digitized by Google

At Calcutta, on the 29th Sept., Mrs. F. Dormieux, junior of a son.

At Noacolly, on Saturday, the 14th Sept. Mrs. W. Jackson, of a daughter.

At Saugor, on the 22nd Aug., the lady of Capt. Rowcroft, 1st Regt., N. I., of a son.

At Tapacolly Factory, via Furridpore, on the 3rd Sept., Mrs. P. R. Fransowah, of a daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 11th Sept., the lady of Lieut. C. Carter Howell, 16th Foot, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 16th Sept., Mrs. M. Rochfort, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 23rd Sept., Mrs. C. Wilkinson, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 24th Sept., the lady of F. Millet, Esq., C. S. of a son.

At Garden Reach, on the 24th Sept., the lady of Alexander Beattie, Esq., of a daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 11th Sept., the lady of Lieut. Charles Carter, of H. M. 11th Foot, of a daughter.

At Benares, on the 16th Sept., the lady of R. Nicholson, Esq., Indigo Planter at Maharajgunge, of a daughter.

At Cuttack, on the 19th Sept., the lady of Major C. Farran, C. E. V. Battalion, of a still-born son.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday, the 24th July, at the Old Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. R. Boyes, B. A,, Welby Browne Jackson, esq., of H. C. C. S., to Maria Margaretta, eldest daughter of Col. G. D'Aguilar.

At Cuttack, on the 2d July, by special license, by A. M. Mills, esq., Commissioner Lieut.-Col. Vincent Mathias, 14th regiment N. I., to Mary Anne Louise, the youngest daughter of the late J. Spence, esq.

At Calcutta, on the 31st July, at the Old Church, by the Rev. R. Boyes, Leopold J. H. Grey, esq., C. S., to Wilhelmina Emily, youngest daughter of the late Matthew Law, esq.

At Secunderabad, on Tuesday, the 18th July, by the bride's father, Lieut. Henry Thomas Butler, H. M., 55th regt., eldest son of Col. the Hon. Henry Edward Butler, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Tomes, chaplain of that station.

At Serampore, on the 20th of June, by special license, by the Rev. H. Fisher, Caroline, second daughter of Mr. E. M. Sandford, senior, indigo planter, Behar, to Lieut. E. W. Ravenscroft, B. N. I.

At Cawnpore, on the 29th of July, F. W. Drummond, esq., of the 8th light cavalry, second son of Sir Francis Drummond, bart. to Paulina Jemima Catherine, seventh daughter of Charles Mackenzie, esq., of the civil service.

At Calcutta, on the 7th August, at the Scotch Kirk, by the Rev. Mr. Charles, C. Ladd, esq., ice agent, to Miss Mary Ann Watson, the only daughter of the late Mr. Peter Watson, formerly harbour master at Kiddepore, and youngest step-daughter of Capt. A. Mc Phail.

At St. Paul's Church, Dinapore, on the 8th August, by the Rev. H. S. Fisher, Capt. Alexander Mercer, deputy assistant adjutant-general, to Augusta, daughter of Charles Corfield, esq., of Knowle Lodge, Taunton, Somerset.

At Allipore, 3rd September, by the Rev. Mr. Mc Queen, Mr. W. Palmer, of Burrisant division public works, son of the late Capt. Palmer, 22 B. N. I., to Miss Mary Ann Bird, a ward of the orphan school.

At Fort William, on Friday, the 16th August, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. W. O. Ruspini, James A. Young, esq., Lieut. Indian Navy, to Eliza Georgiana Claudine Ferris, third daughter of Mrs. A. E. and the late Paul Ferris, esq., of Calcutta.

At Calcutta, on the 23d August, by the Rev. Dr. Charles, Charles Christie, esq., Lieut. 6th light cavalry, to Margaret Innes Lindsay, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Lindsay, esq., Scotland.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 26th August, at the Old Church, by the venerable Archdeacon Dealtry, Charles Mottley, esq., surgeon 3d N. I., to Mary Louisa, daughter of James Wood, esq.

At Chinsurah, on the 27th August, by the Rev. C. H. Blumhardt, Henry Slater Thompson, esq., to Julia Adelaide, fourth daughter of the late Lewis Betts, esq.

At Calcutta, on the 20th August, by the venerable Archdeacon Dealtry, B. J. Deverell, esq., to Louisa Mary, eldest daughter of Major Pettingal, 39th regt. N. I.

At Secunderabad, on Tuesday, the 13th August, by the Rev. W. Tomes, A. B., Capt. W. Burton Jackson, 25th regt. M. N. I., eldest son of Major-Gen. George Jackson, Madras army, to Margaret, second daughter of the late Edward Armstrong, esq. of Hook, Dumfriesshire.

At Calcutta, on the 4th September, at the Mirzapore Chapel, by the Rev. R. B. Boswell, B. A., the Rev. Fred. Wybrow, B. A., secretary of the church missionary society, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Barlow, island curate of Port Royal, Jamaica.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 2nd September, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. H. Fisher, senior presidency chaplain, G. H. Main, esq., to Fanny Alner, only daughter of the late John Bowring, esq.

Digitized by Google

At Fort William, on the 5th September, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. W. O. Ruspini, William Smith, esq., 58th B. N.I., to Maria St. Anne, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel Robert Francis of the Bengal Army.

At Delhi, on the 26th August, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. J. Whiting, A. B., Captain R. Haldana, commanding the Hurrianah light Infantry, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Col. James Skinner, C. B. commanding at Hansie.

At Christ Church, Cawnpore, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. R. P. Brooke, Captain Browne, 66th regt. N. I., to Mary Ann, daughter of Lieut. Col. Dundas, 62nd regt. N. I.

At the Scotch Church, on the 16th September, by the Rev. Mr. Charles, Capt. J. Mc Kinnon, to Miss A. F. Richmond.

At Berhampore, on the 10th inst., by special license, William Alexander, Esq., B. C. S., to Mary, third daughter of the Hon. E. Grey, late Bishop of Hereford.

At Mhow, on the 5th September, by the Rev. J. H. Hughes, M. A., A. M. Haselwood, esq., 3rd regt. to Matilda, only daughter of the late T. Selwood Hewett, solicitor, Supreme Court, Calcutta.

At Patna, on the 19th September, by the Rev. W. Sturrock, Thomas Coutts Trotter, esq., C. S., to Sophia Charlotte, eldest daughter of J. W. Templer, esq., C. S.

DEATHS.

Of nervous fever, at Gombdeo, on the night of the 30th June, at a quarter past ten o'clock, Mary, the beloved wife of H. F. Owen, esq.

At Calcutta, on the 16th July, Mrs. Johanna De Costa, aged 25 years and 23 days.

At Nusseerabad, on the 1st July, Anne, the lady of Lieut. W. V. Mitford, 9th Cavalry, aged 24 years.

At Calcutta, on the night of the 18th July, John Joakim, esq., aged 45 years, 8 months, and 23 days.

At Calcutta, on the 19th July, William Godfrey Smith, esq., head assistant to the Revenue Accountant, aged 38 years and 3 months.

At Barrackpore, on the 17th July, Ensign F. K. Darling, fourth son of Major General Darling.

At Ghazeepore, on the 11th July, the infant son of E. Peploe Smith, esq., civil service, and Harriet, his wife.

At Mirzapore, on the 29th June, of fever, Eliza, the beloved infant of the Rev. R. C. Mather, aged 4 months and 15 days.

At Patna, on the 13th July, Ada Laura, the youngest daughter of S. Davies, esq. civil surgeon, aged 2 years, 2 months and 10 days.

At Calcutta, on the evening of the 19th July, Henry George, the infant son of Mr. Smalley, aged 1 year, 9 months and 8 days.

At Chingleput, on the 24th June, of cholera, Ellen Dogherty, aged 5 years.—On Saturday, the 29th June, Margaret Dogherty, aged 16 months.—On Sunday, the 30th June, of cholera, Mr. Dogherty, late jailor at the place, and father of the above children.—On Monday, of cholera, Mrs. Dogherty, the mother and wife of the above. Thus within one week a whole family have been swept away by that dire disease from the face of the earth!!!

At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 21st July, the youngest twin-boy of Mrs. P. H. Holmes.

At Calcutta, on the 23d July, Mrs. Eliza Sarah George, wife of Mr. A. George, merchant, aged 20 years, 7 months and 8 days.

At Barrackpore, on the 18th July, the infant son of Capt. G. S. Blundell, 51st regt. N. I., aged 22 months.

At Calcutta, on the 26th July, Mr. H. W. Mitchell, assistant in the military department, aged 36 years, 4 months and 10 days.

At Chinsura, on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d July, Catherine Caroline, second wife of the Rev. W. Morton, at the early age of 28 years and 9 months, after a painful illess of six weeks' continuance, endured with much christian patience, and closing in a peaceful departure in the faith of the gospel.

At Calcutta, on the 25th July, W. Ewen, esq., branch pilot, aged 52 years, 5 months and 23 days.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 27th, Mrs. Emelia Jacob, aged 40 years, 10 months and 17 days.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 29th, Mr. T. Barwell, sectioner, secret and political department, aged 64 years.

At Cawnpore, on the 24th July, Mrs. H. Beaumont, aged 18 years, leaving a disconsolate husband, with an infant 2 months old, to bemoan her loss.

At Calcutta, on the 1st August, T. Clarke, esq., senior branch pilot of the H. C. Marine, aged 52 years.

At Calcutta, on the 1st August, Timoleon De La Coombe, esq. aged 32 years, deeply regretted.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 2d August, Caroline, the beloved wife of Mr. J. Poirel, at the early age of 20 years, 4 months and 29 days.

At Calcutta, on the 3d August, Mr. J. Ellison, aged 32 years, 8 months and 11 days.

At Calcutta, on Saturday night, the 3d August, of fever, Mr. R. Halifax, for many

Digitized by Google

years an eminent teacher of youth in this city.

At Soozony Factory, Tirhoot, on the 18th August, Henry Finch, esq., aged 30 years, 10 months, and 14 days.

At Ghazeepoor, on the 30th July, the twin daughter of J. H. Matthews, esq., H.M.'s 31st reg. aged 9 months.

At Kidderpore, on the 8th August, Charlotte Ainslie, aged 7 years, 3 months and 17 days, the beloved daughter of Capt. Alexander Gordon, of the Docking establishment.

At Soobathoo, on the 23rd May, Lieut. J. Rogers, of the regiment of artillery.

At Calcutta, on the 10th August, Mrs. Mary Eleanor Eales, the lady of Capt. E. D. O. Eales, aged 23 years and 4 months.

At Bamundee, on the 5th August, Sarah, the wife of A. M'Arthur, esq. aged 17 years and 11 months, deeply and most deservedly regretted.

At Allahabad, at 6 o'clock A.M., on Monday the 29th July, at the residence of G. H. M. Alexander, esq. C. S. Miss Mary Ann Macleod, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Macleod, esq. of Penefiler, in the Isle of Skye, most deeply lamented.

At Calcutta, on the 12th August, Louisa Charlotte, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lowe.

At Kurnaul, on the 26th July, of Hooping Cough, Francis Sandby, third son of Capt. Brownlow, deputy assist. ad. gen. aged 1 year and 11 months.

At Calcutta, on the 13th Aug. of inflammation of the liver, Mr. A. S. Pastor, aged about 32 years, much regretted by his relatives and friends.

At Waltair, on the 24th July, Sarah, the beloved wife of Major General James Welsh, commanding the Northern division of the army, aged 60 years.

At Calcutta, on the 14th August, after 12 days illness of fever, H. Warwick, esq. aged 19 years and 4 months.

At Calcutta, on the 15th August, Charles Herd, esq. Superintendent of the Western Chowkies, aged 48 years.

At Garden Reach, Sept. 11th, John Moore, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Moore, Hickey and Co. aged 40 years.

On Saturday, the 3d day of August, William Edwards, a lieut. in the 18th reg. of the Bengal Infantry.

At Calcutta, on the 19th August, Robert Henry Bain, esq. police surgeon, aged 33 years and 3 months.

At the General Hospital, on the 16th Aug. Mrs. A. A. M'Luskie, aged 23 years.

On board the Richmond, on the voyage from Calcutta, for the recovery of his health, Lieut. James William Forbes, of H. M's. 13th reg. of Light Infantry, eldest son of Capt. Forbes, R. N. of Winkfield-place, Berks.

At Harrington Street, Chowringhee, on the 27th August, Peter Andrew, esq. late one of the Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta, aged 69 years.

At Agra, on the 12th August, after an illness of two days, Mr. Christopher Bowman, deputy commissary of ordnance, aged 74 years and 5 months.

At Calcutta, on the 31st August, Mrs. Helen Elizabeth Bowen, the wife of Mr. Edward Bowen, of the Hon. Company's marine, aged 27 years 8 months, and 10 days.

At Juanpoor, on the 1st August, John Henry, infant son of Capt. J. Cumberlege, 41st N. I., aged 11 months and 15 days.

At Courlapore District, Barrisall, on the 17th July, John Dalziel, esq. at the advanced age of 77 years, the oldest Indigo Planter in Bengal.

At Calcutta, on the 14th September, Mr. N. J. Jones, late of the Indian Navy, aged 24 years 1 month, and 27 days.

At Berhampore, on the 28th August, Lieut. Col. A. M'Farlane, of the 43rd regt. N. I.

At Moulmein, on the 21st July, Henry Russell, younger son of Capt. Wilford, 40th regt. M. N. I., aged 15 months.

At Sukkur, in Upper Scinde, on the 20th August last, and in his 34th year, Mr. T. S. Fast, commanding a troop of irregular cavalry, with Ross Bell, esq. the Commissioner in Upper Scinde. Mr. Fast, was recently a Wukeel in the Delhi Civil Courts, and formerly a lieutenant in the 59th regt. B. I., and was the eldest son of Major General Fast, of the Bengal army.

At Belgaum, on the 27th August, Anna Maria, the beloved wife of Col. R. England, K.H., of H. M.'s 41st regt. commanding the Madras troops in the Southern Mahrattah country.

At Calcutta, on the 14th September, Mrs. George Gill, aged 24 years 3 months, and 23 days.

At Jhansie, on the 31st August, Catherine Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Capt. Sandeman, 33rd regt. N. I., aged 3 months.

At Delhi, on the 4th Sept. Ellen Botton Girdlestone, youngest daughter of Major W. B. Girdlestone, 16th regt.

At Kedgeree, on the 15th September, Major Geo. Prole, 3rd regt. N. I.

At Chandernagore, on Tuesday, the 3rd September, Monsieur Bertrand Fleury, aged 31 years and 3 months.

In the Zillah Kishnaghur, on the 30th August, Susan Selena, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Grange, aged 10 months and 21 days.

Digitized by Google

Madras.

THE KURNOOL FORCE.—We regret to state that the cholera has appearred in Col. James's Brigade, and of five cases, three had terminated fatally. Much rain had fallen in all directions, and from the wretched state of the roads, the ordnance and commissariat supplies had been delayed. Complaints are made against the want of judgment exhibited in selecting Adoni as the spot for concentrating so large a force in preference to Peddah Cherroo, which had been recommended.

Since writing the above, we have received accounts from the camp of the 3d L. I., from Madeovaram, on the right bank of the Thoombudra, dated Sept. 16th, and regret to state that twenty cases of cholera had occurred in that corps during the two preceding days, nine whereof had a fatal termination. The weather is represented as dreadfully hot, notwithstanding which, the remainder of the troops continued very healthy.—*Madras U. S. Gazette, Sept.* 24.

Lieut.-col. Hitchins has been appointed member of the Military Board at Madras, and Major Alexander his successor in the office of Adjutant-general of the Army. It is believed that Lieut.-col. Alves will be nominated to the post of Judge Advocate-general. *Ibid, Sept.* 25.

We are sorry to learn the sudden death, at Trinchinopoly, of Capt. John Thompson, 5th M.N.I. This casualty gives a company to Lieut. Brooke, who is an ensign of November, 1822, and a lieutenant of June, 1837, and leaves, as senior lieutenant, an ensign of February, 1835.—*Ibid.*

THE ARMY.—The letters from the army have assumed quite a different tone from that which characterised them a few weeks ago. The climate of Caubul is cool and pleasant, the thermometer being but 72 in the house, and seldom reaching to 90 in the open air. The shops exhibit large blocks of ice for sale, and fruit and vegetables are abundant and cheap, four hundred apples being procurable for a rupee. They have besides, pears, peaches, apricots, and grapes. The Shah talks of presenting gold medals to the officers, and silver ones to the men, and of giving the former an order of knighthood, but we doubt whether an order for some rupees to make up for their losses during their long march would not be much more acceptable. We are glad to see, however, that there is something forthcoming in the shape of prize-money, to the tune of about a lakh of rupees; the sale of horses being expected to realise about 50,000 rupees, and that of military stores, &c. about as much more.

Dost Mahommed is likely to meet with somewhat unceremonious treatment if he falls into the hands of his present pursuers, for Capt. Outram, who was sent with the Affghan party to keep them in order, has already experienced his utter inability to control them.—*Madras Herald, 25th Sept.*

FALL OF CAUBUL.—ENGAGEMENT.—DEATH OF DOST MAHOMED'S SON.—The "Delhi Gazette Extra," which reached us on Thursday evening, has a translation from a Lahore Ukhbar, mentioning that a general engagement had taken place on the 1st and 2d of August between Dost Mahomed Khan and the forces of Sir John Keane and the Shah. Dost Mahomed was completely defeated, and one of his sons slain, and after a great slaughter of his Affghans and the loss of all his guns and baggage, he fled with a few horse towards Toorkistan.

Our cavalry have doubtless come in for their fair share of glory in this engagement, and taught the Affghans that in that, their favourite arm, they are as little able to cope with us, as their strongest fortresses are to resist our artillery and infantry.

A correspondent at Lahore has sent us an extract from an Ukhbar, which we have had translated, said to have been dispatched by Koonwar Now Nehal Sing to Kurruck Sing; as the report is native, there may still exist some doubt of its authenticity, but our correspondent adds, that "all the guns in Lahore are thundering forth the victory."

The British army and His Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk advanced from Ghuznee, and were met at Quilla Quazee by Dost Mahomed Khan's force, accompanied by his sons Mohummud Ufzul Khan and Mohummud Ukbar Khan. An engagement took place. Mohummud Ukhbar has been killed, and the British army obtained a complete victory. Dost Mahomed Khan abandoned the whole of his baggage and guns, and fled with some cavalry in the direction of Toorkistan, after a great slaughter of the Affghans. The British army advanced on Caubul with His Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, and

Digitized by Google

occupied Caubul. The battle of Quilla Quazee took place on the 1st and 2d inst., and the occupation of Caubul on the 4th inst."—*Ibid. 14th Sept.*

GOVERNMENT CONNEXION WITH IDOLATRY.—The return of the pilgrims from Juggernauth has confirmed the report to which the Friend of India lately alluded; the taxes levied just as usual.

We can make large allowances for Lord Auckland, engrossed as he has been for months by political business, of the most pressing nature, and of the deepest importance to the whole empire, but this is not a matter which should have been overlooked, even as a matter of prudence. We have no reason to expect that Providence will bless that rule which encourages and patronizes a sin that has so often drawn down his vengeance on its votaries.—*Ibid. 4th Sept.*

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Military.

Fort St. George, July 12.

Mr. C. W. Huet, who arrived at Madras on the 10th instant, is admitted on the establishment as a cadet of the infantry.

Promotion :—8th L. C.—Senior Cornet H. H. Freeling, to be Lieut. vice Prescott, deceased; date of commission July 11, 1839.

July 19.—2d Lieut. R. B. Smith, of the corps of engineers, is permitted to proceed to Calcutta, in anticipation of his transfer to the corps of engineers in Bengal.

At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, Lieut. J. R. Arrow, of the 15th N. I., is appointed quartermaster and interpreter of that corps.

July 23.—Mr. James Gordon having satisfied the government on the points of qualification required by the Honourable the Court of Directors, is admitted on the establishment as a cadet of infantry from the 9th inst., the date of the G. O. announcing his appointment as a cadet, he having been in the country on that date, and is promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the date of his commission to be settled hereafter.

Head-quarters, Choultry Plain, July 20, 1839.

Lieut. F. Gotteux, acting quarrer-master, 1st N. I., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by the military examining committee at the college, has been reported qualified for the duties of interpreter.

Lieut. W. Bird, acting adjutant of the 23d L. I., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Mangalore, has been reported qualified for the duties of an adjutant.

Fort St. George, July 30.

Appointments.—1st N. I.—Lieut. F. Gotteux to be quarter-master and interpreter.

22d L. I.—Lieut. W. Bird to be adjutant.

Mr. G. R. Pinder, who arrived at Madras on the 25th instant, is admitted on the establishment as a cadet for the infantry, in conformity with his appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, and is promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the date of his commission to be settled hereafter.

Lieut. R. W. H. Leycester of the 19th N. I. is permitted to proceed to Bengal on private affairs, with leave of absence from the 1st August until 31st December, 1839.

Lieut. F. F. Warden of the 29th N. I., and Ensign C. O. Lukin of the 41st N. I., are permitted to return to Europe on sick certificate; the former officer may embark from Bombay.

August 2.—Promotions.—27th N. I.—Senior Ensign Albert Studdy to be lieut., vice Smythe deceased; date of commission 25th July, 1839.

Supernumerary Ensign E. Yates is brought on the effective strength from the 24th Jan., 1839, to complete the establishment.

Lieut. Col. Edward Lloyd Smythe, of the 7th L. C., who arrived at Madras on the 27th ultimo, has returned to his duty by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

August 9.—Alteration of Rank and Promotions.—9th N. I.—Lieut. M. Wood to take rank from 25th August, 1836, vice Spry removed from the list of the army.

Senior Ensign T. Haines to be lieutenant, vice Longworth, deceased; date of commission 3d August, 1837.

1st N. I.—Senior Ensign F. Childers to be lieutenant, vice Majoribanks, resigned; date of commission 13th April, 1839.

52d N. I.—Senior Ensign R. S. Wilson to be lieutenant, vice Horsley, resigned; date of commission 3d May, 1839.

15th N. I.—Senior Captain J. Ross to be major, Senior Lieut. W. Cantis to be captain, and Senior Ensign W. R. Studdy to be lieutenant, vice W. H. Smith, retired; date of commissions 22d April, 1839.

30th N. I.—Senior Ensign A. H. North to be lieutenant, vice Willins, deceased; date of commission 31st July, 1839.

Head quarters, Choultry Plain, Aug. 8.

Lieut. and Brevet Captain B. Heyne,

Digitized by Google

16th regiment, having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by the military committee at the presidency, has been reported to have acquired a creditable knowledge fairly entitling him to the usual Moonshee allowance, which will be disbursed to him accordingly.

Lieut. G. De Sausmarez, acting adjutant 21st regiment, having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Ahmednuggur, has been reported to have passed a very satisfactory examination, and to be perfectly qualified as adjutant.

Lieut. W. L. Boulderson, acting adjutant, and P. G. Cazalet, acting quarter-master, 29th regiment, having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Jaulna, have been reported qualified as adjutant and interpreter respectively.

Fort St. George, Aug. 13.

Authentic intelligence having been received of the death of Major-General W. Farquhar, of the engineers, at Early Bank, near Perth, on the 13th May, 1839, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alterations of rank :—

Engineers.—Senior Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) W. Monteith, K. L. S. to be be colonel, vice Farquhar deceased ; date of commission 13th May, 1839.

Senior Major A. Ross to be lieutenant colonel, Senior Captain (Brevet-Major) H. C. Cotton to be major, Senior 1st Lieut. Ed. Buckle to be captain, 1st Lieut. S. O. E. Ludlow, and 2d Lieut. G. C. Collyer to take rank from 13th May, 1839, in succession to Monteith, promoted.

Senior 2d Lieut. C. A. Orr to be first lieutenant, vice Armstrong, deceased ; date of commission 17th June, 1839.

Supernumerary 2d Lieut. C. C. Johnston is brought on the effective strength from the 17th June, 1839.

Madras European Regiment, Left Wing. —Senior Lieut. A. Barker to be captain. Right wing.—Senior Ensign C. W. Tulloch to be lieutenant, vice Simpson, deceased ; date of commission 30th July, 1839.

Aug. 16.—Promotion.—Artillery.—Senior 2d Lieut. G. Selby to be first lieutenant, vice Beadnell, deceased ; date of commission 8th August, 1839.

Aug. 20th.—Promotions and Appointments.—Cavalry.—Senior Major A. Kerr, from the 7th L. C., to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Smythe, deceased ; date of commission 17th August, 1839.

7th L. C.—Senior Captain (Brevet-major) D. Montgomerie, to be major, Senior Lieut. W. D. Erskine to be captain, and Senior Cornet the Honourable P. T. Pellew, to be lieutenant in succession to Kerr, promoted ; date of commissions 17th August, 1838.

At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

7th L. C.—Lieut. Richard Hunter to be adjutant.

11th N. I.—Ensign C. F. F. Halstead to be quarter-master and interpreter.

The services of Lieut.-colonel A. Kerr, of the 7th L. C., are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief for regimental duty.

Major D. Montgomerie being about to proceed on field service with his regiments and having no opportunity of previously closing the accounts of the clothing board, will be placed permanently at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief after delivering over charge of his office to his successor at the close of the service.

Under instructions from the Honourable Court of Directors, Captain T. H. Zouch of the 42d N. I., will be struck off the strength of the army, as placed on the retired list from the 11th of April, 1839, the date of his embarkation for Europe in the ship *China*.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments on occasion of a force being about to assemble for field service at Adoni.

At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

Artillery.—Major Bond, to be commanding officer of artillery.

Lieut. Balfour, to be brigade-major.

Engineers.—Captain Peers, commanding sappers and miners, to be commanding officer.

Cavalry.—Lieut.-col. A. T. Maclean, of of H. M.'s 13th dragoons, to command the cavalry brigade, to which the troop of artillery is to be attached.

Brigadier John Bell, commanding the garrison of Bellary, to command the first brigade of infantry.

Lieut.-col. Dyce, of the 34th light infantry, to command the second brigade of infantry.

Captain Geils, of the artillery, commissary of ordnance at Bangalore, is appointed commissary of ordnance to the field force, and the major-general commanding the Mysore division will detail an artillery officer to the charge of the Bangalore arsenal during the employment of Captain Geils on field service.

In consequence of the serious illness of Lieut. and Adj. Rundall, of the sappers and miners, Lieut. Fast is ordered to join the field force.

The following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, and are directed to

Digitized by Google

give over their respective charges, and to join forthwith at Adoni :

7th Light Cavalry.—Major Montgomerie, secretary to the clothing board.

Captain Cumberledge, cantonment adjutant, Arcot.

Engineers.—Lieut. Lawford, civil engineer, 3d division.

2d Lieut. Ouchterlony.

2d Lieut. Tombs, 2d assistant civil engineer, 4th division.

16th N. I.—Captain Grant, deputy assistant adjutant general of the army.

39th N. I.—Brevet Captain Ottley, Fort Adjutant, Vellore.

Aug. 23.—42d N. I.—Senior Lieut. (Brevet-captain) Henry Wakeman, to be captain, and Lieut. W. H. Tanner to take rank from 11th April, 1839, vice Zouch, retired.

Senior Ensign H. J. Mundell to be lieutenant, vice Freeman, deceased ; date of commission 19th June, 1839.

Supern. Ensign F. J. M. Mason, to be brought on the effective strength of the army from the 10th March, 1839, to complete the establishment.

Aug. 27.—Promotion.—44th N. I.—Senior Ensign R. P. Podmore, to be lieutenant, vice Bullock, deceased; date of commission 20th August, 1839.

Supern. Ensign George Paxton, to be brought on the effective strength of the army from the 10th March, 1839, to complete the establishment.

Lieut. F. Childers, of the 1st N. I., being disqualified for the active duties of his profession is, at his own request, transferred to the invalid establishment.

Sept. 6th.—The right honourable the Governor in Council, has been pleased in the public department, under date the 3d instant, to appoint Captain J. Gunning, of the 17th N. I., to act as police magistrate during the absence of Captain Clerk on other duty, or till further orders.

42d N. I.—Senior Ensign G. M. Martin, to be lieutenant, vice Mundell, deceased ; date of commission 26th August, 1839.

Sept. 17.—No. 149 of 1839.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions :—

Infantry.—Senior Major G. B. Tolson, from the 10th regt. N. I., to he lieut.-col., vice Calder, deceased ; date of commission 2d September, 1839.

10th N. I.—Senior Captain (Brevet-major) George Fryer, to be major, Senior Lieut. W. O. Pellowe, to be captain, and Senior Ensign E. P. St. Aubyn, to be lieutenant, in succession to Tolson, promoted ; date of commission 2d September, 1839.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets for the cavalry and infantry, who arrived at Madras on the 13th instant, are admitted on the establishment in conformity with their appointments by the Honourable the Court of Directors, and are promoted to the rank of cornet and ensign respectively, leaving the date of their commissions to be settled hereafter :

Cavalry—Mr. George Robert Phillips.

Infantry.—William A. Greenlaw, Edgar Walker, Lascelles Lane, Edward J. Lawder.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank :

Lieut. (Brevet-captain) Walter William Ross, 17th regt. N. I., and Lieut. Matthew Wood, 9th N. I., arrived at Madras on the 13th instant.

Conductor T. C. Corley, ordnance department, arrived at Madras on the 11th instant.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to captains by brevet from the 14th instant.

Lieutenants C. A. Moore, 16th N. I., Josiah Wilkinson, 44th N. I., T. J. Fisher, 4th N. I., J. J. Losh, 9th N. I.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Political Department, under date the 14th instant, to place the services of Lieutenant G. Haines, of the 18th Regiment N. I., at the disposal of the Supreme Government, with a view to his being appointed a Junior-assistant to the Commissioner for the government of the territories of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore.

Fort St. George, 3d Sept. 1839.

No. 141 of 1839.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments :

5th Regt. N. I. ; Senior Lieutenant E. T. Cox, to be Captain, and senior Ensign D. I. Money, to be Lieutenant, vice Steel, invalided ; date of commissions 30th Aug. 1839.

Supernumerary Ensign the Honourable P. O. Murray to be brought on the effective strength of the army from the 10th March, 1839, to complete the establishment.

Infantry.—Senior-major Edmund Craster, from the 30th Regt. N. I., to be Lieutenant-colonel, vice McFarlane, deceased ; date of commission, 28th August, 1839.

30th Regt. N. I. ; Senior Capt. (Brevet-major) Charles Snell to be Major, Senior Lieutenant (Brevet-captain) Horatio Pace to be Captain, and senior Ensign H. M. Dobbie, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Craster promoted ; date of commissions, 28th August, 1839.

Supernumerary Ensign C. E. M. Walker, to be brought on the effective strength of the army, from the 10th March, 1839, to complete the establishment.

At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief :—

4th Regt. N. I. ; Lieut. H. W. Wood, to be adjutant.

Digitized by Google

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets for the Cavalry and Infantry, who arrived at Madras on the 28th ultimo, are admitted on the establishment, in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, and are promoted to the rank of Cornet and Ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their commissions to be settled hereafter:

Cavalry.—Mr. Algernon Sadleir Bruere.

Infantry.—Mr. William Henry West, Mr. Charles John Bradley.

August 31.—Captain T. W. Steele, recently transferred to the Invalid Establishment, is posted to the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion.

Sept. 10.—No. 145 of 1839; the undermentioned gentlemen cadets for the infantry, who arrived at Madras on the 6th instant, are admitted upon the establishment, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon. the Court of Directors and are promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions to be settled hereafter:

Infantry.—Mr. James Henry Alexander Lillicrap, Mr. John Percival Frye.

The following movements are ordered at the recommendation of his excellency the Commander in Chief:—

5th L. C. from Arcot to Bellary.

7th L. C. from Bellary to Arcot.

6th L. C. from Secunderabad to Kamptee.

1st L. C. from Kamptee to Secunderabad.

Ensign J. P. M. Biggs, of the 38th regt., is appointed to the charge of a detail of artillery ordered to proceed from the Mount to Bangalore.

Ensign H. R. G. Dallas, 33d N. I., from Aug. 31, 1839, has obtained leave of absence to the presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe on s. c.

Sept. 12.—The undermentioned young officers, recently arrived and promoted, are appointed to do duty with the regiments specified opposite their names until further orders:—

Ensign W. H. West, 13th Regt. N. I.

Ensign C. J. Bradley, 13th do.

Ensign J. H. A. Lillicrap, 38d do.

Ensign J. P. Frye, 33d do.

Fort St. George, Sept. 20.

No. 154 of 1839.—Lieutenant (Brevet-Capt.) J. W. Rumsey, of the 44th Regt. Native Infantry, is permitted to resign the appointment of Adjutant of that Corps.

Capt. T. M'Clellan, of the 33d Reg. N. I. is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on sick cer., with leave of absence, until 1st May, 1841.

Lieut. W. I. Seppings, of the 4th Regt. Native Infantry, is permitted to return to Europe, on sick cer., and to embark from the Western Coast.

Head-quarters, Choultry Plain, Sept. 18.

The following removals and postings are ordered in the Infantry:

Lieut.-Col. W. B. Spry, from 42d Regt., to the 11th Regt.

Lieut.-Col. N. Alves, from 10th Regt., to the 42d Regt.

Lieut.-Col. G. B. Tolson (late promotion) to the 10th Regt.

Fort St. George, Sept. 24.

No. 155, of 1839.—The Right Hon. the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

5th Regt. N. I.—Sen. Lieut. A. E. Brooke, to be Captain, and Sen. Ensign Henry Broderip, to be Lieutenant, vice John Thomson, deceased; date of commissions, 19th Sept., 1839.

Super. Ensign A. Eagleton, to be brought on the effective strength of the Army, from the 16th April, 1839, to complete the establishment.

Lieut.-Col. B. R. Hitchens, to be a Stipendiary Member of the Military Board.—Lieut.-Col. Hitchens is permitted to retain the official rank of Lieut.-Col. conferred on him as Adjutant-General.

Major R. Alexander, of the 48th Regt. Native Infantry, to be Adjutant-General of the Army, with the official rank of Lieut.-Col., and a seat at the Clothing Board, vice Hitchens.

44th Regt. N. I.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Lieut. J. Wilkinson to be Adjutant, vice Rumsey, resigned.

The dates of rank of the undermentioned Cornets and Ensigns, are fixed, as set opposite their respective names:

Cavalry.—Cornet A. S. Bruere, May 14.

Cornet G. R. Phillips, June 18.

Infantry.—Ens. G. R. Pinder, March 26.

Ensign T. W. Watt, April 16, 1839.

Ensign A. Eagleton, of the Infantry, is permitted to resign the East India Company's Service, in compliance with his request.

The Right Hon. the Governor-in-Council has been pleased, in the Political Department, under this date, to place the services of Lieut. A. Wyndham, of the 2d Regt. N. I., at the disposal of the Supreme Government, preparatory to his appointment to the Nizam's Service.

Sept. 21.—The undermentioned young Officers, recently arrived and promoted, are appointed to do duty with the Regiments specified opposite their names, until further orders.

Ensign W. A. Greenlaw, 13th Reg. N. I.

Ensign E. Walker, 19th ditto

Ensign E. J. Lawder, 19th ditto

Ensign L. Lane, 33d ditto

Digitized by Google

Civil.

Fort St. George, 16th July.

Appointment. — The Hon. W. H. Tracy to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem, during the employment of Mr. Thompson on other duty, or until further orders.

July 22.—J. F. McKennie, Esq., to act as coroner of Madras, until further orders.

H. D. E. Dalrymple, Esq., to officiate as secretary to the Marine Board, until further orders.

R. W. Chatfield, Esq., to resume charge of the office of Register of the Zillah Court of Malabar.

C. T. Arbuthnot, Esq., to be assistant to the principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore.

Sept. 13.—G. J. Waters, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Cuddapah; but to continue to act as 1st judge of the Provincial Court of the Southern Division.

W. Lavie, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Cuddapah.

G. L. Prendergast, Esq., to be assist. judge and joint criminal judge of Malabar, on the embarkation of Mr. White for England; but to continue to act as chief magistrate and superintendent of police, and 1st commissioner of the court of commissioners for the recovery of small debts.

G. A. Harris, Esq., to act as assist. judge and criminal judge of Malabar.

J. Silver, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Cochin, until the return of Mr. Greenway, or until further orders.

T. I. P. Harris, Esq., register of the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the southern division, from the date of quitting his station to the 31st Dec., 1839, to visit the Neilgherries, on sick cert.

Sept. 3.—George Ellis, Esq., is admitted a writer on this establishment, from the 29th ult., the date of his arrival at Madras.

Sept. 10.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations.

G. S. Hooper, Esq., Acting 3rd Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal, and Circuit for the Southern Division, until the 31st December next, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills, on sick certificate.

D. White, Esq. has been granted a furlough to Europe, on private affairs, with the benefit of the absentee allowance.

Sept. 6.—The undermentioned Civil Servants attained the rank set opposite their names, on the dates specified.

T. D. Lushington, Junior Merch., July 6.

C. Pelly, Junior Merchant, July 6.

M. Murray, Junior Merchant, July 6.

D. R. Limond, Junior Merchant, July 6.

T. B. Conway, Junior Merchant, July 6.

Sept. 13.—The Right Hon. the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments.

T. L. Blane, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, delivered over-charge of that District, to J. H. Cochrane, Esq., Sub-Collector, and Joint Magistrate, on the 2d instant.

S. Scott, Esq., Sub-Collector, and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, has been granted a furlough to Europe, with the benefit of the absentee allowance.

R. Hichens, Esq., to be Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Nellore.

Medical.

Mr. B. S. Chimmo, who arrived at Madras on the 10th instant, is admitted on the establishment, as an Assistant Surgeon, in conformity with his appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, and he is directed to do duty under the Surgeon of the General Hospital at the Presidency.

Senior Assistant Surgeon, John Ladd, to be Surgeon, vice Bannister, deceased; date of commission, 18th July, 1839.

James Cecil Burton, M.D., who arrived at Madras on the 28th ult., is admitted on the Establishment, as an Assistant Surgeon, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon. the Court of Directors, and he is directed to do duty under the Surgeon of the General Hospital at the Presidency.

Head-quarters, Choultry Plain, Aug. 30.

Assistant Surgeon, D. Macfarlane, M.D., is removed from doing duty with H. M. 55th Regiment, and posted to the 1st Batt. Artil., and directed to join the Detachment of that Battalion in the Ceded Districts.

Ecclesiastical.

The Rev. E. P. Lewis, A.M. to be Chaplain of Kamptee.

The Rev. Robert Wells Whitford, an Assistant Chaplain on your Establishment.

July 2.—The Rev. R. A. Denton, late a Chaplain on your Establishment, to retire from the Service, under the Regulations:—such retirement to take place from the 15th June, 1839.

BIRTHS.

At Vepery, Madras, on the 4th July, the lady of the Rev. H. Von Dadelazen, of a son.

At Yamaan, on the 6th July, the lady of Capt. A. De La Coombe, of a daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the morning of the

Digitized by Google

7th July, the lady of G. J. Waters, esq., of the civil service, of a daughter.

On the 7th July, at the Residency, Tanjore, the lady of A. J. Macleane, esq. Secretary to the Marine Board, of a daughter.

At St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, on the 13th July, the wife of Serjeant A. Grills, of the H. C. 3d Battalion, Artillery, of a son.

At Nusseerabad, on the 5th June, the lady of J. Worrall, esq., M. D., 4th Local Horse, of a daughter.

At Ootacamund, on the 5th July, the lady of Lieut. J. O. Fortescue, of a daughter.

At Tanjore, on Friday, the 12th July, the wife of the Rev. T. Brotherton, Missionary, S. P. G. F. P., of a daughter.

At Guntoor, on the 30th June, the lady of E. Newbery, Esq., C. S., of a son.

At Mowbray Gardens, Madras, on the 21st July, the lady of T. Lavie, esq., of the Artillery, of a son.

At Cannanore, on the 15th July, the lady of Capt. Davenport, 94th regt., of a daughter.

At Egmore, on the evening of Monday, the 22d July, the wife of Mr. J. H. Taylor, of a son.

At Bangalore, on the 24th July, the lady of Capt. J. S. Coffin, of a son.

At Madras, on the 28th July, the lady of the Rev. H. Cotterill, of a son.

At Madras, on the 29th July, the lady of J. G. S. Neill, esq., Madras European regt., of a son.

At Bowenpilly, on Monday, the 20th July, the lady of Lieut. W. G. Woods, 6th Cavalry, of a son.

At Ossoor, on the 10th August, the lady of J. D. Gleig, esq. of a son.

At the Mount road, Madras, on the 26th September, Mrs. T. P. Waller, of a still-born child.

At Madras, on the 18th August, the lady of Capt. W. W. Baker, 42d N. I., of a daughter.

At Bellary, on Monday, the 19th August, the lady of Capt. R. Cotton, 10th N. I., of a son.

At Waltair, on the 27th August, the lady of W. U. Arbuthnot, esq., of a daughter, still-born.

At Negapatam, on the 31st August, the lady of Capt. Daviniere, 30th regt. N. I., of a son.

At New Town, on Thursday morning the 5th September, the wife of Mr. J. Burgess, of a son.

At St. Thome, on the 6th September, the lady of R. Moffatt, esq., H. M. 54th Foot, of a daughter.

On Friday the 6th September, Mrs. R. C. Cole, of a daughter.

In the Fort of Chingleput, on the morning of the 8th of September, the lady of Lieut. E. R. Selby, 37th regt., N. I., of a daughter.

At Secunderabad, on the 23d July, the lady of Dr. Morrogh, Horse Artillery, of a son.

On Thursday, the 22d of August, at Cuddapah, the lady of Capt. R. J. Gledstanes, 16th regt., N. I., of a daughter.

On Thursday, the 5th of September, the lady of Capt. J. T. Smith, Engineers, of a daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 9th of September, the lady of Major Walpole, H. M. 39th regt. of Foot, of a daughter.

At Palaveram, on the 8th of September, the lady of R. Grimwig, esq., of twins, son and daughter.

At Kamptee, on the 1st of September, the lady of Dr. Colquhoun, 1st. Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

At Royapooram, on the 7th of September, the wife of Mr. L. J. Bernard, of a daughter.

At Cuttack, on the 8th of September, the lady of Lieut. Gompertz, 6th regt. N. I., of a son.

On the 19th of September, the lady of J. C. Morris, esq., of the civil service, of a daughter.

At Arcot, on the 15th of September, the lady of C. C. Linton, esq., assist. surgeon, 5th regt. light cavalry, of a son.

At Secunderabad, on the 12th of September, the lady of Capt. P. Hamond, artillery, of a son.

At Black Town, on Sunday, the 15th of September, Mrs. R. Twigg, of a son.

At Cuttack, on Saturday, the 31st of August, the lady of Major Mitchell, 6th regt., N. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Trincomalee, on the 3d July, by the Rev. Mr. T. Horsford, H. Warrington, esq., H. M. Naval Officer, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Capt. Sargent, 18th royal Irish, and staff officer of Trincomalee.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on Wednesday, the 17th July, by the Rev. W. B. Blenkinson, A. B., H. Cheape, esq., M. D., to Helen Isabella, second daughter of Capt. Burn, late of the 3d dragoons.

At Pondicherry, on the 25th July, Jules Amalric, esq., to Marie Elinor, youngest daughter of the late H. Lagesse, esq.

At Madras, on the 7th of August, at St. George's Cathedral, by the Rev. F. Spring, A. M., Edward F. Elliot, esq., to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Capt. T. Hardie.

At Madras, at St. George's Cathedral, on the 3d September, by the Rev. J. Tucker, B. D., Lieut. George Rowlandson, of the Artillery, to Ann, second daughter of the late Henry Alexander, esq., Colonial Secretary, Cape of Good Hope.

At the Vepery Church, by special license,

Digitized by Google

on Wednesday, the 4th September, by the Rev. Mr. Cotterill, Mr. George Lafond, to Miss Ann Maria King.

At Aurungabad, on the 26th of August, by the Rev. J. McEvoy, A. M., Capt. H. Stoddard, commandant 2d Nizam's Infantry, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of J. Stroud, esq.

At Courtallum, on the 7th September, by the Rev. J. Thomas, the Rev. W. Oakley, of the Church Mission, Ceylon, to Mary Frances, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Arthur King.

DEATHS.

At Arcot, on the 11th July, Lieut. R. Prescott, of the 8th L. C.

At Palaveram, on Friday, the 12th July, Helen Caroline, the infant daughter of Major George Dods, 13th regt. N. I., aged 11 months and 21 days.

At Vepery, at the house of Mr. Conductor Blandford, on the morning of the 15th July, after a short illness, Mrs. Sarah Woodhouse, the beloved wife of Mr. J. M. Kirwan.

At Bartmunglum, en route to Madras, on the morning of the 17th June, Elizabeth Leathes, the wife of Capt. H. Prior, 23d L. I., of cholera.

At Trichinopoly, on the 10th July, Henry Fleetwood, infant son of Capt. R. Codrington, 46th regt. N. I., aged 11 weeks.

At Madras, on the 29th July, James Lushington, the infant son of G. L. Prendergast, esq. Madras civil service, aged 10 months and 25 days.

At Ellore, on the 25th July, Lieut. John Groome Smythe, of the 27th N. I.

At Tanjore, on the 31st July, Lieut. H. J. Willins, of the 30th regt. N. I.

At Madras, on the 10th August, in her 29th year, Catherine Jane, wife of G. L. Prendergast, esq. of the Madras civil service.

At Kamptee, of liver, on the 30th of July, at the house of Major Kerr, Capt. Edward Simpson, of the M. E. regt. aged 36 years, sincerely and deservedly regretted by his brother officers.

At Secunderabad, on the 8th August, Lieut. Alfred Beadnell, of the 1st battalion artillery.

At Nusseerabad, on the morning of the 8th August, Rose Lucin, the infant daughter of Lieut. Parker, 74th regt. N. I., aged 9 months and 17 days.

At Secunderabad, on the 6th August, after an illness of nine days, Lieut. Alfred Beadnell, adjutant 1st battalion artillery, a young officer of great talent and merit, whose premature fate is the source of the most poignant regret to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was an active and zealous officer, an amiable and accomplished gentleman, and a sincere and humble Christian, of a modest and retiring disposition, but ever alive to the calls of friendship, and anxious to render himself useful to his fellow-creatures.

At Bellary, on the 20th August, Lieut. Robert Bullock, of the 44th regt. N. I.

At Hussingabad, on the 26th August, Lieut. H. I. Mundell, of the 42d regt. N. I.

At the Octagon House Vepery, on the 6th September, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Eliza Ross, the beloved wife of Surgeon T. Ross, and daughter of the late Andrew Scott, esq. Madras civil service.

At Salem, on the 28th August, in her 37th year, Anna, the beloved wife of the Rev. G. Walton, missionary.

At Sholapore, Thomas James, youngest son of Surgeon W. Butler, 3d L. C. aged 4 months.

At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 18th July, Surgeon William Bannister, of the medical establishment.

At Berhampore, on the 28th August, Lieut.-Col. A. M'Farlane of the 43d regt. N. I.

At Jubbulpore, on the 2d September, Lieut.-Col. Alexander Calder, of the 11th regt. N. I.

At sea, on the 23d October, Ensign William Ritchie of the Pension Establishment.

At Madras, on Thursday the 12th September, Balthazar Avieth Seth, esq. aged 22 years, 1 month and 10 days.

At Madras, on the 16th September, Conductor Edward Bonjour, of the Invalid Establishment.

At Arcot, on the 17th September, the infant son of C. C. Linton, esq. assistant surgeon, 5th regt. L. C.

Digitized by Google

Bombay.

We have been favoured with a list of the officers for the new Bombay European Regiment, which may be relied on as correct.

Colonel.—B. B. Brooks.

Lieut.-colonels—P. D. Ottey, (Former corps, 11th N. I.); G. J. Wilson (23d.)

Majors.—S. Powell (26th); W. Foquet (20th.)

Captains.—H. Spencer (25th); J. Fawcett (6th); C. Macan (15th); T. R. Wynter (14th); G. Thornton (19th); C. Denton (24th); C. H. Wells (26th); A. P. Le Mesurier (23d); J. S. Ramsay (4th); W. Wade (R. W. Eur. Reg.)

Lieutenants.—F. N. B. Tucker (14th N. I.); J. B. M. Gillanders (26th); R. Shortrede (14th); A. Goode (26th); E. A. Guerin (14th); J. P. Hibbert (7th); G. H. Bainbridge (6th); J. Russell (14th); H. C. Jones (24th); J. L. Headley (21st); C. F. Christie (21st); H. J. Barr (8th); A. E. Saunders (3d); M. F. Gordon (14th); H. J. Willoughby (24th).

Ensigns.—J. P. De Vitre (25th); C. R. W. Hervey (13th); J. A. Evans (22d); C. S. Whitehill (10th); J. M. Wiseman (1st); H. Miles (17th).

The lamented death of Major Paul, of the 3d L. C., which occurred near Deesa on the 22d Sept., promotes Captain Stack, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Bury, and Cornet Steuart (since resigned, and holds a commission in H.M.'s 15th Hussars),—*Bombay Times, Oct. 2.*

A letter from Kaira mentions the death of Lieutenant Hughes, 15th Bombay N. I., and Acting-adjutant to the Guzerat Provincial Battalion at that place for the 20th Sept. This casualty promotes Ensign Heyman to the rank of Lieutenant. Ensign Barr, 7th N. I., gets the Adjutancy of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion, and Brev. Capt. Eckford, 19th N. I., succeeds Ensign Barr as acting Quarter-master to the Marine Battalion.—*Ibid.*

Sir A. Burnes is appointed Resident at Candahar, but to remain for the present at Cabool.—*Bombay Times, Sept. 28.*

The hull of the "Semiramis" is to be moored at Aden as a depot for coal, of which she will contain 900 tons. Her cabins are to be fitted up for the accommodation of sick officers, and the forecastle as the engineer's workshop, with all the apparatus necessary for effecting trifling repairs to the machinery of steamers running between this port and Suez.—*Ibid.*

Intelligence of the departure of the Bombay column from Cabool, may now be shortly expected. Though Major-general Willshire, C. B. has been ordered to proceed in charge of his division, it is nevertheless rumoured, on the authority of letters from Simlah, that he will not immediately return to Bombay, but continue in command of all the troops left in Affghanistan and the adjacent country north of the Indus.

Sir John Keane has tendered his resignation of the army of the Indus, and it is His Excellency's intention to accompany the Bengal troops as far as Lahore, and thence to proceed to Simlah, for the purpose of having an interview with the worthy Governor-general, at which interview, Scinde and Hyderabad matters will be fully discussed, and should it be resolved to humble the pride of the Ameers, the Bombay troops may yet be employed against Hyderabad, in which fort some twenty *crores* of rupees are said to be lodged.—*Bombay Times, Oct. 2.*

Sattarah.—The prompt decision with which Sir James Carnac has acted towards the foolish and headstrong Rajah of Sattarah, whose fate will doubtless prove a salutary warning to many a native chieftain, augurs well for the character of his administration. The British Government must now be convinced of its folly in ever putting such a man on a nominally independent throne, especially when there was not the smallest occasion for it. Had we merely released him from the thraldom in which his old foe held him, and given him a moderate pension for life, he would in all probability have thought himself eminently fortunate, but by giving him the appearance of an independent sovereign, we put him in a position where he could give us so much trouble that it became indispensable to remove him, so that the only real fruit remaining from his exaltation, is the oppression and poverty under which his unfortunate subjects have groaned during the whole period of his misrule. Next to resuming Sattarah at once, the appointment of an old and childless man like Appa Sahib, is undeniably the most prudent step that could have been taken.—*Madras Herald, Sept. 25.*

Scinde.—Treachery of the Ameers.—We recently expressed our doubts of the wisdom of Colonel Pottinger's patching up a new treaty of the Ameers, before punish-

Digitized by Google

ing them for their flagrant disregard of former agreements, but we certainly did not expect to be so soon presented with such conclusive evidence of their guilt as is contained in the following extract from a Bombay letter :—

"The news from Scinde is of the most singular nature, and it is certain that the Ameers have been playing false with us in the most extravagant way. Saheb Khan, the chief of that hilly country, lying between Kurachee, Soomeeanee, and Sehwan, has come into the camp of the Scinde Reserve force, and produced a purwanna signed by the Ameers, and sent to him *after* Sir John Keane's army advanced from Hyderabad towards Sehwan, directing him (Saheh Khan) to annoy the British troops in Scinde in every way, to make attacks on their camp by night, to plunder all people and stores, or baggage coming into or leaving the camp, and to murder every officer and man, he, or his people, could find distant from the camp. This infamous order was, no doubt, the cause of Captain Hand being murdered, and Lieutenant Clarke wounded severely, at the same time; and there is only one opinion now in Scinde, that those three unfortunate gentlemen were murdered in Scinde in February last, by the orders of these ruthless and treacherous chiefs, when they were supposed to have been burnt by accident in a Shikargah. There have been many murders and attempts at murder in Upper Scinde likewise, and there is every reason to hope and believe, that Mr. Ross Bell, who is already so distinguished by his ferretting out the late treacherous correspondence between the Ameers and the Khilat Chief, will also bring home these villanies to the Hyderabad Princes. We are all asking 'will the Governor-general spare these infamous scoundrels any longer?'"

We are bound to conclude that Colonel Pottinger was not aware of these facts when he concluded his new treaty with these barbarians—if so, no stipulations agreed to in ignorance of their deep share in the ruthless barbarities practised on our unfortunate countrymen, can possibly be held to screen them from that punishment which they have so richly deserved, and which we trust, it will be the privilege of Sir John Keane and the Bombay Army, to administer on their return.—*Madras Herald, Sept.* 14.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Military.

July 22. — Promotions — Regiment of Artillery.—Capt. and Brevet Major James Cocke to be major, Lieut. and Brevet Capt. H. Stamford to be captain, and 2d Lieut. E. Welland to be 1st lieut., in succession to Willock deceased. Date of rank, 8th July, 1839.

Bombay Castle, July 25th, 1839.

The following promotion is made :—

12th N. I.—Ensign E. Wood to be lieut. vice Jessop deceased. Date of rank, 10th July 1839.

Ensign H. Stanley of the 5th regt. N. I. is appointed aid-de-camp to Major-General J. Salter, C. B. commanding the Poonah division of the army, vice Capt. Le Messurier resigned.

July 26.—Lieut. C. W. Prother of the 14th N. I. acting adjutant to the native veteran battalion, is directed to rejoin his regiment.

1 case the commissioner of 12 division, ditto.

1 package L. Saget, esq., Mohunpore Ghaut.

1 ditto H. J. James, esq., Baughulpore.

1 package Capt. R. J. Campbell, H. M. 49th regt. Monnghyr.

1 box E. Lotour, esq., C. S. ditto.

1 parcel Rev. H. S. Fisher, ditto.

1 ditto Mrs. Henry Fisher, ditto.

July 30.—Mr. Brook Kay, is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon. the Court of Directors, as a cadet of infantry on this establishment, and promoted to be ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.

August 6. — Promotions. — 7th N. I.— Lieut. Brevet Captain H. Stockley to be captain, and Ensign H. M. Black to be lieutenant, in succession to Gordon, deceased. Date of rank, 33rd July 1839.

Promotions.—Cavalry.—Lieut. Col. E. Sandwith to be lieutenant colonel commandant, vice Turner deceased. Date of rank, 29th April, 1839.

Senior Major D. Cuninghame to be lieut. colonel, vice Sandwith promoted. Date of rank, 29th April 1839.

2nd L. C.—Capt. J. Brooks to be major, Lieut. H. L. Salmon to be captain, and Cornet W. Marriott to be lieutenant, in succession to Cuninghame promoted. Date of rank, 29th April 1839.

August 7.—Lieut. Welland, of the artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

August 9.—Appointment.—2nd Lt. Cavalry.—Lieut. A. Prescott to be adjutant,

Digitized by Google

vice Salmon. Date of appointment, 9th July 1839.

Head Quarters, Camp Candahar, June 16.

1. Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor-General, brigadiers of the Bombay force, forming part of the army of the Indus, are permitted to appoint one aid-de-camp each, to place them on an equality with brigadiers of the Bengal force, and to have effect from the 4th March, the date of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Keane assuming command of the combined forces of the two presidencies forming the army of the Indus.

2. Consequent on the above, the following appointments are made:—

Captain Robinson of H. M.'s 2nd or Queen's regiment of foot, to be aid-de-camp to Major General Willshire, C. B.

Brevet Capt. Farquhar of the 6th N. I. to be aid-de-camp to Brigadier Gordon.

Cornet Todd of H. M. 4th light dragoons, to be aid-de-camp to Brigadier Scott.

Lieut. Woosnam of the horse artillery, to be aid-de-camp to Brigadier Stevenson.

Captain Valiant of H. M. 40th foot, to be aid-de-camp to Brigadier Valiant.

3. The Commander-in-chief is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to confirmation, viz.:—

Colonel Baumgardt of H. M. 2d or Queen's royal regiment of foot, to be a brigadier of the 2d class, and to command the 1st brigade of the Bombay infantry division.

May, 1839.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to place the services of Lieut. Macdonell of the 19th regiment, Native Infantry, and of Ensign Podmore of the 6th regiment, Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Envoy and Minister at the Court of His Majesty, Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk, for permanent employment in the force of His Majesty the Shah. Lieut. Macdonell is directed to join forthwith at Candahar, and Ensign Podmore will, at the earliest practicable period, proceed from Deesa, to Shikarpore, to join a regiment of the Shah's army at that place.

Fort St. George, August, 1839.—Promotion and Appointment.—Senior Ensign A. R. Dallas to be Lieutenant, vice Childers invalided; date of commission, Aug. 27, 1839.

Supern. Ensign C. Woodland to be brought on the effective strength of the army, from March 10, 1839, to complete the establishment.

At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief,

15th N. I.—Lieut. W. Bisset to be Adj.

The right hon. the Governor-in-Council is pleased, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, to make the following appointments, to have effect from September 1, 1839.

Lieut. Col. W. Strahan, deputy quarter-master-general of the army, to be quarter-master-general of the army, vice Hanson.

Major W. J. Butterworth, C. B. assistant quarte-rmaster-general of the army, to be deputy quarter-master-general of the army, vice Strahan.

Capt. E. G. Taynton, deputy assistant quarter-master-general of the army, to be assistant quarter-master-general of the army, vice Butterworth.

Lieut. T. A. Jenkins, of the 33d N. I., to be deputy assist. quarter-master-general of the army, vice Taynton.

Lieut. G. Haines of the 18th N. I. to act as deputy assist. quarter-master-general of the army, during the employment of Lieut. Jenkins on other duty, without prejudice to his regimental staff appointment.

The 51st N. I. having been ordered from Secunderabad to join the force assembling in the Ceded Districts, Lieut. Col. J. P. James of that corps, as next senior officer to brigadier Bell, will assume the command of the 2d brigade of Infantry;—the appointment of Lieut. Col. Dyce of the 34th L. I., to that command in G. O. G. of the 20th instant, is therefore cancelled.

Capt. T. W. Steele of the 15th N. I., being disqualified for the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the invalid establishment.

Bombay Castle, September 6, 1839.

No. 459 of 1839.—Capt. E. M. Ennis of the 21st regiment, N. I., has been nominated to command the detachments at Trombay and Sion from the 16th ult.

Sept. 7.—No. 460 of 1839.—The order dated the 31st ult., directing Capt. Wells deputy judge advocate, to join his regiment in Lower Scinde is confirmed.

Lieut. Giberne of the artillery is directed to proceed to Ahmedabad, and assume command of the company of Golundauze at that station, and proceed with it to Cambay, there to embark for the Presidency.

Second Lieut. Erskine of the artillery is directed to repair to the Presidency, and join the company of Golundauze proceeding on service to Upper Scinde, under the orders of Lieut. Giberne.

Lieut. E. C. Cotgrave of the 8th regiment, N. I., having been reported fit for duty, is directed to join his station.

Civil.

General Department, July 29.

With reference to the notification of the 13th July, 1838, the Hon. the Governor-in-Council has the pleasure of announcing the re-appointment, by the Hon. the Court of

Digitized by Google

Directors, on the 5th April last, John Andrew Dunlop, Esq., to be provisionally a Member of Council for this Presidency.

Revenue.—*Bombay Castle, Aug.* 23, 1839. —Mr. A. Bettington, acting 2d Assistant to the Collector of Belgaum, to have charge of the Gokak Talooka, in addition to the Talookas of Padshapoot, Beedee, and Chickoree.

Mr. S. Babington, acting 3d Assistant to the Collector of Belgaum, to have charge of the Simpgaum Talooka, remaining at the Sudder Station.—This arrangement, to have effect from the 1st instant.

Aug. 28.—The Hon. the Governor-in-Council is pleased, under Act xiv. of 1835, to confer on Mr. A. Bettington, 2d Assistant Magistrate of Belgaum, the penal powers of a Magistrate in that Collectorate.

Aug. 28.—Mr. A. Remington assumed charge on the 15th instant, of the office of officiating 1st Assistant to the Political Commis. for Guzerat, and Resident at Baroda.

Aug. 27.—The Hon. the Gov.-in-Council has been pleased to accept the resig. of T. H. Baber, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Service, from the 1st March, 1839.

H. Frere, Esq., Head-Assist. to Prin. Col. and Magis. of Coimbatore, until 26th November, to pro. to Neilgherry Hills, on sick cer.

Medical.

Aug. 27.—Surgeon T. H. Graham, of the 5th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

MARINE.

The Gazette before last announced the appointment of Lieut. Ethersey to the office of Assistant to the Superintendent of Marine, in room of Lieut. Nott, promoted to the rank of commander, and to the command of the Coote. Mr. Ethersey having declined the above named appointment, has been placed in command of the Euphrates, and Mr. Jenkins, it is understood, will be the assistant superintendent.

Marine Department, Bombay Castle, July 5.

The retirement of Commander Denton and Lieut. Sharp, is to have effect from the 1st inst. and the following promotions are made:

The vacancy in the rank of commander, consequent on the retirement of Commander Denton, to be kept in abeyance, pending the decision of the Hon. the Court of Directors on the case of Lieut. Porter, the senior lieut.

Mr. Midshipman J. S. Grieve, to be lieutenant, to fill the vacancy created as above; date of rank 1st July, 1839.

Mr. Midshipman A. E. Ball, to be lieut. viceSharp; date of rank, 1st July 1839.

July 9.—Alterations of Rank.—Commander Hawkins to be captain, and Lieut. Nott to be commander; date of rank 21st January 1839, vice Sawyer retired.

Commander Moresby to be captain, and Lieut. Williams to be commander; date of rank 9th April 1839, vice Rose retired.

July 25.—Consequent on the retirement of Lieut. Pruen, the following promotion is made.

Mr. Midshipman W. Christopher, to the rank of lieutenant, leaving the date of his commission to be settled hereafter.

The vacancy of lieutenant, made by the retirement of Lieut. Dent, is to be kept in abeyance, pending the Honorable Court's decision, relative to the case of Mr. Drought, the next senior midshipman for promotion.

Bombay Castle, 24th August, 1839.

No. 94 of 1839.—A squadron order, directing Mr. Macdonald to join the Elphinstone as acting lieutenant and mate, vice Berthon directed to be ready to proceed in the "Ann" to Bombay, is confirmed.

BIRTHS.

At Bombay, on the 1st August, the lady of Robert Wigram Crawford, esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Bhooj, on the 27th June, by Lieut.-Col. Soppitt, commanding the station, Lieut. Sydney Turnbull, Bombay artillery, to Sarah Simon Spinster, second daughter of the late V. Simon, merchant of Bombay, and sister-in-law to Lieut. Adam Drummond, line-adjutant of Bhooj, son of Vice-Admiral Sir Adam Drummond, K. C. H., and grand-son of His Grace the late Duke of Atholl.

At Bombay, on the 8th instant, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, Mr. James Barron, to Miss Mary Wilson.

At Poona, on the 24th July, Sir W. Awdry, to Frances Ellen, second daughter of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

At Bombay, on Thursday, the 13th June, by the Rev. Wm. Hockin, vicar of Blackawton, at St. Petrex, Dartmouth, Devonshire, Ensign Henry P. H. Hockin, of the 6th regt. Bombay infantry, to Christiana Frances, second daughter of Capt. Mapleton, R. N., of that town.

DEATHS.

At Colaba, on the 2d July, of apoplexy, J. E. Brenan, esq., M. D. and A. M., aged 36 years.

At Surat, on the 26th June, Charlotte, the daughter of George Coles, esq., civil service, aged 1 year, 6 months, and fourteen days.

Digitized by Google

At Hyderabad, on the 30th June, surgeon C. Jameson, of the medical establishment.

At Arcot, on the 11th July, Lieut. R. Prescott, of the 8th light infantry.

On the 27th June, at the house of Mr. T. Stevenson, Mazagon, Mr. G. W. Phillips, of the Customs department, of a lingering illness, aged 46 years, deeply regretted by his widow, friends and acquaintances.

At Bombay, in the Fort, on the 6th July, George, son of Mr. T. Selby, aged 1 year and 9 months.

At Byculla, on the morning of the 9th instant, from remittent fever, Alexander, the only son of A. J. Montefiore, esq., of the Bombay medical establishment, aged 5 years and 8 months.

At Poonah, on the morning of Tuesday, the 18th June, Mr. William Aiken, of the collector's office, of dysentery.

At Bombay, in the Fort, on Monday, the 8th July, Mary Ann, the daughter of Mr. A. Jordan, aged 2 years.

In the Fort of Bombay, on the 5th July, Mrs. Ann Mary Mc Donald, relict of the late Cap. W. Mc Donald, of the Ind. Navy.

At Bombay, on the 11th July, John Thomas, the infant son of Capt. J. Scott, country service, aged 2 months and 21 days.

At Poona, on the 12th July, Henry Pendrill, son of Major Waddington, engineers, aged 8 months.

At Bombay, Rampart Row, on the morning of the 29th July, Archd. Mc Aslan, esq., aged 25 years, son of John Mc Aslan, esq., Glasgow.

At Bombay, on the 29th July, the infant daughter, and on the 30th, the beloved wife of P. M. Dalzell, esq., aged 21 years.

At Bolaram, on the morning of the 6th August, Frances Cameron, fourth daughter of Capt. D. A. Malcolm, assistant-resident of Hyderabad, in the 3rd year of her age.

On the 23rd July, at the Neilgherry Hills, Capt. John William Gordon, of the 7th regt. N. I., and commandant of H. H. the Nizam's 3d regt. of cavalry, most sincerely and deeply regretted by his numerous friends.

On the 15th August, at Indore, Prescott Hervey, the infant son of Major and Mrs. Sandys, aged eleven months and a half.

Ceylon.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOP SHIP JUPITER.—H. M. troop ship "Jupiter," has arrived at Trincomalie from Bombay, where she left on the 27th ultimo. As soon as some refittings are completed, she will come round to Colombo, when the 61st will embark for England.

There would seem to be mismanagement somewhere respecting the delay of this ship in India; but it is pleasing to know that Ceylon has not incurred much expense by it, as both the island allowances of the 61st, and the charges of the "Jupiter," are to be defrayed by the E. I. Company's Government, from the time this vessel was first detained here.—*Observer, July* 18.

DEATH.

We regret to have to announce the death of the Hon. F. Stoddart, Jun., Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at Ceylon, which took place on the 9th August, likewise that of John Dindwoodie, Esq., District Judge of Colombo.

Mauritius.

DEATH.

At Moka, in the Mauritius, on the 14th of August last, Sir Robert Barclay, Bart., formerly collector of the internal revenues in that island.

Digitized by Google

Singapore.

NEW LAND ACT.—We publish in our advertising columns the new Land Act, which has at last been passed for the Straits' Settlements, to come into operation on the 1st January, 1840; from which our readers will perceive that all the remonstrative appeals that have been made against short leases have been vain; and that no person can enter upon the cultivation of the soil, under a certainty of holding land for a further term than twenty years—for the provision, that at the end of that term the lease will be renewable for a further period of thirty years, 'on such conditions as the Governor of Bengal may direct,' we hold to embrace any thing but a certainty. Such is the encouragement which the government of Bengal, or rather the Court of Directors gives to agricultural undertakings in the Straits—and such is the attention which the irrefragable arguments advanced by Mr. Crawfurd in support of a more liberal system, meet with at the hands of the Dictators of Leadenhall-street! No fixed rent is laid down by the Act for different descriptions of land, the 5th section enacting that any person desirous of clearing and occupying waste or forest land, may receive a lease for the same from the collector, to be held and assessed, 'in such manner and on such conditions as the Governor of Bengal may from time to time prescribe.' Can it be intended by this, that on every application for a lease, a reference must be made to Bengal before the terms of tenure can be defined? What a system!—and for what purpose on earth could it have been that a Land Commissioner was despatched to the Straits, with a salary and establishment, that for about a year and a half cost 4000 rupees a month, except to prove that all the revenue derived from the land in these settlements for the next ten years to come, will not suffice to refund the amount which has been thus absurdly lavished!—*Free Press, Aug.* 15.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th August, Mrs. W. McIntyre, of a son.
On the 24th April, the lady of William Rodyk, Esq., of a son and heir.

Malacca.

BIRTH.

On the 13th of July, the lady of Captain Thomas Slator Rooke, Comg. Detachment 12th Regt., N.I., of a daughter.

Penang.

(*From the Penang Gazette, 10th August.*)

QUEDAH.—Some days ago, a Burmese boat arrived here from Quedah with a cargo of rice and paddy, and brings intelligence also, that the remaining Malayan inhabitants, men, women, and children, had been carried away captives by the Siamese to Ligore, for the purpose of being ultimately conveyed to Bankok, and there finally disposed of as slaves. When about to quit by compulsion their native land for ever, they are described as being placed in files composed of as many men as the length of two bamboos would admit. These bamboos were placed parallely upon their shoulders, and there firmly secured, leaving sufficient space between each captive for marching, and yet so near as to be almost in contact with each other, and in this condition compelled to proceed on their journey, followed by their weeping and afflicted families and kindred. Quedah has become, or will be very shortly desolate; being depopulated not

Digitized by Google

only of its ancient inhabitants,* but also of their oppressors the Siamese; the latter of whom have resolved, it is said, to forsake that fertile country, and reduce it to a desert alike unprofitable to themselves as to their British Ally, and opposed to their treaty with the East India Company. By Article XIII. of that treaty, they are bound not only to 'remain in Quedah,' but also to '*take proper care of that country and of its people*,' and how far their acts and intentions correspond with their solemn engagement with the East India Company, will be obvious enough from what has already been stated as to their treatment of the Malays, and their own contemplated desertion of the country. But this is only one more proof to many others in which they have evinced for their faithful ally and their mutual stipulations, the most open contempt and indifference. In the same article above quoted, the East India Company engage, that 'the English will not attack or disturb Quedah, nor permit the former governor (the Ex King) of Quedah, or any of his followers to attack, disturb, or injure in any manner, the territory of Quedah.' This stipulation the British Government considered the national honour bound in maintaining; and with that view of its obligation, the country of Quedah has twice, through the active co-operation of the British, been restored to the Siamese authorities, after having been conquered and reconquered by its former people. With all this external show of impartiality of abiding by the letter of our engagement, it certainly appears adverse to the consistency claimed by government, that they should absolve the Siamese from the performance of their contract, or remain silent and inactive under palpable breaches of their treaty. To force the legitimate inhabitants of the soil into perhaps never ceasing bondage of the natural enemies of all their race, cannot by any subtilty of construction be interpreted into '*taking proper care of Quedah and of its people!*' Nor the abandonment of that country by themselves, a faithful adherence to their promise to '*remain in Quedah*' for its good government and protection of the people of the country, delivered over into their power! Why, therefore, it is asked, does the same active principle, which hitherto has actuated the British Government to fulfil its duty to the Siamese, now remain dormant and unconcerned, when the Siamese violate a very material stipulation of their treaty in reference to the interests of the island! A single remonstrance to the Ligore authority from the British Government, is all that would be requisite to restore the unfortunate Malays to their country, who have been carried away into slavery by the Siamese. Humanity and the voice of these harassed and persecuted people call loudly for British interference and protection: and this too without delay, if it is meant that our interposition should be considered sincere and of a determined description by the Siamese, or to be of any avail to the sufferers. No half measures can possibly succeed with such slippery friends. The rice crops of last year at Quedah planted by the Malays are now exhausted, partly by exportation and partly by the destruction of the Siamese on their last re-occupation of that country, and although the season for planting has again returned, no indication whatever of cultivation is manifested for the reasons before stated, namely,—the removal into slavery of the ancient inhabitants of the soil. Who shall feel the consequences of suffering such flagrant acts being committed by the Siamese, wholly in contravention of their treaty, will be soon made apparent, when the approaching difficulties the British are likely to be involved with the government of Ava, are more fully developed, and no escape left from collision with that power.

In the following statement, is exhibited what we have already gained by preferring the Siamese, to our ancient and tried friends, the Malays of Quedah. In the twelve months between the 1st of May, 1837, and 30th April, 1838, during the time Quedah was under the Malayan Government, there were 1232 coyans of rice and paddy together imported to this island, the produce of Quedah; while in a similar portion of time, in the following year, when the country reverted to the Siamese power, there were only 350 coyans, showing a decrease against the Siamese of 882 coyans; this year the quantity will still be less—and at the end of the official year, the raising of grain at Quedah will have become matter for history. In former times, under the peaceable sway of the Malayan Kings, the annual produce of Quedah imported into this settlement, varied from 8,000 to 10,000 coyans, or between 360,000 and 450,000 piculs, where, as when the Siamese held occupation of the country from 1822, till the present moment, in the best of their times the quantity of grain raised, seldom amounted to 1000 coyans, or 45,000

* Since the above was written, we have been informed that several boats full of Malays, apprehending the same fate with their countrymen, had contrived to escape from Quedah into our territory for protection; many others had also been happy enough to elude the vigilance and pursuit of their oppressors by flight overland to Province Wellesley.

Digitized by Google

piculs to spare, beyond their own local wants, for exportation to this island. Unless by some change in our system of policy in relation to Quedah, different to that which for many years past has obtained, the raising of grain crops in that country by the Siamese in any proportion adequate to the supply of the wants of this island, must not be expected;—indeed, if our accounts be correct, of which there is no reason to doubt, all cultivation of that description, has already ceased. In the event of a war with the Burmese, our supplies of grain from Maulmain, will also be materially diminished, if not wholly stopped, to provide for the more pressing urgencies of the army. Even to the end of the last official year, importations of grain from Maulmain, have diminished 1406 coyans, or 63,270 piculs, and which may be shown as follows:—

From 1st May, 1837, to 30th April, 1838	2945 coyans
„ 1st do. 1838, to 30th do. 1839	1539 do.
Decrease, as stated above, of	1,406 coyans, or 63,270 piculs.

THE RECORDER.—The barque "Louisa," Captain Rose, of this port, which has been expected for some time, arrived here last evening from Colombo 20th May, and Galle 11th June; her passengers are the Honourable the Recorder, Lady Norris and family. —*Gazette, June 22.*

PIRATES.—Pirates have already paid our shores their annual visit; two prahus containing between thirty and forty Chinese and Malays, having landed on Saturday last, and plundered several houses at a village in the district of Soonghy Duna. It appears there was no want of fire-arms amongst them, as almost every man had a musket, and fired in those directions where it was supposed the villagers had fled to alarm and collect the other inhabitants for the purpose of opposing the pirates. We have not heard of any lives being lost, but a poor woman was severely wounded. The gun boats have been dispatched to cruize round this island and those adjacent, until some satisfactory account is obtained of the marauders.—*Ibid.*

OPIUM IMPORTATION INTERDICTED BY THE SIAMESE.—We understand by the arrival of a junk from Pungah during the early part of the week, that orders had been received there from Siam, strictly prohibiting the importation in future of opium into its several dependencies, and that special commissioners had been despatched to Pungah, Trang, Tucopa, Dindong, and Quedah, to require the implicit enforcement by their respective Governors of this mandate, and to burn and destroy all opium discovered at those places. It is estimated that the annual exportation of the drug from hence to the five provinces abovementioned, has been from 150 to 180 chests.—*Gazette, June 29.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

On Friday, the 24th of May, Mrs. R. R. Light, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGE.

On the 22d July, at the Roman Catholic Church by the Reverend Mr. J. B. Boucho, Mr. J. P. Joseph, to Miss A. M. Augustine, the second daughter of Mr. A. M. Augustine.

DEATH.

On the 21st June, Catherine, wife of James Fairlie Carnegy, Esq., after a long and protracted illness.

China.

CANTON, JULY 13.—The following letter, addressed by the Imperial Commissioner to the Queen of England, but not forwarded, will no doubt be read with interest; it is a curious document, and displays in a great degree the arrogance and pride usually demonstrated by the Chinese Government towards foreigners. It has, we believe, had rather extended circulation among the Chinese, who probably suppose that it has been sent to its address: but when the Superintendent was sounded as to his willingness to forward this letter to Her Britannic Majesty, we believe he said that if the Commissioner and Viceroy would use the same term that they do, when addressing *their own Sovereign* (i. e. *tsew*) he would be very happy to forward it for them. The term they make use of, however, is *kwuy*,—or the communication from an *equal* to an equal. Now, the Superintendent remarked, that though this expression might do very well for

Digitized by Google

Her Majesty's *Ministers*, yet he could not permit to be applied to Her Majesty *in propriâ personâ*. Empty forms are in many instances but idle things; but, in so far as they regard the *Chinese*, forms and punctilio are the very quintessence of their government; and upon their gaining the advantage of an *empty form*, they would ground the results of a most important victory. By the mere *form* of our Sovereigns having sent presents to the Emperors of China, do they argue that we have been *respectful* and *submissive*; by the mere *form* of certain little flags carried at the mast-head of our Ambassadors' junks, do they now style us a *tributary kingdom*; and were the Commissioner and Viceroy to be permitted to address the Queen of England as their *equal*, they would naturally conclude that any British nobleman, even of the highest rank, was their *inferior*, and slight and insult him accordingly:—

THE YUMCHAE'S LETTER.

"Lin, Imperial Commissioner—President of the Board of War, and Viceroy of Hoo Kwang.

"Tang, a President of the Board of War, and Viceroy of Quangtung and Quangse; and

"E, a Vice-President of the Board of War, and Fooyuen of Quangtung—

"Conjointly make this communication to the Queen* of England, that in conformity thereto she may cause the growth of and traffic in opium to be prohibited.

"It appears that in the Great Reason of Heaven there is nothing selfish—it is not permitted to injure others in order to benefit ovrselves; nay more, the human mind is not differently constructed—who is there that does not view death with horror, and exert himself to preserve his life? Your honourable country, although separated by a mighty ocean, and distant upwards of 20,000 (Chinese) miles, is yet subject to the same human feelings; there is indeed no man who cannot distinguish between life and death—between that which is baneful and that which is beneficial. Now, our Chinese empire looks upon all within the four seas as of its family; and our great Emperor, with a goodness boundless as that of Heaven itself, overshadows all things, so that even the most remote and barren regions come within the scope of his life-giving and nourishing influence.

"Since the time that the restrictions were removed from the port of Canton, and communication and commercial intercourse permitted between us and other countries, until now, the common people of our inner land on one part, and those arriving in foreign ships on the other, have mutually enjoyed pleasure and reaped profit by such intercourse, for a great many tens of years. And in reference to our rhubarb, our tea, our silk, and other articles—all the most valuable productions of the central land, and without which you could not exist—our Chinese empire, looking upon all men with equal benevolence, has permitted to be sold to you for exportation beyond seas, without the slightest stint or grudge, our only object being to subdue your hearts by the extreme of goodness, thus appropriating to ourselves, as it were, those beneficent principles by which heaven and earth rule all nature.

"But we feel sorry to say that there is a class of depraved foreigners, who cultivate and prepare the opium drug; this they convey hither and sell by stealth, and by means of it delude our foolish common people, in order to deprive them of their lives, and obtain possession of their substance. Formerly those who smoked the drug were but few in number; of late, however, by the influence of bad example, the contagion has spread, and day by day does the poisonous stream flow with increasing depth and violence! In our Chinese empire the people are many and constantly multiplying; in so far as regards this, stupid besotted classes, who, for the pleasure of tickling their mouth with an opium pipe, are content to sacrifice their lives, these are so many rebellious subjects; they bring the evil upon themselves—what necessity is there to feel the slightest tenderness or compassion for them? But throughout the whole empire of the Great Pure Dynasty it is now incumbent upon us to correct the customs of the age, in order that we may reform men's hearts. How, then, can we consent to stand tamely by and see the very life's blood of the central land corrupted with a deadly poison! therefore it is that in our own country we now take alike the seller and the smoker of opium, and punish his crime with the utmost penalty of the law, in order to cut off for ever the

* The term here translated queen is wang, commonly used for king, but in a more wide acceptation it implies the sovereign of a country without reference to the sex of the personage on the throne.

Digitized by Google

transmission of this curse to succeeding generations! Now, though we are aware that in the several parts which are tributary to your noble country are a number of cunning and depraved men, who clandestinely grow and manufacture this opium, yet we cannot suppose for a moment that it is yourselves, the sovereign of your honourable country, who causes them to do so. Again, among the various nations of the earth, there are only a few countries which produce this poisonous drug; it is not indeed produced by every country.

"We have further heard that in your noble country you do not permit your own subjects to smoke it; he who violates the law is severely punished; this is showing that you are aware how noxious it is to human life, and therefore it is that you thus rigidly prohibit it. But if you prohibit it being smoked, why not prohibit it also being sold? and at the same time prohibit it being grown and manufactured? This would indeed be the true way to get rid of the evil! And if you yourselves do not smoke it, and yet dare to prepare it and sell it, in order to induce the foolish and ignorant people of our central land to smoke it, then this is wishing to secure life to yourselves; you involve others in the pit of death! this is seeking your own profit, while you are trying to ruin your neighbour! Such conduct rouses the indignation of mankind, while the reason of High Heaven will assuredly never permit it! By means of the great power of our empire, which rules over Chinese as well as starngers from afar, what difficulty should we find in punishing with death (those foreign venders of opium)? But looking up to the unbounded goodness of our Holy Emperor, and taking him as our model, we judge it right and proper to give fair warning beforehand; for were we not to send you this letter for the information of you the said sovereign of your honourable country, and were we in a moment to issue those rigid prohibitions, then you might still come forward with the excuse that you were not acquainted with the facts of the case.

"We, therefore, now make this covenant with you, to the end that you take the fatal drug opium, so hurtful to mankind, and put a stop to it for ever! As we of the central land prohibit our people from using it, so it seems just that you prohibit the subjects of your honourable country from preparing it. In respect to that which has been already prepared, you will be pleased to cause strict search to be made after it, and have it cast into the sea; that within the expanse of heaven and earth no place be further given. This done, not only will the common people of our central land no more suffer its evils, but the people of your honourable country having already prepared it how is it possible to guard against their turning to use it themselves?* On the other hand, if you forbid its being prepared, your own said people will escape being injured by it, and thus both countries will not only enjoy mutual peace and happiness, but by so doing will be more strikingly manifest your respect and submission.

"By following out this course of conduct you will then clearly understand the celestial Reason, and Heaven will visit you with none of its judgments! You will harmoniously accord with the feelings of mankind, and our Holy Emperor must know and approve. On the other hand, the drug being rigidly prohibited in our inner land, no person is now permitted to smoke it, so that, even granting that it should be prepared in your country, there is no place to get rid of it, nor any profit to be reaped thereby. Thus, then, how much better will it be to try another profession at once, than to labour in vain, and to lose one's capital in the end? Moreover, the opium already existing in our central land has been even now taken, mixed up with oil, and destroyed; and after this, if any foreign ship continue clandestinely to bring opium, we cannot but seize it and destroy it in the same manner; and in doing so we cannot guarantee, in reference to the other cargo on board, that the gem may not be confounded with the common stone. Thus, ere you have tasted of the profit, ruin already stalks before you! You, attempting to injure others, will in the first place have sustained iujury yourselves! We of the celestial dynasty, in subjecting to ourselves the ten thousand kingdoms of the earth have a degree of divine majesty which he cannot fathom! Say not that we failed to warn you beforehand?

"Let the Queen of the said honourable country, on receipt of this letter, immediately take all the circumstances connected with the stopping the opium rush from her different sea-ports, and communicate the same to us in reply. Do not on any account make use of falsehood or evasion,† seeking to delay or procrastinate!

---

* This is a bow drawn at a venture, but it has hit the mark. It is a melancholy fact that the use of opium is very much on the increase in England.

† Literally, "do not tell lies or gloss over maters." It must, however, be borne in

Digitized by Google

"We most anxiously stand on tiptoe waiting your reply.

"Taoukwang, 19th year, 2d moon, day (probably about 10th April, 1839), this letter is issued that the Queen of England may know and act accordingly."

Australia.

SYDNEY.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.—On Tuesday the Legislative Council again assembled and proceeded to the consideration of the validity of grants and Wesleyan Methodist Bills, both of which were read a second time.

Previous to laying before the council the Bill for the Regulation of the Customs, the Governor laid on the table two important documents on the subject of immigration, the first being a copy of the "Report from J. Denham Pinnock, Esquire, Colonial Agent for Immigration, to His Excellency Sir George Gipps, on the Progress of Immigration generally, for the year 1838," and the second the "Report from the Board appointed on the 5th December, 1838, to enquire into, and report on, the probable causes which have produced during the present year (1838), a greater degree of sickness on board immigrant ships chartered by the Government, than in those fitted out under the Bounty System." His Excellency then proposed the appointment of a committee to take these documents, and others hereafter to be laid before the council, into consideration, and to take evidence and report to the council. In the course of his remarks, His Excellency admitted that the bounty system of immigration had in every way, during the past year, proved to be more economical and more productive than the government system; he also acknowledged that the result of a comparison between the quarantine expenses for bounty immigrants and for government immigrants, was greatly in favour of the former, and consequently very contrary to what he had anticipated in his address to the council last year. His Excellency denied that either the Government here or at home have any wish to uphold the present system of immigration, if it is the wish of the colonists that it should be discontinued. His Excellency entered at considerable length into his reasons for refusing the bounty immigrants accommodation in the Government Immigration Barracks, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Committee on Immigration, and the demands made upon him by individuals and by resolutions of public meetings. His reasons for persisting in this refusal was, he considered, that whoever imports immigrants should support them till they can support themselves. It was never contemplated, he contended, that there would be a trade—a traffic in immigrants; it was not intended that any person should bring out any immigrants but such as the importer intended for his own services; he did not think, therefore, that the Government, or any person but the importer, should be called upon to support immigrants so introduced. If, however, it was the wish of the public and the Council, that these immigrants should be admitted into the barracks, it would be necessary to reduce the bounty 2*l.*, or at any rate 1*l.* per head, in order to form a fund for the support of immigrants for a week after their arrival.

It would have been no very difficult task for us to show the fallacy of His Excellency's reason for treating the bounty immigrants with injustice, but Mr. Jones, M.C., has done it to our hands, in his reply to His Excellency's speech. It was absurd, Mr. Jones contended, to argue that the Government intended that individuals should send home only for such servants as they themselves required. The Government, he said, had given permission to one mercantile house in Sydney, to import eight hundred families, a number which no single establishment could possibly require; it followed, therefore, that the traffic of which His Excellency had spoken was entered into with the full cognizance and approbation of the Government. Mr. Jones suggested that a better plan would be, instead of reducing the bounty, to make it a condition that every ship should supply the immigrants with rations for fourteen days after their arrival.

The committee on immigration having been appointed, and the Bill for the regula-

mind, that these and similar expressions do not among the Chinese convey the exceedingly offensive meaning that they do among Europeans. Still, even among themselves, language of this kind is not looked upon as too polite.

Digitized by Google

tion of the customs read a first time, the council adjourned till Tuesday.—From the *Sydney Gazette, 27th June.*

The barque "Lucretia," bound from this port to India, was, we are sorry to say, totally destroyed by fire, on the evening of Wednesday last.—*Sydney Herald, 28th June.*

PORT ESSINGTON.—We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from Mr. Pascoe, one of the officers of H. M. S. "Britomart," to Captain Nicholson, R. N., Harbour-master, containing some particulars regarding the new settlement at Port Essington.

The expedition sent from Sydney to form the settlement, reached its destination on the 12th December, after a tedious passage, but without meeting any accident. Immediately on their arrival, prompt measures were adopted for forming a settlement, but up to the time at which Mr. Pascoe's letter is dated, (March 21,) the only house completed, was the one intended for the residence of Sir J. G. Bremer, the Commandant. Considerable numbers of the natives had made their appearance, but they were perfectly harmless and apparently not so deficient in civilization, as their more southern brethren. The Malays were expected to visit the settlement in the course of a few months from the date of the letter. There had been two deaths on board the "Britomart," but the settlement was healthy. The "Orontes," the vessel which accompanied the expedition as a store-ship, was wrecked in the vicinity of Port Essington, in March last, but no lives were lost.

PORT PHILLIP.

We have received Port Philip papers to the 12th ult., from which the following are extracts:—

We understand that the town, the plan of which had been made and sent to head-quarters for approval, intended to be laid out on the opposite reach of Hobson's Bay to Williams-town, has been abandoned as somewhat premature. We are glad to hear it, as the town itself could hardly flourish, and its existence would only prove an injury to Williams-town, where, as water has been found at a convenient distance, the shipping can lie with much greater advantage; the distance, in fact, from thence to town is the only drawback under which the sea-port at present suffers. This evil might be much diminished would Government lay out 300*l.* in clearing either bank of the river, so as to allow of the formation of a horse-track, as these animals could then be made use of to tow vessels up the stream, until the presence of that all-powerful agent steam, shall have superseded the slower and more difficult system.—*From the Port Phillip Patriot, June* 10.

The Melbourne Fire and Marine Insurance Company comes into operation on the 1st July. This will open a safeguard to our townsfolk of incalculable benefit. Each inhabitant can now, at a very trifling cost, in fact at next to nothing, insure his brick or stone houses from fire; wooden houses demand a higher premium, from their great liability to damage. Marine insurances can also be then effected on goods and vessels, under certain qualifications; and this too in a colony where the first piece of land was only legally put into possession of the colonists two years ago. In this short space of time, what wonders have been effected in our town of Melbourne. We have already four temporary places of worship well attended—one for Episcopalians, one for the Independents, one for the Presbyterians, and one for the Methodists—and the Roman Catholics are busily engaged in erecting a place of worship. Here we pause to ask the Wesleyan Manager at Hobart Town, how it is, that although a place of worship is built, he can conscientiously send two preachers to the blacks, and leave Melbourne without a pastor—perhaps it sounds better in the letters home, the great care taken of the Aborigines. Let the white brothers wait—oh, yes, certainly they must wait.

The brig "Skerne," 180 tons burthen, agent P. W. Welsh & Co., is now alongside of the Queen's Wharf, she is the largest vessel that has yet come up to the town. The mud bar in the mouth of the river is, we understand, from mariners, gradually washing away; a small dredge in a few months will clear the whole away, so as to render it accessible to ships of 600 tons.—*Port Philip Patriot, June* 3.

On Saturday last the town of Melbourne may be said to have attained the age of two years. The first land sold in Melbourne (Australia Felix) was on the "glorious 1st of June," 1837—on which day 100 allotments were sold, the lowest price being 7*l.* and the highest 95*l.* Let the reader, and all new settlers mark this. The 7*l.* allotment was put up for sale, and part of the allotment realised nearly 600*l*; another allotment near the river sold for the sum of 930*l.*, which originally cost Mr. M'Allister 27*l.*; and on Friday last J. P. Fawkner sold an allotment, with a weather-boarded house on it, for 950*l.*; this lot originally cost 25*l.*! Such, in two short years, has been the rise in value

Digitized by Google

of some choice situations. But we lament that it is our painful duty to complain of the mistaken policy of Sir George Gipps in acting on the narrow policy of his predecessor, Governor Bourke. This retail policy of putting up for sale only a few allotments at a time, benefits the land jobbers to the evident injury of the real strength of all states viz. the middling class. And we would respectfully ask, why are the town lands of New South Wales put up at from 4*l.* to 5*l.* per acre, and the town lands of Australia Felix at 160*l.*? It is because this colony was founded, and is rapidly progressing, *by* individual energy, without help from either the funds of the Home Government, or the puffing paragraphs of any joint-stock company. Whatever may be the event, it is evident that the Sydney Government and the craving land-shark speculators, are working all the injury in their power to this gigantic though infant colony.

On Wednesday last, seven vessels, from various parts of the habitable globe, were seen entering our noble bay, hastening to lay their various treasures at the feet of the Australia Felicians. It is thus we prosper, and advance with the velocity of a steam (rail-road) carriage to that acme of power to which the other feeble colonies on this land must eventually bow with reverence, and look up to for succour.—*Ibid. June* 3.

We stated in a late number that during the trial of Mr. A. Macdougall, the publisher of the "Southern Australian," for a libel on Mr. G. M. Stephen, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Stephen swore distinctly that he had never stated that the half of the Milner Estate had been sold for 20,000*l.* nor had he ever authorised the editor of the "South Australian Gazette" to make such a statement. In the next number of the Gazette published after the trial, the editor published the statements of various persons who all averred that they had heard Mr. Stephen make the statement thus denied, and a letter was published purporting to be a letter in Mr. Stephen's own handwriting, authorising the editor to make the announcement. Mr. Macdougall, in consequence of this, has commenced criminal proceedings against Mr. Stephen, who has been committed to take his trial before the Supreme Court, on a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury. An investigation into Mr. Stephen's conduct was proceeding before His Excellency Governor Gawler, at the instance of Mr. Stevenson, the late editor of the "Gazette," but in consequence of the measures resorted to by Mr. Macdougall, it has been suspended for the present. Mr. Stevenson, it seems, has taken umbrage at the delay, and has withdrawn from the magistracy and resigned the coronership, on the plea that he will not remain in office under a government with which Mr. Stephen is connected.—*Sydney Gazette 27th June.*

SWAN RIVER.

The settlers complain very much of the present system of colonial policy, as tending very materially to cramp their exertions. Instead of being encouraged, the settler is encumbered with difficulties from local causes beyond the possibility of his control. His lands could not be marked out, or indeed pointed out to him, for a considerable time, owing to the absence of a sufficient survey department—and now he is harassed and threatened with the spoliation of two-thirds of his possessions, if certain conditions are not fulfilled; which conditions would have been amply complied with if the local government had been in a position to have given to applicants their land in one continuous block. They were led to expect that this would be the case, whereas their lands were divided, and separated at such a distance from each other, that two establishments must be formed to accomplish the performance of the location duties. Now, although it might have been in the power of the government to avoid the division and separation complained of at the time, still it appears to be an act of great hardship not to allow, under existing circumstances, the one outlay to extend over all the lands claimed by the original settler. The repeated government notices which have issued from the Colonial Office upon this subject, since the arrival of Governor Hutt, appear to have very much disturbed the minds of the colonists.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 22d April, the governor intimated that he had received a despatch sanctioning the advance of crown lands to the minimum price of twelve shillings an acre; but that His Excellency saw it would not be expedient to adopt such a measure at present. He considered, from the tenor of the despatch, that it was not imperative on him to do so. He thought it would be idle to raise the price of land above five shillings, so long as there was a quantity in the hands of private individuals, which they would sell at two-and-sixpence, as had been the case in some instances. But the strongest argument against raising the price consisted in the injustice which it would work to those who had been allowed to surrender land, getting one-and-sixpence for it. This would altogether destroy the proportionate price on which that measure was founded. But when the land in the hands of individuals amounted in

Digitized by Google

the average to the government minimum price, His Excellency said he should consider it his duty to raise the minimum price.

A steam-mill, the first erected in the colony, was nearly completed at Perth. The proprietors are Messrs. Schoales and Nash.

Cows had been selling at 27*l.* to 28*l.* and 30*l.*; steers 29*l.*; and about two hundred ewes, imported from Launceston, sold at an average of 2*l.* 17*s.* per head.—*Sydney Herald, June* 21.

MARRIAGES.

By Special License, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Mr. Christopher Watkin May, of Windsor, to Mrs. Caroline Green, second daughter of William Dettmer, Esq., Upper Mary-le-bone-street, Fitzroy-square, London.

By Special License, at Wollongong, on the 20th, by the Rev. John Rigney, Mr. James Berry of Sydney, to Mrs. Johanna Lysaght, of Fairy Meadow, Illawarra.

DEATHS.

At his residence, Smith-street, Wollongong, on the 13th June, Peter Jackson, Esq., late of Greenock, aged 52 years, after a very painful and lingering illness.

On the 26th May, Francis Ley, Esq., of Glenalbin, Paterson's River, and formerly of Leysborough, County of Monaghan, Ireland, after a tedious illness, aged seventy years, much and deeply regretted by his family.

On the 9th of May last, Frederick Charles Ebhart, Esq., late Capt. in H.M. 45th Regt. aged 39 years.

In Sydney, on the 26th instant, Lieut. J. J. Corry, R.N., of Bickham, Page's River.

SHIPPING.

The *Maria* from London, with merchandise, arrived yesterday, bringing news up to the 5th of March. The following are the vessels spoken to by the *Maria*, during her voyage to Sydney:—The *Hooghly*, from London, bound to Port Adelaide, with emigrants, on the 24th of February, in lat. 39° 59 South, all well. The *Adam Lodge*, from Liverpool, bound to New Orleans, out thirteen days. The ship *Holland*, from Greenock, bound to Calcutta, out twenty-eight days. The barque *Elizabeth*, of Scarborough, from the Mauritius, bound to London, and on the 26th of May, the *General Kyd*, from London to Madras.

The *Eleanor* arrived on Wednesday last, from London, with merchandise. This vessel brings no particular news, having left London on the 18th of February.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

THE SCARCITY AND PROSPECTS OF THE AGRICULTURIST.—The price of wheat still continues at 14*s.* to 15*s.* per bushel, and there is no want of buyers at those prices, although the supply during the week has been considerable. The arrival of the "John Barry," to take a cargo for Sydney, has induced a belief that she has come for wheat. We have ascertained from a good source, that she has come for hay, and will not take at the present prices more than 500 bushels of wheat on account of the charterer. We have seen several letters from mercantile houses in Sydney to their agents here; some countermanding former orders to purchase at the late high prices, and limiting them, some to 15*s.*, others to 13*s*, and some to as low as 12*s*. By the Launceston papers this morning, we learn that flour at Sydney has fallen 2*s*. in the 100lbs., and we have no doubt that in the latter part of the season, the prices will be down to 10*s*., notwithstanding the tricks of the monopolists. Of these tricks, we have heard and learned a good deal. At Launceston, we understand that three parties connected with one of the banks as directors, had laid a scheme to purchase every bushel of wheat on the northern side of the island, and that they had carried their schemes so far as to purchase all the next year's crop, before it was sown. In the first part, they were defeated principally by the honest public spirit of Mr. Andrew Gatenby, Mr. Kermode, and a few other wealthy gentlemen in the Cornwall division of the island, and the government is wisely adopting measures to defeat this nefarious plan to starve the poor. We are aware of the measures in contemplation by the Government; they are wise and liberal, and will prove highly beneficial to the agriculturists, and ultimately an immense saving to the Government. We are not permitted to publish what we know, as the details of the plan are not yet arranged; but this much we may state, for the satisfaction of our country readers, that they may in future rely upon a steady demand to a very large amount, at a fixed minimum remunerating price; and we would advise them to exert themselves as much as possible to extend their agriculture and improve their system.

Digitized by Google

They will find that their interest will be sufficiently protected by the Government, which has, at length, learned a lesson from experience on this subject. We expect that an official announcement will appear next week, that we are convinced will give universal satisfaction. In the mean time we caution them to avoid all sales of their next year's crops to the speculating monopolists until they have seen the Government notice.—*True Colonist, May* 31.

SHIPPING.

The barque *William Mitchell* arrived at Hobart Town on the 13th instant, from Leith 7th December, the Orkneys 26th January, and Rio 2nd April, with a general cargo. Passengers—Messrs. J. Russell, W. Thompson, G. Thompson, J. Thompson, J. Moffat, A. Cunningham, A. Baxter, D. Sharp, D. Robertson, O. Russell, T. Dymock, R. Tennant, C. Kerr, D. Young, J. Milne, J. Watson, A. Hunter, R. Tulloch, J. Boyden, T. Dignum, Eliza Dignum, Helen Stanbury, B. Bingham, A. Hume, Christiana Stewart, E. Hogg, W. Affleck, John, Elizabeth, Jessey, William, David, James, Christian, Alexander, and Jessie Affleck, Isabella James, Isabella Jack, Anne Jack, G. Younger.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST DATES FROM INDIA.

Calcutta . . .	September 25.
Bombay . . .	October 7.
Madras . . .	September 22.

VICTORIES IN INDIA.—HONOURS.—The following marks of distinction are conferred by Her Majesty on the wise councillors and brave officers by whom the late events in India were planned and prosecuted to a glorious end:—

Lord Auckland to be Earl of Auckland and Viscount Eden.
Sir John Keane to be a peer, title not yet known.
Mr. M'Naghten and Colonel Pottinger to be baronets.
General Sale to be K.C.B.
Colonel Wade to be knighted, and C.B.
Captain Thompson to have some honour, not yet decided upon.
Honorary distinctions for other officers are under the consideration of Her Majesty.—*Atlas*, Nov. 23.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., in Upper Wimpole-street, the lady of Ross D. Mangles, Esq., of a daughter.

At Edinburgh, on the 20th inst., the lady of Walter J. Hunter, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

On November 8, at Barnstable, Devon, the lady of H. W. Hadfield, late Madras Army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst., at Myrtleville House, Carrigaline, county of Cork, the seat of the bride's father, Thomas Rochford, Esq., merchant, of the city of Cork, and a Director of the National Bank of Ireland, to Stephanie Anne, second daughter of Major J. Fagan, late of the Bengal Army.

At Borrowfield, near Montrose, on the 5th instant, John Butcher, Esq., Surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's Service, Bombay Establishment, to Helen Reid, third daughter of George Neill, Esq.

On Tuesday, the 19th inst., at St. Olave, Hart-street, by the Rev. Henry Clarke, M.A., Henry R. Dennys, Esq., of the 20th Regt. Bengal Infantry, to Angela Hinxman, daug. of James Lardner, Esq., of Dusseldorf.

At Arbroath, on the 16th inst., Captain Henry Vibart Glegg, of the East India Company's Service, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Anderson, Esq., of Arbroath.

On the 26th September, at St. Margarets, Westminster, Captain C. Field, Bengal Establishment, to Miss Georgiana Field.

DEATHS.

At Musselburgh, in his 54th year, Lieut.-col. John Hay, Bengal army.

At Meadowbank cottage, near Uddingstone, N. B., Major John Campbell, late of the 16th foot, aged 71.

On the 7th Nov., at Southall-park, Mr. Matthew Boyd, late of Calcutta, aged 96.

wn the 1th Nov., in Southwick-street, Oxford-square, Mayeard Eliza, the beloved wife of J. Thomason, Esq., of the Bengal

Digitized by Google

civil service, and daughter of J. W. Grant, Esq., of Elchies, North Britain, aged 28.

At Ashton, near Preston, Daniel Birley, Esq., late H. E. I. C. S.

On the 8th Nov. at her house, 38, Minto-street, Edinburgh, Mrs. Jane Fallding, relict of the late Rev. James Andrew, LL. D., F. R. S., for many years governor and professor of the Hon. E. I. C's. military seminary, Addiscombe. Mrs. Andrew's kind and affectionate attention to the comforts of the gentlemen cadets will long be remembered with sentiments of the highest respect and gratitude.

On the 21st Nov., at his house in Upper Woburn-place, Major Lewis Scott Smith, formerly of the Madras establishment, aged 56.

Edward Thomas Roberts, aged 19, son of Colonel Roberts, R. A., ensign of Her Majesty's 44th regt. of foot, on board the ship Maitland, on his passage home, after a long illness.

Nov. 19th, at Bridport, Colonel S. S. Gummer, of the Madras army.

On the 26th of May, on his passage from Calcutta, in the 27th year of his age, George, youngest surviving son of the late Richmond Robert Stubbs, Esq., surgeon in the Hon. E. I. C.'s service.

At Ashtead, on the 11th Nov. Georgiana Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Captain Bolton, Bengal European regt., aged 12.

At Gravesend, on the 18th Nov. George W. Gunstone, Esq. aged 52, late of the East-India-house.

On Saturday, the 16th Nov., of inflammation of the lungs, Mr. John Lander, aged 32, who, in company with his deceased brother, Richard, so successfully traced the source of the river Niger.

On the 15th Nov. at Edinburgh, Caroline Lucy, the beloved wife of Thomas Pendergast, Esq., Madras civil service.

On Nov. 23d, at Cheltenham, aged 58, Colonel Josiah Stewart, C. B., of the establishment of Fort St. George, Madras.

On Nov. 21st, suddenly, at his house in Brompton, Robert Stewart, Esq. aged 58, lately returned from the East Indies.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Nov. 4. Braganza, Steamer, from Gibraltar 21st Oct.—5th. Clydesdale, Davies, from Bengal 27th May.—6th. Charles Kerr, Arnold, from Manilla; Cape Packet, Lamb, from Bengal 22d May; Alexander Johnston, McDonald, from Singapore 5th June; Princess Mary Ann, Schot, from Batavia 29th June.—7th. Maria, Black, from Bombay 17th June; Thirteen, Mickie, from the Mauritius 19th July; Liverpool, Steamer from New York, in 17 days at Liverpool; Lady Paget, from Batavia 24th July.—8th. John, Whilan, Bengal 5th May; Romeo, Pollock, from Singapore 6th July; India, Vis, from Batavia; Duchess of Kent, Newby, from New South Wales 19th June; Renown, McLeod, from Bengal 21st May; Sparton, Moyse, from the Cape 25th Aug.—9th. Robarts, Elder, from Bengal 11th June; Scotland, Cunningham, from Bengal 4th July; Mary Heartly, Webb, from the Mauritius 13th July.—11th. Moira, Owen, from Bengal 16th May; John Knox, Swan, from Singapore 17th June; Duan, New, from Batavia 18th July, with part of the crew of the Aliquis, wrecked in Torres Straits; Golden Fleece, Hubbock, from Bengal 11th June.—12th. Elisa, Lay, from China 15th June; Cestrain, Armstrong, from Bombay 2nd June; Wilhelmina, Lucia, Mapen, from Batavia.—13th. Coromandel, Loader, from Bengal 14th June; Lady Kennaway, Davison, from Bengal 9th June; Pearl, Brunton, from Madras 10th July.—14th. William Nicol, Potter, from Bengal 25th May; Anna Gertrude, Poulet, from Pinang 3rd July; Eleanor, George, from Van Dieman's Land 22nd May; Monarch, Booth, from Bombay 10th July.—15th. Palmyra, Parsons, from Bengal, 10th June; Elphinstone, Femlin, from Singapore 22nd June; H.M. Ship Imogine, from South America 5th Aug., with 2,500,000 dollars.—15. Saracen, Devaws, from Batavia 16th July; Macassar, Stuben, from Batavia 24th July.—16th. The Overland Mail, from Bombay 7th Oct.; Orwell, Collard, from China 4th June; Parrock Hall, Conney, from China 19th May; City of Aberdeen, Munro, from Bengal, 30th May; Surry, Sinclair, from Bombay 30th June; Ann, Jeffery, from Bombay, 28th June; Competent, Robinson, from Bombay, 23rd June; Platina, Wellbank, from Batavia 23rd June; Clio, O'Berg, from Batavia 23rd June; Pauline, Hoffman, from Batavia; Kyle, Fletcher, from Bengal 2nd July.—18th. Royal Star, Steamer, from Gibraltar 8th instant; Andromache, New, from New South Wales 29th June; Agrippina, Rogers, from Ceylon 16th July; Regent, Woodcofme, from Batavia 23rd July; Broad Oak, Mc Coy, from Bombay 23rd July.—19th. Avoca, Boadle, from Madras 22nd July; British King, Paton, from Bombay 16th July.—21st. Stratford, Lane, from the Mauritius 1st Sept.; John Woodall, Mossman, from Bengal 20th June; Albyn, Poyne, from Bombay 16th July.—22nd. Magnet Connell, Morris, from Bengal 30th June.—25th. Mary Ann, Cox, from the Cape 17th Sept.; John Bagshaw, Cluecus, from Bengal 9th June; Thalia, Graham, from Bengal 1st July.—26th. Tagus, Steamer, from Gibraltar 15th Nov.—27th. Johnstone, Spence, from Bombay 8th Aug.

Digitized by Google

DEPARTURES.

November 2d. Flower of Elgie, Armand, for Bengal, from Liverpool.—6th. Charles Hurtley, for Ceylon, from the Downs; Shannon, Killock, Rio and Bombay, from Liverpool; John Scott, Robinson, for the Cape, from the Downs; Mary, Beachcroft, for Launceston, from the Downs; Globe, Barlow, for New South Wales, from the Downs; Kirkman Finlay, Scott, for Bombay, from Liverpool; Glen Huntley, Buchanan, for New South Wales.—7th. Abbotsford, Broadfoot, for Bombay, from Liverpool; Salacia, Maw, for Bombay, from Liverpool; Fortitude, Hutton, for Batavia, from the Clyde; Harrison, Talbert, for Madras, with troops, from the Downs.—10th.—Tomatin, Wingate, for South Australia, from Greenock; Gunga, Reside, for Singapore, from Liverpool.—12th. Juverna, Grandy, for the Mauritius, from the Downs; Mary Mitcheson, Mac Ewen, for Aden, from the Downs; City of London, Antram, for South Australia, from the Downs.—13th. Felicity, Macdonald, for Bengal, from the Downs.—14th. Mangles, Carr, for New South Wales, with convicts, from Portsmouth; Medora, Harrison, for Bombay, from Liverpool.—17th. Catherine, Evans, for Bombay, with troops, from the Downs.—19th. Senator, Grindlay, for the Cape, from Liverpool; Eleanor Lancaster, Cowley, for Bombay, from Liverpool; Majestic, Smith, for Hobart Town and New South Wales, from Liverpool; Theodosia, Cushing, for Bengal, from Liverpool; George, Donaldson, for the Cape, from Downs.—20th. Acasta, Ryle, for New South Wales, from the Downs; Runnymede, Forword, for Hobart Town, with convicts.—22d. Cleopatra, Saunders, for Bombay, from Portsmouth. Victoria, Saunders, for New South Wales, from Bristol.—23d. Queen, Warden, for Bengal, from Portsmouth; Thomas Bold, Broadhurst, for New South Wales, from Plymouth; Cheviot, Young, for Hobart Town, from the Downs; Bolton, Robinson, for New Zealand, from the Downs; H. M. ship, Rolla, Hall, for the Cape, from Plymouth; Pilgrim, Rawlins, for New South Wales, from Liverpool.—25th. Woodmansterne, Hindewell, for the Mauritius, from Gravesend.—26th. Advocate, Wilkinson, for Bengal, from the Downs; Baboo, Forrester, for South Australia, from Liverpool; Mesborough, Livingstone, for New South Wales, from Gravesend; Queen Victoria, Terrington, for Algoa Bay, from Gravesend; Crest, Walton, for New South Wales, from Gravesend; Trinculo, Braithwaite, for the Mauritius, from Gravesend.—27th. Louisa Campbell, Dorby, for New South Wales, from Gravesend; China, Robertson, for Port Philip and New South Wales, from Plymouth; Warrior, Beckett, for South Australia, from Plymouth.

SHIPS SPOKEN WITH.

The Edinburgh, Patterson, from London to Bengal. The Windsor, Nesbit, from London to Bengal. Lat. 8° 20′ North, Long. 25° 30′ West.

Oct. 18.—Thomas Grenville, Thornhill, from London to Bengal. Lat. 8° 30′ North, Long. 24° 0′ West.

Oct. 20.—Zenobia, Owen, from London to Bengal. Lat. 7° 0′ North, Long. 29° 0′ West.

The Reliance, Liverpool to Bombay. Lat. 7° 21′ North, Long. 29° 0′ West.

Lady East, Emery, London to Bombay. Lat. 13° 0′ North, Long. 26° 0′ West.

Sept. 21.—Scotia, Campbell, from London to Bengal, by the Cape Packet. Lat. 2° 0′ North, Long. 21° 30′ West.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Nov. 9.—Per *Robarts*. Capt. Elder from Bengal; Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Erskine, Mrs. Bush, Mrs. Dessanett, Major Williams, Dr. W. Stevenson, senior, 40th B.N.I., Dr. Pellew, H.M. 63d Regt., Lieut. O'Callaghan, H.M. 49th Regt., died at sea, Lieut. Bush, 24th B.N.I., Lieut. Gifford, 2d B.N.I., Lieut. Brown, 6th Madras N.I., Ensign Fraser, 6th B.N.I., Colville, Esq., Kemp, Esq., Bell, Esq., Miss Stack, Misses Sarah and Jane Stevenson.

Nov. 11.—Per *Moira*, Capt. Owen, from Bengal; Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Ashe, Mrs. Darby, Mrs. Sym, Capt. Gibb, Lieut Tucker, Ensign Wright, John Robson, Esq., W. McDougal, Esq., A. Sym, Esq., Miss Stevenson, Miss Darby, 4 Miss Ellis's, Master Brust, Master Corbet, 3 Master Ellis's, 5 Master Ashe's and 5 servants, Sir R. Stevenson, K.C.B., died at sea, 30th July, Capt. Sandes, H.M. 9th Regt., died at sea, 29th May.

Nov. 16.—Per *Orwell*, Capt. Collard from China; Mr. Goldsborough, Mr. Lowensteia.

Per *Stratford*, from the Mauritius.—Capt. and Mrs. Patten, Royal Engineers.

PRINTED BY STEWART AND MURRAY, OLD BAILEY.

Digitized by Google

GENERAL INDEX TO THE FOURTH VOLUME

ORIGINAL AND SELECT.

PAGE

A "Burrah Khanah," by Mrs. Postans 162
Australia, N. W. Coast of, and Arafura Sea, by Miss Emma Roberts 1
Armenians of Turkey, the 218
Atmospheric Fallacies relative to Eastern Climes, Illustrations of the 12
A Trip to the Euphrates, by Edmund Carrington, Esq. 49
Beejapore, a Ruined Palace at, Sonnet, by Major Calder Campbell 141
Beejapore, the Great Mosque at, Sonnet, by Major Calder Campbell 79
Beejapore, Sonnets amidst the Ruins of, by Major Calder Campbell 100
Bengal Colonel, some Passages in the Life of a 67
Bengal, Sketches of, by Miss Emma Roberts 72
Bhawun Juin Aaleh, the Temple of, by Mrs. Postans 102
British Capital in the East, Outlets to 121
British India Society, the 80
Bulbul's Adieu to its Mate, the 202
Calcutta as it is, by J. H. Stocqueler, Esq. 191, 243
Calcutta, Projected Improvements in 159
Calcutta, Arts and Manufactures in 165
Campaigning Sketches 41, 114, 137
Camp Lyrics—The Morning March, The Halt and Mid-day in Camp, by Major Calder Campbell 82, 83
Cholera, the, by Major Calder Campbell 110
Chlora's Birth-day Soliloquy 111
Crawfurd's Appeal, Mr. 127, 167
Experimental Policy of the Indian Government 150
Himalaya, Scenes in the, by Miss Emma Roberts 90
Idolatry, Hindoo, British Connexion with 177
Lament from the Morisco, by Lieut.-Col. Cameron 36
Lines from the Persian of Meer Abdul Huk 33
Lines from the Persian of Meer Rustee 35
Lines from the Persian of Saib 120
Lines from the Persian of Shah Abbas 16
Lines Written in a Watch Case 71
Major ——, Lines on 75
Mejnoun to Leila, an Allegory 282
Metropolitan Improvements 34
Mootejaun to her Lover 158
Neilgherry Hills, a Projected School in the 242
Opium Trade—The Chinese Question 185
Pultun, Letter of 255
Pandubs the, a Hindoo Legend, by Peanychund Mittra 153
Quatrains—from the Hindoostani of Buki and from Fighan 54
Random Recollections of a Quondam Qui-Hye 236
Rangoon—Narrative of a Detention at 29
Roobai—From the Hindoostani 66
Sonnet—Scene in the Valley of Berar, by Major Calder Campbell 11
Sonnet—The Subaltern's Hill-Picquet Time in Ava, by Major Calder Campbell 16
Steam Communication with India 259
St. Helena and Ascension, Brief Notices of 76
Spirit of the Indian Press 271
Syud Kurrum Ally, by R. Neave, Esq. B. C. S. 17, 55, 142, 203
The Emperor's Grave—a Sketch of St. Helena, by Mrs. Postans 213
This-that-and-the-othery 233
Tiger Hunt 174
Turner's Arabian Nights' Entertainments 251
Zoological Gardens, Regents' Park 37

LITERARY NOTICES.

Analysis of One Hundred Voyages to and from India, China, &c. 222

Digitized by Google

PAGE
Bengal Sporting Magazine 84
Burnes' Visit to the Court of Sinde 134
Capital Punishment, by the Rev. J. Peggs 133
Confessions of a Thug, by Capt. M. Taylor 136
Curtis on Health in Tropical Climates 180
Cutch, by Mrs. Postans 223
Documents and Dates of Modern Discoveries in the Nervous System 183
Fan-qui in China 227
How to get to South Australia 283
Lane's Arabian Nights 179
Memoirs of a Cadet 178
Memoirs of the Duchess of Marlborough and the Court of Queen Anne 39
Narrative of the Discoveries of Sir Charles Bell, in the Nervous System 183
Native Education in India, by James Bryce, D.D. 87
Notes on the Relations of British India with some of the Countries West of the Indus 223
Oriental Annual for 1840. 286
Steam Communication with India, by T. A. Curtis, Esq. 284
Ditto, ditto, ditto, by Capt. James Barber 284
Ditto, ditto, ditto, by Philojohannes 285
Tea, its Effects Medical and Moral 133
Temptation, or a Wife's Perils 136
The Lion,—a tale of the Colonies 135
The Unity of Disease 87
Thirty Years in India, by Major Bevan 39
'Tis an Old Tale and often told 39
Travels in Circassia and Krim Tartary, by E. Spencer, Esq. 40
Western India in 1838, by Mrs. Postans 287
Wilbraham's Travels in the Trans-Caucasian Provinces of Russia 181

SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.—Lord Auckland's Journey, 41, 64.—Conversion of a Hindoo Youth, 41.—Runjeet Singh, 41.—Capt. Stewart, 41.—Calcutta Lottery, 41.—The Mail, delays, 41.—Gen. Allard, 41.—Counsel to Prisoners, 42.—The Army, 42.—A Note on Darjeeling, 43.—Major-Gen. Stephenson, 64.—Indigo prospects, 74.—Deaths of Capt. Halpin and Mrs Pinsep, 64.—The Army of the Indus, 64.—Marriages and Deaths, 66.—Military Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, &c. 67.—Steam abuses, 71.—Joudpore difficulties, 71.—Sylhet, 71, 72.—Capt. Pemberton, 71.—Customs Drawbacks, 71.—Appointment of Capt. T. E. A. Napleton, 71.—Gen. Ventura, 71.—Loodeeanah, Runjeet, 71.—Crim. Con. 71.—Ferozepore, 72.—Vernacular Language, 71.—Gen. Stevenson, 72.—Steam communication with England, 72.—Col. G. Hunter, 72.—Conscientious Scruples, 72.—Appointments, 72.—Wolves, 72.—Peshawar, 73.—Domduhar, 73.—Death of Major Bacon, 72.—Nusseerabad, Cornet Chapman, 73.—Col. Benson, 73.—Marwar, Spirited Action, 73.—Indigo, 73.—35th Native Infantry attacked, 74.—Deaths of Lieut. Ramsay and Col. Thomson, 74.—Storm, 74.—Explosion, 76.—Conspiracy, 74.—Frith and Co., 74.—Civil, Ecclesiastical, Medical, and Military Appointments, Promotions and Changes, 75 to 81.—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 81.—Shipping Arrivals and Departures, 83.—Army of the Indus, 99 to 107.—Epitome of Important Intelligence, 121.—Fund for buying out Lieut.-Cols. of Cavalry, 122.—Military Items, 122.—Movements, 122.—Arracan Battalion, 122.—Kurnaul, 122.—Melancholy Accident, Death of Mr. Ewart, 122.—A Tiger, 122.—Agra, 122.—Dhurma Shuba Meeting, 122.—Treasure for the Army, 122.—Agra Steam Meeting, 123.—Introduction of Hindostani into Courts of Law, 123.—Arrival of Her Majesty's 21st Fusileers, 123.—The Ship Syren, 124.—Opium, 124.—Illness of Runjeet Sing, 124.—Capt. Wade, 125.—Civil, Ecclesiastical, Medical, and Military Appointments, Promotions, and Changes, 126.—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 129.—Shipping, Arrivals and Departures, 130.—Army of the Indus, 140.—Governor General, 163.—The Deputy Governorship of Bengal, 163.—Cholera, 163.—Indigo, 163.—News from Rangoon, 163.—Death of Major Humfrays, and Promotion in the 36th Regt. N. I., 163.—Miscellaneous Items, 164.—The Army of the Indus, 164, 166.—Mechanics' Institute, 171.—Government Orders, 171.—Medical and

Digitized by Google

Physical Society, 171.—Destruction of the Chowringhee Theatre, 171.—Foundation of a School for Instruction in the Vernacular Languages, 171.—Simla, 172.—Pertaub Chund, Nizamut Adawlut's decision, 172.—Grant's Oriental Heads, 172.—Wolves in Agra, 173.—Dr. Campbell, 173.—Indigo, 173.—Calcutta Circulating Library, 173.—Lahore, 173.—Wreck of the Elizabeth, 173.—Army of the Indus, 173, 178.—Lucknow—Examination into the cause of the late King's Death. 174.—Fund for buying out Lieut.-Cols. of the British Cavalry, 174.—Disastrous Storm in Bengal, 175.—The Punjab, 175.—Death of Runjeet Singh 175.—Dost Mahomed, and the Ameers of Scinde, 177.—Rumoured Defalcation in the Commercial Department, 178.—Spirit of the Eastern Press, 178.—Delhi, 179.—Proposal for Erecting a New Cathedral at Calcutta, 180.—Civil, Ecclesiastical, Medical, and Military Appointments, Promotions and Changes, 183 to 186.—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 187.—Shipping Arrivals and Departures, 189. — Serious — Accident to Capt. Wheatley, 229. — Army Agency at the Cape, 229. — Moorshedabad, 229. — Pacha of Egypt's Elephants, 229. — Important News from India,—Taking of Ghuznee, &c. 259.—New European Regiments, 271. — -The Order of the Doorance Empire, 271. — Melancholy Accident, 271.—Conduct of Sir J. Keane and Mr. McNaghten, at the Capture of Ghuznee, 271.—Darjeeling, 271.—Lottery Gambling, 272.—Nepaul, 272.—Burmah, 272.—Military Items, Saugor, 272.—Nusseerabad, 272, Neemueh, 272—Meerut, 272.—Miscellaneous, 273.—Bhurtpore, 273.—Writing to the Army of the Indus, 273.—Estimate of Indigo, 273.—Her Majesty's Troops, Promotions, &c. 274.—Civil, Military, Ecclesiastical, Appointments, Promotions, and Changes, 277 to 293.—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 293 to 297.

MADRAS.—Poisonous Fish, 48.—Military Movements, 48.—Hyderabad, 48.—The Military Board, 48,—Madras Agri-Horticultural Society, 41.—Philanthropic Association, 49.—French Presents to Runjeet Singh, 50.—Atrocious Murder, 50.—Disturbances in the Joonere District, 50.—Guzerat, 50.—Lord Elphinstone, 69.—Adjutant-General, 69.—Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 69.—The 31st. Light Infantry, 84, 85.—Deaths of Capt. Monypenny, Lieut. Douglas, and Major Haig, 84.—Her Majesty's Forces, 84.—Hyderabad—ill feeling between the Nizam and his Brother.—The Pulecat Hills—Lord Elphinstone, 84.—The Influenza, 84.—The Ship Swan, 84.—Nagpore, 84.—Hyderabad, 85. Secunderabad, 85.—Her Majesty's 39th Foot, the Cholera, 85.—Her Majesty's 21st., 85.—Deaths of Ensign Newberry and Col. Poole, 85.—Military on-dits, 85.—Unhealthy state of Bellary, 85.—Civil, Medical, and Military Appointments, Promotions, and Changes, 86 to 90.—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 91—Shipping Arrivals and Departures, 92.—Death of Dr. Hunter, 130.—Hyderabad, 130.—Secunderabad, 130, 133.—Vellore, 131.—Sholapore, 131.—Bellary, 131, 133.—Steam Meeting, 132.—Queen's Troops, 132.—Poonamallee, 132.—Bangalore, 132. — Belgaum, 133.—Cannanore, 133.—Trichinopoly, 133. — The Dragoons at Bellary, 163. — The weather, 163.—The Bishop, 188.—Rumours of the Day, 188.—Boat Monopoly, 188.—New Jury Rules, 189.—Hyderabad, 189.—Bangalore, 189.—Bellary, 189.—The Munro Statue, 189.—Quarterly Criminal Sessions, 189.—Passage to New South Wales, 190.—Madras Civil Service List, and Madras Road Book, 190.—Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military Appointments, Promotions, and Changes, 180.—Births and Deaths, 190.—Volcano at Khyouk Phyoo, 229.—The Burmese Court, 230.—Darjeeling, 230.—Order of British India Installation, 230.—The Idolatry Question, 230.—Sugar, 231.—Queen's and Company's Second Lieutenants, 231.—The Jeypore troubles, Decisive Interference of the Supreme Government, 231.—The Kurnool Force, 298.—Lieut.-Col. Hitchins, 298.—Death of Capt. J. Thompson, 298.—The Army, 298.—Fall of Caubul—Death of Dost Mahomed's Son, 298.—Government Connexion with Idolatry, 299.—Civil, Military, Ecclesiastical, and Medical Appointments, Promotions, and Changes, 299 to 303.—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 303 to 305.

BOMBAY.—Rajah of Sattara, 47.—Education, 47.—Attack of Aden, 47.—New Pilot Vessel, 48.—Native Vessels, 48.—Extensive Depredations, 48.—Map of Bombay, 48.—Sir H. Fane, 69.—Parsee Youths embracing Christianity, 69 —Attack on the Treasury at Malwan, 69.—Retirement of Surgeon Bara, 70.—Cholera at Cutch, 70.—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 70.—The Semiramis, 93.—Googrut Irregular Horse, 93.—The Admiral, 93.—Royal Present from the Imam to the Queen, 93.—Aden, 93.—Steam, 93.—Conversion of a Jew, 93.—Sattara,

Digitized by Google

93.—Robberies, 93.—Attack at Malwan, 93.—Christian Converts, 94.—Runjeet Singh, 94.—Civil, Medical, Military, and Naval Appointments, Promotions, and Changes, 94 to 98.—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 98.—Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, and Passengers, 99.—Prize Money, 134.—Robbery at Malwan, 134.—Native Converts, 134.—The weather, 134.—The Gates, 134.—Parsees, 134.—Collectorates, 135.—Persian Gulf, 135.—Vernacular Dialects, 135.—Civil, Ecclesiastical, Medical, Military, and Naval, Appointments, Promotions, and Changes, 136 to 139.—Births and Deaths, 139.—Shipping Arrivals, 139.—Miscellaneous, 165.—Party at the Government House, 191.—The Governor, 191.—The Chief Justice, 191.—Appointments in the Supreme Court, 191.—Opium Trade, 191.—Extracts of Letters from Candahar, 192.—Ensign Hemley, 192.—Transfer of Officers to the Invalid Establishment, 192.—Lieut. Jessop, 192.—Extract from the *Times*, 192.—Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Naval Appointments, Promotions, and Changes, 193 to 196.—Deaths, 196.—New European Regiment, 306.—Death of Lieut. Hughes, 306.—Sir A. Burnes, 306.—The Semiramis, 306.—The Army, Sir J. Keane, 306.—Satarah, 306.—Scinde—Treachery of the Ameers, 306.—Civil, Military, Medical, Ecclesiastical, and Naval Appointments, Promotions, and Changes, 307 to 309.—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 309.

CEYLON.—The Governor, 40.—H. M.'s 94th, 110.—The Church, 111.—Sickness, H M.'s 61st Regt., 111.—Mr. Oliphant, 111.—The Jupiter, H. M.'s 95th Regiment, 111.—Colonel Burrell, 147.—Field Assistants, 147.—Shipping Report, 198.—H. M.'s Ships, 232.—H. M.'s Ship *Jupiter*, 310.—Death, 310.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Port Natal—Expedition of Farmers against Dungaan, 242.—Government Notice, 242.

BURMAH.—Improbability of a Rupture, 109.—Sickness and Mortality, and Distress of Shipping at Arracan, 145.—Improbability of a Rupture, 146.—Cholera at Arracan, 197.—Miscellaneous, 197.—The Burmese New Year, 128, 232.

PENANG.—Miscellaneous, 52.—Destruction of Villages by the Americans, 52.—Affairs of Queda, 108.—Hostilities between the Malays and Siamese, 200.—Auction of Premises, 200.—Births and Deaths, 201. Murder of Captain Tacket, 233.—The Siamese and the Malays, 311.—The Recorder, 313.—Pirates, 313.—Opium Importation interdicted by the Siamese, 313.—Birth, Marriage, and Death, 313.

CHINA.—Stoppage of Trade, 52.—Stoppage of Trade and the Opium Question, 110.—Suppression of the Opinm Trade, and Correspondence respecting it, 147.—Intelligence from China, 163.—The Chinese Question, 164.—Military Spirit and Strength of the Chinese, 198.—The Opium Question, Proclamation, 234.—Letter to the Queen from the Imperial Commissioner, 313.

SINGAPORE.—The Recorder's (Sir W. Norris) and Family's Departure for Ceylon, 108.—Visit of a Dutch Frigate, the Maas, 201.—Piracy in the Straits, 201.—Opium Seizure at Siam, 201.—New Land Act, 311.—Births, 311.

ASSAM.—Detailed Report of the Proceedings at Assam, 107.—Extract of a Letter from Assam, 145.

MALACCA.—The Hot and Cold Springs, 109.—The Straits Settlements, 202.—Birth, 311.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Stoppage of Salaries, the Influenza, Murders, Executions, 53.—Shipping, Arrivals and Departures, 53.—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 54. Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 111.—Shipping, Arrivals and Departures, 111.—Loss of the Dispatch, 157.—Birth and Marriages, 158.—Safe Arrival of the Passengers by the *Dispatch*, 203.—Address to Sir G. Gipps from the Inhabitants of Maitland, 204.—The School of Arts Sydney, 205.—Port Phillip Navigation, 206.—Newspapers in Australia, &c., 207.—Wreck of the *Ann*, 207.—Maitland, the Weather, 207, 208.—Miscellaneous, 207, 208.—Gass, 208.—Berrimer, Bushrangers, the Weather, and Crops, 209.—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 209.—The Revenue, 236.—To the Printers of Great Britain, 207.—Address to Lady Franklin, 237.—Navigation, 203.—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 238.—Proceedings of Council, 316.—The Barque *Lucretia*, 317.—Port Essington, 317.—Port Phillip, 317.—Swan River, 318.—Marriages and Deaths, 319.—Shipping, 319.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The Colonists and Aborigines—Public Meeting, 239.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—Miscellaneous, 54.—Shipping, Arrivals and Departures, 54.—Marriages and Deaths, 55.—New Roman Catholic Chapel, 158.—Mr. Ste-

Digitized by Google

phen, 158.—Shipping Departure, Passengers, 158.—Miscellaneous items, 210.—The Weather and Crops, 210.—The Town of Milner, 210.—The Markets, 210.—Mr. W. A. M'Kay, 210.—Miscellaneous Intelligence, 240.—The Scarcity, and Prospects of the Agriculturist, 319.—Shipping, 319.

MAURITIUS.—Introduction of Free Labourers from Madagascar, 203.—Death, 310.

PERSIA.—Important Events, 51.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.—Lord W. Bentinck, 56.—Prince of Oude, 56.—Indian Mission, 56.—H. M.'s Levees, 56.—Communication with India, 56.—British India Society, 57.—Military Intelligence, 58.—Promotions, 58.—Shipping Arrivals and Departures, 60.—Passengers to and from India, 60, 61.—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 62.—Arrival of the Mail, 63.—Interesting items from India, 63.—Sir C. T. Metcalf, Sir L. Smith, Mr. H. T. Prinsep, 112.—Overland Mail, 112.—H. M.'s Levee, 112.—Examination at Addiscombe, 112.—India House—Reduction of Duties on Indian Produce, 112.—British India Society, 113.—Military Intelligence, 118.—Shipping Arrivals and Departures, 118, 119.—Passengers, 119.—Post-office Notice, 120.—Commander-in-Chief of India, 158.—Sir J. Keane, Sir W. Cotton, Miss Roberts, Sir A. Oliphant, 158.—The Druid, 158.—Overland Mails, 159.—Rev. Mr. Street, 159.—The *Vernon*, 159.—Dinner to Sir T. C. Metcalfe, 159.—Birth, 161.—Shipping Arrivals and Departures, 161.—Passengers, 161, 162.—Correspondence between the Bishop of London and Sir Charles Forbes, 168.—Mails for India, 211.—East India Direction, 211.—Sir A. Campbell, 211.—Sir T. Macmahon, 211.—T. B. Macaulay, Esq. 121.—Steam, *vid* the Cape, 211.—Launch of the armed Steamer *Sesostris*, 211.—Further Correspondence between Sir C. Forbes and the Bishop of London, 212.—Steam Communication Meeting, 214.—Debate at the India House, 216.—Military Intelligence, 224.—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 225.—Shipping Arrivals, 225.—Departures, 226.—Passengers, 227.—Miscellaneous Shipping, 228.—Mails for India, 244.—Land Tax India, 244.—Trade to China, 244.—Indian Navy, 245.—Regimental Depôts, 245.—The Opium Question, 245.—British India Society, 246.—Military Promotions, &c., 255.—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 256.—Shipping Arrivals and Departures, 257.—Passengers, 258.—Victories in India, Honours, 320.—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 320.—Shipping Intelligence, Arrivals, 321.—Departures, 322.—Ships spoken with, 322.—Passengers, 322.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google