

by Julien Dumoret; history of the Crusades under the reign of Bibars, from Arabic authors, by M. Reinaud; translations from the Hindoostanee, by M. Garcin de Tassy, the only French scholar who has devoted himself to the study of this dialect; a translation of two Mystic Odes of the Persian Poet Hatif Isfahani, by M. Jouannin, which had already appeared in the *Mines de l'Orient*; these pieces are extremely curious, and reveal in a brief compass the Sufi doctrine of the Musulmans: it is to be regretted that the text of this article abounds with typographical errors.

These and other articles, including translations from the English and the German, do credit to the labours of the Asiatic Society and its correspondents. Unfortunately, it is said that the members of the Society are not upon terms of perfect harmony with each other. The French orientalists have their whigs and tories. It would be invidious were I to name any of the partizans of the opposition; this is a subject calculated to give pain rather than to furnish amusement. The schism is, however, prejudicial to the interests of the Society's journal; several distinguished orientalists, owing to the discord which prevails in the Asiatic Society, prefer inserting their productions in other publications, especially in the collection of memoirs of the Geographical Society, which includes many orientalists in the number of its members.

Amongst the oriental works which appeared in France during the last year may be enumerated the third volume of the *Chrestomathie Arabe* of the Baron de Sacy, a work of great utility to the Arabic student, since it contains pieces from different Arabic authors, thereby affording specimens of the various styles; such as Motenabbi, Abou'lala, Omar son of Faredh, Hariri and Hamadani: several curious letters are included, from the king of Morocco, the Imaum of Muscat, &c. and some addressed to Buonaparte at the period of his expedition to Egypt. Another work of a similar kind is the *Anthologie Arabe* of M. Grangeret de la Grange. The following works have been published at the expense of the Asiatic Society: the text of the Sanscrit drama of *Bacantala*, of which M. de Chezy is preparing a translation; a vocabulary of the Georgian language, by the indefatigable M. Klaproth; an Armenian poem on the taking of Edessa, by MM. St. Martin and Zohrab (a native of Armenia); and part of the text with a translation of the celebrated Chinese philosopher Meng-tseu, or Mencius, by M. Stanislas Julien.

The presence of forty Egyptians sent to France by the Pacha Mahomed Ali contributes much to diffuse a taste for the cultivation of oriental literature in Paris. These young Musulmans devote themselves with much success, under the direction of the learned academician, M. Jomard, to the study of the arts and sciences. Several of them have acquired perfectly the French language, speaking and writing it with purity. Some of them are employed in translating French scientific works into Arabic.

A periodical Arabic work was announced at Paris in the course of last year, the plan of which was as follows: each number was to consist of articles on topics of general utility extracted from publications in Europe and America, translated into Arabic; scientific European intelligence interesting to the learned of the East, and news from Asia and Africa likely to gratify the orientalists of Europe and America; original articles communicated by learned Asiatics or Africans; extracts from Arabic manuscripts in the libraries of Europe upon useful arts and sciences, furnished by orientalists; a passage upon religion translated from some celebrated writer; lastly, every number was to be accompanied by a lithographic representation of the scientific objects described

cribed. Difficulties, it appears, altogether independent of the will of the editors have retarded, and still retard, this interesting publication. Asiatics as well as orientalist must be equally interested in the realization of this project. The locality of London is perhaps better situated than Paris for its execution: the English scholars at Calcutta might with still more ease publish a journal in Persian upon the same plan; they would thereby render an important service to the Musulman population of India.

The French government has recently commissioned an individual to undertake a literary expedition into Turkey and Persia, for the promotion of oriental letters. Mr. Schulz, a young German professor, is charged with this honourable mission. He is instructed to make inquiries into the languages, the literature, the antiquities, the geography, and the history of oriental nations. His journey has already produced important results, since it is announced that Mr. Schulz has transmitted to M. St. Martin a catalogue of all the historical and geographical works that are to be found in the sixteen principal libraries of Constantinople, which comprehend some, the names of which are not even known in Europe, and others generally supposed to be lost. This important communication need only to be known in the literary world to excite intense interest.

Some of your readers may be curious to know why the ex-minister for foreign affairs (the Baron de Damas) should have selected a German for this mission, rather than a Frenchman, since amongst the young orientalists of France many might be found well qualified to execute it. In the first place, it is well known that this minister had a particular predilection for Germans, and especially for those who had abandoned the Protestant communion for the Roman Catholic. In the second place, it is not in France as in England, where natives are always preferred to foreigners: the inverse of this practice happens in the former; and as a fashion which comes from your nation possesses more attractions in the eyes of our fair countrywomen than one invented at Paris; just so more enthusiasm is felt in France in favour of a foreign scholar than for a native who, modestly confined to his study, views with a smile of pity this ridiculous mania.

Another reason which may have decided the ex-minister of foreign affairs to confide this mission to Mr. Schulz, rather than to a native of France, is, that nothing is so popular in this country as paradoxes; the certain means of attaining a high reputation here is to step out entirely from the beaten track. Now, the majority of French scholars, who have applied to the study of oriental tongues, have employed themselves in translating pieces of poetry more or less remarkable for style or sentiment. Mr. Schulz has rudely attacked these persons in the *Journal Asiatique*, distributing his ridicule pretty equally between the oriental poets and their translators. In his opinion, orientalist should attend only to "those great questions which relate to the history of mankind and of nature." Nothing more was required to awaken the attention of certain influential persons; they asked and obtained for this champion of sound doctrines a mission to the East!

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TIMUR.

NEITHER the resistless Attila, nor the conquering Genghis Khan, exercised a greater influence over the destiny of nations than Timur. The mind is overpowered by the magnitude of his enterprises, and dazzled by the splendour of his success. From a humble chieftain in Transoxiana he raised himself to the imperial dignity, and subjected to his sway the most powerful kingdoms of Asia. His posterity long continued to possess some of the fairest portions of that continent; and even in our own time, we have seen one of his descendants on the throne of the Moguls.

The actions of this mighty conqueror have been transmitted to posterity by two writers of very opposite characters. The one, Sherefeddin Ali, was that monarch's secretary, who accompanied him in his vast expeditions, and who enjoyed his royal confidence. The work of this writer was not indeed composed until about twenty years after the death of Timur; but then the dynasty of the latter subsisted in all its glory; we need not, therefore, be surprised that he has adopted a manner of writing most likely to testify his gratitude, and secure the continuance of the favours he received. His book is one perpetual panegyric on the memory of Timur: he suppresses, or entirely softens down, whatever might operate to the disadvantage of his hero; and he omits no opportunity of extolling the Tartar's bravery, generosity, success, and magnificence. Professing too the same unshaken obedience to the descendants of Ali, the grandson of the prophet, he considers the greatness of his master as the work of heaven; and his slaughter of nations as the punishment which fate had decreed for their heresy and wickedness.

On the other hand, Ahmed Ebn Arabahah was a Syrian (a citizen of Damascus), who had witnessed the dreadful ravages which Timur had committed in his native land. When he wrote he was surrounded by the ruins of smoking towns and villages, and daily accustomed to hear the heavy curses which were unceasingly heaped on the memory of the blood-thirsty invader. Besides, he could not look without abhorrence on one whom he regarded as a heretic, and who had zealously laboured to exterminate all the professors of the rival sect. No wonder, then, that he should give such dark colouring to the picture which he has shown of Timur. That emperor he curses heartily and often; depreciates the good, and aggravates the ill, in his character and acts; nor does he scruple, we fear, sometimes to insert whatever might gratify his own malignity by throwing contempt on its object.

The natural inference then is, that neither of the preceding historians can alone be implicitly followed. They must be compared, and from that comparison something like the truth may be elicited: the interested or grateful partiality of the one must correct the malignant bias of the other.

Whatever may be the defects of Ahmed, let us not forget that he acquaints us with many particulars which are to be found neither in his contemporary rival, nor in the Institutes transmitted to posterity by Timur himself. Scarcely had twenty years elapsed from the death of that emperor, when our Syrian historian travelled over the whole country from the Mediterranean to the Jaxartes, to collect materials for his work. In his long and arduous journey, he sought the society of all who had been personally acquainted with Timur, or who could give him any certain information respecting that Tartar's character and actions. As probably much of that information would be offered by the ministers of a sect hostile to that of the Tartars, it would assume an odious and darkened tinge. Timur was detested by the religious teachers

teachers of Persia, Arabia, and Syria; nor can we suppose that the people generally would cherish the memory of one who "gave to the winds of desolation all who ventured to resist his progress."

We intend to devote this and a subsequent article to some of the more remarkable passages in Ahmed's life of Timur, translated from the original Arabic, and so connected as to exhibit a full-length picture of the subject. In general we give the substance only; where the translation is literal, we enclose it within inverted commas.

"The birth-place of this robber, whom God shut out from Paradise! was in the territory of Cash, which is also a city about two days' journey from Samarcand. It is reported that on the very night he was born there appeared something like a helmet, which, after gliding through the air, fell to the ground and disappeared; that sparks of fire and burning ashes arose in form of a globe, so as to overshadow both the city and the plain. It is also said, that when the wretch was brought forth, the hollows of both hands were filled with recently-shed blood." Of course the soothsayers were consulted respecting these prodigies: their predictions were various, yet all had some relation to the child's future character and fortunes,—a proof that in the present, as in other cases, they were occasioned by the very events which they are said to have foretold.

According to our historian, the condition of Timur's family was mean. His father is represented to have been either a shepherd or a low mechanic. We need scarcely say that this is a slander of the Syrian; for shortly afterwards he himself admits that there existed another report, which stated that the father of Timur had been a brave officer, and high in rank, in the army of the Sultan of Khorasan, and had enjoyed the constant favour of that monarch. He acknowledges also that he had seen a Persian work which carried up the genealogy of the Tartar to Genghis Khan; but then the descent was not by males, but by females, "those tools of the devil," as he peevishly calls them. He thus continues his abuse: the extreme poverty of his parents caused the youth's circumstances to be miserably straitened; and to make amends for the lack of Fortune's gifts, he prudently began at a very early age to supply his deficiencies from the abundance of his neighbours; and as he was distinguished both for cunning and dexterity, he contrived to live by the profession. But he met with an accident, which made him lame for life; for as he was one night about to make off with a sheep from a neighbouring fold, he was discovered by the owner. The latter saluted him with an arrow which penetrated his thigh, and occasioned the limping that accompanied him to the grave. But this grievous accident did not deter him from his favourite occupation. "He associated with about forty poor wretches, none of whom had the fear of God before their eyes," and with their assistance he committed many depredations. Yet in his lowest state of fortune, he evinced the innate ambition of his soul: he used to say that he should one day be invested with sovereign power, and prove a scourge to the kings of the earth. His companions laughed, as in appearance they well might, at his ridiculous insatiation.

One day, while absent on a predatory excursion, he lost his way, and wandered so far that he was near dying with hunger and thirst. In this lamentable state he remained a whole week, and he would have doubtless perished unless fate had raised him up a friend in the Sultan's master of horse, who was then crossing the desert. His wants were relieved; and as he proved that he was wonderfully skilled in the art of purchasing, and still more in that of treating horses, his new friend would not part with him. He was presented

to the Sultan, and his knowledge of horses was extolled to the skies : he was in consequence favourably received, and placed in one of the subordinate situations in the royal stables. On the death of the master of the horse (which soon happened), he was appointed to the vacant office. Henceforward he had more frequent opportunities of gaining access to the Sultan, into whose good graces he insinuated himself so well, that he obtained the hand of that monarch's sister. But she could not forget the former degraded condition of her husband, and she often ventured to upbraid him with it. One day she irritated him by her bitter taunts to such a degree that he drew his sabre, and threatened her with speedy death if she did not instantly flee : but as she disregarded the threat, and stood her ground, he cut her down at a blow, and afterwards buried her. After this atrocious deed, he could do no other than rebel against the Sultan. The name of the latter was Hussein, of the imperial race of Genghis, and the seat of his government was Balk, in Khorasan : his sway extended over the vast regions beyond the Oxus.

Ahmed now adverts to another account of the early life of Timur. After observing that according to this report the conqueror of Asia was of noble origin, he thus proceeds :—Timur was brave, generous, and of a great mind ; he insensibly won the good-will of all the young nobles at the court of the Sultan, and that good-will ripened into steadfast friendship. He often joined with them in their social entertainments. One night, when according to his appointment they had met in a solitary place, and far from any one who might report their conversation to the Sultan, he confided to them the ambitious views which he had long formed. He told them that one of his forefathers had learned in a dream that a descendant of the latter should conquer vast regions, become a powerful monarch, and rule over the kings of the earth ; that he himself was that fated descendant ; that the time appointed for the accomplishment of the prediction was at hand ; and that he was anxious to obtain the pledge of their support whenever it should be required. They entered into his designs, and swore that they would espouse his cause, whatever might be the result. The Sultan soon heard of this traitorous conspiracy, and remembering the saying of the poet,

The throne of kings hath never stood,
Unless its steps were tinged with blood,

he resolved to crush the disaffection in its birth. But his intention was soon communicated to Timur, who in consequence openly rebelled. This happened between the years 760 and 770 (from A.D. 1352 to 1362), a date which Ahmed receives the more implicitly, as it was communicated to him by his master, " the most learned, excellent, and perfect doctor, the jewel and phoenix of his time, the wisest of mortals, the teacher of the world, the glory of religion, the right subtle philosopher, the cynosure of the age, the guide of men, Abu Abdalla Mohammed, a citizen of Damascus, whose days may God lengthen, and whose blessing rest on Islamism and all its professors !"

This rebellion of Timur produced great mischief in the countries bordering on the Oxus. He was joined, not only by the young nobles before-mentioned, but by many others who were probably attracted to his standard by the hope of plunder. But their excesses in one quarter soon received a check : all who had possessions to defend in Transoxiana, arose, united their strength, and forced the robbers over the river. The vast deserts which the latter found on the other side served as a secure retreat, from which they made frequent incursions into the neighbouring countries.

In this second, as in the former relation, some reason must be assigned for the

the well-known lameness of Timur, and accordingly Ahmed soon finds one, which differs in some respects from the other. Here he is said to have been saluted with two arrows by the shepherd whose property he was carrying away—one in his thigh, the other in his shoulder: he was in consequence so dreadfully wounded as to be unable to mount his horse, or to offer any resistance against his seizure. In this lacerated state he was brought before Malik, the sultan, who had heard much of his ravages, and who wished to rid the peaceful inhabitants of so formidable a scourge. He was first whipped, then ordered to be crucified,—a sentence which would have been immediately executed had not the son of that monarch compassionated his condition, and obtained for him a reluctant pardon. There his wounds were healed; and it is said that while he continued at Hor he rendered some service to Malik, in extinguishing the rebellion of a powerful chief; but he soon left the court, and recurred to his favourite occupation beyond the Oxus. Others again say that he remained with Hussein until the death of his father; and that with the ample patrimony he then received, he commenced his predatory career.

Such are the various accounts of the youth of Timur as given by our historian. They bear little resemblance to those of Sherefeddin, whose encomiastic narration, as before observed, is as little deserving of implicit credit as the malignant one of Ahmed. We continue to follow the latter historian.

After Timur and his followers had passed the Oxus, “to war against God and his apostle,” he instigated them to assault the fortified town of Nakajeh, which promised to be an excellent retreat for them in time of need, and which, besides, abounded with all the necessary means of war. But on this occasion his temerity almost proved fatal to him and his three hundred followers. They had fearlessly penetrated into the town, and had massacred numbers of the inhabitants; but they were at length surrounded by such a multitude of enemies, that their destruction appeared inevitable. In this critical situation he lost not his presence of mind; he called on his intrepid band to cut their way through the dense ranks opposed to them, and thereby to regain the gate at which they had entered. “They accordingly rushed along with the impetuosity of the lion,—yea more swiftly than the descending storm;” and notwithstanding the intervening obstacles, they reached the gate, which they fortunately found still open, and with scarcely any loss they retreated to their usual station. “Despise not the cunning even of a feeble enemy; the wolf has sometimes foiled the lion.”

The followers of Timur were now habituated to toil and danger, and were eager to undertake the most perilous adventures, provided any advantage were to be gained by successful bravery. From the fortified village which they occupied, they set at defiance the desultory hostilities of Hussein, whose straggling detachments they often succeeded in destroying. The boldness of the rebel rose with his success: he either persuaded or compelled the two governors of Balaksjan to renounce the authority of the Sultan, and to acknowledge him as their head; and soon a wider career of ambition was opened to him. Hussein was attacked and defeated by the Mogula, who compelled him to seek for safety in a precipitate flight. Timur entered into an alliance with the conquerors, from whom he obtained not only a reinforcement to carry on the war, but permission to retain whatever conquests he might make. He accordingly advanced at the head of his now increased forces towards Kagagan, and the terror of his name swiftly preceded him. The Sultan had assembled another army, and was resolved again to risk the fate of a battle. The two armies met at a chain of mountains, over which lies a narrow path
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this path winds over the heights, and frequently along the brink of dreadful precipices; in the middle is a strongly fortified pass. It was in possession of the Sultan, who had in consequence a great advantage over his enemy; so much so, that when the latter had penetrated into the defiles, he found that he had been drawn into a snare—that he was surrounded by the troops of the former. He encouraged his followers to attempt another path, which was known to few, and by those few deemed impracticable. It lies over ridges so high “that no human feet has ever trod it, nor has it ever been visited by the wild birds of Cathay.” All night they led their horses along the steep and perilous way; but at break of day they perceived, to their inexpressible consternation, that their wanderings had brought them near a large body of the enemy who occupied a strong position above them. To advance was certain destruction; to retreat would only lead them to the entrenchment of the foe; and to remain where they stood was only to await their death from the soldiers above them. In this extreme emergency the genius of Timur saved them. He ordered them to dismount, to turn their horses to graze, and to lie down as if to betake themselves to rest after the heavy fatigues of the night: they did so, just as the enemy were preparing to mount and to pass down the very path which they had scarcely left. The latter perceived them, but conceiving that they were a straggling party of comrades, passed them without molestation. No sooner had this manœuvre put them in possession of the very advantage which the enemy had quitted, than they mounted, rode after the unsuspecting soldiers of the Sultan, attacked them with fury, and made a terrible carnage among them. The Sultan himself escaped with difficulty, and only under cover of a disguise: he fled precipitately to Balk. Immense booty fell to the victors. Their army was soon increased by the accession of several governors of the Transoxian provinces. To avoid any unnecessary waste of either men or time in reducing the fortified places which continued to hold out, and to preserve his advantage over the humbled Sultan, Timur prevailed on Ali Sijr, a lieutenant of the former, who resided at Samarcand, to rebel: henceforth both were to hold joint sway over the provinces which acknowledged the delegated authority of Ali. Secure of the fidelity of his new ally, he hastened to besiege the Sultan, who, foreseeing the approaching storm, had prepared for a vigorous defence; but the victorious Timur took Balk in 771 (A.D. 1363). He showed clemency to the inhabitants, and honourably dismissed the princes who had served Hussein; but the unfortunate Sultan was led captive to Samarcand, and there put to death. With the power, he now assumed the title of Sultan, or Emperor; he constituted, as his vicar, Sabur Gatmenk, sprung from the imperial Genghis: he continued Ali in the government of Samarcand, but no longer as an equal.

The prosperous career of the conqueror raised him up a formidable opponent in Toctamish Khan. No sooner did the latter hear the melancholy fate of Hussein, his relative and neighbour, than, alarmed for the security of his own possessions, he assembled a mighty army, and marched against Timur. The two armies met on the banks of the Jaxartes, and a fierce conflict immediately commenced. Here “the wheel of war ceased not to turn until the forces of Timur were greatly diminished.” With a despairing voice he called out to one of his chiefs: “Seid, my troops are giving way!” “Fear not,” was the reply of the latter, who dismounted, gathered a handful of dust, re-ascended his horse, rode to meet the enemy, threw the dust in the faces of some advancing soldiers, and at the same time exclaimed, “Curst be he who flees!” He was followed by Timur, who with a terrible voice

voice called on his men to turn and face the foe. The example of the two warriors produced its intended effect on the soldiers of Timur, who made a sudden stand, and "Cursed be he who flees!" burst from every mouth. The scales of victory were immediately turned; after a great carnage Toctamish fled with the remnant of his troops, and left immense booty to the conqueror.

After this decisive action Timur was for some time occupied in quelling an insurrection, which during his absence had broken out in Samarcand. Having extinguished the flame, he turned his arms against Khorasan, a country which then contained many powerful governments. The metropolis is Korkan, a place which, though inhabited by heretics, abounds with delights, is the resort of the learned, and the abode of the elegant and refined. The natives of Khorasan equal those of Samarcand in cunning, whom they surpass in magnificence and refinement. They are much addicted to polite literature, and poetry in particular; they are truly admirable for their knowledge of the pleasing arts, especially of music, which is cultivated by people of all ranks, and from earliest infancy: hence the proverb, "that their children in the cradle cannot cry in any other than a musical tone." Timur marched twice into Khorasan, and on both occasions the Sultan was absent. In his first inroad he contented himself with laying waste the country adjoining the capital; but in the second he laid siege to the city. He was, however, prevailed upon to raise it, and to retire without committing any further depredations, in consideration of a vast sum of money. In the exaggerated language of Ahmed, we are told that at first he demanded as much silver as would load 200 horses; but he was at length induced to accept one-fourth of that quantity: "whereupon he restrained the devils of his army from plunder, and returned to Samarcand."

The next exploit of Timur shews that gratitude was not one of his ruling qualities. He went to Malik, the sultan of Hor (the son then reigned), who, as we have seen, had rescued him from an ignominious death, and he threatened to invade the territories of the latter unless he were instantly acknowledged as superior lord. The reply of Malik reminded him of the obligations he owed to one who had laboured so hard to save his life; and, after recapitulating the excesses he had committed in the territories of Hor, it concluded by saying, that if he did not exhibit a grateful heart, he would be undeserving the name of a man, he would be no better than a dog. This exhortation was of no avail; Timur marched against the Sultan, who was defeated and besieged in the capital. Seeing that all hope of defence was vain, the latter offered to surrender on the condition that both his life and that of his people should be saved. Timur accepted the condition; he swore that *not a drop of blood should be shed,—that the Sultan's skin should be left whole*. The city was accordingly surrendered, and the ferocious victor kept his oath by throwing the deposed monarch into prison, and leaving him there to perish with hunger and thirst.

Having ravaged the territory of Segestan, he aspired to the vast dominion of the deceased Sultan; but Khorasan would perhaps never have obeyed his sway had he not prevailed on Mohammed, the religious head of all who belonged to the sect of Ali, to espouse his cause. He confirmed the vicarial dignity of the latter over Khorasan, whose honours were multiplied, and whose riches were greatly increased. This example had all the effect it was intended to produce; it brought over all the governors of the country to the temporal dominion of Timur.

The fame of the Tartar now began to spread over all Persia and Arabia.

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To the king of the former country he despatched a brief letter, which, as it is characteristic of the writer, we give as literally as possible.

The Most High has made me lord over thee, and all unjust princes, over all kings, those tyrants of men. He has raised me above all my opponents, and, as thou well knowest, has assisted me against all who have risen to contend with me. If thou wilt submit, and thereby fulfil the Divine decree, thou wilt do well; if not, know that three terrible ministers precede me,—desolation, famine, and pestilence. The evil will be owing to thee alone, and its weight will fall on thine own head.

The Shah could do nothing but bend to the storm. He entered into an alliance with Timur; and to strengthen it the more, he gave his daughter to a son of the latter. He is praised by Ahmed for his learning, his attachment to literature, especially poetry, and above all for the orthodox manner in which he explained the *Kenjaf*, an esteemed commentary on the Koran. During his life Timur never visited Persia; but the Shah's death, and the domestic troubles of the kingdom, afforded the Tartar a fair opportunity to render it subject to his power. Shah Mansor, the reigning king, endeavoured to strengthen himself by alliances with his neighbours, the other princes of Persia; but as they had long been his enemies, the sense of the common danger could not prevail on them to unite with him for the common defence; he was therefore left to struggle alone against the approaching inundation. His means were very inadequate to the greatness of the contest. Though he laid claim to the whole of Persia from the Oxus to the Tigris, his authority was acknowledged only by Fars, in Persia Proper, a district the least populous and important of all the rest. His efforts were, however, prodigious. He had resolved to leave the fortified city of Shiraz in the care of his chiefs, with the best part of his little army; while with a chosen band he hovered about the enemy, to annoy them as much as possible, and to cut in pieces any of the straggling parties he might meet. As, in accordance with this purpose, he was passing through the gate, he was perceived by an old woman, who, conceiving that he was seeking his own safety, and abandoning the inhabitants to their fate, raised her voice to curse him: "see the son of a harlot! having consumed all we had, and been so long a tyrant over us, he leaves us at our utmost need to be destroyed by the enemy. God curse both him and his arms, and may he never prosper more!" This aroused his indignation, not so much against the poor creature who had uttered it, as against the Tartars. He so far changed his purpose as to assemble his troops, and lead them against the advancing hosts of Timur. He swore that he would never quit his followers, never lay down his arms night or day, never cease to harass the proud foe, "until heaven gave the victory to one of the parties." Though he was deserted on the field by one of his best supporters, a chief who commanded a considerable portion of his little army, and was in consequence left with scarcely a thousand horse, he maintained his ground until darkness separated the combatants. But that season could afford no rest to the Shah. Here Ahmed favours us with a narrative of exploits as exaggerated as those ascribed to the famous Spanish Cid, Ruy Diaz de Bivar. At the head of his few followers, Mansor stole to the hostile camp, and in the confusion which followed his unexpected attack he slew 10,000 of the Tartars. Not even when morning appeared, and discovered his handful of men, did he desist from the fight. He was present in every place, exclaiming, "I am Shah Mansor!" All whom he attacked fled, "like wild asses before the lion." He sought the tent of Timur, who was concealed under the garments of the women. On his entrance, some of them pointing to a squadron of Tartars who still kept their ground, said: "Timur is among those

those soldiers: there thou mayest seek him." Unsuspecting of deceit, he turned round, and spurred his fiery steed among the enemy: he dealt death around him; but at length all his followers save two were either killed or taken. "What could he do against a multitude? His wing was clipped, his strength spent; he was oppressed by the loss of blood; his war-cry grew feeble; his vociferations ceased; he was fainting also with thirst, and panting for breath amidst the clouds of dust." One of his two companions fell; the other, after receiving seventy wounds, contrived to escape! Unable any longer to contend, he threw himself among the heaps of dead. Timur's soldiers, seeing no enemy to oppose them, went to their chief, whom they found almost frightened to death. For a long time he would not leave his hiding place: he feared that the king still lived, and was lying in wait for an opportunity to despatch him. To ascertain whether the latter "was really translated to the house of death," he caused strict search to be made for the body. One of his soldiers discovered the wounded king, who seeing the man approach, said: "I am the Shah. Take these jewels, and conceal my present state from every one: say not that thou hast seen me. And if thou wilt convey me to my brothers and friends, I shall probably be restored to strength; and instead of the reward thou wouldst receive for taking me, thou shalt enjoy my friendship." The fellow took the jewels, but preferring present advantage to the uncertainty of future gain, he was base enough to cut off the head, and carry it to Timur. But his cruelty availed him little: he was put to death by his chief for taking away the life after receiving the presents of Mansoor.

Timur being thus freed from his formidable foe, had little difficulty in compelling the princes of Persia to acknowledge his power. He entered Ispahan, and dreadful were the ravages which, according to our historian, he perpetrated in that city and its vicinity. "He made human blood run in torrents; committed sacrilege; seized on every thing valuable; laid waste the labours of the husbandman; burned whole fields of corn; cut off the breasts of mothers, and dashed their infants on the ground."—"He pitied not the aged for their years, nor the child for its tender infancy: he honoured not the learned for their erudition, the men of letters for their fame, the noble for their descent, the high for their dignity, the pilgrims for their long wanderings; he spared not his neighbours for their proximity, the true believers for their orthodoxy, the dependent for their devotion to their superiors, the feeble for their helplessness, nor the foolish for their lack of understanding: in short, he had no mercy upon any one." And the inhabitants, knowing that the decrees of fate must be fulfilled, and that resistance would be equally vain and impious, appear to have quietly submitted "in the hour of slaughter."—"The wind of destruction ceased not to blow them from the tree of life until the number of those who fell was six times greater than that of ancient Nineveh."

Having collected immense booty in the conquered provinces of Persia, from Courdistan to the Oxus, he slowly returned to Samarcand. But his active mind could ill bear the slumber of repose: he soon placed himself at the head of his squadrons, defeated the Getes and Moguls, and fortified his distant frontiers against all irruptions from the regions beyond the Jaxartes. "The viper" then returned with his troops into Khorasan; "humbled the high, raised the low;" and again marched with his countless hosts into Persia, to quell some disturbances which his absence had occasioned.

In a succeeding number we intend to cast a rapid glance on the remainder of Timur's campaigns, from the Ganges to the Hellespont.

ANALYSIS OF THE CODE OF MENU.

(Continued from p. 166.)

THE fifth chapter of this code, which is devoted to the subjects of "Diet, Purification, and Women," opens with a question from the great Rishis, or sages, to the high-minded Bhrigu: "how, Lord, can death prevail over Brāhmens, who know the scriptural ordinances, and perform their duties as they have been declared?" The son of Menu proceeds thereupon to describe the sins which produce "the inclination of death" to the twice-born. These sins are many of them remarkable: a neglect of reading the Vēda, and a desertion of approved usages, stand first on the list; then follow offences in diet, such as eating of garlic, onions, leeks, mushrooms, and all vegetables raised in dung, as well as of gums and resins, rice-pudding boiled with tila, the milk of any quadruped with a hoof not cloven, any thing naturally sweet but acidulated, certain kinds of birds, and quadrupeds with uncloven hoofs: "he who eats the flesh of any animal is called the eater of that animal itself; and a fish-eater is an eater of all flesh; from fish, therefore, he must diligently abstain." The most pernicious of the prohibited articles are mushrooms, the flesh of a tame hog or a town cock, leeks, onions, and garlic. A twice-born man intentionally eating any one of these six articles is degraded immediately; if he ~~unadvisedly~~ tastes of one, he must perform the penance of an anchorite, called *Santapana* (which we shall subsequently find to be most severe and disgusting): for other things he must fast a whole day.

It is a vulgar error to suppose that Brāhmens are wholly interdicted from eating flesh under any circumstances: this part of the code contains a distinct permission to eat flesh meat, on the condition that it shall have been previously offered for sacrifice. Nay, it is expressly declared, that the man who, in such circumstances, refuses to eat it, shall sink in another world, for twenty-one births, to the state of a brute. "Beasts and birds of excellent sorts," says the text, "may be slain by Brāhmens for sacrifice, or for the sustenance of those whom they are bound to support, since Agastya did this of old. No doubt in the primordial sacrifices by holy men, and in oblations by those of the priestly and military tribes, the flesh of such beasts and birds as may be legally eaten was presented to the deities." Again: "for the sustenance of the vital spirit, Brahmā created all this (animal and vegetable system); and all that is moveable or immoveable that spirit devours." Again: "he who eats (*according to law*, a parenthesis interpolated by Cullūca Bhatta), commits no sin, even though every day he tastes the flesh of such animals as may lawfully be tasted; since both animals who may be eaten, and those who eat them, were equally created by Brahmā." Again: "No sin is committed by him, who, having honoured the deities and the manes, eats flesh meat which he has bought, or which he has himself acquired, or which has been given him by another." The unnecessary slaughter of animals is, indeed, carefully provided against: the slayer of a beast "in vain," which the commentator defines as "not offered for sacrifice," is sentenced to undergo as many similar deaths in the next world, from birth to birth, as there are hairs on the beast. A singular example of the puerilities which occasionally disfigure this code appears in the following provision: "should he (a Brāhmen) have an earnest desire to taste flesh meat, he may gratify his fancy by forming the image of some beast with clarified butter thickened; or he may form it with dough." This would be a substitute for flesh meat as little satisfactory to the appetite as the crust of Lord Peter.

Some apparent inconsistency prevails in this part of the code, in respect to the eating of flesh: the precepts before quoted clearly recognize the *right* of man to slay animals for the support of life, and the *duty* of eating their flesh, in certain circumstances; yet the following verses would lead to a conclusion totally opposite:

He who injures no animated creature shall attain without hardship whatever he thinks of, whatever he strives for, whatever he fixes his mind on.

Flesh meat cannot be procured without injury to animals, and the slaughter of animals obstructs the path to beatitude; from flesh meat, therefore, let man abstain.

Attentively considering the formation of bodies, and the death or confinement of embodied spirits, let him abstain from eating flesh meat of any kind.

He who consents to the death of an animal, he who kills it, he who dissects it, he who buys it, he who sells it, he who dresses it, he who serves it up, and he who makes it his food, these are eight principals in slaughter.

The man who performs annually, for a hundred years, an *aswamedha*,* and the man who abstains from flesh meat, enjoy for their virtue an equal reward.

"Me he (*mán sa*) will devour in the next world whose flesh I eat in this life:" thus the learned pronounce the derivation of the word *mánasa*, or flesh.

These injunctions are succeeded by a declaration, that in lawfully tasting meat there is no turpitude, though abstinence is a virtue. The context shews that, provided the animal be sacrificed to the gods, to the manes, or for a solemn offering to guests, flesh meat may be eaten; or when in urgent distress, or in danger of losing life. The slayer of cattle, on the three first-named occasions, is not merely justified, but he "conveys both himself and those cattle to the summit of beatitude." Even gramineous plants, timber trees, amphibious animals and birds, destroyed for the purpose of sacrifice, "attain in the next world exalted births!"

The next department of the code relates to purification: and here, also, we encounter a series of rules which, to us at least, cannot but appear extremely frivolous and absurd. Impurity is occasioned by the birth or death of a child, which is removed from his kindred in one or three nights, according as the child's head has or has not been shorn when alive; the death of a kinsman causes impurity to his relations, which is removable by certain rules depending on the place of his death, whether near or distant. A pupil becomes impure if his spiritual teacher die, or the teacher's son or wife. On the death of a military king, in whose dominion he lives, a Bráhmén is impure. If he touches a Chandála (a degraded caste), an outcast, a new-born child, a corpse, or one who has touched a corpse, he is impure till he bathes. "Should a Bráhmén touch a human bone moist with oil, he is purified by bathing; if it be not oily, by stroking a cow, or by looking at the sun, having sprinkled his mouth duly with water."

Under certain circumstances, the individual is defended from impurity by the employment in which he is engaged. Kings and students in theology, whilst performing their respective duties, no impurity can taint: "to a king on the throne of magnanimity the law ascribes instant purification, because his throne was raised for the protection of his people and the supply of their nourishment." The same privilege attaches to those who die in battle, after the king has been slain, or have been killed by lightning, or legally by the king himself, "or in defence of a cow or of a priest."

The great purifiers of the various beings and objects are the following: sacred learning, austere devotion, pious meditation, liberality, forgiveness of injuries,

* Sacrifice of a horse with certain ceremonies: one of the most solemn and most meritorious rites of the Hindu faith.

injuries, fire, holy aliment, earth, the mind (which is itself purified by truth), water, cow-dung, air, prescribed acts of religion, the sun, time, ashes, acids, cusa-grass, &c. Wooden vessels are purified by planing them; sacrificial pots are purified by rubbing with the hand and washing at the time of sacrifice. Leathern utensils, those of cane, and cloth, are purified by sprinkling with hallowed water; grain, green vegetables, roots, and fruit, by washing; a house is purified by rubbing, brushing, and smearing with cow-dung; land, by cow-dung or cow's urine, or by letting a cow pass a day and night upon it. "A thing nibbled by a bird, smelt at by a cow, shaken with a foot, sneezed on, or defiled by lice, is purified by earth scattered over it." A cow going to quench her thirst in water renders it pure; every vendible commodity by being exposed to sale becomes pure; the hand of an artist is always pure; the mouth of a woman is constantly pure; as is also a dog, on his catching the deer; the flesh of a wild beast killed by dogs; likewise gnats, clear drops from the mouth of a speaker, a shadow, a cow, a horse, sun-beams, dust, earth, air, and fire. *Et his discite omnes.*

The next subject treated of is women. It commences with the following verses:

By a girl, or by a young woman, or by a woman advanced in years, nothing must be done, even in her own dwelling place, according to her mere pleasure:

In childhood must a female be dependent on her father: in youth on her husband; her lord being dead, on her sons: a woman must never seek independence.

Him to whom her father has given her, or her brother with the paternal assent, let her obsequiously honour, while he lives; and when he dies let her never neglect him.

Though unobservant of approved usages, or enamoured of another woman, or devoid of good qualities; yet a husband must constantly be revered as a god by a virtuous wife.

A faithful wife, who wishes to attain in heaven the mansion of her husband, must do nothing unkind to him, be he living or dead:

Let her emaciate her body, by living voluntarily on pure flowers, roots, and fruit; but let her not, when her lord is deceased, even pronounce the name of another man.

Let her continue till death forgiving all injuries, performing her duties, avoiding every sensual pleasure, and cheerfully practising the incomparable rules of virtue which have been followed by such women as were devoted to one only husband.

But a widow, who, from a wish to bear children, alights her deceased husband (by marrying again), brings disgrace on herself here below, and shall be excluded from the seat of her lord.

We here perceive no traces of the Satī rite, to which not the most distant allusion is made throughout the code. We are, therefore, warranted in assuming that the practice, from whatever cause it originated, was introduced into the institutions of the Hindus at a period posterior in date to the Code of Menu. Hence it is argued by some, that the practice is necessarily illegal, according to the principles of the Hindus themselves, who attribute this saying to the sage Vrihaspeti, that "no code was approved which contradicted Menu." On the other hand, it is alleged, that other works, though not of equal antiquity or authority with this code, recommend the practice; and though not enjoined specifically by Menu, it is not repugnant to any of his precepts. Moreover, it is laid down in the first chapter of the code, that "immemorial custom is transcendent law."

The concluding verses of this chapter contain encomia upon the wife who shall in no respect fail in duty towards her husband; and a permission to a twice-born man, after burning with hallowed fire and fit implements of sacrifice, his wife dying before him, to take another, and "again light the nuptial fire."

THE USE OF TEA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I am an old reader of the *Asiatic Journal*, and I think I recollect in one of its early numbers a complaint from a correspondent that that grateful, exhilarating and salubrious beverage, tea, was beginning to be despised amongst the aristocratical portion of our fellow countrymen, and bid fair to subside into a source of enjoyment for the vulgar. I am sorry to say that I fear there is too much reason for this complaint at present, and that there is gaining ground in this country a contempt for the matchless Chinese herb, to which I observe that Dr. Ainslie (in his excellent *Materia Indica*) attributes the brilliancy of imagination and fineness of fancy which so peculiarly distinguish the poets of our country; though I apprehend Shakespeare, Milton, *cum multis aliis*, borrowed no part of their inspiration from tea. He grounds his praise of this herb upon a remark of the Chevalier Roques, who says, "*pris avec modération, il réveille l'esprit, lui donne un agitation douce, et plus d'un écrivain lui a dû un trait piquant, une pensée heureuse.*"

Whether tea has really the effect of stirring up poetic fires, and producing "thick-coming fancies," must be left, by me at least, an undecided question; but I should be sorry if the caprices of fashion should doom to neglect this wholesome beverage, because I fear none could be substituted in its place that would not occasion us to be losers in a variety of ways. Tea is certainly a promoter of health; it is, moreover, a promoter of sobriety; and above all, it promotes our navigation, our trade, our revenue: we could ill spare the sum which tea brings annually into our treasury.

Late dinner hours, French fashions, a taste for the coffee-berry, co-operate with caprice in gradually detaching the higher classes in this country from the use of tea; and I regret to say that where it maintains its ground, the reputation of the herb is in serious danger of being undermined, by the negligence with which the process of the infusion is managed. Either this is the fact, or in my circle of acquaintance there is a secret conspiracy against tea, which induces the makers of it to use vile sophistications, or so small a quantity of the genuine article, that verily the fluid offered for tea is little better than adulterated water.

The prevailing errors in the conduct of the infusion are, first, the use of too small a quantity of the leaf in proportion to the water; secondly, the using water not in a state of ebullition; thirdly, suffering the infusion to stand too long before it is drunk; and fourthly, suffering it to remain too short a time. The water should be poured in a boiling state upon the leaves; they should then remain infusing for three minutes,—no longer, or the leaf parts with its resin; and lastly, when more of the liquor is wanted, the old leaves should always be replaced by fresh ones.

Do not, sir, reject this vindication of an herb, the virtues of which have been celebrated by an imperial pen.

Yours, &c.

GAB CHA.

THEISM IN THE EAST.*

Of the three books composing M. Constant's third volume, "On Religion," which is devoted to the examination of Polytheism, two relate to Homeric theology.

In his observations upon the progress of this doctrine, or rather the popular creeds of the ancient Greeks, the author discovers therein a confirmation of his hypothesis on the successive forms of religion. He distinguishes two epochs for the poems attributed to Homer. The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* thus appertaining no longer to the same generation, we shall have, by a sort of mythological necessity, two Homers, as we have two Thoths, two Zerdashts, many Buddhas, and several Vyasaas.

These learned commentaries upon the Homeric polytheism appear calculated to corroborate the opinion of the author regarding the genuine religious sentiment. Is it, however, certain that polytheism or idolatry has constituted the worship of nations? After having examined puerile Fetichism, degenerate Sabæism, Pantheism, allegories, and mythology, is there nothing more to be known of importance on the subject, particularly in the East, so prolific in religious symbols?

It is from the fundamental notions in the sacred books of a people that we learn what their religion was, and what it ought still to be, amongst those individuals who are unsubdued by popular customs. When the multitude is enslaved, they often are in a measure ignorant of their religion. Surrendered to the interested lessons of priests, the vulgar accommodate themselves to the most ridiculous modes of adoration; and neglecting from age to age the principle of all sublimity, they fall at last prostrate before the foulest idols. But when a traveller meets with some poor wretches, in a village of the Alps or the Caucasus, wallowing with pigs in the midst of filth, is he thence to infer that the whole nation finds enjoyment in mud, and that from the earliest times they had no other abodes than pig-styes?

In a question so complicated as this, let us endeavour, the better to divest it of its difficulties, to form an idea of what ought to be the fact. Without producing in us a systematic prejudice, this datum will guide us in the midst of so many confused statements or irreconcilable interpretations.

The Zend books, the *Vedas*, the *King*, are now somewhat known, and it is not always very difficult to detect their meaning. M. Constant quotes them occasionally; but, however skilful he is in deducing just consequences from facts, we differ from him in the general result. We perceive in polytheism a degeneracy, an abuse, from which it was not thought politic perhaps to preserve the vulgar; and not a *form*, which, in any age of the world was ever expressly adopted by a large portion of the human race.

When theism remained nearly unknown to the multitude, when the notion became almost exclusively confined to the initiated, because in a country where the people could not read it was impracticable to strive against ignorance; when this acknowledgment appears in sacred books, M. Constant constructs the religion of these people of polytheism: he considers, moreover, the number of the persons, and this is a plausible mode of viewing the subject. On the contrary, disregarding the multitude, who have terrors and superstitions, but no real doctrine, we regard as the religion of a country the worship of that class

* From a French review of the third volume of M. B. Constant's work entitled "*De la Religion antérieure dans ses Sources, ses Formes, et ses Développemens.*"

class which give some account of their faith. The creed of the Chinese, for example, is in our opinion that of the permanent body of the literati, and not that of the mob, who follow implicitly the tracks of the Ho-shangs,* and always prefer the most silly or the most covetous of them. Hence polytheism appears to us to have prevailed in few countries as the general religion, notwithstanding it has extended itself widely as a popular superstition. It is not time, but the more general use of writing, that has evidently substituted theism for polytheism, or anthropomorphism for Fetishism. The secret doctrine becomes insensibly that of the vulgar: without a small degree of instruction, polytheism would be perpetuated; hitherto, on the contrary, in spite of the ignorance of the multitude, theism has been still preserved with more or less purity.

The Hindu reformer, Ram Mohun Roy, taxes his contemporaries with polytheism, asserting that idols are no longer in their eyes mere emblems, and that they believe in the positive existence of their gods and goddesses. But what are we to infer from thence against the ancient and even actual theism of a part of the Hindus? Does not Ram Mohun Roy himself declare, that many Brahmins regard with indignation the erroneous notions of their countrymen, so foreign to the true doctrine of the ancient sacred books? He labours to recall the multitude to the primitive idea of the invisible divinity. Mahomet did the same, when he overthrew the statues with which the holy Caaba was surrounded, and thus addressed his partizans: "The word of God is old; it is idolatry which is new; Islam was the creed of Abraham and the prophets." It was by recalling the Hindus to the ancient text of their sacred books that Ram Mohun Roy converted several Hindu families of Calcutta to monotheism, as may be seen in the fourteenth volume of the *Asiatic Researches*.

In the *Bhagavat Geeta* the great god is sole and distinct from all perishable beings. In the *Upanishads*, the soul, emanating from the Eternal God, who is the beginning, the middle, and the end of things, approaches to its principle by sobriety, humility, temperance, and by internally pronouncing the ineffable word *óm*, that is, by uniting itself in thought to the divine creator-preserver-changer. According to the *Yajur Veda*, the self-existent being has regulated the existence of each creature, and all which exists is enveloped, as it were, by this supreme mind. After death, the soul which desires to know this eternal mind will be united to it for ever. Here we behold morality attached to religion from the earliest semi-historical times. Without affirming, with a learned German, that the primitive religion of the Hindus was eminently intellectual and abstracted, we recognize in it at least the religious sentiment. We perceive it likewise amongst the Persians. We cannot determine the precise point of time when it prevailed amongst the Chinese; that it is of great antiquity is apparent from what we possess of the *She-King*, and the vague comments of the *E-King*.

Amongst a people for a long period divided into castes, like the Hindus, and very irregularly cultivated, contradictory opinions or errors may prevail at the same moment. Polytheism still subsists on the Ganges, notwithstanding the number of centuries which have elapsed since a renowned innovator boldly promulgated there, before he died, the notion entertained by many ancient sages of Hindustan, that the world is illusory. The elevated doctrine of theism has never been unknown in civilized countries; it has remained veiled during ages of servitude, but soon propagated itself again amongst all classes. At the present

* Priests of the Buddha sect.—Ed.

present day, the independent tribes of Sikhs celebrate publicly in their hymns the unity of the supreme power.

Notwithstanding a species of apparent immutability justly attributed to the nations of the East, this part of the world has undergone numerous changes, and we cannot know it as we know Greece, which rose upon the decay of Egypt. The western vallies of the Nile, and all the south of Asia, as far as the mouths of the Wang, composed the ancient world; but it is in a great measure closed against our researches. Our notions respecting ancient Asia, even since the historical time, continue to be, in many respects, conjectural.

The author remarks, with apparent justice, in the *Veda* in particular, a jumble of theism and pantheism. Would not a stranger regard as a striking trait of pantheism that principle of Malebranche, that we see all things in God? The religious sentiment may always exist in full force where there is found the dogma of the divine unity. As soon as the deity governs, moral consequences are nearly the same, whether we proclaim him independent of perishable things, or whether we combine together in him whatever was, whatever will be, and whatever may exist or appear to exist.

If the religious sentiment is natural, it should manifest itself constantly, but diversely, and according to the extent of our ideas. These differences in the faculties of the mind are not less considerable between man and man, than between people and people. The noblest, and at the same time the most moral creeds, may therefore be as ancient as the human race in those countries where civilization began. Under the Homeric form, says the author, man left to himself, deduced from his own reflection the motives of actions which regarded other men. Such must have been in Greece the slaves, and even many of the citizens: but, besides that in this great question, to bestow so much attention upon a narrow peninsula, which had no religion properly so called, is to desert the rule for the exception; the initiated, at least, have admitted, since the Orphic age, that divine protection was merited by justice towards man. In respect to the East, there is reason to believe that towards the Nile, as well as towards the Ganges, those religious books more ancient than the time of Abraham, which are cited in the *Sepher*, were not unknown. Writing being little employed amongst the ancients, it was extremely difficult to prevent the popular religion becoming puerile or absurd, whilst other traditions remained deposited in the sanctuary. Several poets, before Lucretius, had censured polytheism, which was not shaken thereby. Ten centuries before it ceased amongst the Hellenists, the Epoptes were accustomed to condemn it. Idols, the worship of which cannot but be prejudicial to morals, still have numerous votaries in China; nevertheless, a hundred successive generations have read in the *Sho-king*, called "the Voice of Antiquity," that "Heaven punishes injustice; the good which it bestows upon mankind depends upon virtue."

In enumerating those harsh, and even impious opinions, attributed to certain sacerdotal castes, or more probably sects, of ancient Asia, the author observes that the religious sentiment, so powerful in minds suffered to enjoy freedom, may be altogether extinguished amongst sacerdotal bodies by the sacrilegious scheme of making religion an instrument. This remark is extremely sound: secular views degrade the mind, which would otherwise apply itself to the study of divine things. But we add, that the first effect of independence of mind ought to be to excite doubt as to every thing invisible, at the risk of inclining towards materialism. From this error escape is speedy: we soon find it possible to explain the world without recourse to matter, but
not

not without intelligence. If a revolution be not then admitted, we may halt in a state of uncertainty betwixt theism and a species of pantheism. It is thus, according to the observation of a celebrated English writer, that, though with less speed, a man becomes again religious: the *sentiment* of celestial things was not extinct, but opposed. The sacerdotal castes, as well as individuals, have followed this course. Without prejudices, but without depth, we should be unbelieving. With a larger degree of penetration, and considerations of a higher order, we discover beyond every thing the secret action of the Divine Power. It will be manifest in every age by the force of reason, in the infancy of mind; but in all ages weak uncultivated reason will be prone to superstition.

Even prior to the art of writing, the effect of speech, that potent faculty, enlightened some individuals whose disciples became the legislators of certain tribes. Perhaps it is for this reason that there is not a single religious or moral opinion, some ancient trace of which we ought not to discover. In an eastern country, where slavery is not yet abolished, slavery has for thirty centuries been censured. The art of printing has propagated, but it did not generate, the principle of brotherly affection amongst the children of the same country, or that of primordial equality amongst mankind. Countries have differed more than ages: the understanding of men, as well their physiognomy, has varied incessantly. A different proportion begins to obtain, by means of books, between the instructed and the ignorant classes. Of all human movements, this will be the most rapid; but in condemning intolerable abuses, true religion will not be weakened: what is pure will subsist, whilst that which is of man will perish.

SIR THOMAS MUNRO.

IN our memoir of the late Sir Thomas Munro (p. 154), we stated our belief that that lamented individual left no issue, and that consequently the baronetcy was extinct. This we find to be incorrect. He left two sons. The eldest, now Sir Thomas Munro, is about nine years of age; the youngest, Campbell Munro, is in his fifth year.

At the commencement of the memoir we stated, on the authority of a personal friend of the late Baronet, that "his birth was rather obscure." We have, however, the best authority for contradicting this statement. Sir Thomas was the second son of a respectable merchant in Glasgow, who was engaged in the extensive commerce carried on by that city with Virginia and the other American colonies, prior to their separation from the parent country; his family moved in the first society, and were related to some of the oldest and most respectable families in Scotland.

Review of Books.

The East-India Gazetteer, by WALTER HAMILTON. London. 2 vols. 8vo.
1828. 2d Edition.

To pass a judgment upon a work which has already been stamped with public approbation, is an undertaking of no great difficulty, unless the reviewer be disposed to call in question the opinion of the world. As this is very far from our design or inclination, in introducing to the notice of our readers a new edition of Mr. Hamilton's excellent compilation (which will not be published till next month), we shall do little more than advert to its improvements and additions, confident that the reputation which the work already enjoys renders it superfluous for us to do more in the way of recommendation.

It is needless to point out the absolute necessity of a work like this in Europe. We are not aware that there is, in fact, any other publication whatever which affords European readers a guide to the general geography of the East. It is impossible to place any reliance upon the usual books of reference in geographical questions relating to India; they are not only defective, but extremely inaccurate.

The copious and valuable accessions to our stock of geographical knowledge respecting eastern countries which have accrued since the first appearance of the *Gazetteer*, from a variety of causes (chiefly the great political events which have enlarged the British empire in the East, and the persevering efforts of individual enterprise), have furnished Mr. Hamilton with materials for the improvement of his work, of which, it is but just to say, he seems to have availed himself with his characteristic diligence. The information now contained in the *Gazetteer* will be of the highest utility to every class of English readers, including the Government and members of the Legislature; the facts have been accumulated with great labour from a multitude of authentic sources, and, as far as we are able to speak (for we have seen but a portion of the work), may be safely resorted to as a work of authority.

As specimens of the additions, we insert a statement of the British acquisitions in Ultra-Gangetic India:

1st. The countries south of Rangoon ceded to the British Government consist of half the province of Martaban, the provinces of Tavoy, Ye, Tenasserim, and the Mergui isles.

Length along the Bay of Bengal 420 miles, average breadth about 50 miles, giving a total area (excluding the Mergui isles) of 21,000 square miles. Total population about 51,000 persons, or rather less than 2½ individuals to the square mile. Revenue expected in 1827, about four lacs of rupees.

2d. The province of Arracan and its dependencies. Length 220 miles along the sea-coast; average breadth rather more than 50, giving an area of about 11,000 square miles. Population estimated at 100,000, or about nine to the square mile. Revenue expected in 1827, about three lacs of rupees.

Abstract of British Acquisitions.

	Area.	Population.
Provinces south of Rangoon	21,000 square miles.....	51,000
Province of Arracan	11,000 do.	100,000
Total of British acquisitions ...	32,000	Persons 151,000

Exclusive of the Mergui isles which are not inhabited.

The countries from which the Burmese have been expelled, and to which the King of Ava by treaty renounces all claim, consist of Assam and the adjacent petty states south of the Brahmaputra river, occupying a space (by estimate) of about 40,000 square miles, with a population of probably not more than two or three persons to the square mile.

The eastern extremity of Assam, now virtually under British protection, appears to border on Chinese Tibet, and to reach within 200 miles of the province of Yunnan in China.

The following is a more detailed statement of the British conquests south of Rangoon :

The British conquests south of Rangoon consist of the following provinces, *etc.*

Martaban, Ye, Tavoy, Tenasserim* (or Mergui), and the Mergui Archipelago; containing the town of Martaban (restored), Amherst, Ye, Tavoy, and Mergui.

The northern boundary of this territory is in lat. $16^{\circ} 30' N.$, from whence it extends nearly in a north and south direction to lat. $10^{\circ} 35' N.$; the southern boundary being about 430 miles distant by sea from Prince of Wales' Island. The intervening country belongs to Siam. It is difficult to determine the superficial extent of this tract, no accurate map of the whole having as yet been published, but it may be roughly estimated at 420 miles in length by 50 in breadth, giving a total area of 21,000 square miles, exclusive of the Mergui Archipelago.†

Total population of Martaban, according to Lieut. Low	Person. 45,000
Deduct the proportion restored, say.....	20,000
Total population of British Martaban	25,000
Population of Tavoy, Ye, and Tenasserim	26,000

Total population of the British conquests south of Rangoon in 1825, 51,000; or rather less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ persons to the square mile.

These provinces form a strong military position against the Burmese and Siamese, but they bring us into direct contact with both these governments. When first visited by European voyagers they were partly subject to Pegu, then a flourishing kingdom, and partly to Siam; but subsequent to A.D. 1760 the whole were conquered by the Burmese, from which date foreign trade was annihilated, and the inhabitants during the Burmese and Siamese wars almost exterminated or carried into slavery. At present they are under the supervision of the Penang government, to which they will probably be permanently annexed.

We add an account of the isthmus of Kraw.

This isthmus connects the Malay peninsula with the continent of Asia, and in the narrowest part does not exceed ninety-seven miles from sea to sea. Its name appears to have been taken from Kraw, said to be a small inland village between Chaiya and Choomphoon.

The route from Mergui to Choomphoon, on the gulf of Siam, lies along the sea-coast as far as the mouth of the river Pakchan, which falls into the bay of Bengal, then up that river to the Siamese post of Pakchan, about the centre of the isthmus, and then by land to Choomphoon. The exact position of the Pakchan river has not yet been ascertained, but its mouth is probably somewhere about lat. $11^{\circ} 5' N.$, about eighty miles south of Mergui; the whole of which intervening coast is said to be a labyrinth of creeks and channels. Many native travellers declare that it is quite practicable to make a navigable canal across the isthmus of Kraw by joining the Pakchan and Choomphoon rivers. The first is said to be a considerable river, broad and deep throughout: the Choomphoon has a very winding course, with a sandy bed. Both rivers are said to be

* Tenasserim is the name of the province, Mergui that of the modern capital, old Tenasserim, the ancient capital, having been destroyed by the Siamese.

† Mr. Malngy, the acting commissioner, estimates the provinces of Tavoy, including Ye (which is a mere district) and Tenasserim, at 32,000 square miles, Mr. Crawford at only 12,800, and Lieut. Low at 15,000, which last is probably much nearest the real extent. Of the Martaban province, estimated by Lieut. Low at 12,000 square miles, the British have only retained about one-half.

be free from rocks, or any intervening hilly ground; in fact, according to native accounts, they already sometimes unite during high spring tides. Up to the post of Pakchan occupies two flowing tides in boats, the rest of the journey is usually pursued by travellers on foot. In 1826 a Siamese guard of sixty persons were stationed at Pakchan village, and relieved monthly from Choomphoon.

The state of our relations with the Raja of Colapoor at present, will render the following account of it interesting; this extract will likewise better shew the succinct and judicious style of Mr. Hamilton's narration.

COLAPOOR (*Calapur*).—A small independent Maharatta state in the province of Beja-poor, the territories of which are partly situated below the western ghaut mountains in the Concan, and partly in the elevated land within the ghauts; but all so intermingled with the possessions of other Maharatta chiefs and with those of the British government, that it is quite impossible to discriminate them. Until 1812 the Colapoor chief possessed Malwan and three other fortresses on the sea-coast, which were then ceded to the British government. At present the chief towns within this principality are Colapoor (the capital), Parnellah, Mulcapoor, and Culgong.

The Colapoor family trace their descent from Sevajee, the founder of the Maharatta empire. According to their traditions Sevajee had two sons, Sambha and Rama; the first of these had also two sons, Sahoo and Sambha. Sahoo died without issue; Sambha adopted a son, from whom the Colapoor raja is descended, who being thus lineal heir of Sevajee in the elder branch, took precedence of the Peshwa, and was addressed by the latter as his superior. Sewai Chutter Putter (the reigning raja in 1803) gained a great deal of country by usurpation and conquest, during the confusion in the Peshwa's dominions after the death of Madhoorow, particularly from his neighbours the Putwurdens family, although he was only at war with one branch of it (Appah Sahab); but among the Maharattas such aggressions are not thought incompatible with the accustomed relations of peace and amity.

During Puseram Bhow's imprisonment, the Colapoor raja seized the opportunity to ravage the possessions of his family (the Putwurdens), and actually plundered some of their principal towns, such as Savanore, Hubely, and Jasgone. The latter was the Bhow's capital, where he had expended a large sum in erecting a palace, which the raja burned to the ground and demolished forthwith. When liberated, the old Bhow carried on a war for some time against the raja; but being defeated and taken prisoner in 1799, was, although a Brahmin, cut to pieces in the presence of his enemy. His son, Appah Sahab, then took the command of the troops, animated by the most implacable hatred towards the Colapoor chief, declaring he would never forgive or forget such an act of atrocity, and expressing his willingness to sacrifice all that he had in the world, and retire a naked mendicant to Benares, if he could only adequately revenge the slaughter of his father. But this satisfaction he was not destined to enjoy, for just when, with the assistance of Dowlet Row Sindia's regular infantry, he had reduced the fortress of Colapoor to the last extremity, and was on the eve of accomplishing his wishes, Sindia, by a secret agreement with his enemy, withdrew his troops; and Appah Sahab, unable to prosecute the siege with his own troops and resources, was compelled to retreat. In 1803 a cessation of hostilities was effected by the Duke of Wellington, then General Wellesley.

In 1804, in consequence of the repeated piracies committed by the Raja of Colapoor's subjects, his ports were blockaded, and payment demanded of money due to the Company and to the British merchants at Bombay. During the time of war, the cruiser stationed on the coast was never of sufficient strength to fight one of the enemy's privateers, on which account, to avoid the disgraceful event of her capture, General Wellesley recommended a treaty to be entered into with the raja, which, if he afterwards broke, it would afford ample grounds to the British government to get effectually rid of an evil, which, in the existing state of its power, was derogatory to its dignity.

About this period, also, Viswas Row Ghautky and Serjee Row Ghautky, two favourites of Sindia, and most persevering depredators, took refuge with the Colapoor raja, after their own banditti had been defeated and dispersed by General Wellesley.

The

The general in consequence addressed a letter in 1804 to the raja, informing him that he was perfectly aware of the family connexion between him and these brothers, and that it was not the custom of the British government, nor his own wish, to perpetuate enmities, or to deprive those of an asylum who were inclined to live in peace, for which reason he did not call on the raja to deliver up the two Ghautkies, as he might be justified in doing. At the same time he notified to the raja, that as he had given them an asylum, the British government would consider him responsible for their conduct; and, that if they again assembled troops, which could only be intended to disturb the peace of other powers, he (the raja) would be called upon to answer for the injuries they might do, of which circumstance that letter was a friendly notification. The duke added: "it is time that the nations of India should enjoy some peace, and you may depend upon it that the British government will not suffer it to be wantonly disturbed with impunity."

From the above date the state of Colapoor enjoyed comparative tranquillity, and in 1812 was again rescued from intestine disorders by the interference of the British government. In 1820 it was considered by Mr. Elphinstone in a state of prosperity; but on the 16th July 1821 the raja was shot in his own palace by one of his own sildars, named Syajee Bajee, and died the same evening. He left an infant son, during whose minority it was intended the state affairs should be managed by his mother and the family priest; but dissensions soon arose, which again required the intervention of the British. In fact, the disordered state of the police, and the insubordination of the raja's vassals (over whom in the remote tracts he had no control), the number of strongholds among the western ghauts, the lawless habits of the population, and the vicinity to Sawuntwarree, all combined to keep this petty principality in a state of perpetual combustion. In 1827 the raja himself became refractory, which occasioned the advance of a British detachment, on the approach of which he agreed to disband his numerous levies, and remain quiet as long as he could, being of a most unsettled disposition.

The articles are accompanied by references to some of the authorities from whence they are extracted, which serve at once to verify the statements and to direct the reader who is in search of more detailed information.

Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

February 2, 1828.—The general meeting of the Society was held this day at 2 o'clock p.m.; Sir Alexander Johnston, V.P., in the chair.

The following donations were presented:

From Wm. Goodhugh, Esq., his *Gate to the Arabic, Hebrew, and Syriac unlocked.*

From the Société Asiatique of Paris, No. I. of the *Nouveau Journal Asiatique.*

From the Proprietors of the Foreign Review and Continental Miscellany, No. 1 of that work.

From Mr. W. Huttman, two small pieces of Ceylonese artillery, captured by Gen. Brownrigg from the King of Candy. Gen. B. afterwards presented them to his Royal Highness the late Duke of York. The barrels of these pieces are ornamented with silver plate.

Professor H. A. Hamaker, of Leyden, was elected a foreign member of this Society.

Thomas Herbert Maddock, Esq., agent to the Governor-general at Saugor, was elected a non-resident member, and the following gentlemen resident members of the Society: Lieut. Col. John Briggs; John Crawford, Esq.; Wm. Alex. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P.; Colin Rogers, Esq., M.D.

The reading of the Journal of a Route through the Western Part of Makran, by Captain N. P. Grant, in the year 1809, under the orders of Brigadier (now Major) General Malcolm, was commenced.

The first part of this paper consists of short notices of the face of the country, and of

of the villages and towns met with on the route ; most of them appear to be of a poor description, consisting of mat huts, and generally a small mud fort. Among others is mentioned Cusercund, situated in a fertile valley, about twenty-one miles in breadth ; the Cajoo nullah runs through it. The cultivated portion is about eight miles in circumference ; the town, which consists of 500 huts and a mud fort, stands on the west side. It is plentifully watered from twenty-five large springs, and produces wheat, dates, and rice, in great abundance. In Makran, wheat is reaped at the end of March or beginning of April, dates in June, and rice in September. The Sheikh of this territory is independent ; but his whole revenue does not exceed 1,000 rupees a year.

The principal object of Capt. Grant's mission being to ascertain the possibility of an European army penetrating through this country to Sind, two routes are mentioned as practicable, and are described in detail.

Makran is divided among a number of petty chieftains ; the principal are those of Keij, Geh, Bunpore, Bawoo, Surbaz, Dezee, Penjore, and Balah. Keij is considered the chief city of Makran, and Geh the second ; the former is situated about 120 miles east of Cusercund, in a mountainous country, opposite to one of the ghauts. Makran was conquered by Nusser Khan, chief of Khelat-i-Sewir ; but when he died, about fifteen years previous to 1809, either the indolence of his sons, or the small advantage to be derived from the country, caused the authority of his family to be overturned. The whole country can furnish about 25,000 men ; but in the state of the country it would be impossible to make them act together. Their arms are the match-lock, sword, shield, and large knife. A great number of them are employed by the Arabs in their dows and ships at Muscat ; they are reckoned very faithful.

February 16.—The Society met this day at the usual hour ; the Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, President, in the chair.

The following donations were presented :

From John Hodgson, Esq., the model of a machine for raising water from deep wells, used near Madras.

From H. H. Wilson, Esq., a copy of his *Specimens of the Hindu Theatre*.

From Capt. John Crisp, Assistant Surveyor General of India, a copy of his work on determining Terrestrial Longitudes.

From J. H. Barrow, Esq., the first number of the *Mirror of Parliament*.

Wm. Ashburner Morgan, Esq., was admitted a member of the Society.

Brian Houghton Hodgson, Esq., Assistant to the Resident in Nepal, was elected a non-resident member ; and Philip Joseph Salomons, Esq. a resident member of the Society.

A short notice, accompanied by a translation, of an inscription in the Buddha cave temples at Kenera, by Dr. B. G. Babington, Sec. R.A.S., was read.

The object of this inscription seems to have been one very commonly adopted among the Buddhas, viz. to excite religious feeling in their votaries by the erection of figures of the deity, accompanied by suitable exhortations. The purport of it is of comparatively little importance : but the character in which it is written having been considered as unknown (like those at the temples of Mahamaleipuram near Madras, which, with native assistance, were decyphered by Dr. B.) ; the object of this communication is to remove such an idea, calculated to diminish interest in an inquiry, which must be considered of great importance, either in regard to the extent of the Buddhist doctrine, or its connexion with an early and interesting period of Indian history.

The caves of Kenera were described some years since in an article in the *Calcutta Journal*, by Dr. Babington, but it was not until a considerably later period that he was enabled, by the assistance of one of Col. Mackenzie's Jain Brahmins, to decypher this inscription.

The reading of a paper by Dr. Buchanan Hamilton was commenced. This paper contains some curious and interesting details of the history and manners of the ancient Hindu kingdom of Kamrup ; which comprehended, according to the information obtained by Dr. H., a part of Moymensing (north part of Dacca R.) and of Sribotto (Sylhet R.), together with Munipoor, Jaintya, Cachar, and Assam.

The general meeting adjourned to Saturday, March 1st, at 2 o'clock.

VARIETIES.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held on the 5th September, the Hon. W. B. Bayley, Esq., vice-president, in the chair.

In consequence of formal intimation not having been given, that an election of a president would take place at this meeting, it was resolved that the election should be postponed till the next meeting, when previous notice should be circulated.

Dr. Tytler having read several papers connected with the circumstances of his late appointment as naturalist of the expedition proceeding in search of traces of La Perouse, it was resolved, that the letter of the secretary to the government of Van Diemen's Land should be received as a satisfactory explanation of the circumstances which prevented Dr. Tytler's accomplishing the objects to which his attention had been directed by the Society, on his departure from Calcutta. A number of specimens, collected by Dr. Tytler, were laid on the table, a specification of which will be submitted at a future opportunity.

A number of minerals were presented by Mr. E. Sterling to the museum, collected on the New Road; a descriptive list explained their site and geological peculiarities. The same gentleman presented a specimen of the matrix of the diamond, as found at the Punna mines, and a number of old coins found in Malwa, bearing the impressions of the Khilji sovereigns of Mando. Several coins also were presented by Mr. Halhed, through Mr. Bayley, which were dug up at Sehaswan, or Saswan, a fortress built upon the ruins of a Hindu fort, destroyed by Baber early in the sixteenth century. They bear on one side the apparent outlines of a figure, and on the other the words Deva, or Mahadeva, but very rudely and indistinctly executed.

Several papers were received from Mr. Hodgson, descriptive of the written characters and classical writings of Nepal, and of the series of Bauddha teachers venerated in that country. Also a drawing and description of the celebrated column near Bettiyah, on which the same characters are inscribed as those on the Lat of Firoz Shah, at Dehli, and on rocks in Orissa, and have baffled, hitherto, every attempt to decypher them. Some of them resemble Greek, and others Ethiopic letters; but the resemblance is too partial to admit of any satisfactory identification. The pillar in question stands near the village of Mathiya, about

eleven miles W.N.W. of Bettiyah, six or seven from the Gunduk river, and about thirty miles from the mountains of Nepal. The whole country, to the base of the mountains, is perfectly free from hills, or even from stones, and there are no vestiges of any building of remarkable character or extent. The pillar is circular and plain, about fifty feet high, and three in diameter, and consists of a single block of granite. It has no base, and is said to extend as far below the surface as above it; an assertion that may be questioned, although it runs several feet under ground. A neat fluted capital is surmounted by a round block, which is carved on its sides with a line of geese pecking the ground, and above which rests a lion couchant. The upper jaw of the lion has been broken off, but the pillar is in every other respect entire. The inscription is carried round the shaft near the centre, and the characters are perfectly distinct. Next to the inscription, the subject, that excites curiosity, is the manner in which such a mass could be conveyed to this spot, from a distance so considerable as that of the nearest mountains. The general character of the column is the same as many to be met with in Nepal, and the figure of the lion is precisely that of the animal as presented in the Bauddha temples of that kingdom. The Nepalese who have seen the pillar, or the drawing, recognize it as a structure familiar to their religious architecture, but they do not lay any distinct claim to its erection, the history of which is utterly lost.

In connexion with the literature and religion of Tibet, and indeed of the whole of the Bhote countries, we are happy to learn, that the patronage of the government has enabled the Hungarian traveller, Mr. Csoma de Koros, to proceed to Upper Bisahir, to prosecute his Tibetan studies for three years, in which period he engages to prepare a comprehensive grammar and vocabulary of the language, with an account of the literature and history of the country. These objects are the more desirable, as we understand Mr. De Koros considers the recent labours of Klaproth and Remusat, with regard to the language and literature of Tibet, as altogether erroneous. Mons. Remusat, indeed, admits the imperfectness of his materials; but Klaproth, as usual, pronounces *ex cathedra*, and treats the notion of any successful study of Tibetan, by the English in India, with an ineffable contempt.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF
CALCUTTA.

On the 1st September a meeting of this Society was held; Mr. Wilson, the vice-president, in the chair.

The papers for the evening were the description of the operation of lithotomy, as performed by Mr. Tweedie, communicated by Dr. Waddell; and an account of the medical topography of Sandoway, by Mr. Corbyn, the latter of which contained various details of general interest.

Sandoway is situated sixteen miles from the place of anchorage, from which persons arriving proceed through a creek, that winds amidst close and impervious jungle, to the station upon the bank of the stream. The surrounding country is studded with elevations, from the summits of which the most picturesque scenery may be contemplated. These hills are clothed with jungle, in which peacocks, wild fowl, the wild hog, and deer abound. The soil is eminently fertile, and bears an infinite variety of vegetable products, most of which are common to it with Bengal, but many are no doubt peculiar, and promise a rich harvest to the botanist. In the month of March the thermometer, at seven in the morning, is usually about 60°. A perfect calm and heavy dews prevail till towards eleven A.M., when a fine cool sea-breeze sets in, and lasts till the evening; it then hula, and a fog collects, which makes the nights even unpleasantly chilly. There is very little variation in the climate throughout the year; the heat increases till May, when the rains again reduce the temperature, and are followed by the cold months, which are more chilly here than in Bengal. The people of the country are robust and healthy, but extremely indolent. They are much addicted to smoking, females as well as males, and even children of three or four years old are to be seen enveloped in the fumes of a cheroot. Their diet consists chiefly of fish; but they are not at all particular, and eat any kind of reptile. There is a great variety of fish, mullet, soles, whittings, a kind of herring, rooe, bamalo, and pomphlet, besides oysters and other shell-fish. The rice is coarse, and there is no great variety of pulse. Cattle are scarce, but fowls are abundant, and of a superior description. They constitute the principal food of the Europeans. The huts of the natives are constructed on posts and covered with leaves, which do not wholly exclude the rays of the sun, although sufficient to keep off rain. It is remarkable, that none of the villages stand on the tops of the hills, being built just towards the base. This may have arisen from the natives experiencing the greater unhealthi-

ness of such a position, agreeably to the theory, that small elevations in the midst of a country calculated to generate miasmata, are more exposed than lower ground to the influence of the noxious vapours, the less specific gravity of which enables them to rise, until dissipated by currents of wind or by extreme rarefaction. It is not to be inferred from this that marsh miasmata are prevalent at Sandoway; on the contrary, it is remarkably free from their supposed effects: but the country all round it abounding with water and wood, thinly inhabited, and rarely cultivated, is of the nature of those districts in which the evolution of deleterious vapours may be expected. In proof of the general healthiness of the place, Mr. C. furnishes reports of the state of the sick of the 60th regiment, upwards of a thousand strong, from December 1825 to February 1827. Immediately after returning from Amherst Island, the corps had above 190 men in hospital; these were speedily reduced to less than half the number, without the casualties being more than ordinarily numerous; as the rains approached the sick again increased, and in May 143 were in hospital. In June they were reduced to fifty-nine, and from that time to the latest date the number gradually diminished, until in February no more than seven were in hospital. The deaths from fever in the whole time were thirty; from bowel complaints, fifty-five, and many of the latter cases were brought on by eating fruit in excess, whilst both were, in a great measure, induced by incautious exposure to vicissitudes of temperature. Another cause of bowel affections was the use of the river water, which is more or less brackish, whilst that of the wells is perfectly sweet. The use of thatches of leaves only admitting the sun is another exciting cause of sickness, and, attention being paid to these circumstances, Mr. Corbyn thinks few stations in India would be found more salubrious. The ulcers which are so frequent and so fatal in many other parts of Aracan are never known to originate here; and cutaneous affections, which are in some degree endemial, are not of a serious character. As compared with Aracan the situation of Sandoway readily explains its superior salubrity, being free from all collections of stagnant water, and more immediately within the influence of the sea-breeze. Ramree is much more completely surrounded by hills and jungle, and the latter appears to be much more contiguous at Cheduba and Amherst Island than at Sandoway, in the immediate vicinity of which there is much open country, and the soil is tilled and dry. With the improvements that

that must attend a continuance of the present system, the extension of cultivation, formation of roads and paths, and preventing all unnecessary accumulation of moisture and vegetation, Mr. C. is of opinion that before long Sandoway will surpass, in every respect, many of the stations in the H. C.'s provinces. Of the effects of the climate on Europeans there is decisive evidence in its favour, as of the artillery detachment stationed at Sandoway in 1826, only one man died, and no illness ascribable to local causes has ever occurred amongst the officers, although they expose themselves freely in prosecuting those sporting amusements which the jungles yield. At a few miles also from the station is a fine open beach, to which convalescents might be sent with advantage from December to May. —*Id.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of this Society was held the 12th September; the president, W. Leicester, Esq., in the chair.

A communication was read from Baboo Radhakant Deb, upon the soils of the lower provinces, partly from original authorities and partly from personal inquiry and observation. A letter from Captain Twemlow, commanding the artillery at Aurungabad, gave an account of the native prejudice against cutting or transplanting trees during the fortnight of the moon's increase, by a removal at which period, they imagine, the timber decays, and is liable to worm and dry rot. Captain T. is of opinion that the notion is not without some foundation, and the fact merits investigation. A summary account of the cultivation of sugar-cane, and the manufacture of sugar in the Ghazipore district, by Mr. Freel, was also laid before the meeting. The secretary announced, that a large parcel of kitchen-garden seeds, despatched from Liverpool in March and April, by Mr. Roscoe, and brought by the *Bengal*, had been received. It was accordingly resolved, that they should be distributed without delay amongst the members and the native gardeners of Calcutta, with exception of a portion to be reserved for the Society's garden at Allypore. The seeds are packed in twenty-one boxes, lined with lead, some in glass bottles, and others in charcoal. It was also resolved that a portion should be forwarded to gentlemen who had been benefactors to the Society, and who were residents in the countries upon the frontiers of Nepal, Asam, Munipore, Martaban, &c.

The Society is about to publish a vo-

lume of proceedings; it is nearly out of the press.—*Ind. Gaz.*

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

At a meeting of this Society in November last, a report was read by M. E. Burnouf, from the committee appointed by the Society to examine the illustrations of the scenery, architecture, antiquities, costumes, and natural history of India, proposed to be published by Messrs. T. and W. Daniell, who executed the drawings during ten years' residence in that country. This report is highly flattering to our two countrymen. "The work consists," says the report, "1st. of general views of temples and pagodas, ancient and modern, in the different parts of India, where the existing monuments of Brahminical worship are the most numerous and remarkable; 2d. designs, exhibiting, with the most scrupulous exactness, the minutest details of their architecture; 3d. sundry representations of the customs and usages of the Hindu people. The religious edifices represented are from all parts of the peninsula, but especially the environs of Benares, Behar, and Madura." The reporter then subjoins some reflections upon the character of the architecture represented by the pencil of the English artists: "In examining these vast structures in a general point of view, they all appear to be impressed with a peculiar character, which distinguishes them essentially from the remains of Grecian architecture. Whilst the latter are composed of parts inseparable, from the concord of which results the harmony of the whole, inasmuch that disjointed they are nothing, and the *ensemble* cannot exist without them; the Hindu temples, even the most gigantic, are formed by the combination, and (if it may be so expressed) the addition, of parts altogether identical, and which might exist isolated and independent of the edifice to which they appertain, since they re-exhibit exactly all its proportions. Each building is therefore, if we may so describe it, the aggregate of a given number of other buildings, constructed in the same manner but of different dimensions; so that their combination forms, not a whole, but an aggregation similar in the total to the several component parts. This character, which has not probably been very attentively considered, is perceptible in the most minute details of Indian sculpture; for example, in the singular statues of their deities, which the artist has surcharged intentionally with the same attributes repeated over and over again. Without inquiring at present how far this system of architecture may have been suggested to the Hindus by the aspect of the natural

natural scenes which surround them, and more particularly by the original, though not always just, ideas, which prevail throughout their religious system; it is impossible not to be struck by it, in looking at the edifices drawn by Mr. Daniell. In this respect the collection is replete with new interest. Relics of temples and of sculpture, the study of which may possibly one day throw a light upon the history of the religious notions of the Hindus, are moreover to be found there. A pedestrian statue occurs in the collection, representing, according to popular tradition, the god Crishna, an incarnation of Vishnu, with the dress still worn by the Buddhist priests of Ceylon, and with the curly hair seen on all the effigies of Buddha. This curious statue, which is discriminated from other productions of Indian art by its extreme simplicity, was found in Behar, a country which was the very cradle of Buddhism; and this approximation alone suffices to show its importance, and that of the ruins still subsisting in that country, of which Mr. Daniell has numerous drawings." The architectural portion of the collection the reporter considers as extremely curious, and more useful than any other existing collection for the study of that art amongst the Hindus; and he concludes with strongly recommending the authors to commence the publication of their work.

"It only remains for us to propose to the Council, to manifest in a particular manner the interest which the friends of the sciences and arts of Asia must feel in the splendid undertaking of Mr. Daniell, by publishing in the journal of the Society copious extracts of his prospectus, in order to call the attention of the French public to a work so worthy of the regard of all enlightened men."

Messrs. Daniell's work, we observe, is patronized by our Royal Asiatic Society; their Committee of Correspondence has issued a circular, strongly recommending the "Illustrations of India," in which they observe: "it is particularly desirable that Messrs. Daniell should be encouraged to publish a selection from their extensive and unrivalled collection of drawings at the present time, for should death or any other circumstance prevent their superintending the publication of them, the collection will probably be lost to the world, as no artist, without possessing local knowledge, could finish their sketches so as to preserve the Indian character of the originals. This loss would be in some instances irreparable, as several of the objects represented have ceased to exist, except in their delineations of them."

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CONVERSION OF THE NATIVES OF INDIA.

The following is an extract from the *Sumachar Chandrika*, a Bengal native paper, on the subject of converting the natives:—"A recent periodical entitled *The Missionary Herald*, says that there has occurred a great impediment to the conversion of the Hindus into Christianity, which is this; those natives who become Christians are invariably excommunicated from caste, and are therefore debarred by their law from all kinds of inheritance. The missionary gentlemen appear to be of opinion, that the number of their converts would soon multiply if this obstacle were removed. But we assert, that they are much in the wrong if such be their opinion: for intelligent and respectable natives, whether they expect inheritance or not, are always strangers to the efforts of the missionaries, although they have for so many years spared no pains in preaching the Gospel, on the public roads and elsewhere, and distributing religious tracts at a considerable expense; and those few over whom they have triumphed, are the scum of society, and from the lowest and most ignorant classes of the people, who might be prevailed upon, to do any thing, as a blind man may be dragged any way the leader pleases."

SYRIAN JEWS.

Tiberias is one of the four holy cities of the Talmud, the other three being Scaffad, Jerusalem, and Hebron. It is esteemed holy ground because Jacob is supposed to have resided here, and because it is situated on the lake Genasareth, from which, according to the most generally received opinion of the Talmud, the Messiah is to rise. The greater part of the Jews who reside in these holy places do not engage in mercantile pursuits, but are a society of religious persons, occupied solely with their sacred duties. There are among them only two who are merchants and men of property, and these are styled Kafers, or unbelievers, by the others, who do nothing but read and pray. Jewish devotees from all parts of the globe flock to the four holy cities, in order to pass their days in praying for their own salvation, and that of their brethren who remain occupied in worldly pursuits. But the offering up of prayers by these devotees is rendered still more indispensable by a dogma contained in the Talmud, that the world will return to its primitive chaos if prayers are not addressed to the God of Israel at least twice a week in these four cities; this belief produces considerable pecuniary advantage to the supplicants, as the missionaries sent

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abroad

abroad to collect alms for the support of these religious fraternities plead the danger of the threatened chaos, to induce the rich Jews to send supplies of money, in order that the prayers may be constantly offered up. Three or four missionaries are sent out every year: one to the coast of Africa from Damietta to Mogadore; another to the coasts of Europe from Venice to Gibraltar; a third to the Archipelago, Constantinople, and Anatolia; and a fourth through Syria. The charity of the Jews of London is appealed to from time to time; but the Jews of Gibraltar have the reputation of being more liberal than any others, and from 4,000 to 5,000 Spanish dollars are received annually from them. The Polish Jews settled at Tabaria send several collectors regularly into Bohemia and Poland, and the rich Jewish merchants in those countries have their pensioners in the Holy Land, to whom they regularly transmit sums of money. Great jealousy seems to prevail between the Syrian and Polish Jews.

The Jewish devotees pass the whole day in the schools or the synagogue, reciting the Old Testament and the Talmud, both of which many of them know entirely by heart. They all write Hebrew; but I did not see any fine handwriting amongst them; their learning seems to be on the same level as that of the Turks, among whom an Olema thinks he has attained the pinnacle of knowledge if he can recite all the Koran together with some thousand of Hadeeth, or sentences of the prophet, and traditions concerning him; but neither Jews, nor Turks, nor Christians, in these countries, have the slightest idea of that criticism which might guide them to a rational explanation or emendation of their sacred books. It was in vain that I put questions to several of the first rabbis, concerning the desert in which the children of Israel sojourned for forty years! I found that my own scanty knowledge of the geography of Palestine, and of its partition amongst the twelve tribes, was superior to theirs.

They observe a singular custom here in praying; while the Rabbi recites the Psalms of David, or the prayers extracted from them, the congregation frequently imitate, by their voice or gestures, the meaning of some remarkable passages: for example, when the Rabbi pronounces the words, "praise the Lord with the sound of the trumpet," they imitate the sound of the trumpet through their closed fists. When "a horrible tempest" occurs, they puff and blow to represent a storm; or should he mention "the cries of the righteous in distress," they all set up a loud screaming; and it not unfrequently happens that while some are still

blowing the storm, others have already begun the cries of the righteous; thus forming a concert which it is difficult for any but a zealous Hebrew to hear with gravity.—*Burchhardt's Travels in Syria.*

IDENTITY OF THE HINDOOSTANEE AND THE IRISH TONGUES.

In Whiter's *Etymologicon Universak* (1. 377) an instance of apparent resemblance between the Hindoostanee and Celtic languages is pointed out, and followed up by this remark:—"We shall not wonder at this resemblance between the Hindoostanee dialects and the Celtic forms of speech, when we learn what has been asserted, that a Russian, passing through a street in London, was enabled to understand two Irish women, talking their own language, from his knowledge of the Hindoostanee dialects." This assertion (we beg pardon of the assertor for saying) we disbelieve.

THE CHANK FISH.

"I have been informed," says Sir Everard Home, "by a friend who, while in the East-Indies, saw the chank (a shell belonging to the same genus with the *voluta pyrum* of Linnæus) shed its eggs, that the animal discharged a mass of mucus, adapted to the form of the lip of the shell, and several inches in length; this rope of eggs, enclosed in mucus, at the end which is last disengaged was of so adhesive a nature, that it became attached to the rock or stone on which the animal deposited it. As soon as the mucus came in contact with the salt water it coagulated into a firm membranous structure, so that the eggs became enclosed in membranous chambers, and the nidus, having one end fixed and the other loose, was moved by the waves, and the young in the eggs had their blood aerated. When the young were hatched, they remained defended from the violence of the waves till their shells had acquired strength."—*Phil. Trans.* vol. 107.

THE NAGA PANCHAMI.

In most parts of India, the 28th July is known as the *Naga Panchami*, and the worship is addressed to the principal Nagas, or snake-gods. These are not to be confounded with vulgar snakes, although presiding over those reptiles, as they have the power of assuming what shapes they will; and their maidens, like the fairies and nymphs of the Arabian Nights, are remarkable for their personal charms, which they not unfrequently bestow upon favoured heroes or kings. The whole tribe reside in the regions immediately below the earth, which are the seat of exhaustless treasures, and where the

the blaze of inestimable gems supplies the absence of the solar radiance. The names of the principal Nagas are enumerated by different authorities, and extend to about a dozen, all of whom are to be invoked, and propitiated on the occasion, with offerings of milk and ghee. The leaves of the nimbare also to be kept in the house, and a small quantity eaten. The offerings in Bengal are usually made to a branch of the Snubi, or Euphorbia, but the rite is little observed except in the villages, and there with little solemnity. In the west and south of India it is much more regarded, and we have the personal testimony of the late Captain Fell, that the Naga-panchami, in the latter, is a holiday on which athletic sports, wrestling, jumping, &c. take place. He has also cited the following directions for the worship from the *Khasi Khand*: "The fifth lunar day of Sravana is held sacred to the Nagas: on that day let ablutions be performed in the pool termed Vasuki, or sacred to Vasuki, the lord of the Nagas; by observing this ceremony the Nagas are pleased, and the votaries may rest free from the dread of serpents. People should collect together for amusement and worship; the door-posts should be smeared with cow-dung, and figures should be drawn of deadly poisonous serpents, and offerings should be made to the Nagas of ghee, durva grass, kusa grass, and flowers; also of perfumes and garlands, and the like. The drawings of the serpents should represent them armed with scymitars and shields. The upper part of the body, from the navel, should be that of a human being, and the lower part that of a serpent; hoods must be extended over the heads, and entwined with any odd number of snakes: all these must be of a deep black hue, and painted either in the open highway or in the house. This fifth day of Sravana is a day of festival among the Nagas; let their images, therefore, be bathed with milk. In the south of India the day is also called Garura-panchami, the bird garura being the implacable enemy of the serpents, and his protection therefore abating any necessity to propitiate them. Worship is also offered to Sesha, the many-headed serpent on which Vishnu sleeps, and whose expanded hoods form his canopy. The worship of the Nagas appears to be a very ancient part of the Hindu religion, and suggests very curious identifications with the ceremonies and traditions of all the nations of antiquity. —*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

A register of the pluviometer in Bombay gives the following results, respecting the fall of rain in the months of June and July for the last eleven years:

Years.	June. Inches.	July. Inches.	Total. Inches.
1817 ...	45.72 ...	23.67 ...	69.39
1818 ...	22.54 ...	17.69 ...	40.23
1819 ...	15.95 ...	30.66 ...	46.61
1820 ...	18.62 ...	28.37 ...	47.19
1821 ...	15.18 ...	20.66 ...	35.84
1822 ...	29.21 ...	26.59 ...	55.80
1823 ...	21.76 ...	15.96 ...	37.72
1824 ...	3.89 ...	8.7 ...	11.96
1825 ...	24.45 ...	25.17 ...	49.62
1826 ...	17.75 ...	26.97 ...	44.72
1827 ...	49.15 ...	10.29 ...	59.44

MODERN EGYPT.

Extract of a letter from an English traveller in Egypt:—"We have been greatly struck by the contrast which presents itself in this country, where modern institutions jostle the relics of remotest times, and you may turn from a mummy to a newly drilled recruit, or mark the effects of European machinery, in a manufactory constructed of stones covered with hieroglyphics. From the Turks generally we have experienced much civility. It is true, that Christians generally ride donkeys, but so do Turks, for these animals in Egypt are of singular docility and beauty. Those who prefer horses may mount them with impunity. The Pasha's new levies consist of five brigades, each of five battalions, each eight hundred strong. We saw one regiment exercised, and the movements were as steady, and the firing as regular, as on any parade in India. The French officers act as instructors only, and are not allowed to exercise any authority over the men. The word of command was given by a Turk, and all the officers are of that nation, except some of the subalterns, who are Arabs. Osman Beg, the major general, is a man of unassuming and polished manners. The service is far from popular in Egypt, and is, in every individual case, compulsory. The Pasha is every thing in Egypt: sovereign, legislator, manufacturer, farmer, and money-changer, and admits no interference with his various avocations. A few days before our arrival at Cairo he hanged a Jew for taking one piastre more than the prescribed number in exchange for a dollar. He has made Arabs manufacture as well as use machinery, and set them to work to learn French, and translate scientific works into Arabic. These innovations, however, are not interwoven with the character of the people, on whom the Pasha's improvements appear to have wrought no change. As long as they stand in awe of him they will labour; but the moment that feeling ceases, they will retain only that disgust they now entertain for tasks to which they are urged by a despotic, and not unfrequently cruel master. The war with Greece has cleared the

the villages of Arab youth, such of whom as had avoided the conscription having fled into the deserts. Parties were frequently met with on the route, loud in their execrations of the Pasha, and threatening every Turk with death."

MONKEY MARRIAGE.

About twenty years ago, Ishwara Chandra, the Raja of Nudeeya, spent 100,000 rupees (£12,500) in marrying two monkeys, when all the parade common at Hindoo marriages was exhibited. In the marriage procession were seen elephants, camels, horses richly caparisoned, palanqueens, lamps, and flambeaux; the male monkey was fastened in a fine palanqueen, having a crown upon his head, with men standing by his side to fan him; then followed singing and dancing girls in carriages; every kind of Hindoo music; a grand display of fireworks, &c. Dancing, music, singing, and every degree of low mirth, were exhibited at the *bridegroom's palace* for twelve days together. At the time of the marriage ceremony, learned Brahmins were employed in reading the formula from the Shastras.—*Ward's View of the Hindus.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

The English in India. By the Author of "Pandurang Hari," and "The Zenana." 3 vols. 12mo. £1. 4s.

The Subaltern's Log-Book; including Anecdotes of well-known Military Characters, with Scenes and Customs in India. 2 vols. post-8vo. £1. 1s.

Part IV. of Scenery, Costume, and Architecture, chiefly in Western India. By Capt. R. M. Grindlay. In atlas 4to. £2. 2s.

Journal of the Rev. Joseph Wolff, Missionary to the Jews; comprising his second visit to Palestine and Syria, in the years 1823 and 1824. Edited and revised by H. Drummond, Esq. Vol. II. 8vo. 7s.

A Visit to the Seven Churches of Asia, with an Excursion into Pisidia. By the Rev. V. J. Arundall, British Chaplain at Smyrna. 8vo., with Map and Plates.

Memoirs of the Life of the Right Hon. George Canning. 2 vols. post-8vo. £1. 1s.

The East-India Register and Directory, corrected to the 26th January 1828. By A. W. Mason, Geo. Owen, and G. H. Brown, of the Secretary's Office, East-India House. 12mo. 10s.

Select Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus, translated from the Original Sanscrit, containing the Dramas of Mrichchakati, Vikrama and Urvashi, Malati and Madhava, Uttara Rama Cheritra, Mudra Rakshasa, and Ratnavali; together with an Account of the Dramatic System of the Hindus, Notices of their different Dramas, &c. By H. H. Wilson, Esq. (Imported from Calcutta.) 3 vols. 8vo. £1. 10s.

The Marriage in Cana, a Poem. By the Rev. E. Smedley, A.M. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

An Appeal to England against the New India Stamp Act, with some Observations on the Condition of British Subjects in Calcutta, under the Government of the East-India Company. 8vo. 3s.

A Portrait of the Right Hon. Lady Jemima Isabella Mann, daughter of Earl Cornwallis; engraved from a painting by Pickersgill, R.A., for the Collection of Portraits of the Female Nobility.

Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India, from Calcutta to Bombay. By the Right Rev. Reginald Heber, late Lord Bishop of Calcutta. With a Map, and several illustrative Plates from the author's own Sketches. 2 vols. 4to. £4. 14s. 6d.

VACCINATION IN TURKEY.

From the last official report of the National Vaccine Establishment to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 11th February 1828, just laid before Parliament, we extract the following passage respecting the extension of vaccination in Turkey:

"In proof of its wider diffusion, we learn that it is now practised, not only throughout the Morea and the countries inhabited by the Greeks, but that it has been admitted into Constantinople, and into the palace of the Sultan, in spite of the prejudices which the religion of the Mahometans opposes to any measure intended to interfere with the destinies of life. So that the advantages which this country derived from the east in the last century, by the acquisition of inoculation from thence, it has now abundantly requited, by imparting to the same region the safer practice of vaccination, by which the small-pox, equal to their own plague in the severity of its visitations, has been already disarmed of its terrors, and in the course of years may, possibly, be extinguished altogether."

The Kuzzilbash, a Tale of Khorasan. 3 vols. post 8vo. £1. 11s. 6d.

Memoirs of the Life and Travels of John Letyard, the African Traveller. Now first published from his Journals and Correspondence. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A New Persian Grammar, containing, in a series of concise and perspicuous rules, a distinct view of the elementary principles of that useful and elegant language. By Duncan Forbes, A.M., and Sandford Arnot. 8vo.

In the Press.

Hamilton's East-India Gazetteer (second edition), greatly enlarged and improved by the author from the most authentic materials, and brought down to the end of 1827. 2 vols. 8vo.

Poetical Compositions, containing among other descriptive Sketches of the wild Scenery of Southern Africa, and of the Character and Condition of its Native Tribes. Written during the author's residence in that country. By T. Pringle.

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CALCUTTA.

Documents illustrative of the Burman War, consisting of Public Despatches and other Official and Demi-Official Communications, preceded by a Historical Sketch of the Events of the War; with a Map. 4to. 24 Rs.

Chap. I. of Book I. of an Essay on Taxes or Public Revenue; the ultimate incidence of their payment; their disbursement; and the sums of their ultimate consumption. 8vo. 4 Rs.

Poems, by H. L. V. Dornia. 12mo. 8 Rs.

Reports of Cases determined in the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, with Tables of the Names of the Cases and principal Matters. A new Edition, containing the whole of the Cases as before printed, with a Continuation to 1826. By W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., register of the court. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 36 Rs.

College Examination.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,

20th August 1827.

THE following minute, recorded by the Right Honourable the Acting Visitor of the College of Fort William, on a review of the proceedings of the institution for the year 1826-7, is published for general information, under directions received from his Lordship to that effect:—

“ The usual time having elapsed since the publication of the annual review of the proceedings of the College, the duty devolves upon me, as the representative of the Right Honourable the Visitor, during his absence from the presidency, of recording my sentiments on the transactions of the institution within the last year.

“ Although my connexion with the College, and consequently my acquaintance with the details of its affairs, has been of short duration, yet I need scarcely declare, that I have felt the liveliest interest in the progress of the institution, and an anxious desire to preserve it in a state of efficiency.

“ While I concur in the regret expressed by the College Council in the result of the late annual examination, at which no student was reported qualified for the public service, I have much pleasure in observing, on a consideration of the whole proceedings of the year, that during the period under review, seventeen students have qualified themselves, at intermediate examinations, since June 1826, by their proficiency in two of the prescribed languages taught in the College; a number exceeding by two that of the preceding year, and, with the exception of 1824-25, in which nineteen students were reported qualified, equal to any of the annual results of the last seven years.

“ It is also satisfactory to remark, that, with one exception, the list of qualified students contains the names of all those who remained attached to the College after the annual examination in June last year. To the student who forms the one exception, I shall refrain from adverting to more pointedly, in the hope that, as he has since obtained a competent knowledge in one language, he will in the seclusion of a Mofussil station, to which he has been removed, exert himself strenuously to redeem the time he has lost.

“ The following are the students who have qualified themselves for employment in the past year:—

“ Messrs. C. Bury, D. Pringle, A. C. Heyland, J. P. Gubbins, A. Spiers, W.

Armstrong, G. T. Thompson, J. Grant, A. M. Mills, C. G. Mansell, W. R. Kennaway, C. C. Jackson, G. M. Batten, C. E. Trevelyan, C. M. Caldecott, B. Fitzgerald, and G. H. Smith.

“ It is with peculiar gratification that I select from the report before me, the following instances of superior talents and exemplary assiduity, which have been marked by the distinction of honorary rewards.

“ Mr. John Penton Gubbins was admitted as a student of the institution on the 31st May 1826, and was reported qualified in Bengalee in August, and in Persian in November of the same year: a medal of merit having been awarded to him for the rapidity with which his acquirements in the former language were made.

“ Mr. George Trewen Thompson became a student of the institution on the 27th February 1826, and was reported qualified in Hindee in August following, and in October following of the same year in Persian: a pecuniary prize of eight hundred rupees having been awarded to him for high proficiency in the latter language.

“ Mr. Colville Coverly Jackson became a member of the institution on the 26th of June 1826; in the following October he passed a creditable examination in Hindee, a medal of merit having been awarded to him for rapid and considerable progress in that language; and he was reported qualified for the public service after passing an examination in Persian in February 1827.

“ Mr. George Maxwell Batten was admitted into College on the 23d of October 1826, and he passed an examination on the 21st of the following November in Persian, receiving a medal for his rapid acquirements in that language, and, after passing an examination in Bengalee in January, he was reported duly qualified to enter on the discharge of his public duties.

“ Mr. Charles Edward Trevelyan commenced his oriental studies on the 21st of October 1826, and the rapidity with which he acquired such a knowledge of two languages as enabled him to pass highly creditable examinations in Hindee on the 21st of the following November, exactly one month after he entered the College, and in Persian on the 19th of December, not quite two months after his admission, is no less surprising than it is without an example in the annals of the College.

“ In

" In the half-yearly report in December last, speaking of Mr. Trevelyan, the College Council observes: ' It is difficult to speak in terms sufficiently commendatory of his talents and industry, which, had they been exerted for a short time longer, would have entitled him to the highest rewards, and placed him in the first rank of the most distinguished scholars of the College of Fort William.' Medals of merit were of course awarded to Mr. Trevelyan for rapid and considerable proficiency in the Hindee and Persian languages.

" Mr. Charles Marriott Caldecott became a student of the College on the 23d October 1826, and he passed an examination in Persian in the following December, a medal of merit being awarded to him for his proficiency therein; and he obtained the requisite report of qualification for the public service by his success at a Bengalee examination in February 1827.

" I cannot, however, close this list of distinguished students, without adding to it the name of Mr. Mansell, whose merits are thus conspicuously noticed: Mr. Charles Grenville Mansell entered the institution as a student on the 22d of September 1826, and in the short space of a fortnight afterwards passed an examination in Persian, and on the 21st of December following in Hindee; when, after a period of only three months from the date of his admission into the College, he was declared duly qualified to discharge his public duties. This gentleman brought out with him to India, from the Haileybury College, or acquired it on the voyage, a considerable knowledge of Persian; but on his arrival in this country it appears, by the report of the officer who examined him, that in the Hindee language he could barely read the Nagree character.

" Several of the students above-mentioned might, it may be fairly assumed, have attained to the highest academical honours which the College, under a different system, was formerly able to confer, had they not embraced the option of commencing their career of active duty; and while the difficulty exists of meeting the demands of the public service, it is, I think, fortunate that such should have been their election, more especially as I cannot allow myself to doubt, that the industry and talents they have displayed will induce them, in their leisure from official avocations, to cultivate to maturity the seeds of that knowledge, which they have acquired in this and the sister institution.

" It was with much concern that I learned, in December last, the death of Mr. Wilmot, a student, whose exemplary

conduct and rapid progress in his studies gave great hopes of future eminence.

" I am sorry to observe, that it has been found necessary within the twelve months under review to remove four students from the College, one of whom, however, returned after a few months' exile, and passed an examination qualifying him for public employment.

" Concurring entirely in the sentiments recorded in the minute of the Right Honourable the Visitor, on reviewing the proceedings of the College in the year 1825-26, I did not hesitate to support the recommendation of the College Council for the removal of those gentlemen; nor can I refrain, while I express my acknowledgments to the College Council for their unremitting attention to the interests of the institution, to impress upon them the importance of a rigid enforcement of the statutes of the College in that respect, particularly at the present moment, when the large addition to the number of students demands a more than usual degree of vigilant superintendence.

" It is indeed obvious to remark, that amongst a larger number than usual of young men, more instances of inattention and irregularity are likely to occur, and that it is only by a strict application of the provisions, above noticed, to those who show a disposition not to avail themselves of the means of instruction held out to them, that the discipline of the College can be properly secured.

" On the maintenance of that discipline the utility and reputation of the institution must mainly depend; and it is with much pleasure that I recognize in the reports before me ample testimony to the zealous attention of the officers of the College to the duties of their respective departments.

" A list of the literary works published or preparing for publication since the last annual examination will be specified in an appendix; and I shall conclude these remarks with a brief notice of the progress of the institutions under the superintendence of the Committee of Public Instruction, which, though not directly connected with the College of Fort William, has one object in common with it—the training up of a class of public officers, in whose example and influence the moral and intellectual improvement of the people may be confidently anticipated.

" The progress of education in the seminaries under the superintendence of the Committee has been satisfactory. In the Madressa of Calcutta the Arabic language and the mathematics of the west have been assiduously cultivated, and the branches of Mohammedan law, relating chiefly to inheritance, to which less attention

tention was formerly paid than was desirable, have been since studied with very creditable success. A medical class has been added to the establishment. The number of students in this institution is eighty-five.

"In the Sanscrit College of Calcutta, the acquirement of the language and of its literature has been extended in a manner hitherto unknown to the native system of education; and, at the public examination held in January last, considerable conversancy was exhibited with dramatic writings, which have for a long period been scarcely ever perused. An arithmetical class was instituted last year for certain of the pupils, of whom a number have gone through a complete course, and have recently begun algebra. A medical class has also been established in this college, in which the pupils study anatomy in works translated from English authors; and since the beginning of this year an English class has been attached to the college, in which forty of the best Sanscrit scholars are engaged in the study of the English language. The establishment comprises ninety-one students on the foundation, and forty-five out-students.

"It is in the Vidyalyaya, however, that the study of English is most successfully prosecuted. At the public examination, held also in January last, the senior classes were examined in natural and experimental philosophy and chemistry, and proved their acquaintance with the language of Shakespear, by declaiming several of his scenes. Since then the first class has been introduced to the elements of mathematical knowledge and to the acquirement of drawing, which may be of service to them in after-life. The progress made by the pupils of this College is highly creditable to their own talents and assiduity, and the care with which their studies are superintended. The number of scholars is between four and five hundred, of whom those on the original foundation, and that of the School Society (altogether ninety), remain as before. Subscribers to the Education Fund have been permitted to add to these one free scholar for every 10,000 rupees subscribed, and from part of similar donations small scholarships have been attached to the College, for a number of the pupils of the first class to contribute towards defraying their maintenance, and obviate any urgent necessity for their premature removal from studies of so much interest and importance to themselves, and to the diffusion of useful information.

"The Benares College continues to exhibit the same diligence in the cultivation of studies purely national that it has

displayed for some years past. Arrangements have been also made to encourage to a greater extent the useful and necessary study of the laws of the Hindus at this institution, as well as to obtain a more general and finished conversancy with the Sanscrit language. There are ninety-three students on the foundation, and 166 out-students.

"The Agra College, at the last annual examination, contained 121 students in Arabic and Persian, and sixty-three in Sanscrit and Hindue. Their progress in the two former is most respectable; it is retarded in the latter, and especially in Hindue, by the want of books. Some additions have been lately made to the means that exist at this institution of acquiring proficiency in the mathematical sciences.

"At the Delhi College there are forty students in Arabic, fifty in the higher classes of Persian, ninety-seven in the elementary classes, and seventeen in Sanscrit; making in all 204. The elements of astronomy and mathematics, on European principles, have been introduced in this establishment, although its principal objects are the language of Arabia and Mohammedan law.

"The elementary schools call for no particular remark; the great object of the Committee has been to concentrate these as much as possible, and not to suffer them to consume resources disproportionate to their utility. The schools in Rajpootana accordingly, which were formerly scattered over an extent of country which rendered superintendence in a great measure nugatory, have been reduced, and one establishment at Ajmere substituted in their room.

"As an essential instrument in the diffusion of knowledge, as much activity as possible has been given to the circulation of printed books, and supplies have been furnished through the Committee to the establishments under their superintendence, and others of a similar character. Above 7,000 volumes have been thus distributed in little more than two years. Encouragement has been also given to the publication of useful works, and several of those announced last year as in progress, have been completed or considerably advanced, and others have been undertaken. A select library of English books has been also attached to the Anglo-Indian College.

"Besides the maintenance and improvement of those establishments which have already been founded, and the supply of them with the implements of instruction, as far as the resources at the disposal of the Committee will allow, the Committee have received from such of their members as are absent with the Right

Right Honourable the Governor General, useful information regarding the state of education in some of the places visited by them, and some suggestions for the extension of collegiate establishments, which will be the subject of future consideration. The necessity for multiplying such institutions is every where lamentably evident, but the vastness of the claim precludes the possibility of universally complying with it. As far as practicable, however, the demand will receive attention; and although a considerable interval must elapse before any sensible effect can be produced upon the character of the people, it is impossible that consequences of the most beneficial tendency should fail to reward the persevering efforts which are now making to animate intellectual exertion, and facilitate the acquirement of knowledge.

"By the departure to England of their late president, Mr. Harington, the Committee have been deprived of an able and zealous director of their labours, whose superior acquirements, and knowledge of the habits and feelings of the people, peculiarly fitted him for presiding at their deliberations, and whose mind was ardently bent on the great work of diffusing the blessings of improved education throughout our extensive empire.

"COMBERMERE."

APPENDIX.

Works in the Native Languages, or connected with Eastern Literature, lately published, or now preparing for publication.

The Buhurool Wuseet, a general Arabic Lexicon, explained in Persian, by Abdoor Ruheem and Kauzim Alea, Mowlees of the College of Fort William. The plan of this work is designed to embrace the whole compass of the Arabic language, and, referring to the learning and abilities of the editor, it is reasonable to expect that it will be finished in the most useful and satisfactory manner.

A new edition of the Raj Neet, a Hindee class-book, edited by Captain Price, professor of Hindoostanee at the institution, for the use of the College of Fort William.

An abridged edition of Dr. Carey's Bengalee Dictionary, in two volumes 8vo., by Mr. Marshman, of Serampore.

A new English Translation of Ferishat's Persian History of Hindoostan, in three 4to. volumes, by Colonel Briggs, of the Bombay establishment.

A new edition of Selections, in prose and verse, in two 4to. volumes, compiled from the best Persian writers, and originally published by Dr. Lumsden, for the use of the College of Fort William, in five 4to. volumes.

The Durool Muktar and Fusool Imadee, two Arabic works on Mahomedan Law, to be published in two large 8vo. volumes, with the preceding volumes of Persian classics, at the lithographic press, under the superintendence of Mr. Wood.

The Elements of Hindoostanee Grammar, by the Reverend Mr. Yates, in one 8vo. volume.

Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Select Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus, by Mr. H. H. Wilson, secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Speaking of this work, the College Council observe: "they consider themselves fortunate in being able to bear direct testimony to the merits of the pieces which he (Mr. Wilson) has selected for translation, and to the excellence with which he has accomplished his undertaking. They conceive that no orientalist has yet offered to the literary world a contribution of greater value and interest, or one of which the patronage will more enhance the reputation of Government.

List of Works lately published or preparing for Publication, under the Superintendence of the Committee of Public Instruction.

SANSKRIT.

Works begun last year—since completed.

The Mugdhabodha and the Laghu Kaumudi, grammars.

The Bhasha Parichheda, an elementary work on Logic, with a Commentary.

In the Press.

The Bhatta Kavya; 700 pages have been printed.

The Sahitya Durpana, an elementary work on Rhetoric.

The Raghu Vansa, a classical poem.

The Lilavati, or Hindu Arithmetic.

Preparing for Publication.

A Translation into Sanscrit of the outlines of Anatomy.

PERSIAN. (In the Press.)

The Seir Mutakherin, which will be completed in a few days.

Translations from the Digidursum, or Bengali Versions of various Tracts on European Literature and Science. This will also be soon completed.

The Persian Translation of the Lilavati, nearly completed.

ARABIC. (In the Press.)

The Fatawa Alemgiri, of which 350 pages have been printed.

Translation of Bridge's Elements of Algebra.

An Abridgment of the Canons of Avicenna, with a Persian Translation and English Glossary of technical terms.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,

June 30, 1827.

Twenty-seventh Annual Examination.

PERSIAN.				Ms. Ws.	
	Date of Admission into College.	Number of Lectures attended this Term.	Period of attendance on the Lectures.		
<i>First Class.</i>					
1. Brownlow	June 1826	34	11	0	
2. Read, M.	Dec. 1826	40	5	3	
3. Marten	Sept. 1826	38	8	3	
4. Alexander	June 1826	33	11	0	
5. Cardew	Dec. 1826	35	5	3	
6. Loughnan	Dec. 1826	39	5	2	
7. Smith	Sept. 1826	44	8	1	
8. Barlow	Jan. 1827	31	5	1	
9. Tulloh	Dec. 1826	34	5	3	
<i>Second Class.</i>					
10. Woodcock, W. H.	{ Oct. 1825 Re-admit. Jan. 1827	{ 16 43	3	1	
11. Lang	Dec. 1826	43	5	2	
12. Travers	Dec. 1826	9	1	0	
13. Hare	Jan. 1827	43	5	1	
<i>Third Class.</i>					
14. Halkett	April 1827	10	2	0	
15. Forbes	Feb. 1827	16	4	1	
16. Udny	May 1827	7	0	3	
17. Bracken	June 1827	2	0	0	
18. Buller	May 1827	5	1	0	
<i>Fourth Class.</i>					
19. Read, F. E.	Jan. 1827	42	5	2	
20. Dick	Jan. 1827	31	4	4	
21. Scott	May 1827	7	0	0	
22. McMahon	June 1827	2	0	0	
23. Mytton	June 1827	2	0	0	
<i>Fifth Class.</i>					
24. Francis	June 1827	1	0	0	
25. Quintin	June 1827	2	0	1	
26. Fraser	May 1827	4	0	2	
27. Grant	May 1827	0	0	2	
28. Bentall	May 1827	4	0	2	
29. Taylor	May 1827	4	0	3	
30. Trotter	May 1827	5	0	3	
31. Cunliffe	June 1827	3	0	1	
32. Deane	June 1827	1	0	0	
<i>Absent from Examination.</i>					
1. Home	Jan. 1827	9	4	2	
2. Ogilvy	Jan. 1827	15	5	1	
3. Sturt	Jan. 1827	7	5	2	
4. Woodcock, T. P.	June 1827	0	0	0	
5. Martin	June 1827	1	0	0	
6. Bruce	June 1827	1	0	0	
7. Mackenzie	June 1827	1	0	0	
8. James	June 1827	0	0	0	
9. McLeod	June 1827	0	0	0	

HINDEE.

	Date of Admission into the College.	Number of Lectures attended this Term.	Period of Attendance on the Lectures.	Ms. Ws.
<i>First Class.</i>				
1. Read, F. E.	Jan. 1827	46	5	2
2. Tulloh	Dec. 1826	38	5	3
<i>Second Class.</i>				
3. Grant	May 1827	1	0	2
4. Fraser	May 1827	4	0	2
5. Smith	Sept. 1826	45	8	1
<i>Third Class.</i>				
6. Bentall	May 1827	5	0	2
7. Taylor	May 1827	5	0	2
8. Cunliffe	June 1827	1	0	2
<i>Absent from Examination.</i>				
1. Home	Jan. 1827	24	5	2
2. Ogilvy	Jan. 1827	24	5	2
3. Sturt	Jan. 1827	6	5	2
4. Martin	June 1827	1	0	0
5. Deane	June 1827	2	0	1
6. Bruce	June 1827	1	0	0
7. Mackenzie	June 1827	1	0	0
8. Francis	June 1827	1	0	0
9. James	June 1827	1	0	0
<i>BENGALEE.</i>				
<i>First Class.</i>				
1. Hare	Jan. 1827	41	5	0
<i>Second Class.</i>				
2. Dick	Jan. 1827	38	4	2
3. Halkett	April 1827	10	2	0
4. Cardew	Dec. 1826	38	5	2
<i>Third Class.</i>				
5. Bracken	June 1827	0	0	0
6. Mytton	June 1827	1	0	1
7. McMahon	June 1827	3	0	1
8. Udny	May 1827	5	0	3
<i>Fourth Class.</i>				
9. Read, M.	Dec. 1826	40	5	3
10. Lang	Dec. 1826	43	5	2
11. Barlow	Jan. 1827	25	5	0
12. Buller	May 1827	7	1	0
13. Scott	May 1827	4	0	1
14. Trotter	May 1827	7	0	3
15. Travers	Dec. 1826	7	0	3
16. Quintin	June 1827	3	0	1
<i>Absent from Examination.</i>				
1. Woodcock, T. P.	June 1827	0	0	0
2. McLeod	June 1827	0	0	0

By order of the Council of the College,

D. RUDELL, Sec. C. C.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL
ORDERS.

PALAMBANG PRIZE-MONEY.

Fort William, July 27, 1827.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having transmitted copies of the statements of the prize agents and the prize lists, for the 1st distribution on account of the capture of Palambang in the year 1812, the unclaimed shares of which have been paid into their treasury, the Right Hon. the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct that all claimants belonging to the Hon. Company's troops of the Bengal establishment shall submit their claims to participate in that prize-money, through the prescribed channels, to the general prize-committee at the presidency.

The Vice-President in Council is further pleased to direct that the general prize committee submit, for the consideration and orders of government, all claims investigated and passed by the subordinate committees, such appearing to the general committee to be established; and on their receiving the sanction of government, the military auditor general, as a member of the general prize committee, will pass them; the bills will then be returned to the station committees for the purpose of being presented to the nearest paymaster, who will pay the amount to the president of the committee, by whom the shares of individuals are to be discharged, the president obtaining a receipt for the share paid to each individual, which he is to forward for record to the committee at the presidency.

Agreeably with the tenor of the Act 1st and 2d of Geo. IV., cap. 61, claims may be preferred for six years from the present date, for the above prize-money, after the expiration of which period no claim can be received.

ABSENCE OF OFFICERS ON STAFF
EMPLOYMENT.

Fort William, Aug. 17, 1827.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having determined that not more than five officers shall be simultaneously absent on staff employment from any one corps, whether cavalry or infantry, the Right Hon. the Vice-President in Council, with the concurrence of the Governor-general, is pleased, at the earnest recommendation of the Commander-in-chief, to establish, on this head, a further restriction as to the grades from which the five individuals are to be taken.

The efficiency of the army in all its branches being of the last consequence, it is deemed highly expedient towards the attainment of so important an object, that a proper number of experienced officers should be present with every regular regiment, to contribute their aid in sustaining its discipline, and in diffusing that confidence amongst the native officers and men which conduces so essentially to the well-being of an army constituted as is that of Bengal. To secure, therefore, as far as the means at disposal will admit, the services with every corps of a portion of competent officers, the number of regimental captains that may be absent at one time from the same corps of the line, on staff or other permanent public employment, is restricted to two.

The measure here indicated as calculated to conduce to the greater efficiency of the army, is designed to be wholly prospective, and by no means to affect present incumbents of the grade of captain, unless in such cases of emergency as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may feel constrained to bring to the special notice of Government.

To obviate all occasion for references, and for decisions on particular cases hereafter, the Vice-President in Council is pleased to announce, as a rule for future guidance, that when two captains are absent from a corps in public situations, and a subaltern of the same corps, holding also a detached staff situation, comes to be promoted to the rank of regimental captain, the officer so promoted shall be the individual to vacate his appointment under the operation of these orders.

Government having also taken into consideration the practicability of rendering the regular army, upon the whole, more efficient in point of European officers, and being of opinion that, with the exception, for a season, of the local battalion serving in Assam, it is quite unnecessary that to any local or irregular corps should be attached more than a commandant, an adjutant, and, where such appointment has been sanctioned, a second in command; all officers in excess to those above enumerated, who are now doing duty with any irregular corps or local battalion, are remanded forthwith to their regiments.

Still further to promote the desirable end herein contemplated, of giving to the army every advantage which can accrue from an accession to the number of European officers available for regimental duty, his Lordship in Council, with the concurrence of the Governor-general, has determined

determined that whenever an escort with a resident at a foreign court, or with a political agent, is furnished from the troops of the line, the services of a distinct officer permanently appropriate to the command of such escort are unnecessary. In all such cases, therefore, the appointment of commandment of the escort is to be abolished on the receipt of these orders, and the officers who have been officiating in that capacity, or who may be doing duty with escorts so circumstanced, are to join their respective regiments, should no political charge operate in bar to their so doing.

Under the circumstances adverted to above, when the escort or guard furnished to a resident or political agent is relieved weekly from the regular troops cantoned in the immediate vicinity of the residency, no necessity whatever will exist for detaching a European officer from his corps on a tour of duty with it; but when the cantonment from which the relief is effected is so distant as to render a monthly or longer tour of duty more convenient than a weekly one, the officer commanding the troops from which the escort is furnished will consider it to be his duty to meet the wishes of the resident or political agent, for the uninterrupted employment of any regimental officer (who has served three years with his corps) on such duty, whilst his regiment may continue at the station giving the escort.

The arrangements described in the previous paragraph do not affect officers commanding permanent escorts comprised of men unconnected with the regular service; from their operation will be exempted also escorts, whether composed of troops of the line or otherwise, which may be furnished for missions or occasional embassies to foreign courts beyond the limits of India Proper.

SUB-ASSISTANTS COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Fort William, Aug. 17, 1827.—To provide for the due performance of commissariat duties, the Right Hon. the Vice-President in Council is pleased to increase the number of sub-assistants commissary general from ten to twelve, the addition now given being in lieu of two extra sub-assistants who formerly held executive charges in the department.

To complete the establishment to the prescribed number, Supernumerary Sub-Assistants Lieut. B. W. Ebhart, of the 10th N.I., and Lieut. H. Doveton, of the 4th N.I., are placed upon the list of permanent sub-assistants in the commissariat department.

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Aug. 21, 1827.
—With the sanction of government, the

following relief of the troops will take place at the times and in the order hereafter detailed :

Horse Artillery.

2d troop 3d brigade—from Meerut to Mhow; to march 15th Oct.

Native Cavalry.

1st L.C.—from Sultanpore (Benares) to Mhow; to march 15th Oct.

6th L.C.—from Muttra to Sultanpore (Benares); to march 15th Oct.

Foot Artillery.

2d comp. 4th bat.—from Benares to Saugor, as soon after reaching Cawnpore as the roads will permit.

3d comp. 3d bat. — from Saugor to Mhow, when relieved by the 2d comp. 4th bat.

Native Infantry.

2d regt. N.I.—from Keitah to Barrackpore; to march 15th Oct.

3d regt. N.I.—from Lucknow to Loodehana; to march 15th Oct.

12th regt. N.I.—from Loodehana to Nusseerabad; to march 15th Oct.

18th regt. N.I.—from Jumalpora, right wing to Allahabad, left wing to Jaunpore; to march 15th Dec.

20th regt. N.I.—from Barrackpore to Keitah; to march 15th Nov.

34th regt. N.I.—from Seetapore to Saugor, when relieved by the 62d N.I.

40th regt. N.I. — from Dinapore to Mynpoorie; to march 1st Nov.

43d regt. N.I.—from Saugor to Benares; on the 1st Nov.

56th regt. N.I.—from Nusseerabad to Lucknow; to march 15th Oct.

62d regt. N.I.—from Benares to Seetapore; to march 15th Oct.

1st Extra N.I. — from Neemuch to Mhow; to march 20th Nov.

3d Extra N.I. — from Mynpoorie to Mhow; to march 15th Oct.

4th Extra N.I., right wing—from Allahabad to Mhow; to march 15th Oct.

4th Extra N.I., left wing—from Jaunpore to Mhow, when relieved left wing 13th regt.

N.B. Left wing 2d extra regt. to march on the 8th Oct. from Futteghur, to take the duties of the post of Mynpoorie until relieved by the 40th regt., when it will return to its proper station.

Routes will be furnished to corps at and below Benares from the quarter-master general's office, and to those above that station, including Saugor, Neemuch, and Rajpootanah, by the deputy quarter-master general at Cawnpore.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Fort William, Aug. 24, 1827. — The Hon. the Court of Directors having been pleased to nominate Sir Chas. Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., to be a provisional member of the supreme council of Fort William;

liam; Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., has accordingly this day taken the usual oaths and his seat as a member of the supreme council, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

TOUR OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Aug. 28, 1827.

—With the sanction of government, the following officers of the personal staff of his Exc. the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief, and of the general staff of the army, will proceed by water to Cawnpore, where they will wait the arrival of his Exc., who intends to follow, by dawk, on a tour of inspection in the Upper Provinces about the beginning of November next.

Lieut. Col. the Hon. J. Finch, C.B., military secretary to the Commander-in-chief.

Capt. T. Macan, Persian interpreter.

Lieut. Col. F. H. Dawkins, Capt. E. C. Archer, Capt. G. C. Mundy, and Lieut. C. Cotton, aides-de-camp.

Lieut. R. F. Dougan and Capt. W. H. Agnew, extra aides-de-camp.

Assist. Surg. Murray, 16th Lancers.

Lieut. Col. Macdonald, K.H., adj. gen. of H. M.'s forces.

Col. W. Cotton, C.B., officiating qu. mast. gen. of ditto.

W. A. Burke, M.D., inspector of hospitals.

Lieut. Col. Com. R. Stevenson, C.B., quart. master gen. of the army.

Maj. W. S. Beatson, dep. adj. gen. of ditto.

Capt. J. J. Hamilton, assist. adj. gen. of ditto.

Lieut. Col. R. H. Cunliffe, commissary general.

Lieut. Col. J. Bryant, judge advocate general.

Capt. T. Bolton, 69th N.I., is appointed to the command of his Lordship's escort, and will also proceed by water to Cawnpore.

WILFUL PERJURY OF NATIVE OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 1, 1827.

—The Commander-in-chief, on perusing the proceedings of the native general court-martial assembled at Barrackpore on the 30th of May last, has remarked, with deep concern, that the depositions delivered on oath before that tribunal by Subadar Bowany Sing and Jemadar Hurnaum Sing, of the Orissa Provincial Battalion, are most essentially and materially different from their evidence before a court of inquiry, previously assembled to investigate the same circumstances, and adverting to the explanation of the palpable discrepancy afforded by the former, that "that day I had not the Ganges water given to me," and to the latter's having committed wilful and palpable perjury, by declaring that the evidence he then gave on oath was strictly the same as delivered by him to the court of inquiry, considers their conduct so disgraceful to them as officers, as to render them unworthy of being retained in the army, and directs that they be both struck off the strength of the Orissa Provincial Battalion, on the date of this order being published at Ballasore.

Lord Combermere having thus performed an act of imperative justice to the army, explicitly avows his determination to weed its ranks of all such native officers as, under any circumstances, deviate from strict veracity, or seek to attain their object by means of prevarication, falsehood, or perjury.

Officers commanding regiments are directed to have this order explained to their men, so that the retributive justice which has overtaken Subadar Bowany Sing and Jemadar Hurnaum Sing, may serve as a beacon to warn others from a course which, if pursued, must inevitably involve them in a similar fate.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST LIEUT. COL. GARDNER.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 10, 1827.

—The Commander-in-chief having received various petitions from Mahomed Ally, late a duffadar in the 2d Local Horse, and other individuals of that corps, deemed it an act of impartial justice to submit the complaints therein preferred against Lieut. Col. Gardner to the investigation of a special court of inquiry; and having now received and perused the whole of the proceedings, has much gratification in publishing to the army, that the result of a close and rigorous investigation has proved highly creditable to that officer, as it has incontestably established that the system of interior economy, which obtains in the 2d Local Horse, is of the highest order, and that the respective rights of individuals are secured to them, in a manner calculated alike to promote their own welfare, and to improve the efficiency of the corps.

Lord Combermere fully appreciates the anxious and painful situation in which Lieut. Col. Gardner was placed, when called on to refute accusations so deeply involving the respectability of his character, and trusts that his harassed feelings will now be assuaged by this unqualified approval of every part of his conduct which came under the revision of this Special Court of Inquiry.

The professional zeal, ardour, and ability, with which Lieut. Col. Gardner has endeavoured to promote the comfort, happiness, and prosperity of every member of his corps, are freely acknowledged; and Lord Combermere is convinced, that he is only acting in unison with the feelings of every respectable individual of that regiment, in directing the dismissal from the service of those, whose base ingratitude to their chief renders them unworthy of being longer associated with their quondam comrades in arms; and, in execution of this decision, directs that on the promulgation of this order at Khasgunge, Meer Bahadur Ally, Meer Rustum Ally, resaldars; Shaick Shabool Deen, resseidar; Delail Khan, naib resaldar; and Shaick

Shack Emsam Buckha, jemadar; be instantly paid up, and discharged from the service.

COURT MARTIAL.

ENSIGN TULLOH.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 17, 1827.—At a General Court-Martial assembled in Fort William, on Thursday the 6th day of Sept. 1827, Ensign Tulloch, of H. M.'s 14th regt., was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges:

1st. For having, in Fort William, on the evening of the 11th Aug. 1827, when informed by the sentry at the Calcutta gate that the gate through which he wished to pass was not a passage, got out of his buggy and struck the sentry; and, on the running sentry approaching to the assistance of his comrade, having also struck the running sentry.

2d. For having, on the native commissioned officer commanding the guard coming up and remonstrating with him, also struck the said officer.

Such conduct, or any part of it, being disgraceful to the character of an officer, and in breach of good order and military discipline.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The court, from the evidence before them, find the prisoner, Ensign Tulloch, of H. M.'s 14th regt. of foot,

Upon the 1st charge, guilty.

Upon the 2d charge, guilty.

Sentence.—The court adjudge Ensign Tulloch, of H. M.'s 14th regt. of foot, to be dismissed from H. M.'s service.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) COMBERMER, General,
Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief trusts that the example which he has now been compelled to make, may serve as a warning to others. It is the imperative duty of an officer to support, to the utmost of his power, the character of a soldier placed as a sentinel, more especially if belonging to the native army, the men of which are, from a mistaken idea of respect, too prone to be remiss in the execution of their orders when opposed by an European. His lordship must, however, observe that such violation of discipline as has now been brought to notice, will ever meet with his severest reprehension.

Mr. Tulloch will be struck off the strength of the army from the day on which this order may be made known to him, and placed under charge of the town major for the purpose of being sent to England.

The foregoing order is to be entered in

the G. O. book, and read at the head of every regiment in H. M.'s service in India.
By order of the Commander-in-chief,
A. MACDONALD, Adj. Gen.
of H. M.'s army in India.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Aug. 30. Mr. R. Loughnan, a junior assistant to agent of governor-general in Sagur and Nerbudda territories.

Sept. 20. Mr. George Swinton, officiating secretary to government.

Mr. Edmund Molony, officiating secretary to government in general department.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Aug. 13, 1827.—Lieut. F. Grote, regt. of artil., to be a supernum. akle-de-camp on personal staff of Governor general, from 22d July.

Mr. D. Woodburn admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

Aug. 14.—18th N.I. Ens. C. Brown to be Lieut. from 26th July 1827, v. Jenkins dec.

Officers promoted to rank of Capt. by Brevet.
1st-Lieut. T. Sanders, of artillery, from 4th Aug. 1827; 1st-Lieut. R. R. Kemp, of ditto, from 3th Aug. 1827; 1st-Lieut. G. Twenlow, of ditto, from 6th Aug. 1827; Lieut. W. R. L. Faithful, of 4 d N.I., from 6th Aug. 1827; Lieut. P. C. Anderson, of 64th N.I., from 8th Aug. 1827.

Mr. T. L. Harington admitted on establishment as a cadet of cavalry.

Aug. 17.—Lieut. Dickson, of engineers, to be executive engineer of 16th or Purneah division of public works, v. Sanders compelled from dangerous illness to leave his station.

Mr. C. Turner admitted on establishment as a veterinary surgeon.

Assist. Surg. C. C. Egerton, oculist and superintendent to Eye Infirmary, app. to medical charge of Lower Orphan School, v. Newmarch proceeding to Europe.

Capt. Alex. Gerard, 27th N.I., surveyor in Malwah and Rajpootanah, removed from that app. and placed at disposal of com-in-chief.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 9.—Lieut. H. Kirke to act as adj. to Simoor bat. until arrival of Lieut. Townsend; dated 3d July 1827.

Aug. 10.—Lieut. J. Turton to act as adj. to 2d bat. of artil., as a temporary arrangement; dated 6th Aug. 1827.

2d-Lieut. F. Grote removed from 1st troop 2d brigade of horse artil., v. 2d-Lieut. J. Trower, from latter to former.

Assist. Surg. Alex. Wardrop (on furlough) posted to 12th N.I.

Fort William, Aug. 22.—Cadets R. Waller, Z. M. Mallock, and Jas. Brind admitted to artillery.
—Cadets W. Carnegie, R. Morrison, Arch. Cowpar, H. P. Welford, W. M. Maule, M. T. Blake, D. Graham, F. Wallace, Jas. Sleeman, Chas. Windsor, and Jos. Chilcott, admitted to infantry; and prom. to ensigns.—Messrs. D. Gullan, And. Wilson, T. T. Morgan, H. H. Spry, Jas. Corbet, and Jas. Stokes admitted as assist. surgeons.—Messrs. R. B. Parry and Wm. Barrett admitted as veterinary surgeons.

Aug. 24.—Assist. Surg. John Turner to be surg., v. Mansell retired.

Officers promoted to rank of Capt. by Brevet.
Lieut. D. Sheriff, 49th N.I., from 13th Aug. 1826.
—Lieut. P. Gerard, 9th N.I., from 19th Aug. 1827.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 15.—Lieut. C. Norgate to act as adj. to 18th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Anson; dated 25th July 1827.

Aug. 20.—Surg. John Henderson (lately prom.) app. to 64th N.I.

Aug. 21.

Aug. 21.—Lieut. J. Stevens to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 6th N.I., during absence, on medical certificate, of Lieut. J. H. Clarkson; dated 1st Aug. 1827.

Aug. 22.—1st Europ. Regt. Lieut. Jas. Matthie to be interp. and qu. mast., from 8th May 1827, v. Howard app. to a staff situation.

Aug. 25.—Ens. J. Chilcott removed, at his own request, from 10th to 6th extra N.I.

Lieut. Col. C. W. Hamilton removed from 64th N.I. to 1st Europ. Regt., and Lieut. Col. J. Ward, from 1st Europ. Regt. to 64th N.I.

Cadet T. L. Harlington app. to do duty with 6th L.C., Sultapore, Benares.

Ensigns (recently prom.) appointed to do duty. H. P. Welford with 67th N.I., at Dinapore; W. M. Maule, 7th do., at Berhampore; W. Carnegie, 60th do., at Meerut.

Officiat. Assist. Surg. Hart app. to 52d N.I., at Akyab.

1st-Lieut. C. Grant removed from 1st to 3d troop 1st brig. horse artil., v. 1st-Lieut. F. Brind from latter to former.

Aug. 30.—Surg. John Turner (lately prom.) posted to 6th L.C.

Assist. Surg. Jas. Nisbet app. to do duty with H.M.'s 47th Foot.

Assist. Surg. Jos. Willan directed to place himself under orders of superintend. surg. at Cawnpore.

Aug. 31.—*Veterinary Surgs. posted to Corps.* R. B. Parry to 1st brig. horse artillery, at Cawnpore; W. Barrett, 6th L.C., at Sultapore, Benares; C. Turner to 9th L.C., at Cawnpore.

Capt. G. Boyd, 50th N.I., to act as fort adj. of Allahabad, during absence of Lieut. Burroughs.

Sept. 1.—Lieut. H. P. Burn to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 1st N.I., during absence of Lieut. Fisher; dated 2d Aug. 1827.

Fort William, Sept. 3.—Offic. Assist. Surg. M'Rae permitted, at his own request, to resign temporary employment in service of Hon. Company.

Sept. 7.—68th N.I. Ens. G. Borradaile to be lieut. from 12th Aug. 1827, v. Vansandau dec.

Assist. Surg. Jas. Nisbet app. to medical duties of civil station of Nuddeah, during absence of Assist. Surg. Downes.

1st-Lieut. T. S. Burt, 1st-Lieut. H. Goodwyn, and 2d-Lieut. P. W. Willis, of corps of engineers, placed at disposal of Military Board, with a view to acquiring practical part of their professional duties in civil and military architecture.

Lieut. White app. to charge of public works at Chittagong, and Capt. Terraneau to those at Comillah.

Infantry. Major W. L. Watson to be lieut. col., from 3d Sept. 1827, v. Stuart dec.

4th N.I. Ens. D. Wilkie to be lieut., from 22d Aug. 1827, v. Chitty dec.

43d N.I. Capt. H. G. Maxwell to be maj., Brev. Capt. and Lieut. W. R. L. Faithfull to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. A. F. Macpherson to be lieut., from 3d Sept. 1827, in suc. to Watson prom.

Lieut. Alex. Farquharson, 6th Extra N.I., to be capt. by brevet, from 2d Sept. 1827.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 3.—Assist. Surg. Dallard directed to place himself under orders of superintend. surg. at Cawnpore.

Sept. 4.—Assist. Surg. Walker directed to relieve Offic. Assist. Surg. Brown from medical duties of Etawah, and Assist. Surg. Morice to do duty with 1st brig. horse artil., in room of Assist. Surg. Walker; dated 16th Aug.

Ens. Jas. Sleeman removed, at his own request, from 46th N.I. to 5th Extra Regt. at Jubbulpore.

Lieut. Box, 1st Europ. Regt., to act as adj. to that corps, as a temporary arrangement; dated 30th June 1827.

Fort William, Sept. 13.—*Corps of Engineers.* 2d-Lieut. P. W. Willis to be 1st-lieut. from 31st Aug. 1827, v. Dickson dec.

Assist. Surg. A. Wood to be surg., from 17th Aug., v. Stephens dec.

Lieut. B. Stewart, 3d Extra N.I., struck off

strength of army from 13th Sept. 1827, under instructions received from Hon. Court of Directors.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 6.—Capt. A. Gerard, 27th N.I., directed to join his regiment at Benares.

Lieut. Hunter, 53d N.I., to officiate as adj.; dated 12th Aug.

Sept. 10.—Lieut. J. P. Farquharson, 8th N.I., to act as adj. to Cawnpore Prov. Bat., vacant by death of Lieut. Chitty; dated 24th Aug.

Assist. Surg. A. Wilson and H. H. Spry app. to do duty with artillery at Dum Dum.

Fort William, Sept. 13.—Lieut. John Fmais, 51st N.I., to be an assistant to executive officer of 14th or Saugor div. of department of public works.

Sept. 21.—11th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Jm Croncace to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Wm Cumberland to be lieut., from 8th Sept. 1827, in suc. to Houlton dec.

3d Extra N.I. Ens. W. D. Littlejohn to be lieut., from 13th Sept. 1827, v. Stewart struck off.

Cadets of artillery R. Waller, Jas. Brind, and W. H. Humfrey to be 2d-lieuts.

Regt. of Artil. 2d-Lieut. W. S. Pillans to be 1st-lieut., from 3d Sept. 1827, v. E. Blake dec.

20th N.I. Ens. R. H. Seale to be lieut., from 1st Sept. 1827, v. Douglas dec.

52d N.I. Ens. W. Martin to be lieut., from 13th Sept. 1827, v. Stapleton dec.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 11.—Lieut. and Adj. Woodburn to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. of 44th N.I., during indisposition of Lieut. Wemyss.

Lieut. C. Douglas, 14th N.I., to be 2d in command of Rungpore Light Infantry, v. Vansandau dec.

Sept. 17.—Lieut. Cox, 62d N.I., to officiate as adj. to Benares Prov. Bat.; dated 6th Sept.

Officers returned to duty, from Europe. Capt. C. Pearce, 29th N.I.; arrived 6th Aug. 1827.—1st-Lieut. G. H. Dyke, of artil.; arrived ditto.—Lieut. Jos. Whiteford, 65th N.I.; arrived 13th Aug.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 1, 1827.—Lieut. J. G. Bevan, 54th F., to be capt. by brevet, in East-Indies only.

Aug. 13. Lieut. W. White, 11th L. Dr., to be capt. by brevet in East-Indies only.

Aug. 21.—Lieut. R. C. Campbell, 31st N.I., and Lieut. A. Grueber, ditto, to be capt. by brevet in East-Indies only.

Sept. 4.—Until his Majesty's pleasure is known, Capt. S. Cotton, 3d (Buff), to be dep. qu. mast. gen. to H.M.'s army in India, with rank of maj. in army, v. Lieut. Col. Read dec.—Brev. Maj. Cotton app. to Madras presidency.

Sept. 18.—Lieut. T. G. Twigg, 89th F., to be capt. by brevet in East-Indies only.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 13. Assist. Surg. H. Newmarch, for health.—Lieut. Col. F. Sackville, 41st N.I., for health (already at Cape of Good Hope).—Capt. Thos. Blair, of artil., for health.—2d-Lieut. Col. J. W. Fast, 24th N.I., on private affairs.—24. Lieut. O. Lomer, 21st N.I., for health.—Surg. E. Muston, on private affairs.—Sept. 7. Lieut. J. Bartleman, 44th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. F. Douglas, 49th N.I., for health.—13. Lieut. P. Jackson, regt. of artil.—19. Ens. Thos. McMahon, 41st N.I., for health.

To Bombay.—Aug. 24. Maj. Gen. Sir Thos. Ryndell, commanding Meerut division, for six months (eventually to Europe).—Assist. Surg. Jas. Gordon, acting at Indore Residency, for three months, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Capt. H. E. Page, invalid estab., for twelve months, for health.—Sept. 7. Capt. R. Stewart, 61st N.I., for health (also to St. Helena, and eventually to Europe).

To Penang.—Aug. 31. Assist. Surg. E. T. Downes, attached to civil station of Nuddeah, for four months, on private affairs (also to Singapore).

To Sea.—Aug. 24. Assist. Surg. H. P. Bel 1, 2d assist. sur. surg., for two months, for health.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—Aug. 1. Capt. and Brev. Maj. Lynch, 30th F., for health.—Capt. Triphook, 59th F., for health.—13. Lieut. Sykes, 45th F., for health.—Lieut. McGregor, 46th F., for purpose of retiring on h.p.—21. Surg. Pearce, 30th F., for health.—Capt. Cole, 45th F., for health.—Capt. Macdonald, 1st Foot, on private affairs.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Briscoe, 41st F., for purpose of retiring on h.p.—4. Col. Hamilton, 30th F., for health. 15. Lieut. Connor, 6th F., on private affairs.—Lieut. Brownrigg, 13th F., on ditto.—18. Lieut. Strange, 13th L. Dr., for health.—Lieut. Forbes, 9th F., for health.—Ensign Layard, 89th F., for health.

To Sea.—Aug. 13. Capt. Jacob, 44th F., for one year, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

(From a Correspondent.) In our numbers for January and February last, we inserted from the Bengal papers reports of proceedings held at Calcutta, concerning a monument to the memory of the late Marquess of Hastings, and we had hoped ere now to have found a transcript of these proceedings transmitted to this country to afford an opportunity to all who might be so disposed, to participate in that honourable testimony.

Further meetings, having the same object in view, were intended to be held in other parts of India. In the mean time, a fact has been communicated to us, which we have much pleasure in giving publicity to in Europe. When the King of Oude heard of the death of Lord Hastings, his Majesty proclaimed a ceremonial of mourning to be observed by all his court, in testimony of regret and respect for his Lordship. This is indeed a noble trait of generous sympathy and disinterested homage to his Lordship's character on the part of an oriental sovereign; and in a country where the transcendent talents of the late Marquess could be so well appreciated, where many years of his valuable life were most zealously devoted to promote the welfare and improve the condition of the mighty empire committed to his charge, thereby exalting the character of his king and country in those distant regions.

Such a fact reflects *mutual honour*, and is well worthy of record, not only as an incitement to others, but also to afford to his Lordship's sorrowing friends the grateful reflection arising from the contrast which it affords to the ungracious neglect, not to say contumely, which Lord Hastings experienced on his return to Europe; and which, it is feared, may, at the last, have given rise to feelings like those ascribed to Scipio Africanus, in the exclamation of "ungrateful Romans, my very bones shall not rest among you!"

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Right Hon. the Governor-general left Meerut on the 4th August, and after a rapid journey from Ghooromuktessir, landed at Futtyghur on the 7th, and took up his residence at Mr. C. T. Middleton's, judge and magistrate. His Lordship had arrived at Bankipore (Patna) on the 16th September. The party will drop down to the Presidency by easy stages, with occasional halts, so as to arrive at Calcutta about the first week of October, and avoid its disagreeable September heats.

The reception of the Governor-general at Meerut, the Calcutta papers state, was splendid. Lord Amherst expressed himself highly gratified by the manner in which the society of Meerut have shown the satisfaction they have derived from his residence amongst them.

THE ADJUTANT GENERALSHIP.

We learn that our Adjutant General, Major Watson, is about to resign and proceed to England. The army will lose, by his resignation, the service of one of the most valuable officers on the Bengal staff, and this society an universally esteemed member.—*Ben. Chron.*, Aug. 23.

Our military readers are aware that a change will soon occur in the adjutant-generalship of the army, owing to the retirement of the much esteemed individual who at present holds the appointment.

Several reports have reached us on the subject of the succession to the situation, but we did not like to notice them until we felt somewhat certain upon the subject.

Accounts from the Upper Provinces seem to confirm the most prevalent of our Calcutta *on dit*s, regarding the adjutant-generalship having been offered to, and accepted by Col. Christopher Fagan, commanding the troops in Rajpootana, and the near relative, we believe, of Col. George Hickson Fagan, whose eminent career in the same high situation has been, and we doubt not will long continue to be, a theme of general praise with all those who are competent judges of the subject.—*India Gaz.*, Sept. 27.

LETTERS OF BISHOP HEBER.

The editor of the Calcutta *Government Gazette* has bestowed some remarks upon the letters of Bishop Heber, which were published in the *Quarterly Review*, and re-published in the *Asiatic Journal* for April 1826. He considers that these letters, though they display benevolent and liberal feeling, just and comprehensive observation, playful and lively fancy, and sound and refined taste, were written under the impression of the moment, and were never intended for publication. Some of the notions, cursorily formed and imparted upon the first glance, will, he observes, as

coming

coming from him, be received as authority, whether right or wrong, and may, occasionally, lead to the same inaccurate conclusions respecting India, which spring up with such rank and rapid pertinacity both at home and here, and would choke, if they could, the harvest that has been sown by sound experience and prudent anticipation.

The editor observes, in regard to the character of the Hindus:—"Nothing is more true or does more credit to the late Bishop's observation than the remark that it is idle to ascribe uniformity of character to the inhabitants of a country so extensive as India, subdivided by so many almost impassable tracts of mountain and jungle, and who, as he remarks, 'differ as widely from each other as the French and Portuguese from the Greeks, and Germans, and Poles;' yet he falls into a similar error, and gives an unfavourable picture of the Hindu character in the gross, which, however correct it may be, as applied to a numerous portion of the population, he had had no means of knowing to be equally accurate as applicable to the nations he had not visited, or the tribes with whom he had never held any intercourse. Now, even as relating to those natives amongst whom he had lived, and whose society he encouraged with most exemplary and amiable solicitude, he could not, of his own knowledge, have averred what he has thus generally stated, as it was impossible for him to have had an opportunity of observing the licentiousness of their ordinary and familiar conversation. This, and several other disadvantageous imputations are clearly mere repetitions of the statements of unnamed individuals, upon whose credit, and not Bishop Heber's, rests their accuracy. We are quite confident, however, that they would not have passed into public notice with his sanction upon such authority alone, and we much doubt whether they would have had his concurrence upon further and graver inquiry."

"The conclusions of the Bishop," he continues, "with regard to the ancient architectural remains of India, are tolerably correct, as far as they are limited to what he had seen at the time he wrote; the structures along the Ganges. These, of course, are subsequent to the periods of Mohammedan intolerance, and throw no light on the remote condition of the Hindus: the principal temple at Benares, to which he alludes, pretends to no antiquity, and was the work of Ahalya Bae, the Mahratta princess. The cavern temples of Ellora and Elephanta he had not visited; but the temples of Southern India, he admits, are larger and more beautiful than those of Upper Hindustan. The antiquity of these, however, is in few instances asserted to be great, at least as they at present exist, and the names and

dates of the princes who have repaired and rebuilt them, are, in many cases, preserved, and are subsequent to the tenth century. We cannot, however, admit with Mill, 'that the Hindus took all their ideas of magnificence from their Mohammedan conquerors,' as the two styles of architecture are distinctly marked, and differ as widely as Grecian and Gothic. Pointed or dropping arches, lofty and light gateways, vaulted cupolas, and slender minarets, constitute the peculiar features of Mohammedan architecture; whilst massive fantastic columns, polyangular towers, pyramidal gateways, great solidity in the outline, and extreme minuteness in the decorations, characterise the architecture of the Hindus. It is impossible to conceive any two edifices so strongly contrasted as the shrine of Visweswara at Benares, and the Taj at Agra."

As a proof that the opinions of the Bishop were adopted on a superficial view of things, and upon incorrect information, the editor points out a remarkable instance of inaccuracy, in a matter completely and peculiarly within the scope of the Bishop's personal observation:

"The Bishop observes, when speaking of native education: 'although for the college in Calcutta (not Bishop's College remember, but the Vidyalaya, or Bindoo College) an expensive set of instruments has been sent out, and it seems intended that the natural sciences should be studied there, the managers of the present institution take care that their boys should have as little time as possible for such pursuits, by requiring from them all, without exception, a laborious study of Sanscrit, and all the useless, and worse than useless, literature of their ancestors.' Could it be thought possible that this statement is wholly unfounded? that so far from the managers of the Vidyalaya ever interfering to prevent the study of English, the institution was founded expressly to teach English, and that English is the great aim and object of the college; and so far from their requiring from all the students, without exception, to study Sanscrit, there never were above three or four boys out of the whole school engaged in that study along with their English lessons, and their acquirement of Sanscrit was merely elementary, as introductory to the knowledge of their own language, for which it has been finally superseded, so that at present there is not a Sanscrit class at all? The philosophical apparatus alluded to has been applied to the uses for which it was sent out, and for which it was always designed, and a number of scholars have been reared in the facts of natural and experimental philosophy to an extent very rarely paralleled at home: these things are no secret. Annual examinations have been held publicly for several

veral years past, and for the last four or five years a report of them has been given in the Calcutta journals. The source of the Bishop's mistake is very clear. He has confounded two different institutions, and blended the Sanscrit college with the Vidyalaya, although their objects are perfectly distinct; and whilst the latter was in full operation, the former was scarcely commenced. It is evident, therefore, that of neither did he speak from personal knowledge, and that, notwithstanding the facilities of observation in these cases, he had not corrected nor verified what he had been told, by visiting the establishments, or conversing with any of the managers themselves as to what they had done or what they proposed to do. Had he been writing for the public—nay, had his valuable life been spared, he would have made or found an opportunity of acquiring very different notions on this subject, as well as on many others, on which his first impressions, thus injudiciously promulgated, are calculated to mislead the public. We must be permitted to think that his friends have acted injudiciously in publishing private letters, written even by him after a short residence in the country, and upon a mere temporary visit to the greater part of the scenes he describes. As private communications, they are admirable; but they cannot be considered—the writer never intended that they should be considered—as infallible guides to the due appreciation of India or the Hindus."

The *John Bull* of August 16 has the following reflections upon this subject: "The letters from which extracts are given, were obviously never intended for publication by the writer himself; and it is a book-making trick, not very worthy of such a work as the Quarterly, to have devoted them to the ends they are made to serve. It is true, that nothing can come from the pen of so distinguished a scholar as was the late Bishop Heber, which shall not exhibit the man of research and learning—the Christian minister of zeal and sincerity. But Bishop Heber may, like other men, commit to paper thoughts and opinions, on the first presentation of the objects exciting them to his mind, which a little more mature observation may lead him to correct and qualify. Crude as these thoughts and opinions may be, he would consider them as still within his own breast, although confided to that of a friend: but we are quite sure, that even before the late worthy and highly esteemed Bishop closed his career, the views which the Quarterly exhibits him as entertaining, in regard to the native character and habits, were most materially modified. No one who had the honour of knowing Bishop Heber, and his eminent-ly amiable and courteous manners, and of

observing the advances which his truly good disposition led him to make to natives of rank, when introduced to him, and who, at the same time, is acquainted with the native character itself, will hesitate to agree with us, that Bishop Heber was not the best judge of this character—and that few men were more liable to be led astray, by the goodness of his own heart, in estimating the real value of appearances around him. The part of his letters quoted by the Quarterly Review confirm this assertion in the strongest manner; and we are persuaded, that there is not a friend of Dr. Heber in India, who is acquainted with the real state of the natives and their character, who will not regret to see from his pen, strictures on these subjects so hasty, crude, and inaccurate, as are those given in the Review."

The *India Gazette* of August 13 also contains some remarks upon these letters:

"From the *Asiatic Journal* for April we have taken extracts from recently published letters of the late Bishop Heber, which we have no doubt will prove very interesting to our readers.

"They are written in that pleasing lively strain that one friend may be supposed to use towards another. Accordingly impressions are recorded confidentially, which, if the lamented writer had ever contemplated the probability of meeting the public eye, would in all likelihood have undergone considerable revision. As some of these impressions bear rather hardly on the native character, and as the opinions of such a well-informed and excellent man as Bishop Heber will, by all who have never had opportunities of judging for themselves, be considered in the most authoritative light, it ought to be recollected that they are given, not as deliberate and permanently formed opinions, but rather as the impressions of a traveller thrown on paper confidentially for a friend's perusal. A more extended experience of character, and a longer sojourn among the people of India than it pleased Providence to grant, would perhaps have considerably modified some of these cursory remarks. Whenever Bishop Heber had an opportunity of observing for himself, his remarks could not fail to be striking, original, and just; but we suspect that sometimes he received, as all of us do less or more, his impressions of character from the representations of others, who might be prejudiced, and not so competent observers of national customs, where opportunities offered, as he was himself. When we find, for instance, the Bishop reporting the conversation of the inferior classes as being generally of a very licentious and degrading kind, we suspect that he received, what we cannot but consider an erroneous impression, from others; since his own opportunities

nities of acquiring such knowledge from personal observation were, as far as we are aware, not many. Indeed, we cannot well imagine any situation where a person of his rank and station could be a listener to such conversation, even supposing that he so thoroughly understood the native languages as to comprehend all that might be said. From justice to the natives we feel bound to say, that so far as we have had opportunities of observing them ourselves, in the particular alluded to, they are far less offending than their equals of Europe."

ROMANTIC INCIDENT.

The *Sumbad Kaumudi*, a native paper, relates the following curious occurrence :

Lately, in the district of Bankora, a thief had made an entrance through the wall into the house of a Brahman. Whilst searching for booty he heard voices, and was about to retreat, when he found the parties close to the spot where he had entered, consisting of the Brahman's wife and her gallant engaged in conversation. The woman complained of the jealousy of her husband, and her lover recommended her to take advantage of his being asleep to murder him, giving her a weapon for the purpose. She objected, however, that if he should wake he might be too strong for her, and urged the gallant to undertake the deed himself, to which he consented. As he advanced to enter the house, the thief, although disposed to make free with the Brahman's property, thought it incumbent on him to protect the Brahman's life ; and as the intended murderer passed the spot where he was secreted, he thrust the instrument with which he had made his way through the wall into the man's belly and killed him : after which he made his escape. The woman, seeing her gallant slain, made an outcry, which brought her husband and the neighbours to the spot, when she accused the former of having committed the murder. He was accordingly secured and tried, and as appearances were strong against him, sentenced to be hanged. From this fate he was again rescued by the heroism of the freebooter, who, on hearing the turn events had taken, gave himself up, and acknowledged his crime. We have not heard what decision was pronounced in the case.

DESERTION AND RECRUITING IN THE BENGAL ARMY.

The *Military Repository* of Calcutta contains an article upon the above topics, in which the writer contends, that in time of peace it would be politic to allow any sepoy to take his discharge whenever personal inclination, family interests, or private circumstances rendered the measure desirable. The compulsory retention in

our service, in time of peace, of any man anxious for his discharge, seems (he observes) a rigid and unnecessary exactment of his bond. The circumstances under which European and native soldiers enlist are so very different, that the service of the Asiatic ought not to be subjected to the rules which exist against the European. Instead of attributing the difficulty of late years, of completing and increasing our regulars, to any numerical inadequacy of our military population, he considers it questionable whether some of the inducements, which formerly led the military population to enter our regular corps, have not ceased to operate. The system of recruiting by battalions of levies, and admitting into the service men of low caste, he considers highly prejudicial ; nor does he approve of the close approximation of the sepoy to the European dress and equipment, considering it as not only contrary to his comfort and taste, as well as foreign to his habits, but to be deprecated on the score of expense.

THE LATE MR. STEPHENS.

We have been favoured with some further particulars respecting the assassination of the late Mr. Stephens. The two patans were apprehended on a charge of theft, and the dagger was amongst the articles they were accused of having stolen. They defended their being found in the house where they were taken, by asserting they had gone thither upon the invitation of the wife of the proprietor. Her evidence was accordingly taken, and, agreeably to the usage of the country, she was brought in a covered palankeen to the door of the apartment, where her answers to the questions of the judge were received, without her person being exposed. The attention of the court being accordingly engrossed by the conference at the door, afforded the murderer an opportunity of taking up the dagger, coming behind, and stabbing Mr. Stephens unperceived. Mr. Stephens was immediately removed. The *sirishtidar* attempted to secure the assassin, and whilst struggling with him, received a sword-cut from his comrade, which wounded him on the head, and he let go his hold. The men then attempted to escape, but were assailed on all sides ; one was killed on the spot, and the other died shortly afterwards of his wounds. Great want of activity or courage was exhibited by the *nujeeb*, who guarded the prisoners and stood near the door of the cutcherry with a drawn sword.
—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, Sept. 13.

CONCERNATION.

The *Samachar Chundrikā*, a Bengal native paper, contains the following remarks upon the debates at the East-India House
on

on the subject of concrementation :—" On the 28th of March of the present English year, in a meeting at the East-India House in England, one Mr. Poynder made a proposal to put a stop to the burning of widows, and it was his wish that authority should be vested in the Bengal Government wholly to abolish that practice. Against this proposal of Mr. Poynder, Colonel Stanhope observed, ' we need not meddle with the religious practices of the Hindus; this custom has been in vogue among them for a long course of time, and what necessity is there at present for its discontinuance?' Four or five other persons, directors of the meeting, were of the same opinion; two only endeavoured to have the practice abolished, and the subject was therefore postponed, to be considered at some future meeting. We are divided between joy and regret on hearing this news; we are exceedingly glad that any measures for the discontinuance of concrementation were prevented by Colonel Stanhope and other gentlemen of his opinion; and we feel sorrow, that there should be any gentlemen inclined to interfere with a custom which is consonant to our Sastras, and which we have practised for a great length of time without interruption. As we trust that our religious institutes will never be opposed while we are under the subjection of the equitable and glorious King of England, we imagine that the subject of abolishing concrementation, which has been now stopped, will not be agitated again."

The *John Bull* of Aug. 22 remarks upon the foregoing :—" Every one must applaud the humane and benevolent motives which have induced Mr. Buxton, Mr. Poynder, and others to come forward in Parliament, and in the court of India proprietors, with an endeavour to put a stop, if possible, to one of the most shocking rites that ever outraged humanity—that of burning the living widow on the funeral pile of her dead husband; and every one possessed of a single spark of feeling in his breast must desire that it were within the power of the local government to abolish at once a custom so cruel and degrading. It is not, however, doing justice to the anxiety which government has shewn, in common with every humane and benevolent individual, that this practice were exploded, to infer from its continuance, that this anxiety is but lukewarm. Such conclusions, we observe, are drawn at home, by several who advocate measures, in the practicability or consequences of which they are yet to be instructed. They are persuaded, indeed, by those to whom truth is indifferent where a desired object is to be attained, that the natives of this country are themselves call-

ing out for an abolition of the suttee; and the authority of the late Marquess of Hastings is quoted to prove that it is fear of public sentiment in England, not in India, that prevents "a consummation, so devoutly to be wished," from taking place. We readily allow that several of the most enlightened and respectable of the natives have declared themselves hostile to the practice, and have even given it as their opinion, that it might be abolished at once by an act of government. But the experiment must still be regarded as important in the eye of government, when in opposition to this opinion of sensible and enlightened minds, there are marshalled the prejudices of the great mass of the Hindu population. That those prejudices have not been overcome, to the extent contended for, we might infer from the very fact of the suttee being still permitted under our government; but it is now unfortunately established more and more to our satisfaction, by the remarks which Mr. Poynder's motion has called forth from the *Samachar Chundrika*. These remarks proclaim the joy of the editor; and, it may be presumed, he speaks the sentiments of a goodly portion of the native population, that Colonel Stanhope should have opposed the abolition of the suttee with success, and his regret that Mr. Poynder or any other gentleman should think it necessary to interfere with a custom consonant to the Sastras; concluding with the expression of a hope that 'the subject of abolishing concrementation, which has now been stopped,' will not again be agitated; and adding to this hope another—that under the equitable and glorious King of England the religious institutes of the Hindoos will never be opposed.' In these remarks of the *Samachar Chundrika* the main point at issue is indeed taken for granted, and the suttee is held to be a 'religious institute' sanctioned by the Sastras. This doctrine has been ably impugned by Ram Mohun Roy and others, and the practice of concrementation, we certainly think, has been stripped of the sanctity which the Brahmins have been attempting to throw around it, as taught in their sacred books. But the question for a government to look to is, in what light it is regarded by the great mass of the people, how an attempt to abolish it would be looked upon by them, and what consequences would follow a direct departure from the policy hitherto pursued, of respecting the religious rites of the natives."

BENGAL CLUB.

The rooms of this institution are now, we understand, regularly open to the members, under a set of rules framed for the purpose, and fixing the rates at which breakfast and dinner are provided, and other matters of internal economy. A supply

supply of all the latest periodicals, and the London and Indian newspapers, is to be seen in the reading room, and to a limited extent accommodations are prepared for the temporary residence of members from the Mofussil visiting the presidency.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Aug. 20.*

NATIVE PAPERS.

Runjeet Sing.—On the 30th June the son of Yar Mahomed Khan, late ruler of Peshawer, having an audience of the Maharaja, presented a nuzzurana of two laks of rupees, begging his father's restoration to his former authority, and promised himself regularly to attend at the durbar, and prevent any future disturbances at Peshawer. The Maharaja assured him in his hopes, and was pleased to direct that his prayer would be duly attended to.

In consequence of the indisposition of the ranee, his Highness returned to Lahore on the 20th of July. On the 22d the governor of Guzerat sent his complaint against the zemindars of Rampoor and other places, for their having given shelter to some robbers who had plundered some merchants of their goods; wherefore a detachment of horse was ordered to be despatched for apprehending them. The governor of Cashmir sent some officers of the valley of Peer Punchal, under a guard of sepoy, charged with embezzlement of public treasure with which they were entrusted. On the 25th two French officers having had an audience, related the particulars of recruits. His Highness conferred on them jewels, garlands of pearls, &c, and, besides the allowance they receive, the district of Chitpoora was granted them by way of jageer, on an annual revenue of 25,000 rupees, together with a piece of ground situated near the monument of Jehangheer, for the purpose of building their house.

The cholera having become alarmingly prevalent at Lahore, the Maharaja moved out across the Ravi, and pitched his tents near the garden of Kutteb Khan. The people were assiduously engaged in acts of devotion and charity, in order to get rid of the malady. At Amritsir the rivers had risen and inundated the country, so that the road was impassable in different places. On one occasion Mohun Sinh, the son of the Dewan of Cashmir, offered 20,000 rupees as nuzzurana, for his father's continuance in office; but was told the dewan must first settle his former accounts before any present payment could be received. This, he replied, could be done when the demand was adjusted, for which he was referred to the proper officers. The agent of the kiladar of Mungreh reported that his master had succeeded in taking a robber chief, who had long devastated his dis-

trict, and waited orders for his disposal. He was desired to hang him on the high road, and keep the horses he had also taken as a recompense for his activity. Orders were sent to the governor of Atek to ascertain the movements of Maulavi Ismaiel, and to suppress any insurrectionary assemblage with the forces at hand, and, if necessary, with the aid of the newly disciplined battalions; but he was to lose no time in sending information to the Raja.

Maulavi Ismaiel.—From Peshawer advices have been received, that about 40,000 of the followers of the Maulavi had assembled in Dereh Jungul, to whom Ata Mohammed Khan, of Caubul, had sent a leader, with a promise to pay the expenses of the war, and it was reported that they would soon advance from that place.

A report was brought by Mohun Sinh to Maharaja Runjit that the Maulavi, after committing devastations in Khairabad, had proceeded to Majahid, from whence he proposed marching to Jelalabad. On the 11th of July the bakem of Khairabad sent word that he had despatched a force against the followers of the Maulavi, who had completely surprised them, killed several, and dispersed the rest.

Peshawer.—Intelligences from this quarter state, that the governor of this place is, as usual, busy in public transactions. He had sent a detachment of 1,000 horse to suppress a disturbance at Jelalabad. The commandant of Choupani sent a verbal message to the governor, representing that the civil officers of Yar Mahomed Khan had sued to pay a nuzzurana of 25,000 rupees in order to obtain their release.

Janukee Rao Sindia.—Advices from Gwalior of the 21st July state that the overseer of the toshuckhana of the Maharaja had eloped with a sum of about 12,000 rupees, and his Highness gave orders to apprehend him with all possible expedition. Scarcity of rain, and the locusts, which poured down in that part of the country this year, have destroyed all verdure, and the corn-fields were a scene of deserts; the farmers, apprehending the bare prospect of their success this year, were daily quitting their respective villages. His Highness offered them many comforts, and promised a remission of revenue. The political agent came, and much conversation took place with him about the administration of state affairs and on other subjects; after which he took leave.

Shahjehanabad.—On the 1st of August his Majesty held a court in the Dewan Khah, when Sir Edward Colebrooke, Mr.

Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Grant, and Dr. Ludlow, and many Hindustani sirdars, were present; and the former presented a letter from the Governor-general, as well as presents to the King and heir apparent; honorary dresses were conferred upon the gentlemen. In the evening vessels of sherbet were sent by his Majesty and the princes (agreeably to the usage of distributing drink at this period). On the 2d, whilst his Majesty was at the Dovecote, Raja Subhan Lall reported that the agent of the heir apparent had been with the resident, to solicit permission for Mirza Nur Bukhsh to set up a standard, but was told that it was not customary; the Mirza had replied, it was equally contrary to rule to erect a *tazia* (a temporary mausoleum) in the Mihal; upon which his petition was complied with.

Jaypur.—On the 28th of June the Dowager Bai and young Raja with their attendants proceeded to Amir. They travelled in a sort of carriage called *indra viman*, and were accompanied by the Mohunt Sivanand, with the images of *Sita* and *Ram* on elephants. On the 30th they encamped at the temple of *Jemhur ji*, being met every where on the road by the people of the towns and villages with demonstrations of rejoicing. On the 1st of July the ceremony of tonsure was performed in the temple; presents were made to the shrine, to religious characters, and the poor; and the raja was permitted to see the image of *Jemhur*, and partook of the *prasad*; after which the party returned to *Jaypur*. On the 2d the Raja entered the city in state, mounted on an elephant attended by his train, and the streets being lined with spectators. On arriving at the palace he was received by the British resident, conducted to his throne, and the usual complimentary gifts were interchanged.

STEAM TUGS IN THE HOOGLY.

A report has been submitted to the Bengal government, and is now circulating in Calcutta, respecting the introduction of steam-tugs in the river Hooghly. A tabular statement, inserted in the report, exhibiting the number of days occupied by the Company's ships of the two last seasons, 1825 and 1826, in getting out of the river, and the time that would be required to get them to sea, gives the following results, *viz.* that the saving of time by aid of steam in some cases should be thirty days, in none less than four; and then a statement of the demurrage is added, shewing that the average loss of the Company in the two seasons, or rather the amount that would have been saved had steam-tugs been employed, is *Rs. Rs. 22,450*.

It is proposed to have steam-pilot ves-

sels of from 160 to eighty-horse power. The report estimates that six vessels would be enough for the whole pilotage of the port, and that the expense would be defrayed if the existing rate for pilotage were quadrupled. This increase seems large; but it is supposed that the demurrage saved to owners would greatly exceed the amount, besides the probable reduction of the premium for insurance, in consideration of the diminution of risk.

APPEAL AGAINST THE REGISTRY OF THE STAMP REGULATION.

The counsel for the petitioners against the registry of the stamp-tax on Tuesday gave notice of appeal against the regulation, in the terms of the 19th Geo. III., cap. 63, sect. 36, which requires that notice of appeal be lodged in the Supreme Court within sixty days after registry. As the counsel had no precedent of such a mode of proceeding, they gave notice of their intention to move in chambers that the registrar be at liberty to receive and file their notice of appeal. This motion was accordingly made on petition signed by all the petitioners. There was no opposition to the motion, which was granted by the Chief Justice, who observed that perhaps there had been an unnecessary degree of caution in giving notice to the Company's attorney. If this were an error, however, it was one on the safe side, and the community must feel that it increases their obligations to their counsel. —*Beng. Chron.*, Sept. 15.

CONCERT.

The private subscription concert, held at the residence of C. Trower, Esq. on Friday evening last, the object of which was a contribution for the benefit of some Europeans in distressed circumstances, was well attended, and went off with spirit. Occasions of this nature are so rare, and performers, both professional and amateur, are so seldom collected in any strength, that it is more extraordinary they should execute any compositions with tolerable accuracy, than that they should fail occasionally in giving that full effect, for which regular and combined practice is essentially requisite. Notwithstanding these obvious causes of diminished efficiency, the performances in both departments were such as to reflect credit on the musical taste and talent of Calcutta. The success of this party, and of a similar one a few months since, are great encouragements to the revival of a plan which afforded, some three or four years ago, much gratification to the society of Calcutta, that of conducting a series of subscription concerts at private houses. We should of course much prefer seeing a renewal of public concerts, but as difficulties of an almost insuperable nature are opposed to their

their success, musical performances on a more private scale form the only alternative offered to the lovers of the art, and the promoters of social and refined amusement.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, Aug. 6.

PUBLIC WORKS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

It has frequently been a subject of reproach to England, that she has been indifferent to local improvements in her colonies, and more particularly in India; and there was formerly perhaps some justice in the observation, that were we to leave it, no trace of our ever having been in the country would be discovered. But of late years there has been an evident anxiety to consult public convenience, by the formation of roads and canals, and the erection of bridges. The new Benares road, though not so well constructed as might have been expected, has nevertheless proved of very great advantage to travellers in the cold and hot weather; and, we trust, means may be found to make it as useful in the rains. No tax is more readily and cheerfully paid by the inhabitants of a country, than that which is appropriated to purposes of the description in question. We understand that the Budget road has been continued to Mayapore, and that a canal with a road attached has been cut from Ouillabarrah on the Hoogly to Omptah on the Damoodiah; and that another canal is in contemplation from Burdwan to Naiaserai, between Chinsurah and Suksagor. The facilities which will be thus given to the transport of the produce of Burdwan will be very valuable in a commercial point of view. In Calcutta, the progress of opening and widening streets and digging tanks, though not so rapid as three or four years ago, still continues, and reconciles us in some measure to the moral objections to lotteries, from the funds of which the improvements are made.—*Beng. Chron.*, Aug. 16.

ESCAPE FROM A LION.

We have been favoured by a friend with the particulars of the truly wonderful escape of a gentleman from a lion, while out hunting in the neighbourhood of the station of Kurnaul. On the 20th of last May, Baron Osten and a friend, with their attendants, were out hunting, and mounted on elephants, when they fell in with a troop of lions. They succeeded in killing four of them, and were looking for a fifth, which the Baron had badly wounded, when the enraged animal in the first place charged and wounded one of the pad elephants, and then charged the Baron's elephant. Seeing this, the baron leant over the elephant to shoot the lion, when most unfortunately the front part of the howdah gave way, and he fell

head foremost over the elephant and upon the lion. The scene at that moment is more easily capable of being imagined than described. The spectators thought that it was all over with the baron, when they saw the lion turning ferociously upon him with his formidable teeth and claws. The odds were indeed fearfully against him, but still, through the mercy of Providence, he escaped from the jaws of the terrible creature, but was severely wounded, having sustained a compound fracture of his left arm, four teeth wounds on the right arm, as also several lacerations inflicted with the animal's claws. He was also wounded on the forehead, besides contusions of his head and different parts of his body. The baron was carried in on a dooly to cantonments, whence the party were about twenty coss distant when the accident happened. He suffered for some time severely from the wounds and fractures, which were exceedingly painful. Altogether it is one of the most miraculous escapes we have ever heard of, and emphatically illustrates the rule of *nil desperandum*.—*India Gaz.*, Aug. 20.

NATIVE PARTIES.

Such of our friends as have no particular relish for notoriety, should be rather more scrupulous than they have hitherto been in the visits they pay to the native part of the town, and the manner in which they amuse themselves on such occasions. The native papers have begun to appropriate a corner to the news of the beau-monde of Chitpore and Mochwa Bazar, and not having any asterisks or dashes in their typography, are apt to give names and titles at full length. A party at the house of a baboo in Kuburda, last week, is thus particularized in the *Udanta Martunda*, and the reporter seems at a loss which to admire most, the singing and dancing of the English bees, or of Gunga Baee. We should think the former will not feel much flattered by the comparison.—*Gov. Gaz.*, Aug. 30.

BENGAL MARINERS' FUND.

By a published statement of the affairs of the Bengal Mariners' and General Widows' Fund, it appears that, after paying for the past year pensions in India to the amount of Rupees 42,905, and in England to the amount of Rupees 7,249, there remains a balance in the hands of the directors amounting to Rupees 3,32,551.

FALSE ACCUSATION BY A NATIVE.

The *John Bull* of August 20 contains a detailed report of a case of prosecution for forgery instituted by a box-wallah against Mr. Clarke, a serjeant of the petty court, with all the previous proceedings in that court. If this report be correct, a more

more iniquitous case on the part of the prosecutor never came before a tribunal of justice. It appears that the box-wallah, defeated in his suit in the Court of Requests by the production of receipts, swore that the date of one had been altered, and that the other was altogether a forgery. This charge brought the case before the Supreme Court, and the result has been the establishment of Mr. Clarke's innocence in the most complete and satisfactory manner, and the consequent defeat of a malicious conspiracy, first to defraud, and then to ruin, an honest man. The report of the trial was forwarded by one of the parties.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Calcutta papers announce the arrival of the brig *Sir Francis M'Naghten* from Van Diemen's Land, China, and Singapore. The passengers by her from Hobart Town are Dr. R. Tytler, with despatches for government; Mr. G. A. Tytler; and Mr. L. Helmick, assistant apothecary. This vessel has brought intelligence of the foundation of a new colony laid at Port Raffles, on the north coast of New Holland, and of a fort for its protection, named after the Duke of Wellington, on the 18th June, in lat. 11° 40' S., long. 132° 42' E. lat., by Capt. Sterling, of H. M.'s ship *Success*. The ships *Marquis of Lansdowne* and *Albion* were chased by a large fleet of pirate prows off the Twins, in the Straits of Atlas, on the 5th July 1827. The prows were under Dutch colours. The *Marquis of Lansdowne*, bound from Sydney to Calcutta, touched on a newly discovered shoal, off Cape Direction, on the eastern coast of New Holland, on the 8th June; and on the 29th July touched again on a shoal, not laid down in any chart, off Luban Island, in the Straits of Rhio. Got off from both shoals without damage.

CAPT. VAN SANDAU.

It is reported that a Capt. Van Sandau has been shot dead by one of his own sentinels on the Assam frontier. The unfortunate officer was dressed in a white jacket, and in the darkness of the night the superstitious and alarmed sipahi took him for a ghost, and fired his piece with too fatal precision.—*Ben. Chron.*, Sept. 4.

MURDER OF A CHILD.

The Calcutta papers contain particulars of the deliberate murder of a child, a boy about nine years of age, named Beauchamp, by a native, said to be a fakeer, at Howrah, on the 22d July. The victim, a very interesting boy, was quietly proceeding with another child to a Sunday school, held in the chapel at Howrah, on Sunday morning, a little after seven

o'clock, when the infuriated native, armed with a bludgeon, rushed upon him, knocked him down by a severe blow on the head, and inflicted other blows upon him, as well as upon his companion, who saved himself by flight. The poor boy was taken to the general hospital, where he died the same evening. The atrocious act was perpetrated in the presence of many natives, who looked on with calm indifference, and did not even assist in taking up the victim after the deed was done. The murderer was secured. On being taken up, he declared that if he had not been caught he would have killed many more. Varying reports are abroad respecting the motive to the crime: some say the criminal refers it to predestination; some to other superstitious feelings; and some allege that the act was committed in revenge for some fancied denial of justice at the police in a complaint against an European.

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

"The Road to Ruin" was on Friday evening enacted at Chowringhee Theatre, to a respectable but not crowded house. The part of *Goldfinch* introduced an amateur of a sister presidency, whose theatrical fame had been spoken very highly of in the coteries of the drama. A Calcutta is not, emphatically speaking, an applauding audience. It has its favourites; and a stranger must not expect that his *entré* will be applauded, or that he will receive great encouragement, until he becomes known. Instead of a hearty welcome, therefore, which we should in courtesy bestow, his *ultrius* was marked by no uncommon effort at applause. Whether or not this *apathy* had a benumbing effect upon the nerves of the amateur we cannot say; but certes the first scene gave us no extraordinary opinion of his theatrical ability. Like many things, however, he improved upon acquaintance; and we marvel if ever Chowringhee boards boasted of a better *Goldfinch* than the gentleman in the end proved himself to be. His stature is rather above the middle size, and his person manly and agreeable. He appeared awkward in the first scene, and his manner in walking round to exhibit his person was ludicrous, rather than such as to give full effect to his "that's your sort!" His subsequent scenes, however, made up, as we have before hinted, for the defects of the first, and the scene with *Milford* in the last act, where he describes the arts of jockeyism, both in words and action, was given with a correctness, certainly unparalleled on these boards, perhaps on any other in the present day, and to be equalled only in the annals of real sporting. The effect was irresistible, and was followed by the loudest applause. We heard it whispered that this was the first attempt in the part of *Goldfinch*, and this circumstance,

stance, if true, would speak greatly in favour of the versatility of theatrical talent possessed by the amateur, if we contrast the characters of *Octavian* and *Shylock*, in which we hear he stands unrivalled in India. On the whole, the play was excellently performed, and though the tradesmen were a shocking motley groupe, and the scenery not quite sufficiently attended to, we cannot but be well pleased with the evening's amusement.—*John Bull*, Sept. 3.

CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

It is said that Mr. Secretary Lushington positively goes home *via* Bombay and Egypt in October. Mr. Prinsep, it is reported, will succeed to the vacant office; and his place again, we hear, will be supplied by Mr. Molony until Mr. H. Mackenzie returns to the presidency.—*Ben. Chron.*, Sept. 4.

THE LATE INSURRECTION AGAINST THE SIKHS.

During the late disturbances in the Punjab, which were so soon suppressed by the power and activity of Maharajah Runjit Singh, no pains were spared to spread an opinion favourable to the cause of the insurgents through the upper and western provinces. As might be supposed, the truth on these occasions was very little regarded; but it can be scarcely conceived to what extent. The bulletins of Buonaparte were miracles of veracity, compared to those of the politicians of Hindustan. The following, which is a summary translation of one of the documents sent into circulation, will shew how well the practice was understood. The paper was circulated in Malwa, and must have been issued subsequently to the time at which the combined troops of Yar Mohammed Khan and Syed Ahmed had received their final defeat from the Sikh force under Budh Singh, which was followed by the immediate pacification of Peshawar and Kabul.

"From the newspapers issued by her Highness Sumroo Begum, the English papers and letters to the Nawab Mir Khan, the following particulars have been collected of the war with the infidels in the north-west:—The pious Syed Ahmed having repaired with four thousand followers to the ruler of Kabul, reproved him for his indifference to the cries of the faithful, who had appealed to heaven against the tyranny of the infidel Sikhs; but the prince urged his incompetence to cope with their force. It fortunately happened, shortly afterwards, that the Sikh ruler of Khairabad committed such exactions on the district of Mir Mohammed Khan that he was obliged to apply for succour to his brother, Yar Mohammed of Peshawar.

That chief, with 7,000 horse and 4,000 foot, marched accordingly to his aid, and was joined by the Hakim of Kabul, with 10,000 horse and 6,000 foot, and by the holy Syed, whom the three princes joyfully appointed as their leader. The combined army marched towards Khairabad, and encountered a large host of infidels, which they totally defeated, chased into the fortress, and took it. The Syed advanced to the Aba Sind, which river, then swollen unusually high, became fordable at his prayers. He crossed and took Azur, which is seven coss on this side. From thence he proceeded with 7,000 horse and an innumerable host of foot towards Lahore, whilst Maulavi Ismael and Maulavi Abdul Hy proceeded in other directions, and 500 men were left in Azur. Budh Singh, with 5,000 men, evading the principal divisions, fell suddenly upon this little garrison, who resolutely resisted so disproportionate a force. They killed 2,500 of the enemy, but were reduced to twelve, when Maulavi Ismael, coming to their aid, dispersed the assailants, putting numbers to the sword. Ramsinh, with 12,000 Sikhs, attacked the Maulavi, but was defeated with prodigious loss. After this, Kripa Singh, ruler of Cashmir, with seventeen guns, his family, and followers, joined the Maulavi, and he and his family adopted the Mussulman religion; five companies of the regiment of Roshun Khan, with a number of artillerymen, also joined the Syed. Runjit Singh then commanded his French officers to march against Peshawar, but they replied, give us a hundred cannon, which Runjit refusing, the Prince Kherg Singh, with 30,000 horse, ten battalions of foot, and fifty guns, moved out. He encamped within six coss of the army of the faith, which had been joined by Dost Mohammed Khan, Durani, with 12,000 horse, 10,000 foot, and fifty guns. In the engagement that ensued, and which lasted from dawn till evening, Kherg Singh was totally routed. The army of Islam, amounted at the latest advices, to 50,000 horse and 44,000 foot, and it was expected would soon amount to a lac and a half. The Syed has ordered that two rupees shall be given for every Sikh head, whilst Runjit has promised five rupees for the head of every Mohammedan."—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, Aug. 30.

CHANGE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE STAMP DUTIES.

The following notification, dated 2d August, has been published by the government:—

Inconvenience having been experienced in the general management of the Calcutta stamp duties, from the distance at which the office of the Board of Revenue in Calcutta is situated from the stamp office, and more especially from the delays incident

incident to the necessity of making references to the board before stamps, in certain cases, can be affixed to deeds and instruments sent for the purpose. The Right Hon. the Vice-President in Council, by virtue of the powers reserved to government in the 3d section of the regulation for raising and levying stamp duties within the town of Calcutta, passed on the 14th June last, and registered in the Supreme Court on the 12th July following, has been pleased to resolve, that from the 10th day of this month (August) the care and management of the said stamp duties within the town of Calcutta, and the powers and authorities conferred to that end by the said regulation, shall be transferred from the said Board of Revenue of Calcutta, to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, or the members thereof for the time being, who have been appointed commissioners for the management of the Calcutta stamp duties, in the manner prescribed in the above cited section of the said regulation.

EARTHQUAKE.

The Delhi akbars of August relate that the fort of Kolitaran had been destroyed by an earthquake, and a thousand persons buried under the ruins. The same convulsion had shivered a mountain in pieces, which falling into the river Rawce, caused the country to be inundated to a distance of 100 coss round. Three thousand workmen were employed in cutting a channel through the mountain, and great apprehension was entertained of the injury likely to be inflicted upon Lahore whenever the river should force its way through the channel. It was computed that no fewer than 30,000 victims had perished from cholera in Amritsir, Lahore, and the camp.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Aug. 25. *Minerva*, Hurre, from London.—Sept. 1. *Bengal*, Atkins, from Liverpool.—2. *Albion*, Leed, from Liverpool; *Lady of the Lake*, Nichols, from London; and *Abgarrie*, Smith, from Mauritius and Madras.—3. *Smayna*, Kendall, from Bombay.—9. *Grecian*, Smith, from London and Madras.—13. *Welcome*, Buchanan, from Greenock.—14. *Ann*, Sly, from the Mauritius.—21. *Mellish*, Vincent, from Singapore; *Emerald*, Heard, from Boston; and *Lady East*, Evans, from London and Madras.—22. *Minerva*, Probyn, from London and Madras; and *Topaz*, Brewster, from Boston.—23. *Elizabeth*, Gautherin, from Bordeaux.—24. *Revenue*, Penn, from London and Madras; *Rhea*, Dixon, from London; *Crisis*, Peabody, from Liverpool; and *Francis Warden*, from Bombay.—25. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hanney, from Liverpool; and *Nyagra*, Sheriff, from Glasgow.—27. *Rifles*, Hawkins, from Mauritius; *Kings-ton*, Bowen, from London and Madras; and *La Laine*, from Bordeaux.—28. *Harmony*, Anvery, from Bordeaux.—Oct. 1. *John*, Basile, from Rio. 3. *Elizabeth*, Sutton, from London and Madras.—9. *Marquess of Lansdown*, Noyes, from N.S. Wales; and *Maney*, Guizance, from Bordeaux.—10. *John Taylor*, Atkinson, from Liverpool; *John Bigger*, Kent, from Bombay; and *Gonsalves*, Buchlin, from Bordeaux.—11. *Lady M. Naughten*, Faith, *Asiatic Jour.* Vol. 25. No. 147.

from London and Madras.—12. *L'Alfred*, Fornier, from Nantz.—24. *Coromandel*, Label, from Bordeaux.—27. *Marquess Wellington*, Chapman, from London.—30. *Carnibrea Castle*, Davey, from London; and *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Biden, from London and Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

Aug. 22. *Guardian*, Sutherland, for Mauritius.—27. *David Scott*, Thornhill, for Madras and London; *Madelaine*, Coghlan, for Mauritius and London.—30. *St. Leonard*, Rutherford, for London.—31. *Hashmy*, Lee, for Madras.—Sept. 1. *Frances Charlotte*, Talbert, for Mauritius.—9. *Crown*, Plnder, for Singapore.—11. *Sir William Wallace*, Wilson, for London.—13. *Indiana*, Webster, for Isle of France.—16. *France*, Warming, for London.—24. *Ann*, Adler, for Mauritius.—25. *Isabella*, Parker, for London; and *City of Edinburgh*, Mackellar, for Mauritius.—Oct. 16. *Milford*, Jackson, for Bombay.—20. *Simpson*, Black, for Mauritius.

BIRTHS.

May 24. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Chitty, of a daughter.

July 27. At Loodianah, the lady of Capt. L. Bruce, 12th regt., of a daughter.

Aug. 5. At Delhi, Mrs. J. Gould, of a son.

6. At Saugor (in Malwa), the wife of Mr. C. Turton, of the Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

15. At Simla, the lady of Capt. Wm. Turner, fort adj. of Agra, of a daughter.

17. At Futehpore, the lady of R. Laughton, Esq., assist. surg., of a daughter.

18. At Chunar Ghur, Mrs. Jas. Durand, of a daughter.

— The widow of the late Mr. J. Murray, of a son.

19. Mrs. W. Walker, of a daughter.

20. On the river, near Plassy, the lady of Assist. Surg. Barber, of a daughter.

24. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. H. J. Wood, horse artillery, of her 5th son.

— Mrs. Jos. Pyra, of a son and heir.

27. At Alighur, the lady of T. J. Taurer, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Kumtool factory, Tirhoot, the wife of Mr. Wm. Kennedy, of a daughter.

31. At Agra, Mrs. W. Kldd, of a daughter.

Sept. 2. At Mymunasing, the lady of J. Dunbar, Esq., civil service, of a son.

4. At Neemuch, the lady of Major F. Walker, 60th N.I., of a son.

— The lady of Capt. C. Cowles, of a still-born child.

5. Mrs. Gray, wife of Mr. J. Gray, of the *Bengal Hurkaru* printing establishment, of a son.

— The lady of T. Thomas, Esq., of Mirras, of twins.

— Mrs. Ewart, of a daughter.

6. Mrs. E. H. Grindall, of a son.

7. The lady of J. Grant, Esq., acting assistant assay master, of a son.

— At Dacca, the lady of F. Law, Esq., civil service, of a son.

8. At Luckeepore, near Commercolly, the lady of H. H. Griffiths, Esq., of a daughter.

— Mrs. R. George, of a daughter.

9. At Howrah, Mrs. J. Statham, of a son.

10. At Lucknow, the lady of Geo. Baillie, surgeon to his Majesty of Oude, of a son.

— At Mulliy, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. H. Cave, of a daughter.

— Mrs. G. Strafford, of a daughter.

12. The lady of Wm. Hawes, Esq., of a son.

13. Mrs. J. J. Fleury, of a daughter.

14. Mrs. Jas. Ogilvie, of a daughter.

— The lady of Lieut. Glasgow, 61st N.I., of a son, still-born.

18. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. A. Shuldham, dep. assist. adj. gen. pay department, of a daughter.

19. At Garden Reach, the lady of S. G. Palmer, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— The lady of Longueville Clarke, Esq., barrister at law, of a son.

21. The lady of John Lowe, Esq., of a son.

23. Mrs. W. C. Rymer, of a son.

24. The wife of Mr. J. W. Wymas, of the Surveyor General's Office, of a son.

25. Mrs. A. M. L'Souza, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 1. At the Cathedral, Mr. M. I. Mendes to Mrs. J. Praigo.

— Mr. T. Pereira to Miss M. Cope.

10. At Futtighur, Mr. Geo. Tuttle to Miss M. Hennessey.

17. Mr. W. H. Mapleton to Miss A. Henry.

22. Mr. S. Stevens, mariner, to Miss M. Gomes.
— At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. J. Alexander, of the British Gallery, to Caroline, only daughter of Mr. C. F. McNamara, of the Armenian Philanthropic Academy.

DEATHS.

May 23. At Bogwangolah, Lieut. H. C. Clerkson, 41st N.I.

June 4. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Chitty.

Aug. 3. At Asseerghur, Lieut. W. F. Barlow, adj. of 23d N.I.

18. At Saugor, the son of Mr. Joseph Burrillidge, H.C.'s marine, aged 4 years.

22. At Cawnpore, Lieut. and Adj. Chitty, provincial battalion.

26. At Delhi, Mrs. Burnett, lady of Brigadier Burnett, C.B., in her 77th year.

Sept. 3. At Boribaree factory, district of Rungpore, Capt. J. H. Van Helsdingen, aged 65, many years a commander in the Hon. Danish Asiatic Company's service.

— At Kurnaul, of cholera morbus, the Hon. Lieut. Errol Blake, Bengal artillery, brother to Lord Westcourt, and adj. Sirhind division of artillery.

8. Mr. John Botelho, assistant at the General Post Office, aged 35.

— At Dinapore, Capt. Sam. Houlton, 11th N.I.

— Mrs. Mary Metcalfe, widow of the late Mr. H. T. Metcalfe, aged 36.

10. At Saugor, Anna Maria, wife of Capt. Wm. Aklous, 38th N.I., aged 23.

— Mr. J. H. Carrow, aged 23.
11. Eliza Ann, daughter of Mr. W. Paton, aged 6 years.

13. At Chittagong, of bilious fever, Lieut. S. Stapleton, acting adj. 52d N.I.

17. At Barrackpore, Mr. M. F. Dalton, late an assistant in the office of the major of brigade of that place, aged 33.

20. Drowned in returning from Sulkesh to his ship, Capt. Chas. Cowan, aged 36, of the ship *Venus*.

— At Barrackpore, Lieut. D'Arcy Preston, 65th N.I.

21. Mr. G. B. Judah, of the Board of Trade, aged 27.

— At Dum-Dum, James Andrew Graham, only son of Mr. James Robertson, head schoolmaster at that station.

23. At Fort William, Lieut. W. H. Humfrey, of the artillery, aged 18.

24. Master D. A. Powell, aged 14.

Lately, At Bareilly, Mrs. Kempball wife of Mr. Commissary Kempball.

ments to be withdrawn from their duties abroad and sent home in charge of invalids; and when that absolute necessity occurs, some one should be selected for the charge who is coming home on furlough, and whose passage may be paid, but no extra allowance given beyond the sum for each man which is specified in regulations hereafter referred to.

"It not appearing that any instructions are issued for the guidance of surgeons in charge of invalids and time-expired men of our service returning to England on private ships, we have caused to be framed a draft of the instructions which we are of opinion should be furnished to them. A copy is now transmitted to you in the packet for that purpose.

"Instructions.

To Mr. ———, Surgeon of the ——— Ship ———, which has been engaged to convey ——— in the service of the said Company, or to the Surgeon for the time being, time-expired men, and invalids to England.

That you provide yourself with such books and instruments as are necessary for your practice and the proper discharge of your duty in the station of surgeon on board this ship.

That you furnish the government with a list of such medicines as you may have on board, stating whether you consider the same sufficient for the ship's company and troops, and if not, that you furnish the government with a list of such articles as you may require for the troops for the voyage home.

That such medicines as may be remaining on hand when the ship arrives in England, are to be sent to the Company's Baggage Warehouse, New Street, Bishopsgate Street, London, and a receipt for the same to be obtained, which receipt is to be delivered into the Shipping-office, to be laid before the committee of shipping with your journal.

That you keep a journal of your practices agreeably to the form annexed, writing, day by day, therein the names of the men under your care, their hurts or distempers, their particular symptoms, and the day of their recovery, removal, or death, together with your prescriptions and method of treatment. That you make the necessary entries accordingly, and sign and present the same to the captain at the end of every month, for his signature likewise.

That you extract from your journal the most remarkable cases, and give a regular, separate history of them at the end thereof. That you likewise enter in your journal the method of victualling in the homeward-bound passage, and state your observations thereon, together with every occurrence during the course of the voyage which, in

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SHIP SURGEONS.

Fort St. George, April 3, 1827. — The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that the following extract from a general letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under date the 12th July 1826, be published in general orders:—

"A preference should always be given to private ships which have surgeons on their establishment, and it will only be in cases of indispensable necessity that we shall sanction the surgeons of our own establish-

in your opinion, may have contributed to the health or sickness of the people on board.

That you visit the men under your care at least twice a day, and oftener if their circumstances require it, that none may want due assistance and relief.

That you inform the captain every day of the condition of your patients, especially if any of their distempers are infectious, that they may be separated from the rest.

That as spirits, anti-scorbutics, wine, and other articles are sent on board by the government for the use of the military in the voyage, if you find it absolutely necessary at any time for the sick recruits to be supplied with wine or other necessaries, you are to apply in writing to your commander for the same, entering in the journal such your application, with the particulars received in consequence thereof.

That you do invariably enter in your journal the cases of the sick who may require wine or other extra comforts, together with the quantities consumed by each person daily.

That when the ship shall have completed her voyage, you insert in your journal, by way of index, a regular return or list of the sick, stating the following particulars :

- 1st. The time of their being taken ill.
- 2d. Their names.
- 3d. Their diseases.
- 4th. The date and manner of the termination of the diseases, whether in recovery or death, or the situation of the sick at the time.

That you make three divisions of the index :

The first, containing the names of those taken ill on the voyage.

The second, of those taken ill in the country, either while in port or in passing from one port to another.

And the third, of those taken ill on the voyage homeward ; that you enter their names in the index according to the order of time in which they were taken ill.

That you also, when the ship shall have completed her voyage, insert in your journal a general return of the number of persons who embarked, the number of sick, and the number of those who recovered or died, agreeably to the annexed form of a return of these particulars, which, when filled up, is to be signed by the commander and yourself.

That this journal is to be produced upon your arrival to the physician appointed by the Company for his examination, who is to certify his judgment thereupon, after which the journal is to be left at the Shipping-office, East-India House, to be laid before the committee of shipping, when directions will be given as to the payment of the allowance of 15s. each man landed in England."

CONDUCTORS OF ORDNANCE.

Fort St. George, April 24, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that one conductor and ten sub-conductors be added to the present establishment of the ordnance department, to be attached to the arsenal of Fort St. George, for the purpose of being employed on any general duty where their services may be required.

REGIMENTAL RECORDS, &c.

Fort St. George, May 1, 1827.—Several instances having lately come to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief's notice of great deficiencies in regimental records and books of instruction, and officers commanding corps having been unable to account for them, or to state when and where they were lost or destroyed ; his Excellency is pleased to direct, that whenever any part of the records or books of instruction of a corps may be lost or destroyed, a court of inquiry shall be immediately assembled to ascertain the cause, and its proceedings transmitted through the regular channel to head-quarters. In the event of this order being neglected, officers commanding corps for the time being will be held responsible for all deficiencies at the time they may be discovered.

The books of instruction supplied for the use of officers belonging to corps and departments are to be examined monthly by commanding officers of corps, before making out the returns, and are on no account to be taken away from the corps when officers proceed on leave or sick absent, and commanding officers signing the returns will be held responsible for any losses not duly reported and accounted for.

ORDNANCE STAFF ALLOWANCES.

Fort St. George, May 25, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council deems it expedient to direct the following modifications of the allowances of the several warrant and non-commissioned officers mentioned underneath.

Staff Pay and Allowances drawn at present. Pay and Staff Allowances to be drawn in future.

Dep. Com. of Ordnance.

Staff pay	250	Subsistence ...	40
½ Batta of Lieut.	60	Staff allowance	270

Rupees 310	Rupees 310
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Assistant Com. of Ordnance.

Staff pay	200	Subsistence ...	40
½ Batta of Ens...	45	Staff allowance	205

245	245
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Dep. Assist. Com. of Ordnance.

Staff pay	120	Subsistence ...	40
½ Batta of Ens...	45	Staff allowance	125

165	165
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Troop

Staff Pay and Allowances drawn at present.	Pay and Staff Allowances to be drawn in future.
Troop Qr. Mast. of Horse Art.	
Staff pay 72 3	Subsistence ... 40
$\frac{1}{2}$ Batta 30 0	Staff allowance 63
102 3	103
Conductor of Ordnance.	
Subsistence 48	Subsistence ... 40
$\frac{1}{2}$ Batta of Ens. ... 45	Staff allowance 53
93	93
Sub-Conductor of Ordnance.	
Subsistence 35	Subsistence ... 30
$\frac{1}{2}$ Batta..... 15	Staff allowance 20
50	50

2. The new scale of subsistence and staff allowance is to be the same for any month; the former to be drawn in advance and the latter in arrear—no batta will be payable in garrison or cantonment. Tent allowance or house-rent will be drawn according to circumstances, and the horse allowance of troop quarter-master will remain unaltered. In the field, at field posts, or when marching, the same field (half) batta will be drawn as heretofore.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Fort St. George, June 1, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council, having taken into consideration certain inconveniences connected with the existing system observed in sending discharged European soldiers of the Hon. Company's service to England, is pleased to authorize the following regulations.

Men recommended to be discharged by invaliding, &c. committees, are to remain with their corps until all claims, as far as may be practicable, have been adjusted at regimental head-quarters; all vouchers connected with such claims as may not admit of regimental adjustment, are to be forwarded by commanding officers without delay by tappall, and not by the individuals, to the town-major of Fort St. George.

The proceedings of invaliding, &c. committees, in the case of Europeans, are not to be considered as final. Such men as may be passed by them are to be sent to Fort St. George, and when collected, are to undergo an examination before a medical committee, to be assembled for that purpose, and at whose recommendation the discharge will be sanctioned.

All men so discharged are to remain upon the strength of their respective corps in receipt of their full pay until embarked for Europe, the date of such embarkation to be notified by the town major of Fort St. George to the adjutant general of the army, when the individuals will be struck off the returns of the corps respectively by orders from that department.

All discharged men are hereafter to be placed in charge of a commissioned officer, in the Company's service, returning to England on furlough. It will be the special duty of the officer in charge to see justice done to his men on the passage home, with respect to their provisions as well as the medical comforts and treatment of the sick, and finally to attend at the India House, furnished with the necessary vouchers of the complete adjustment of their claims upon Government.

Fort St. George, June 26, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of the general order of the 1st inst., regarding soldiers discharged the service and ordered home, shall be considered equally applicable to time-expired men and pensioners of the Hon. Company's service proceeding to England.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.

Fort St. George, Sept. 4, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has deemed it expedient to cancel the rule laid down in paragraph 55 of the engineer regulations, and to direct that when superintending engineers wish to obtain leave of absence from their divisions, &c. their applications to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief shall be transmitted to the Military Board, who, in forwarding them, will state whether any objection, connected with the duties of the applicant, exists to a compliance with the request.

The application will be sent to the Military Board through the officer commanding the division, who will report, for the Board's information, the arrangement which the superintending engineer may propose to make for conducting the duties of his department during his absence, or until provided for by superior authority.

COURT-MARTIAL.

ENSIGN R. GOING.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 10, 1827.
—At a General Court-Martial held at Fort St. George, on the 2d day of July 1827, and continued by adjournments to the 11th of the same month, Ens. Richard Going, of H.M.'s First, or Royal Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge, viz.

Ens. Rich. Going, of H.M.'s First, or the Royal Regiment of Foot, placed in arrest by Capt. Cross, of the same corps, at the desire and on the complaint of Capt. John Charretie, commander of the H.C.'s ship *Bombay*, and charged as follows:—

With conduct-unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in seizing by the throat and kicking Cadet Sydenham Geo. Chas. Renand, on the deck

deck of the H.C.'s ship *Bombay*, at sea, on the 12th of May 1827.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner Ens. Rich. Going hath urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion,

Finding.—Guilty of seizing by the neck and striking with his knee Mr. Cadet Sydenham Geo. Chas. Renand, on the deck of the H.C.'s ship *Bombay*, at sea, on the 12th of May 1827; but the court is further of opinion, that from the peculiar circumstances of the case, the prisoner's conduct is not liable to the imputation of being unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, which being conduct irregular and intemperate, doth sentence him, the said Ens. Rich. Going, to lose one step of his regimental rank, and to rank next below Ens. W. B. Johnston in the regiment.

The foregoing opinion and sentence are approved and confirmed.

(Signed) G. T. WALKER.

The court throughout the trial of Ens. Going appears to have acted with judgment and discrimination, and the Lieutenant-general has been gratified to learn that this young officer has been able to clear himself in its opinion from the most serious part of the charges against him, and he earnestly hopes that the slight sentence here allotted will yet serve as a sufficient example, to others as well as to himself, that a blow under any circumstances cannot be suffered in the army without punishment, whatever may be the cause of irritation; and although youth, inexperience, and previous cause of irritation, have been here allowed to plead in excuse, let no one flatter himself that such excuses can be lightly admitted. No one receives a commission till of an age when he is expected, as a man, fully to feel as well as to comprehend what is due to the character of a gentleman, which, as an officer, he is bound to support, and he is early made acquainted with the Articles of War, which dictate the penalty entailed upon any infraction of this his highest duty. Never then let it be forgotten, that a blow to an equal is an insult—to an inferior, tyranny. How then, under all the consequences flowing from either case, can any one hope to purify himself from the additional character of ungentlemanlike behaviour, and the positive consequences attached to it, under the 26th article of the 14th section of the Articles of War?

(Signed) G. T. WALKER, Lieut. Gen.

The foregoing order is to be entered in

the general order-book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service in India.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

A. MACDONALD,

Adj. Gen. of H.M.'s army in India.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 14. E. P. Thomson, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and assistant magistrate in Cuddapah.

Mr. Surgeon H. Atkinson to be secretary to mint committee.

18. C. M. Bushby, Esq., to be register to Provincial Court for Western division.

23. Mr. N. Birsay, to be master attendant at Negapatam.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 7. The Rev. R. A. Denton permitted to place his services at disposal of government of Fort Cornwallis.

The Rev. John Hallewell to have charge of Black Town Chapel, Hospital, and Jail, from date of Mr. Denton's embarkation for Penang.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Aug. 17, 1827.—Capt. John Metcalfe, 4th N.I., transferred to invalid establishment at his own request.

29th N.I. Sen. Lieut. J. S. Wyllie to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. White to be Lieut., v. Sinclair dec.; date 13th Aug. 1827.

Lieut. C. H. Graeme, 8th L.C., to be assistant to resident in Mysore.

Capt. St. John French, 2d Europ. Regt., to be a temporary sub-assist. com. gen.

Aug. 21.—Lieut. S. Best, of engineers, to be assistant to superintend. engineer in northern division.

Capt. A. H. Colberg, 13th N.I., to command 1st bat. of pioneers, v. Sinclair dec.

Capt. J. Macdonald, 45th N.I., to be brigade major in Malabar and Canara, v. Colberg.

29th N.I. Lieut. F. L. Nicolay to be qu. mast., interp., and paym., v. Wyllie prom.

1st Extra N.I. Lieut. G. Wright, 10th N.I., to be adj., v. Nicolay.

Infantry. Sen. Maj. R. L. Evans to be lieut. col., in suc. to M'Leod prom.; dated 7th July 1827.

22d N.I. Sen. Capt. J. Bayley to be maj., Sen. Lieut. J. F. Bird to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. F. Kellet to be lieut., in suc. to Evans prom.; dated 7th July 1827.

Assist. Surg. R. Filson, to be port and marine surgeon, and to have charge of Male Asylum and police estab., v. M'Leod resigned.

Assist. Surg. W. R. Smyth app. to charge of sick officers at Saint Thomé, and of south-east district of Roysapettah, v. Filson.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 21.—Ens. G. G. Browne removed, at his own request, from 40th to 29th N.I.

Aug. 22.—Assist. Surg. J. M'Farland removed from 1st brig. horse artill. to 7th L.C.—Assist. Surg. D. Munro removed from 29th to 8th N.I.—Assist. Surg. M. B. Pollock app. to do duty with H.M.'s 45th Foot.

Aug. 23.—Lieut. Col. F. W. Wilson removed from 22d to 37th N.I., and Lieut. Col. R. L. Evans (late prom.) posted to 22d N.I.

Capt. J. Metcalfe (recently invalided) posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

Assist. Surg. Q. Jamieson removed from 6th to 4th N.I., and Assist. Surg. J. Thompson from 1st to 40th ditto.

Fort

Fort St. George, Aug. 24.—Capt. A. Tulloch, deputy in commissariat department, to be dep. com. gen., v. Grant dec.

Dep. Assist. Com. Gen. Capt. R. M'Leod to be assist. com. gen., v. Tulloch.

Sub-Assist. Com. Gen. Lieut. E. Armstrong to be dep. assist. com. gen., v. M'Leod.

Temp. Sub-Assist. Com. Gen. Lieut. J. Hill to sub-assist. com. gen., v. Armstrong.

Lieut. G. H. Thomas, 7th L.C., to be a temp. sub-assist. com. gen.

4th N.I. Sen. Lieut. J. D. Stokes to be capt., and Sen. Ens. H. W. Wood to be Lieut., v. Metcalfe invalided; dated 18th Aug. 1827.

Aug. 28.—Cadets J. R. Starke, R. Younghusband, Wm. Drew, A. E. Moore, H. Maughan, and W. B. Littlehales admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Artillery. Lieut. J. T. Baldwin to be adj. to 3d bat., v. Baylis permitted to return to Europe.

5th L.C. Sen. Cornet H. Fraser to be Lieut., v. Gaitskell invalided; date 21st March 1827.

9th N.I. Sen. Ens. R. S. M. Spry to be Lieut., v. Holland resigned; dated 15th March 1827.

18th N.I. Sen. Ens. H. S. Kennedy to be Lieut., v. Mitchell dec.; dated 12th Jan. 1827.

34th or C.L.I. Sen. Lieut. T. S. Claridge to be capt., and Sen. Ens. W. T. Furlong to be Lieut., v. Hodgson retired; dated 21st June 1826.

Aug. 31.—Mr. H. C. Ludlow admitted on establishment as assist. surg., and appointed to do duty under gar. surg. of Fort St. George.

Assist. Surgs. P. Poole and W. Woollett permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Sept. 4.—Lieut. Col. G. Cadell, 23d Light Inf., and dep. adj. gen. of army, permitted to retire from H.C.'s service in compliance with his request.

Lieut. J. Ogilvie, H.M.'s 13th Drags., to be an extra aid-de-camp to Hon. the Governor.

Cadets B. Bale and Josiah Smith admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 28.—Lieut. Home, of artill., removed from 3d to 4th bat., and Lieut. Beck from 1st to 4th bat. artillery.

Sept. 1.—Lieut. R. F. Eams, 33d N.I., removed from rifle corps, and directed to join his regt.

Sept. 4.—Cornets (recently prom.) posted to Regts. John Whitlock to 8th L.C.; C. T. Willis, 5th do.; Wm. Wyndham, 8th do.; S. W. Hennah, 7th do.; W. H. Ricketts, 6th do.; F. G. J. Lascelles, 2d do.; N. Wroughton, 5th do.

Ensigns (recently prom.) posted to Regts. Edw. Stevenson to 9th N.I. H. Pereira, 43d do. R. Mackenzie, 8th do. T. A. Jenkins, 33d do. D. Pearson, 34th or C.L.I. R. Cannan, 40th N.I. C. H. St. J. Babington, 2d Europ. Regt. John Merritt, 41st N.I. Jas. Hogarth, 20th do. W. R. Annesley, 38th do. Gregory Haines, 18th do. S. C. Macpherson, 9th do. Wm. Taylor, 7th do. F. H. Sanson, 42d do. P. E. L. Rickards, 17th do. S. G. C. Renaud, 16th do. Jos. Dods, 4th do. Geo. Davis, 45th do. Wm. Garrow, 21st do.

Ensigns (recently prom.) appointed to do duty. J. R. Starke, R. Younghusband, W. Drew, A. E. Moore, H. Maughan, and W. B. Littlehales, with infantry recruiting dépôt.

Assist. Surg. W. Woollett, app. to do duty with 1st N.I., and Assist. Surg. P. Poole, with 2d do.

Fort St. George, Sept. 7.—Capt. B. R. Hitchins, 51st N.I., to be a dep. adj. gen. of army with official rank of major, v. Cadell retired.

Capt. H. White, 7th N.I., to be assist. adj. gen. of army, v. Hitchins.

Capt. R. Alexander, 48th N.I., to be dep. assist. qu. mast. gen. in centre division, v. White.

Infantry. Sen. Maj. G. Hunter, from 13th N.I., to be Lieut. col., v. Cadell retired; dated 5th Sept. 1827.

13th N.I. Sen. Capt. J. Wilson to be maj. Sen. Lieut. J. Briggs to be capt., and Sen. Ens. H. C. Bevor to be Lieut., in suc. to Hunter prom.; dated 5th Sept. 1827.

Assist. Surg. M. B. Pollok permitted to enter on general duties of army from 10th April 1827.

Mr. John Towell app. a temporary assist. surg. from 24th Aug.

Lieut. R. F. Otter, 28th N.I., to be an assist. surveyor of 2d class.

Sept. 11.—Artillery. Sen. 1st Lieut. P. Hammond to be capt., v. Brooke dec.; dated 6th Aug. 1827.

Maj. R. Jeffries, 6th L.C., transferred to inv. estab. at his request.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 10.—Lieut. Col. G. Hunter (late prom.) posted to 23d or Wallajahbat N.I., v. Cadell.

Ens. H. Maughan directed to do duty with 21st N.I.

Sept. 11.—Lieut. Col. J. S. Fraser removed from 1st to 24th N.I., and Lieut. Col. J. Green from 24th to 1st ditto.

Assist. Surg. J. T. Maule removed from 1st to 12th N.I.

Ens. B. Bale and J. Smith (lately prom.) app. to do duty with infantry recruiting dépôt.

Sept. 12.—Maj. R. Jeffries, recently transf. to inv. estab. posted to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

Sept. 14.—Temp. Assist. Surg. J. Towell placed under orders of superintend. surg. northern division of army.

Sept. 17.—Assist. Surgs. posted. J. B. Preston to 19th N.I.; G. Grigg, 28th do.; J. Laurence, 8th do.; D. M'Dougall, 21st do.; W. Woollett, 1st do.

Ens. G. Davis removed, at his own request, from 45th to 43d N.I.

Sept. 18.—Ens. C. H. Wilson removed, at his own request, from 6th to 45th N.I.

Fort St. George, Sept. 14.—6th L.C. Sen. Capt. R. H. Russell to be maj., Sen. Lieut. M. M'Neill to be capt., and Sen. Cornet J. Whistler to be Lieut., v. Jeffries invalided; dated 12th Sept. 1827.

44th N.I. Sen. Ens. W. C. Onslow to be Lieut., v. Baber dec.; dated 22d Jan. 1827.

Lieut. Col. Com. G. Wahab, 40th N.I., to have command at Trichinopoly, v. Hamilton permitted to return to Europe.

Lieut. Col. C. Grant, H.M.'s 54th regt., to command troops in Malabar and Canara, v. M'Bean, permitted to return to Europe.

Capt. T. Swaine, 49th N.I., to be postmaster at Bangalore, v. Wilson prom.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Buchanan, 1st L.C., to be barrack-master at Bangalore, v. Wilson prom.

Capt. R. S. Wilson, 21st N.I., to be barrack-master at presidency, v. Russell prom.

Lieut. J. C. Coffin, 12th N.I., to be fort adj. at Fort St. George, v. Wilson.

1st L.C. Lieut. W. Walker, to be qu. mast. interp., and paym., v. Buchanan; Lieut. T. A. Munsey, to be adj., v. Walker.

Sept. 18.—Capt. F. Bond, of artill., to be commissary of stores at Prince of Wales Island, v. Brooke dec.

4th N.I. Lieut. W. C. Chinnery to be adj., v. Church dec.

12th N.I. Lieut. E. Pell to be qu. mast. interp. and paymast., v. Coffin; Lieut. R. T. Cox to be adj., v. Pell.

38th N.I. Sen. Ens. T. Maclean to be Lieut., v. Warren dec.; dated 2d July 1827.

Ens. D. Hayes, 38th N.I., permitted to resign H.C.'s service, at his request.

Assist. Surgs. T. Grigg, D. Macdonnell, and Jos. Laurence permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Cadet C. J. Cooke admitted to artill., and prom. to 2d lieut.—Cadets C. Sherard, J. A. S. Corwell, H. Thatcher, E. Goodenough, J. J. Redmond, J. C. Whitty, J. Seager, C. F. Compton, H. F. Hillyard, T. F. Nicolay, T. Lowe, and R. V. Wellesford admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Sept. 21.—Cadets E. J. Stephenson and R. Prescott admitted to cavalry, and prom. to cornets.—Cadets J. H. Stapleton, G. W. Sharp, E. G. Cotton, John Sibbald, Edw. Slack, H. A. Tremlett, J. C. Turnbull, and Thos. Blackburn, admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Sept. 25.—Asst. Surg. J. Bell, attached to resident at Tanjore.

Asst. Surg. H. S. Brice permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Asst. Surg. H. S. Fleming to be permanent assistant and hospital storekeeper in garrison hospital of Fort St. George.

Capt. J. J. Underwood, superintend. engineer in southern division, to act as superintend. engineer with force in Dooab.

Lieut. F. C. Cotton, assist. to superintending engineer in Malabar and Canara, attached to force in Dooab.

Oct. 2.—Lieut. Col. Com. C. Farran, 14th N.I., app. to command Trichinopoly, v. Wahab permitted to return to Europe.

Lieut. Col. Com. C. T. G. Bishop, 28th N.I., to have command at Trichinopoly until arrival of Lieut. Col. Com. Farran.

Mr. R. Cole, admitted as an assist. surg., and app. to do duty under garrison surgeon of Fort William.

Capt. W. Stewart, 2d Europ. regt., permitted to place his services at disposal of resident at Hyderabad.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 25.—Lieut. Col. B. W. Lee, removed from 11th to 43d N.I., and Lieut. Col. C. Ferrier from 43d to 11th ditto.

Cornets (recently prom.) appointed to do duty. E. J. Stephenson, with 1st L.C.; R. Prescott, 3d do.

Ensigns (recently prom.) appointed to do duty. J. H. Stapleton, with 2d N.I.; T. Blackburne, 2d do.; J. J. Redmond, 9th do.; E. G. Cotton, 10th do.; C. F. Compton, 21st do.; F. Slack, 21st do.; T. F. Nicolay, 29th do.; J. C. Turnbull, 43d do.; G. W. Sharp, 33d do.; R. V. Willeford, 38th do.; C. Sherrard, 43d do.; J. A. S. Coxwell, 43d do.; T. Lowe, 43d do.; H. A. Tremlett, 43d do.; J. C. Whitty, 52d do.; H. Thatcher, infantry recruiting depot; E. Goodenough, do.; J. Seager, do.; H. T. Hillyard, do.; J. Sibbald, do.

Sept. 26.—Ena. S. C. Macpherson removed, at his own request, from 9th to 8th N.I.

Sept. 27.—2d Lieuts. Croft, Orr, and Mawdsley, posted to 2d bat. artillery.

Asst. Surg. H. S. Brice posted to 43d N.I.

Sept. 28.—Ena. J. G. Leatherman removed, at his own request, from 1st to 33d N.I.

Oct. 4.—Maj. Gen. and Col. C. Macauley removed from 10th to 53d N.I., and Lieut. Col. Com. W. C. Fraser from 33d to 10th ditto.

Officers returned to duty, from Europe. Capt. A. Inglis, 49th N.I., and Lieut. A. R. Taylor, 4th L.C.; arrived 23d Aug. 1897.—Lieut. Col. R. H. Yates, 44th N.I., and Lieut. H. W. Hadfield, 1st do.; arrived 26th Aug.—Asst. Surg. J. B. Preston; Capt. W. Babington, 6th L.C.; and Lieut. C. A. Kerr, 3d L.C.; arrived 12th Sept.—Maj. A. Cooke, 38th N.I.; arrived 13th Sept.—Lieut. Col. B. W. Lee, 11th N.I., Lieut. J. Sandys, 19th do.; arrived 17th Sept.—Lieut. H. E. C. O'Connor, 33d N.I.; arrived 19th Sept.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 17. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. B. Nottidge, 15th N.I., for health.—Lieut. R. H. Robertson, 26th N.I., for health.—21. Ena. H. A. Kennedy, 14th N.I., for health.—22. Lieut. T. Baylis, of artil., for health.—Lieut. H. S. Newbott, 4th L.C.—31. Capt. J. Metcalfe, inv. estab., for health.—Sept. 4. Maj. H. Rom, 43d N.I.—14. Lieut. Col. C. Ferrier, 43d N.I., for health.—Lieut. H. Currie, 9th N.I., for health.—Comet T. J. Taylor, 7th L.C., for one year (via Bombay).—24. Lieut. H. H. Mortimer, of artil., for health (to proceed from Penang).—18. Capt. T. S. Claidge, 24th L. Inf., for health.—21. Capt. P. Corbett, 19th N.I.—25. Lieut. Col. Com. G. Wahab, 53d N.I.—Ena. H. Colbeck, 44th N.I., for health.—Oct. 5. Lieut. C. Butler, 1st Europ. regt., for health.

To Calcutta.—Oct. 2. Maj. Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls commanding northern div. of army.

To Bombay.—Aug. 21. Surg. W. S. Anderson, for four months.—31. Capt. R. C. Campbell, 43d N.I., for six months.—Sept. 7. Ena. W. A. Moore, 57th N.I., for six months, for health.

To Sea.—Aug. 17. Capt. J. Pew, 40th N.I., for four months, for health (to proceed from Bombay).—Sept. 7. Lieut. W. A. Miller, 4th N.I., ditto ditto (to proceed from ditto).

Cancelled.—Lieut. J. Pasmore, Pension estab., to Europe.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.

The fourth term for the current year terminated October 2d. The proceedings are represented to have possessed an unusual share of public interest; but no detailed report of them is given in the Madras papers, owing (as they state) to inability to afford the expense of paying a reporter. The following meagre account of some of the causes is given in the *Madras Courier*.

The first was an action in trespass, brought by the Rev. Fré Lawrence de Sassari, the late superior of the Capuchin Mission at this presidency, against the Rev. Fré Baptiste, the present prefect, the Rev. Fré Honorato, Edward Moorat, Esq., John Arathoon, Esq., and several others. This trial occupied the unremitting attention of the court for eight entire days, in the course of which the plaintiff's case was fully proved—that he had been assaulted, turned out of his cell, and all that was therein taken possession of, in the name of the church, by the present prefect and some of the other defendants. Much time was occupied, and much ingenuity, ability, and perseverance displayed, in proving the customs of the order to which the plaintiff belonged, and that, according to the vow which he had taken, he could possess nothing of his own. The plaintiff disclaimed seeking for vindictive damages; he only asked for what was his own to be returned to him, and a slight compensation to vindicate his character from the indignities which it had received. The verdict was for the plaintiff against the three first-named defendants: damages 80,000 rupees, to be reduced to 500 rupees in case the property taken out of the plaintiff's cell is restored within four days from the date of the verdict. The property has been restored, and the verdict entered accordingly for the mitigated sum.

The counsel for the plaintiff, who sued in *forma pauperis*, was Mr. Bathie; and for the defendant, the Advocate General and Mr. Bridgman.

The other important case was the well-known equity suit of Causey Chitty, v. the Hon. Company and John Sullivan, which has been so often in different shapes before the court. It came on this term for argument of a plea to the jurisdiction of the court, put in by the Hon. Company, which, after long and able argument, was overruled, with costs, being had in form, on 29th September. Counsel for the complainant, Messrs. Lewis and Savage; for the

the defendant, the Advocate General and Mr. Bridgman.

October 8th.

The fourth sessions of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery commenced this morning before Mr. Justice Comyn and Mr. Justice Ricketts, the Chief Justice having left Madras on the 6th for Calcutta.

Sir Robert Comyn delivered a charge to the grand jury, which included an Armenian gentleman, Mr. Arathoon Kera-koose.

Fifteen natives were summoned to serve on the petit jury; and some of them sat for the first time as jurors.

August 4.

In the Goods of Capt. James Tagg, deceased.—In this case a caveat was filed by the registrar against the grant of letters of administration to Mr. Wm. Waddell, merchant at Madras. Mr. Waddell alleged that Capt. Tagg died intestate, without next of kin in India, and entitled to property within the jurisdiction of the court, not exceeding 4,800 rupees; that the petitioner had been appointed executor of the will of James Waddell, deceased, and had obtained probate of that will under the seal of the court; that James Waddell was creditor of Capt. Tagg, under a bond dated 1st July 1814, for money borrowed and received by Capt. Tagg of James Waddell; that there was due on this bond 1,182 star pagodas; that James Waddell received from Capt. Tagg several small sums for and on account of and in part liquidation of the bond and interest, and on no other account whatsoever, in the whole 720 star pagodas; that there was due to the petitioner, as executor of James Waddell, upon the bond of Capt. Tagg, 462 star pagodas; the petitioner praying for administration, as the executor of James Waddell, a bond creditor of Capt. Tagg, the intestate.

The Advocate-General appeared on the part of the registrar, in support of the caveat, and Mr. Lewis for Mr. William Waddell, the petitioner.

The Chief Justice stated his impression to be, that every creditor had a preferable claim to the administration of the estates of intestates to the register of the court, provided such creditor gave sufficient evidence of his debt; and that the creditor should be called upon to substantiate the validity of his demand with the same sort of evidence as would be required to prove a debt at Nisi Prius. His lordship thought that the words of the charter of the Supreme Court had reference to the old practice in the ecclesiastical courts in England, of citing the next of kin, which however was not according to the present practice here; and that under the charter the next of kin of intestates were in the first place entitled to administration, and

in default of such appearing, the principal creditor, and then the other creditors of the deceased. His lordship remarked, that to ascertain who should be considered a creditor for the purpose of applying for administration, it would be necessary to refer to the 39th and 40th of Geo. III., which required that the creditor should make out his claim to the satisfaction of the court in default of which the register was required to apply. He did not think that the petitioner had made out the amount of his debt satisfactorily; that there appeared to be allowance of interest upon interest, which could only be the case in a running account, and on a running account, by the rule of the court, a creditor was not entitled to apply. His lordship observed that the petitioner had not made out his claim to his satisfaction.

Mr. Justice Comyn observed, that two questions arose out of the matter before the court: in regard to the particular circumstances of the case; and, generally, as to the right of the creditor or registrar. The 39th and 40th Geo. III., which provided for the establishment of the court, directed its operations in matters like that before them, and declared that whenever any *British* subject should die intestate, and no next of kin or creditor should appear and make out their claim to the administration, then that the register should apply for such letters. This act substituted the register for the men of straw, who had formerly been in the habit of applying for administration under the style of "friends of the deceased." The register, in his lordship's opinion, had no more right to apply, provided there were next of kin or creditors, than any native inhabitant. He did not think that the rule of the court had ever been construed so as to contravene the act of Parliament, which ought to regulate the practice of the court on these occasions; but if his lordship had found such to have been the case he would have thought it his duty, and would not have scrupled, to treat it as a nonentity. The rule was only applicable to open accounts; it applied to persons swearing generally that they were creditors according to what his lordship understood to be law; the next of kin, if residing within the jurisdiction of the court, had the best claim to administration; in default of such next of kin, the creditor had a right to apply; and in default of such next of kin or creditor, then the registrar ought to apply for letters of administration. The petition before the court was certainly open to objection; the amount due upon the bond might have been more correctly stated, but inasmuch as the court did not sit as tellers of the exchequer in England, they were not called upon to examine the correctness of the accounts. It was sworn, in the petition of Mr. William Waddell, that

that a certain balance was due upon a bond. His lordship thought the petitioner had gone too far, for that if he had rested on the sum of 462 star pagodas and 15 fanams, as being due to him as executor, on the bond, he would have shewn sufficient to entitle him as a creditor to apply for administration. According to the act of Parliament, the next of kin were just as much called upon to make out their claim as the creditor was; and if the latter was to be confined to the strictest evidence of his debt, so must the former, by proof of pedigree, shew their claim. His lordship thought the petitioner was entitled to the administration prayed.

Mr. Justice Ricketts thought the creditor was generally entitled to administration in preference to the registrar, but that there was an exception to the general rule, and that the petitioner came under that exception. A person applying as a creditor for administration, his lordship thought, was bound to shew that he was such a creditor as the law recognized for this purpose, and that a person stating, as in the case before the court, that various little sums had been received in payment of principal and interest due upon a bond was not sufficient; the payments were first applicable to the liquidation of interest due, and then, in case of overplus, towards the reduction of the principal. It appeared, in his lordship's opinion, that this was a debtor and creditor account, and he thought it came within the meaning of the rule of court, and must be considered an open account. He thought the petition should be refused.

The caveat was allowed. No costs were given on either side.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE SIR THOMAS MUNRO.

The subscription at this presidency for erecting a monument to the late Sir Thos. Munro amounted, on the 3d of October, to 92,039 Madras rupees.

"An old friend of Sir Thos. Munro" has suggested, in one of the papers, the following plan to commemorate the late governor, and at the same time perpetuate his memory in his native place, Glasgow. He proposes: 1st. That a sum of money be raised by public voluntary subscription, the interest of which shall be applied to the purpose of educating three young persons, natives of Glasgow, for the three respective situations of *writer, cadet, and assistant surgeon*. 2d. That the Hon. the Court of Directors be applied to, requesting their support in carrying into effect this mark of our esteem, by granting annually, and alternately, one of these three appointments to the persons so educated. 3d. That these appointments have the honorary appellation of "The Munro

Writership."—"The Munro Cadetship," and "The Munro Assistant Surgeoncy."

The writer concludes his proposition with the following remarks:

From the extraordinary degree of respect in which Sir Thos. Munro was held by the Court of Directors, so fully demonstrated in their public despatches, there can be little doubt, I should conceive, but that the application above alluded to would be successfully made, and when it is considered that the obtainment of either of these appointments in so peculiar a manner, must give to those so obtaining them the most powerful stimulus and incentive for good conduct, and that the result must necessarily prove of incalculable advantage to the service; there remains still less reason to suppose that the Court would refuse their liberality. Should this institution have but the effect of producing one such servant as Sir Thos. Munro in the course of a century, how amply might they consider themselves repaid. With regard to the sum necessary to be raised for this purpose, one lac of rupees would be amply sufficient, and although this sum may at first appear large, as there is every reason to believe that, from this institution combining utility with its main object, it would meet with general support throughout the three presidencies, no difficulty would be experienced in raising so large a sum. It is more than probable, also, that the subscription for the statue will exceed greatly in amount the demand for its expenses, and in this case the surplus might be transferred to the institution fund.

ASSEMBLY AT THE PUBLIC HALL.

The public hall yesterday evening exhibited a display of beauty and fashion we have seldom seen equalled at this presidency, and we may now fairly congratulate the society of Madras upon having obtained, from the liberality of government, a mansion so well suited to purposes of festivity. The arrangement for evening did ample credit to the superintending stewards, and we were delighted to perceive that a distinguished member of our society was present upon this second occasion, to promote, by her never-failing influence, the continuance of monthly assemblies. It would be indecorous on our part if we attempted to particularize any of the lovely countenances we saw smiling around us, though we may be pardoned if we envy the sister presidency the acquisition of beauty she is about to obtain by the arrival of the goddess of wisdom at her destined port. We have heard it whispered, however, amongst "our gallant gay Lotharios," that Minerva has proved both generous and wise, and has left us a constellation of beauty not yet visible to illumine our hemisphere and console us for their departure. We understand that one of the

gallant bachelors, who is well known at the presidency for his hospitality and liberality, has issued cards for a splendid fête at his mansion on Friday next (to-morrow), which we are convinced will be graced by all the beauty and fashion of Madras, as we have reason to believe that the entertainment is given to a lady who, by her urbanity and pleasing manners, has been so truly kind and zealous a promoter of the gaieties of Madras.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz., Sept. 6.*

BACHELORS' FETE.

The party which we announced in our gazette of the 6th instant was to be given by one of our gallant bachelors to the lovely lady at present the head of our society on Friday last, was one of the most splendid entertainments we ever witnessed at Madras; all the beauty and elegance of the presidency were assembled at Major Hanson's mansion on this occasion. The hall was opened by Lady Walker, whose kindness and affability contributed greatly to the pleasures of the evening. Dancing continued until past twelve, when supper being announced, the gallant host attended his fascinating guest to the table, which was covered with all the delicacies and luxuries of the season: the wines were peculiarly fine and cool. After supper dancing re-commenced, and the ladies did not depart until past three o'clock.—*Ibid., Sept. 11.*

COLONEL AND MRS. CHAMBERS.

Lieut. Col. Chambers, C. B., H.M.'s 41st regt., accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Chambers, were on their way from Bellary to Bangalore, on a visit to their son and daughter, when the Col. and his lady were both attacked suddenly by that baneful disorder the cholera morbus, and both died in a short time after, within a few hours of each other, on the 29th August. This melancholy event occurred at Baughapilly, about seventy miles from Bangalore, at which place it appears that cholera rages with fatal violence.

Lieut. Col. Peter Latouche Chambers entered H.M.'s army as an ensign in the 41st regt. nearly twenty-five years ago, and has subsequently accompanied that regiment wherever it has been employed. In North America, sometimes commanding a part of it; at others, in command of a brigade of militia (which he had been selected to form and organize), and also in charge of a division in the gr. mast. general's department. He was engaged in nine several actions with the Americans, on many of which occasions he called forth the thanks of the commander of the forces for his zeal, activity, and intrepid gallantry. During the late war in Ava, where he continued in service against all medical advice, and in spite of ill-health and de-

bility (the effects of a severe wound). He was in seven engagements with the enemy, in six of which he commanded his corps: here also eliciting the highest commendations of his seniors, and shewing the same zeal, unbroken, and elastic spirit, bearing him above all bodily ills under hardships and difficulties of no common nature, which led him foremost always in the ranks of honour. During his services in North America he lost an eye. For his conduct at Detroit, where he commanded the brigade he had formed, he received a gold medal. For his services in Ava (where he was also wounded whilst gallantly leading his men into a stockade), he was specially selected, immediately after the war, by the present Commander-in-chief in India, for a Lieut. Colonelcy, and subsequently he was honoured by his Majesty with the Order of the Bath.

He was about to return to his native country to repair a much shattered constitution sacrificed to a zealous discharge of his professional duties.—[*Mad. Cour., Sept. 8.*]

THE LATE COL. NOBLE.

We have to add another to the long list of distinguished individuals whom this present year has taken from amongst us, in recording the demise of Lieut.-Colonel John Noble, of the Madras Artillery, Companion of the Bath, in his 48th year: which event took place during the night of the 16th instant, on board the *Rathburgh Castle*, when she had just completed her voyage from England.

The military career of Lieut.-Colonel Noble, C. B., was equally brilliant and useful. He participated in most of the principal services of the coast army, during the last 32 years, and was, on all occasions, distinguished for judgment, spirit, and decision. He formed the noble corps of horse artillery, both European and native, for which command he was selected in 1805, by Sir John Cradock, on the recommendation of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, whose confidence on service, and whose friendship in private life, Lieut.-Colonel Noble enjoyed and merited.

An obituary notice is, generally speaking, of all things the most difficult to pen. There are the many to conciliate and the few to satisfy; but, in the instance of Lieut.-Colonel Noble, the suffrages of most men will surely be united; for while few have attained a more honourable distinction as a soldier, still fewer have acquired an equal degree of love and esteem as members of society. He had the happy talent to command without severity, and to preserve discipline and good order without losing the affections of his officers and men. He ruled through the medium of attachment, and those who served under him were professionally efficient and privately happy. He may, in a word, with-

out

out disparagement to others, and without the fear of envy, (for envy dwells not in the tomb,) be held out as an example to the generality of those he has left behind him. His abilities were of the first order; and his tact and observation, aided by experience, had gained for him an unusual knowledge of his profession. He was pious without ostentation, just from principle, friendly from feeling, generous from the nobleness of his nature, brave and enterprising from a chivalric spirit, decided from an excellent judgment and consequent self-confidence. Character distinguished him, truth guided him, and honour accompanied him. He is gone! and his fame is the comfort and consolation of his surviving friends.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. July 26.*

OPERATIONS IN THE DOOAB.

Camp near Cotaubahy, Sept. 26.—A body of Kolaporeans having taken post in an almost impregnable ghurly, fourteen miles from camp, a strong detachment, under Major Henry, of the 23d L.I., marched on the 24th inst. to surprise them. The officer commanding the Dooab force accompanied the detachment, which had a most fatiguing and disastrous march, during which the spare ammunition was lost, and several officers and men were nearly drowned in attempting to cross a stream which intersected the line of march. Upon reaching the enemy's position, a message was sent by the British commanding officer, to the commandant of the ghurly, requiring him to lay down arms and evacuate the place; in case of non-compliance with the proposal, a threat was intimated that the place would be stormed. Two hours elapsed, when the enemy condescended to send a reply to the proposal, in the following terms: "we cannot part with our arms; rather than thus disgrace ourselves, we will fight; we are not afraid of you." A second message was sent, informing the enemy that they would be permitted to retire with their arms, unmolested, provided they immediately evacuated the ghurly. With this offer they complied; and upon their marching out, discovered that their number was only 130! Upon examining the ghurly, not a gun or even jingal had been mounted on it! The enemy in retiring, plundered a village a few miles distant, carrying the inhabitants off to Kolapore. The British detachment was, at the above date, about to advance in the direction of Bhooj, a ghurly on the right bank of the Dood Ganga, within twenty miles of Kolapore city.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Sept. 3. Pacific, Worthing, from Philadelphia.
—*John Dunn*, Hicks, from London and Mauritius.—*Enterprise*, Edmonds, from Bombay.

—*James Sibbald*, Forbes, from Bengal.—*13. Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Biden, from London; and *Hottentot*, Sinclair, from Penang.—*13. Kingston*, Bowen, from London; and *Leslie*, Harris, from Sumatra.—*14. Emelia*, Duffay, from Mauritius.—*15. Coromandel*, Label, from Mauritius.—*17. Eliza*, Sutton, from London.—*21. L'Asie*, Ducros, from Bordeaux.—*27. Venilia*, Malmesley, from London.—*30. Grecian*, Allen, from London; and *Clyde*, Munro, from London and Cape of Good Hope.—*Oct. 5. David Scott*, Thornhill, from Calcutta.—*6. Norfolk*, Kingsell, from Cuddalore.—*7. Frances Charlotte*, Talbert, from Calcutta.—*10. Harbury*, Lee, from Calcutta.—*17. Child Harold*, West, from London; and *H.M.S. Harold*, Astley, from Portsmouth.—*18. Diadem*, Wilson, from London.

Departures.

Sept. 5. Lady East, Evans, for Calcutta.—*9. Minerva*, Probyn, and *Resource*, Fenn, both for Calcutta.—*15. Pacific*, Worthing, for Calcutta.—*16. Kingston*, Bowen, and *John Dunn*, Hicks, both for Calcutta.—*18. L'Alfred*, Fornier, for Coringa.—*21. Susan*, Hamilton, for London.—*23. Eliza*, Sutton, for Calcutta.—*30. Lady M'Naghlen*, Faith, for Calcutta.—*Oct. 2. Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Biden, for Calcutta; and *L'Esperance*, Frison, for Pondicherry and Malabar coast.—*6. Coromandel*, Label, and *L'Asie*, Ducros, both for Calcutta.—*7. Clyde*, Munro, for Calcutta, and *Enterprise*, Edmonds, for Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.—*13. David Scott*, Thornhill, for London.—*18. James Sibbald*, Forbes, for London, and *Child Harold*, West, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 31. At St. Thomé, Mrs. John Rodrigues, of a daughter.

Sept. 1. The lady of John Arathoon, Esq., of a daughter.

4. At Nagpore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Wilson, rifle corps, of a son.

12. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. G. Hutchison, Trichinopoly, L. Inf., of a daughter.

—The lady of Capt. Geo. Brady, 33d Regt., of a daughter.

15. At Samulcottah, the lady of Lieut. T. P. Hay, 22d regt., of a son.

19. At Masulipatam, the lady of Lieut. Odell, 25th N.I., of a daughter.

21. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. B. M'Master, dep. assist. adj. gen. Mysore division, of a daughter.

23. At Chicacole, the lady of Major J. Ogilvie, 34th or Chicacole L. Inf., of a son.

26. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Fulton, dep. assist. gen. mast. gen. southern division, of a daughter.

30. The lady of the Venerable Archdeacon Vaughan, of a daughter.

29. At Mangalore, the lady of Capt. S. Hughes, 50th N.I., of a son.

30. At Cocanadah, the lady of J. T. Anstey, Esq., civil service, of a son.

Oct. 1. The lady of R. Sladen, Esq., medical storekeeper, of twin sons.

4. The lady of Lieut. Col. Geo. Cadell, of a daughter.

8. At Nellore, the lady of E. Smalley, Esq., of a daughter.

9. Mrs. Geo. Taylor, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 8. At Mangalore, John Gunning, Esq., 17th N.I., son of the late Sir G. W. Gunning, Bart., of Horton, Northamptonshire, to Jessie Millar, daughter of the Rev. C. M. Babington, rector of Peterston, Herefordshire.

17. At Bangalore, Lieut. A. J. Begbie, Madras artillery, to Eliza Ann, eldest daughter of Major John Wilson, 15th N.I.

26. At St. George's Church, A. J. Cherry, Esq., Madras civil service, to Georgiana, fourth daughter of E. J. Gascoigne, Esq., master attendant at Madras.

—At the Black-town Chapel, Mr. W. Mead, to Ann, only daughter of Mr. J. Dick, druggist.

—At the Black-town Chapel, Mr. P. P. Kroon to Miss F. W. Hicklen.

Oct. 8. At Masulipatam, M. Walker, Esq., of the 16th Lancers, eldest son of Rear Admiral Walker, to Fanny Matilda, eldest daughter of Thos. Welch, Esq., of Harley Street.

DEATHS.

Aug. 12. In camp, near Beezwarah, Capt. John Sinclair, 29th N.I., commanding 1st battalion pioneers.

Sept. 9. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. R. C. Cuxton, 19th N.I.

15. At Bellatrousee, on route from Bellary to Belgaum, with the right wing of H.M.'s 41st regt., Colour Serj. N. Allen, after a few hours attack of cholera:—also, on the 23d, Colour Serj. J. Tucker, of the same corps, of a similar attack of cholera.

17. Capt. W. M. Hanwell, of the ship *David Malcolm*.

20. At Secunderabad, Mrs. Augusta Lamoury.

21. At Vizianagram, Ensign F. B. McLeod, 12th N.I.

— Mr. D. Calder, market serjeant, aged 41.

23. Hormajee Ediljee Punday, a most respectable Parsee inhabitant of Madras, aged 50.

27. At Vepery, Clara Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Dr. J. P. Rottler, aged 74.

28. At Ramnad, Mr. Thomas Taylor, surveyor, aged 23.

Oct. 9. Anne, wife of Mr. Geo. Taylor, aged 22.

11. Mr. J. A. Fitzsimons, aged 21.

Lately. On board the *George*, off the coast of Brazil, Sarah, daughter of the late Wm. Baker, Esq., of Walton Le Seken, county of Essex, aged 22.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PORT OF ASSEERGHUR.

Bombay Castle, July 31, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the designation of "Garrison Staff Officer" at Asseerghur be changed to that of "Fort Adjutant."

GUIDES TO TROOPS.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 13, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that whenever guides shall be employed by troops marching through the country, they be paid at the rate of a cutcha pyse per mile, or a pukka pyse per coss.

KNAPSACKS TO TROOPS.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 16, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish the present regulation which restricts the issue of knapsacks to troops in the field only, and directs that each man, whether in garrison or in the field, be allowed to receive from the public stores a knapsack complete with slings of brown tanned leather every four years, to be replaced at the expense of the men if rendered unserviceable within a shorter period, except on proof of unavoidable accident or loss on service, of which the commanding officer will be expected to afford satisfactory explanation.

The knapsacks to be painted, and the year and quarter in which it may be issued to be stamped on each knapsack, which marks are to be duly noticed in any proceedings of committees of survey.

The preceding order is applicable both to European and native troops.

ALLOWANCES TO VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 27, 1827.—With the view of equalizing the pay and allowances at present drawn by the veterinary surgeon in his Majesty's cavalry regiment on this establishment, with those of the veterinary surgeons in the Hon. Company's service, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that gratuity at the established rate be granted to the former from the 20th of March last.

BARODA INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 29, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Baroda Independent Company be abolished from the 1st October next, and that all guards required by the residency be furnished from the cantonment in the same manner as was done before the formation of the Independent Company. The officer commanding the escort will revert to his former footing.

The native officers and men who were formerly received from the line, are to be again transferred to such regiments as his Excellency the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct, and the remainder discharged.

Rajcote, in Kattywar, is to be considered a garrison station from the same period.

The offices of deputy commissary of stores in the Poona and Surat divisions of the army are to be abolished from the same date.

EUROPEAN TRAVELLERS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 1, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council having reason to believe, from various reports lately submitted for his information, that European travellers are often subjected to privations in passing through the country, which might be obviated were the intimation of the orders of government, as published under date 15th of December 1820, rescinding Regulation VIII. of 1814, better understood; is pleased to declare, that although the orders had in view the protection of the inhabitants against compulsory service, yet it never was intended (as has been erroneously supposed) to encourage them to withhold needful supplies of provisions, forage, and firewood, or other assistance within their power, either to troops or to single travellers. He is therefore pleased to direct that magistrates and collectors will adopt means for making the regulations fully understood throughout their districts, by causing printed translations of the rules now in force regarding the march of troops and of single travellers to be posted up at the public cutchery of every native village, on the line of march generally traversed by troops and single European travellers, and

by such other methods as may appear to them best calculated for the purpose of giving general information.

It is expected by the Hon. the Governor in Council that officers proceeding with troops and single travellers will provide for their march at the commencement by engaging carts or other conveyance for their baggage for the whole distance, or to certain large towns on the route; but as cases may arise to prevent this, or accidents happen against which it may have been impossible to provide, and as the collectors are well acquainted with the resources of their districts in respect to provisions and other needful supplies, as well as with the number of carts and other conveyances belonging to every village within their collectorates, and whether kept for hire or entirely for agricultural purposes, also with the various castes of men of which the population is composed, the Governor in Council considers that their assistance and that of the native public servants under their authority would often be beneficial in procuring supplies and conveyances to small detachments of troops and to single travellers, without the necessity of resorting to any compulsory measures whatever; and he trusts that every magistrate and collector will feel disposed to contribute towards the comfort of troops and of single travellers passing through their limits without interfering in the least with the freedom of the inhabitants.

The country people, being in general unaccustomed to furnish supplies to European travellers, otherwise than through the medium of the village authorities, patels, and other government servants, should be enjoined to be civil and attentive to them, especially to such as are proceeding upon sick certificate, and that they should be furnished with price lists, rates of hire, and mode of payment, also with such rules as may be deemed expedient, from time to time, for the information and observance of strangers.

As much depends upon the conduct of the petty native village authorities, whether supplies and conveyances are furnished or withheld, it is desirable that the manner in which they act towards travellers should be frequently brought under the cognizance of the magistrates and collectors, and that they should be subjected to penalties for wilful and gross misbehaviour and neglect of duty to European travellers, equally as they are for transgression against the regulation of the inhabitants in their persons and property.

The Governor in Council trusts that these regulations will not be construed to extend beyond what may reasonably be expected in the way of attention and in aid of the march of troops and single travellers, and induce officers to think them-

selves entitled to more than what the magistrates and collectors, from the information they possess of the resources and circumstances of the country, and in reference to what is due to the ryots and general interests, conceive can be properly afforded; nor is it intended that these regulations should lead officers to expect more in the way of attention from the village authorities than what may be reasonably required and fully authorized by the magistrates.

Single travellers are to be furnished with certificates from the officers commanding their regiments, or a staff officer of the station from which they take their departure, of their having commenced their march perfectly equipped, with proper and serviceable cattle or other carriage (stating the number and description) for the conveyance of their baggage, and in case of any casualty occurring which may render it necessary to solicit the aid of the civil power, these certificates must be produced.

MILITARY INSANE PATIENTS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 4, 1827.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind that part of the general order of the 11th of February 1825 (No. 61), which prescribes that military insane patients be sent to the civil asylum nearest to the station where the corps may be serving; and directs that in future all such patients be sent to the asylum at the presidency.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, July 26.—Capt. B. McMahon, 25th N.I., placed at disposal of resident of Indore.

Aug. 9.—3d N.I. Ens. C. Birdwood to be Lieut., v. Clarkson dec.; dated 3d Aug. 1827.

Officers employed on Revenue Survey of Guzerat placed at disposal of Com-in-chief. Lieut. W. Keys, 5th N.I.; Lieut. W. Reynolds, 12th do.; Lieut. P. M. Melville, 7th do.; Lieut. J. S. Down, 1st Gr. Regt.; Lieut. D. D. Davidson, 17th N.I.; Lieut. R. Stark, 1st Gr. Regt.

Aug. 11.—Cadets C. J. Curtis and C. A. Echales, admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Aug. 13.—Cadet W. B. C. Roberts admitted to cavalry, and prom. to cornet.—Cadet F. Pelly admitted to engineers, and prom. to 3d Lieut.—Cadets T. R. Stewart, John Sinclair, and R. T. Stephenson, admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensigns.—Mr. Jos. Bowstead admitted an assist. surg.

23d N.I. Ens. S. Parr to be Lieut., v. Barlow dec.; dated 4th Aug. 1827.

Aug. 14.—18th N.I. Ens. J. E. Frederick to be Lieut., v. Pelly dismissed; dated 25th July 1827.

Cadet Wm. Topham admitted to infantry, and prom. to ensign.

Aug. 15.—Infantry. Sen. Maj. P. Pearson to be Lieut. col., v. Sandwith prom.; dated 3d April 1827.

6th N.I. Capt. R. Taylor to be maj., Lieut. J. Fawcett to be capt., and Ens. W. Thatcher to be Lieut., in suc. to Pearson, prom. 2d April 1827.

Aug. 16.—Ensigns reported. W. E. Rawlinson, to 3d Europ. regt.; T. Stock, 23d N.I.; S. H. Partridge, 18th do.

3d Lieut.

2d Lieut. H. W. Brett, J. S. Unwin, and Thos. Tarlton posted to regiment of artillery.

Cornets (recently prom.) posted to Regts. W. Hamilton, to 1st L.C.; W. A. Hamilton, 2d do.; W. F. Hay, 3d do.

Ensigns (recently prom.) posted to Regts. Geo. Dunn, to 3d N.I.; H. S. Gunter, 2d E. regt.; W. Baker, 1st Gr. regt., S. Macan, 17th N.I.; R. D. Stuart, 14th do.; C. C. Cam., do.; E. Andrews, 7th do.; J. C. Bate, 11th do.; J. W. Hockin, 18th do.; F. Cristall, 8th do.; W. S. Nettlefold, 3d do.; P. Shaw, 22d do.; T. Nelson, 21st do.; W. Johnson, 20th do.; J. W. Renney, 19th do.; H. J. Woodward, 1st E. regt.; W. C. Mitchell, 13th N.I.; L. Brown, 5th do.; E. P. Lynch, 16th do.; W. J. Eastwick, 12th do.; R. Hudson, 2d Gr. N.I.; R. Gwinnett, 4th N.I.; N. Goslin, 15th do.; C. R. Hogg, 2d E. regt.; J. Burnett, 1st Gr. N.I.; R. J. Holmes, 26th N.I.; T. L. Frederick, 25th do.

Aug. 17.—23d N.I. Lieut. E. P. Ramsay to be adj., v. Barlow dec.; dated 4th Aug. 1827. Lieut. P. T. French to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee, v. Ramsay; do. do.

Oct. 1.—Maj. J. Griffiths to be commissary of stores at presidency, v. Pierce proceeding to Europe.

Capt. J. Barton to be agent for manufacture of gunpowder, v. Griffiths.

DOOAB FIELD FORCE.

The following arrangements for brigading the field force in the Dooab have been ordered, and to have effect from date of junction of troops composing the force; dated 9th Oct. 1827.

Artillery. C. Troop 2d brigade Madras horse artillery; G. company of Golundause bat.—Maj. W. F. Brett, to command; Lieut. T. Whirlter, to be adj.

Cavalry Brigade. 4th Madras L.C.; 7th Madras L.C.—Lieut. Col. S. Martin, to command; Capt. A. Kerr, 7th regt., to be brigade major; Lieut. T. Anderson, 4th regt., to be brigade qu. master.

1st Inf. Brigade. H.M.'s 41st foot; 40th Madras N.I.—Lieut. Col. M. Riddell, to command; Capt. G. Hutchinson (brig. maj.) at Kulladghee, to be brigade major; Lieut. E. Roberts, 49th regt., to be brigade qu. master.

2d Inf. Brigade. 1st Bombay Europ. regt.; 23d Madras L. Inf.; flank companies 44th Madras N.I.—Lieut. Col. E. Frederick to command; Capt. T. Welland, 23d regt., to be brigade major; Capt. (Baron) Kutzeben, 44th regt., to be brigade qu. master.

Oct. 9. — Temporary appointments confirmed. Capt. J. Cocke, 3d N.I., to act as inspector of hill forts in Deccan during employment of Capt. A. W. Browne on regimental duty.—Lieut. W. Cavaye, 21st N.I., to take charge of brigade major's office in Cutch, on departure of Capt. Aitchison to join troops in Southern Concan.—Lieut. D. M. Scoble, 14th N.I., to act as brigade major in Southern Concan until arrival of officer appointed to station.—Lieut. G. Stirling, H.M.'s 2d regt., to act as adj. to light bat. formed at Poona, v. Johnson, prom. to a comp.—Lieut. J. H. Chambers, 4th N.I., to act as adj. to wing proceeding on field service while detached from head-quarters.

1st or Gr. N.I. Lieut. R. Stark to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee; dated 1st Oct. 1827.

25th N.I. Lieut. H. C. Teasdale to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee; dated ditto.

Capt. J. Sutherland, 2d L.C., 1st assist to resident at Delhi, to command Nizam's Reformed Horse, in suc. to late Maj. Davies.

FURLOUGHES.

To Europe.—July 30. Assist. Surg. John Goss, for health.—Aug. 9. Ens. H. S. Watkins, 15th N.I., for health.—Oct. 1. Lieut. Col. F. H. Pierce, regt. of artil.—S. Maj. W. Morrison, 18th N.I., for health.

To Sea.—Aug. 9. Capt. J. Pew, 40th Madras N.I., for health.—13. Lieut. W. A. Miller, Madras Rifle Corps, for health.—15. Lieut. G. A. Hughes, 15th N.I., for health.—17. Assist. Surg. G. Smith, 31st Bengal N.I., for health.—23. Lieut. H. Aston, 10th N.I., for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE THEATRE.

The Bombay Theatre owes its origin to an earlier period than any theatre in India. It was built by subscription about the year 1770, and up to 1818 had been barely maintained by the funds raised by occasional representations. At this period, when the house was about to become a complete ruin, and lost for ever as a source of amusement to the society, a liberal subscription was raised, which enabled the managers to rebuild nearly the whole of the theatre, and to improve the interior decorations in a style worthy of any provincial stage in England. The funds raised on this occasion were not, however, equal to the expenses incurred, added to the debt of the old theatre, which was very considerable, and great difficulties attendant on amateur representations have hitherto prevented the managers from redeeming the full amount of the debt incurred. The Bombay Theatre has often been the means of contributing most largely to objects of charity, and we are assured that if it were relieved of its embarrassments, the surplus profits of the house would in future be entirely devoted to such purposes.—*Iris*, Aug. 17.

After the performance, last Thursday, of "Giovanni in London," the amateur, who performed *Leporello*, gave us his own and Yates's "Reminiscences, or Etchings of Life and Character." This sketch opens with recollections of his school days: he was at Charter House, and his stay there was, like that of other boys, only remarkable for black eyes, bloody noses, sky blue, red knuckles, and "some pecuniary difficulty in the apple market." Near the school was an old cobbler "Nathaniel," who piqued himself on correcting the boys' mis-pronunciation. *Curter*-house, from *Magna Carta*, Nat maintained was the real orthoepie, and not *Charter*-house. *Me'* (from the French) for *mob*, &c. &c. From the school, the amateur took us to his cousin, Mr. Dampier, who gives him a friendly lecture on life. Mr. Dampier, as may be inferred from his name, always looked on the black side of things. The boy is shockingly grown up; the professions are all objectionable—the army, "five shillings a day for being shot at,"—the navy, "a midshipman at forty,"—the stage, "picking pockets, or doing the ridiculous in a barn." This character was admirably hit off, and no less successful was the representation of *Mrs. Paulina Pry*, mother to the great *Paul Pry*. She, it appears, had a method of dipping into private affairs with her chin, insinuating a *faux pas* with her nose, and of throwing her eyes out and drawing them in again "like a snail's horn." The amateur goes to

to France, and having bought a tea-pot, which he is not allowed to bring, he hits upon a singular expedient, viz. that of carrying the tea-pot in his hand, and every moment applying it to his mouth, asserting that it is necessary to his existence. The inference drawn by the French custom-house officer is, that the East-India Company's officers (of whom the amateur is one) are so fond of tea that they always carry a tea-pot with them.—*Ibid.*

THE KUBBEESA.

The controversy amongst the Parsees respecting the Kubbeesa (referred to in p. 277) still continues. We subjoin the following remarks on the subject from the *Iris* of August 28 :—

Religious controversy is generally uninteresting, but there are some distinguishing characteristics in that between the Shersayans and the Churiguryans to which we wish to draw the attention of our readers. That discussion has no relation to forms and modes of faith, or to mere speculative doctrines, but involves a matter of fact seemingly capable of demonstration: the advocates of either side do not maintain their tenets by the aid of uncertain traditions only; but profess to refer to history; and thus the dispute, though perhaps interminable, is not at first view manifestly absurd.

Again, we would draw the reader's attention to the temperate and judicious manner in which, at the present period, this question has been canvassed, and to the light thrown thereby on the customs and character of the Parsees. Though both parties be somewhat enthusiastic, yet their enthusiasm seems only to render them more ardent in the pursuit of truth: an anomaly in religious quarrels partly to be ascribed to the nature of the inquiry, which being apparently reasonable, inclines the disputants to listen to reason, and which does not admit of bigotry and superstition, terms which imply an incapacity duly to employ the understanding; but we think it is chiefly owing to there being, in this case, no artificial, as there is no natural, connexion between politics and religion. To there being neither penalties nor rewards attendant on belief or disbelief, and consequently no prejudice or bias inconsistent with the purity of religion is excited either by the hope of advantage or the dread of persecution. Thus, if a determination could be formed upon the subject, the dispassionate conduct of the parties would leave no doubt that the dispute would soon be at an end, and the absurdity of appealing to Mr. Elphinstone would not appear to be so great. If there were apparent grounds from which a conclusion might be drawn, reference to an impartial man of talent, capable of deep research, and possessing the reasoning fa-

culty, could not be deemed inexpedient; but, in the present instance, Mr. Elphinstone would of course decline the proffered honour; for though both sides admit his ability to do all that can be done in such a case, he would perceive that every effort to reconcile the disputants must be ineffectual. The schism has existed for ages, which proves that the grounds for a determination must be dubious, otherwise the question would ere now have been determined; and time, though in one sense called the parent of truth, renders vain every attempt to pierce the obscurity which involves the remote customs and history of nations.

It is imagined by some Europeans that the Parsees are a superstitious race, in a manner enslaved by their priesthood, and by a few individuals constituting a punchayet, who assume to act as leaders or arbiters in temporal and spiritual affairs. The dissension which now exists among them is sufficient to refute this error. The priests, with one exception, by no means appear in the front of the battle, and are not occupied in fomenting the passions of the opponents. There seems to be no surrender of the good sense of the many to the guidance of a few, and no wealthy Parsee appears to have the power to dictate: hence, though we lament that the Parsees should have now revived so hopeless a discussion as that about the Kubbeesa, we cannot but approve the motives which led to that revival and the conduct of the parties in the dispute.

EARTHQUAKE.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt for some distance along the Malabar coast about noon on Wednesday the 22d ult. At Vingorla, in the Southern Concan, the atmosphere had been remarkably clear all the morning, but there the tremour of the earth was greatest: the bungalows were shaken violently, and the inmates, afraid they would topple on their heads, rushed simultaneously into the open air. The shaking continued nearly a quarter of a minute, and was accompanied by the same hollow rumbling noise, resembling thunder, that distinguished the earthquake experienced in Cutch in 1819, which occasioned such dreadful devastation, and was felt on this island. The thermometer did not rise higher than 79° the whole of the day.—*Bom. Gaz., Sept. 5.*

KOLAPORE.

During the last four months repeated rumours have been circulated respecting the warlike preparations of that insolent and refractory chief the Rajah of Kolapore. It is said that he has collected around him upwards of seven or eight thousand men, and has already committed several

several petty depredations both on the Hon. Company's, and the Sattara Rajah's territories. Our brave fellows are of course on the alert, and pant to get once for all fairly at him. We are even told that the officers of one distinguished corps are seldom to be seen without a single stick in their hands, so eager are they to crack the crowns of the Kolaporekur's redoubted champions. But seriously speaking, it is a pity that so much forbearance has been shown to that turbulent character. The Rajah has expressed a wish, it is said, to visit the celebrated temple of Dewee Bhowanee at Tooljapoor in the Nizam's territories—if this be the case, he has of course met with a peremptory refusal. The cause of his fits of devotion are now too well known to blind the Bombay government. He became wonderfully devout last year, and over-persuaded the authorities to let him go to Jeejoory, a famed place of Hindoo worship near Poonah; but he soon showed that his real object was to get to Poonah, where his time was spent in one scene of gross debauchery, turbulence, and excessive violence. So little hope do we entertain of his ultimate reformation, as sincerely to trust he may soon swell up the full measure of his crimes, and thus draw down on his head that fearful vengeance that strikes terror into the souls of such bullies—and which seems imperatively called for.—*Bom. Gaz., Sept. 5.*

TWO NEW MEN-OF-WAR.

We understand that orders have been received from England to construct two ships for H.M.'s navy in the dock-yard of Bombay; one of 84 guns, to be called the *Calcutta*, and the other, a 46 gun frigate, the *Manilla*.—*Bom. Cour., Sept. 8.*

MEETING OF NATIVES.

The following is an abstract report of the proceedings at a numerous and respectable meeting of the native inhabitants of Bombay, held in the library of the Native Education Society, August 28, 1827.

The meeting was opened by Madhoddas Runchoddas, who took the chair.

At the suggestion of the chairman the object of the meeting was explained in the English, Maratha, Goojrathee, and Persian languages, viz. "to come to a resolution on the most appropriate method of attesting the affectionate and respectful sentiments of the native community towards the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, on his leaving the government of Bombay, over which he has presided for the last eight years, with so much virtue, ability, and integrity, accompanied with such invariable courtesy, kindness, and generosity."

The native gentlemen present then pro-

ceeded to discuss the various methods of carrying into effect their object, when it was at length moved by the chairman, seconded by Framjee Cawasjee, and unanimously resolved:

That the most satisfactory and durable plan of carrying their wishes into effect is by accumulating a fund of money, to be vested in government securities; from the interest of which, according to its amount, one or more professorships (to be held by gentlemen from Great Britain until the happy period arrive when natives shall be fully competent to hold them) be established, under the Bombay Native Education Society, for teaching the English language, the arts, sciences, and literature of Europe; and that these professorships, in compliment to the person in reference to whom the meeting has been convened, be denominated "The Elphinstone Professorships," with the reservation however from the principal subscribed of a sufficient sum of money to defray the expense of a portrait of Mr. Elphinstone, to be placed in the library of the Native Education Society.

That the subscription paper, together with a copy of the proceedings of the meeting, be circulated among the native inhabitants of Bombay, for further contributions, and that it be sent to the outstations for the same purpose.

That a committee of native gentlemen be formed to carry these resolutions into effect, and to report to the subscribers when the measures proposed are sufficiently matured to enable them to hand up the address and resolutions to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone; and that Capt Jervis be requested to afford his aid as secretary to the committee.

A subscription was immediately opened, and the sum of 52,276 rupees subscribed by the persons present, amongst whom Framjee Cawasjee Banajee and Jemsheedjee Jeejeebhoy gave 7,000 rupees each.

ASSAULT ON A BRITISH JUDGE.

A Bombay native paper gives this article of news: The following novel circumstance occurred at Ahmedabad, on the 12th Sept. Mr. Bell, the judge of that station, visited the jail as usual, to inspect the prisoners, accompanied by a meba and two peons. They had scarcely entered the jail, when the prisoners surrounded them, closed the inner door of the jail, seized Mr. Bell and the peons, whose hands they tied: they then cast the noose of a rope about Mr. Bell's neck, and began to hang him. Before they could stop his breath Mr. Bell called loudly to his relief, and rescued him from his perilous condition. The prisoners were riotous, and it became necessary to have recourse

courses to coercive measures to restore tranquillity, which was not effected, however, before the jailer was wounded. This event has created a great sensation amongst the inhabitants of Ahmedabad.

LOST GAIETY OF BOMBAY.

'Twas in the olden time—our Bombay races
Commenced at day-light, spite of fog or dew,
Assembling such a group of merry faces
And buoyant spirits—'twas delight to view!

The old race-booth, though mean to outward ken,
Had such a galaxy of brilliant eyes in,
As roused the ardour of our sporting men,
('Tis beauty's smile the genuine spirit lies in
Of all our joys) and calling Cupid's aid in
Many who lost the race—yet won the maiden.

Hail! rising sun—who sees him rise must feel,
Like every living creature 'neath the moon,
An effervescence o'er his spirits steal,

Unlike the *crisis* of an afternoon—
And thus the scene was one of mirth and frolic,
A perfect carnival—each heart elate;

The losers never look'd as they'd the cholic,
For people little cared who won the plate—
Our races were not what Newmarket Jews meant;
But gentlemanly racing for amusement.

All was conducted with a liberal spirit,

To make it to the public interesting;
'T exclude a horse for errors of a minute,
We should have surely thought the stewards
jesting—

The hospitable people near the spot
Gave public breakfasts—'twas a joyous meal!
A scene of pleasure ne'er to be forgot;

The band—but striking up a dance or reel,
"The Bobbery Hunt's Delight," or "Garreo
Owen."—

Was sure to set the nimble feet a-going.

All's over! early racing—breakfasts—all!

Gone—like "The Bobbery Hunt" and "Sans
Souci!"

Yet what mementos do the names recall
Of spirits "blotted from the things that be"—
For though "the bobbery," when in search of
game,

Were terrors to Old Crones and yelping Pye's;
Convivial friendship will preserve their name,
As those who bade her brightest fires arise;—
And but once more to hear their bugle strain,
Bombay, might rouse thee to be gay again.

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GUZERAT.

By letters from Guzerat, dated 28th Sept., we are informed that the monsoon has been one of the heaviest, and, at the same time, one of the most agreeable rainy seasons, that has occurred for several years. The earthquake which was felt to the south was also perceived by the natives in the north, and, in conjunction with the rain, has demolished an unusual number of huts, walls, old buildings, &c. The whole country for miles and miles around is said to be in ear, and there is every prospect of a most abundant harvest, as neither locusts, rats, nor killing colds have yet made their appearance. The coolies and other disturbers of

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the public peace have been little heard of. Sickness, too, the bane of the climate, has scarce commenced; and the cholera has now been so many months absent as almost to be forgotten in Guzerat.—*Iris*, Oct. 9.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 2. *Palambam*, Nash, from Liverpool.—13 *Crown*, Baird, from Liverpool.—28. *Mountaineer*, Canney, from London.—29. *Competitor*, Jackson, from London.—31. *Dublin*, Stewart, from Liverpool.—Sept. 1. *Clairmont*, Honnor, from Greenock, and *Mary*, Beachcroft, from London.—11. *Clyde*, Scott, from Liverpool.—15. *La Clariass*, Parleux, from Bordeaux.—19. *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, Chapman, from London.—20. *Pomona*, Hughes, from Liverpool.—Oct. 5. *Victor*, Dunillac, from Bourbon.—6. *Dorothy*, Garnock, from Liverpool.

Departures.

Aug. 12. *Egyptian*, Lillburn, for London.—26. *Enterprize*, Edmonds, for Madras.—Sept. 2. *Esther*, Robinson, for London.—16. *Palambam*, Nash, for Greenock.—19. *John Biggar*, Kent, for Mangalore and Calcutta.—23. *Dublin*, Stewart, for Alipée and Liverpool.—Oct. 4. *Mountaineer*, Canney, for London; and *Crown*, Baird, for Greenock.—7. *Charles Kerr*, Brodie, for Alipée, Cape of Good Hope, and London.—8. *Mary*, Beachcroft, for Cape of Good Hope and London.—11. *Clyde*, Scott, for Liverpool.—14. *Pomona*, Hughes, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

June 13. At Pangim, Goa, the lady of B. W. Gautier, Esq., late of the Hon. E. I. Company's military service on this establishment, of a daughter.

July 21. At Mhow, the lady of Lieut. H. H. Doherty, 18th B. N. I., of a son and heir.

Aug. 12. Mrs. Mulholland, wife of Mr. B. Mulholland, mint department, of a daughter.

— Mrs. T. Gardiner, of a still-born male child.

13. At the Court House, Mrs. Jefferies, of a daughter.

14. At Byculla, Mrs. Flower, of a daughter.

— At Tannah, the lady of John Williams, Esq., civil service, of a son.

19. The lady of Geo. Moore, Esq., Madras civil service, of a son.

27. Mrs. G. Tedman, of a son.

— In the fort, the lady of Luis F. da Silva, Esq., daughter of Sir Roger de Faria, of a daughter.

Sept. 19. At Rajcote, the lady of Capt. Holland, 3d assist com gen., of a daughter.

23. At Malwah, the lady of Ens. Lewis, 29d regt., of a son.

Oct. 2. Mrs. G. W. Scales, of a son.

4. At Byculla, Mrs. T. Cooke, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 18. Mr. J. A. Higge, to Miss Harriet Arden.

23. Mr. W. Linguard, to Miss C. Scott.

Oct. 4. Capt. F. Higgs, N.I., to Anne Barlow, second daughter of R. Foquett, Esq., Clatterford, Isle of Wight.

DEATHS.

Aug. 2. At Surat, Lieut. J. F. Bordwine, of the corps of engineers.

20. At Malligaum, of jungle fever, Lieut. J. Beck, 21st N.I., and adjutant of the Bheel Corps, Candahar.

25. After a sudden illness of little more than one hour, in his 48th year, Soonderbat Smarth, a Hindoo high priest of Bombay.

Oct. 1. At Baroda, of fever, Capt. Geo. Edsall, commanding 15th N.I.

7. Lieut. G. Richardson, 7th N.I., aged 19.

8. Lieut. Col. H. Scott, H.M.'s 6th regt., and commanding the garrison of Bombay.

Ceylon.

AMERICAN MISSION AT JAFFNA.

The first report of the American Missionary Seminary at Jaffna has appeared. It contains a very encouraging account of the progress of the plan adopted by the American missionaries to familiarize the native youth with English science and literature, preparatory to the propagation of Christianity amongst them.

"The way for the formation of a seminary," says the report, "had been in a degree prepared by the establishment, somewhat extensively, of native free schools; and more especially by that of charity boarding schools, connected with the families of the mission, in which a large number of children and youth, taken from their friends and placed directly under the control of the missionaries, were early laying the foundation for such an acquaintance with the English language as would open to them the road to European science, and were acquiring such habits of study and such a knowledge of their own language, as would enable them to bring to light the fancied or real treasures of Tamul literature. Provision had been made for the support and instruction of a considerably larger number of such children and youth than, on account of the inconvenience of carrying them forward in separate schools at the five different stations of the mission, had actually been taken. The system, however, by which the children of heathen parents were brought under the influence of a Christian education, in the midst of idolaters, was evidently most promising as to its results, and could not be abandoned. It seemed to demand rather completion in the establishment of a higher seminary, for which it had prepared the way."

Accordingly, in 1824, the system of instruction upon a larger scale was commenced, in the elements of grammar, arithmetic, and astronomy in the English language, combined with instruction in Tamul. The natives were clamorous for their children being received upon the foundation, making no objection to their eating and drinking upon the premises, thereby sacrificing their religious scruples to the desire of securing an education for their offspring. "At a public examination in the Tamul language, in June last, essays were produced; among others, on the following subjects: the form and dimensions of the earth—the atmosphere—motion of the earth—number, distance, and size of primary planets—eclipses—method of finding the latitude at sea—and the fixed stars. Some of these subjects were illustrated by the help of instruments, and by presenting coloured maps and drawings made by the students, much

to the astonishment of a respectable native audience. It is not to be understood, however, that the students were by any means deeply versed in the sciences touched upon, but they evince a very tolerable acquaintance with the particular points discussed in their essays."

The college, or hall, as it is termed, is of small dimensions, pleasantly situated on the mission premises at Batticotta. It has been named Outley-Hall, out of compliment to Sir Richard Outley, the puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Ceylon, who has been a liberal contributor to the institution. Its library consists of 600 volumes, a philosophical apparatus, &c.

"As evidence of a predominating Christian influence in the seminary, it may be added, that a Bible society has been formed, to which all the students belong. If, then, the direct influence of such a system of Christian education on the pupils themselves, and the more important and extended indirect influence, through them, upon the thousands of heathen around, among whom they may become burning and shining lights, is considered, the prospect cannot but be regarded as full of hope and promise, and such as may well inspire not only continued, but greatly increased exertions."

MARRIAGE.

Sept. 28. At Colombo, R. M. Sneyd, Esq., provincial judge of Galle and Matara, to Henrietta Charlotta, eldest daughter of C. E. Layard, Esq., collector of Colombo.

DEATHS.

Sept. 7. At Trincomalee, Edw. Muskett, Esq., of the firm of Winter and Co., Colombo.
11. At Colombo, Mr. Wm. Gunn, watch-maker, aged 27.

Penang.

By the arrival on the 8th August of the H.C.'s ship *Waterloo*, Capt. Manning, from England, the long expected charter for the incorporated settlements reached this island. On the following morning at ten o'clock the Hon. the Governor and Resident Councillor having assembled, in order to receive Sir John Thomas Claridge, Knt., Recorder of the Court of Judicature established for Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, proceeded with Sir John Thomas Claridge to the court-house, and having severally taken their seats on the bench and the prescribed oaths, his Majesty's letters-patent establishing the Courts of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, dated the 27th day of November 1826, were then delivered over by the Recorder to the Hon. the Governor, and publicly read under a royal salute.

Alexander John Kerr, Esq. was afterwards appointed registrar under the charter

ter, until further orders, and took the necessary oaths therein prescribed.—*Penang Register*.

BIRTHS.

July 11. The lady of Capt. Blundell, commanding artillery, of a daughter.

13. Mrs. Berlie, of a son.

16. The lady of Baron D'Albedyhill, late Netherlands resident at Surat, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

July 17. J. L. Geddes, Esq., assist. surg. 28th Madras N.L., to Nancy, third daughter of the late Rev. W. A. Keating.

DEATHS.

April 17. Lieut. Christopher Keating, 46th N.I.
Aug. 27. Two days after her arrival from Madras, Mrs. Amelia Lefevre, eldest daughter of Mr. Francis Lamoury.

Singapore.

DOGS.

The war against the canine community of the settlement is prosecuted with vigour, and individuals of the obnoxious race may frequently be seen writhing beneath the spear, presenting to those who delight in contemplating the pangs and convulsions of animal suffering, objects well calculated to gratify so amiable a propensity. Pariah dogs we are aware are generally considered a nuisance, and if they are so it is fit they should be destroyed. Their death however, if they were not a nuisance before, infallibly makes them one if their bodies are not properly disposed of; the neglect of which in the present instance has created an evil which may literally be said to "stink in the nostrils" of this people—we mean the effluvia arising from the decomposition of dead dogs upon the banks of the river, the beach, and elsewhere. Some gentlemen cultivating spices will perhaps offer a grave for the carcasses of the slain—a better or cheaper manure could not be; and should there be any lurking fear that the crop might taste of dog, it may be dissipated by reflecting that lands on the coast of Cornwall are sometimes manured with pichards, but that the corn has never yet been known to savour of fish.—*Sing. Chron.*, Aug. 16.

RAFFLES CLUB.

On the 6th July the Raffles Club gave their anniversary dinner, at which Mr. Prince, our resident, presided. This being the first meeting since the melancholy decease of Sir Stamford Raffles, the founder and vigilant friend of our settlement, whose services and exertions for its welfare must ever command the grateful recollections of its inhabitants, after the usual patriotic toasts, the president gave "the memory of our lamented friend Sir Stam-

ford Raffles," which was drank in silence. The health of Lady Raffles and her infant daughter, of the Hon. the Governor and family, and other appropriate toasts followed; and at about ten o'clock Mr. Prince quitted the chair, shortly after which the party broke up. On this occasion the club, in deference to the memory of the deceased, deviated from their usual practice of giving a ball and supper in the evening. The banqueting-room was splendidly and tastefully illuminated, and the whole arrangements did infinite credit to the stewards.—*Singapore Chron.*

Malacca.

EDUCATION.

In our last we had the pleasure of recording a further instance of the interest taken by government in the education of youth, by noticing that the Hon. the Governor had granted a monthly allowance of 100 Spanish dollars to the Malacca Free School; we have now the additional satisfaction of stating, that a grant to the same amount has been made by government to the Anglo-Chinese college. The value of this liberal grant is greatly enhanced by the liberal and handsome terms in which the official communication, which accompanied the intimation of it to the immediate superintendents of the college, is expressed, and especially by the deep interest in the enlargement and prosperity of the institution which the document evinces on the part of the Hon. the Governor.—*Observer*, Aug. 14.

MARRIAGE.

July 27. Mr. J. H. Moore, to Miss C. E. Stecher.

Mauritius.

The following picture of this island, drawn by a missionary, appears in the *Missionary Register* for January last:—"We found the people miserably destitute of instruction, which accounts for the general outcry raised by most of the Europeans against the natives for idleness, unfaithfulness, and almost every thing that is evil. The population, according to the information which we received, is about 95,000: to this number of inhabitants the united church affords two chaplains; one of whom preaches to the creoles, or natives born in the island, once a month, at one of the outposts. The circumference of the island is about 160 miles, and the natives are scattered all over its surface, with no other means of instruction in the out-stations than what I have just mentioned: I ought to except the labours of Mr. Le Brun, who,"

so far as his engagements in Port Louis will allow, preaches to the natives in different parts of the island: I can scarcely consider the labours of the Roman Catholic priests an exception; for, if we may judge from the general conduct of the Catholics in Port Louis, the people had almost better be without instruction, than have such as they receive from their priests. With regard to the observance of the Sabbath, I have not the least hesitation in saying, that more work is done on that day by the slaves, government slaves not excepted, than on any other day in the week! The reason probably is this: they are paid according to the quantity of work which they do on that day, but for the labour of the other days of the week they are not paid. It is really heart-rending to the Christian to behold the sacred day of the Lord so grossly unhallowed, even by a people called Christian!"

NAVIGATION LAWS.

It appears by letters from the Isle of France, that the government is actively and rigidly enforcing the provisions of the last navigation acts. Every vessel that has not a regular British register is seized, and a cotemporary paper adds, that a Company's pass and license is no protection. He deems it useful to state this, as some vessels may be sailing under that authority out of this port. The Sydney papers mention that the brig *Governor Phillips*, formerly of that port, had narrowly escaped seizure; and they add that a Calcutta vessel had also been compelled to make a hasty exit from the Mauritius, and sold to the King of Madagascar.—*Mad. Cour. Aug. 14.*

BIRTH.

Sept. 3. The wife of Mr. Asst. Com. Gen. Spurrer, of a daughter.

Netherlands India.

THE INSURRECTION.

Hague, Feb. 19.—By accounts from Batavia of the 23d October last, received here, it appeared that the priest, Kiay Modjo, the envoy of Dipo Negoro, had no previous intention of making a satisfactory arrangement, and that in consequence the armistice has been terminated by command of the commissioner-general. The military operations were vigorously continued with the considerable reinforcements lately arrived from Europe, but had not led to any remarkable result. Subsequent negotiations with another envoy from Dipo Negoro have also proved fruitless, but there was a report that that chief of the rebels had been wounded in a skir-

ish. The Commissioner-general had ordered that some priests should be placed at the head of our columns, in order by their influence to tranquillize the Javanese population.

NEW PRODUCTIONS.

The operations of the war on Java seem to interfere scarcely at all with the general tranquillity of the island, or the measures of the administration, and considerable attention is paid to the improvement of its internal resources. Amongst other arrangements is the establishment of a board of agriculture, having under it sub-committees at all the principal stations. From a report of the central board to the government, it appears that their attention is directed to the introduction of new plants, as well as the improvement of the old; and whilst rice, cotton, coffee, indigo, and pepper are not neglected, the poppy and the tea-plant have been cultivated with considerable success, and the grape, the cultivation of which was formerly discouraged, that it might not interfere with the product of the Cape vines, has been restored. The mulberry has also been planted, and some successful experiments are said to have established the facility of breeding silk-worms, and manufacturing silk to any extent. The quality of the opium hitherto collected is matter of dispute. According to one report it is little likely to be of any use, either as an intoxicating or narcotic drug. It was given, it is said, to a dog to the extent of sixty grains, without producing any sensible effect, and half that quantity mixed up with tobacco was smoked in cigars by different people, without their experiencing any inconvenience. A second report varies from this, and of three parcels examined, one is pronounced to be of a quality little inferior to the opium imported from Bengal. Thirty grains yielded one grain and a half of a pure morphia, whilst a similar quantity of Bengal opium yielded rather more than two grains. The narcotine is the same in both, but the meconic acid is rather more in the Bengal opium. The two other specimens, it is admitted, were of an inferior description, containing too little morphia to be calculated to be of any use in medicine.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., July 19.*

FIRE.

On the 10th September a great fire broke out at Buitenzorg, at the place called the *Passer*, behind the Chinese temple, which consumed ninety houses. The loss caused by this fatal event cannot be estimated; but the whole quarter would necessarily have fallen a prey to the flames, but for the exertions of the magistrates and garrison.—*Bat. Jour.*

China.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

The *Chinese Chronicle* of Malacca contains a copious article on the geography of the seat of war in Tartary, from Chinese and other authorities, whence we extract the following abridgment.

The seat of the war is that region known to Europeans and called in our maps by the name of Little Bucharia. On the north of this region is a long chain of mountains, called by various names, such as the Alak mountains, the Mogulistan or Musart mountains; and by the Chinese T'een-shan, i. e. "Heaven's Mountains," from their great height; also Ta-seue-shan "great snowy mountains;" and in poetry Kwan-lun-shan. The Chinese place these mountains in from 40° to 43° N. lat.

To the westward of these, lying nearly at right angles, in long. 43° west of Peking, are the Tsung-shan, "Onion Mountains," so called from abounding in plants of the *allium* species. This chain is otherwise called Belur Tag or Belur Mountains, and is supposed to be the ancient Imaus. The country on the east is the *Scythia extra Imaum*, or the "Serica" of Ptolemy. The people are the ancient Sereæ.

To the north of the T'een-shan is the lake called by D'Anville *Falcati nor*; in Thomson (where many of the Asiatic names are mis-spelled) *Talcati Lake*. The Chinese call it the sea of Pa-urh-kih-shih. Klaproth calls it *Balchani* and *Balkhach*. Into this sea or lake runs the river Ili or Ele. On this river D'Anville places "*Harcas, principal séjour des Huns des Eluts ou Kalmouks.*" This Harcas is nearly the site of the modern Ele or Ili, the place of transportation for Chinese convicts, called in Canton the Colo, "cold country," whither bankrupt hong merchants and others are transported.

The T'een-shan, or Alak mountains, are spoken of by the Chinese geographers in terms of the highest astonishment for their height, and their icy, luminous glory; some of them being covered with eternal snows; piercing the clouds; reaching to heaven; presenting an appearance of long chains, or spiral peaks with cragged breaks, deep gulpha, vallies, and ravines, which prove these mountains to be the "dragon-ancestors" of all other mountains in the world.

From the Kis-yu-koan of D'Anville, the ground begins to rise till you get to Hami, or Chami (Chinese Hea-Meih), at the foot of the mountains. Here the road divides, one branch leading to the north of the Alak mountains, and the other to the south, where are situated the eight great Mahomedan cities, Harashar; Koochay, or Outchi; Acou, or Akas; Yarcand, or

Yathand, or Yerghien; Yingkeibahaurh, or Yinkeshar, Cashgar, or Hasicar; Hotten or Kotan; and Wooshih.

From the Imaus or Teungling mountains, where the river Indus rises, the river Yerghien, (Chinese Yeurhkeang) begins to flow, and runs east about 15 degrees, through this long steppe, into the lake called Lopu (or in Chinese Lopoo) lake.

The mountains to the north and east of the Hwuy keang, Mahomedan regions, contain gold, silver, and precious stones; and the land in many places is exceedingly fertile.

This country became the portion of Jagatay, or Zagathai, the son of Genghis Khan. It was governed by a succession of the descendants of Timur till the year 1683, when it was subdued by the Eluths or Kalmucks. To them it remained subject till at a recent period it was conquered by the Tartar-Chinese. In 1759 K'ien-lung completely vanquished these people; and thus annexed an extensive territory to his dominions.

Agreeably to this statement, the *Peking Gazette* remarks that these Mahomedan regions had become an integral part of the empire upwards of sixty years; being, according to the preceding paragraph, just sixty-eight years.

The Eluths (or Kalmuks) who occupied the *Scythia extra Imaum* 144 years ago, and were dispossessed only sixty years since, were, in the commencement of the present Tartar-Chinese dynasty, a constant source of annoyance. The Emperor Kang-hi went in person against them, in 1696, accompanied by two Europeans, Pere Pereira and Pere Gerbillon. Yung-ching, the emperor who succeeded Kang-hi, complains bitterly against Chin-ko-urh the ancestor of the present rebel. Chin-ko-urh was a Man-chow, of the red standard, related to the imperial family on the throne of China. For some crime he was sent, or absconded, to Ele, which was the region of his ancestors. He carried on a war against the Chinese. At his death he left two sons, Poolootun and Hotseichen. They perished in endeavouring to obtain their independence. But Poolootun left a son, who was the father of the present rebel, Chang-kih-urh. Chang-kih-urh's son was murdered by the imperial party, at the commencement of the present affair; but he himself still survives, and has won the hearts of all the Mahomedans who occupy the region of the ancient Sereæ.

The Chinese geographers say, that although beyond Yarkand, across the Imaus mountains (called by them also Ping-shan, "icy mountains") the road is very craggy and difficult; still there is between Ye-urh-keang and Wan-too-sze-tan (Yarchand and Hindoostan) a "going and coming highway."

way," or great road, "and in this neighbourhood there are a great many gem-producing mountains."

After the conquest of the Eluths by the Emperor K'uen-lung, the seat of government was fixed at Ele. The governor of the new territories united the military and the civil power in his own person, under the name of Tseang-keun, "leader of the army." At Cashgar was a resident, with the power of writing direct to the emperor. At each of the other towns were military and civil officers of various ranks. But these offices were often filled by persons sent thither as a sort of exile for crimes committed in China; and convicts were received into the public offices as writers, secretaries, &c. These unprincipled people maltreated (it is said by the Chinese) the native inhabitants, and provoked the present revolt. Chang-ki-hurh has availed himself of this state of things, and has formed some alliances with the neighbouring tribes.

In the summer of 1826 the rebellion broke out. The resident at Cashgar, who had been governor and commander-in-chief at Ele, attempted some spirited and decisive acts, but was worsted. The troops he directed to proceed to strengthen the garrison at Cashgar were annihilated on their way. He was shut up and closely besieged with about 1,500 men nearly two months, when the city was entered by a secret mine, and the garrison put to the sword. His Majesty, who wept over the despatch, says the commandant killed himself, and fell with the city. The imperial gazettes have reported some advantages over the rebels at Acksa, but they are supposed, by the Chinese, to be greatly magnified to please the emperor. Troops from the river Amour; from the Kirin Oula of D'Anville, in eastern Tartary; from the imperial body-guard at Peking, and other places, have, to the number of 30,000, proceeded by the N.W. frontier, to Hami, where they were arrested in their progress by the inclemency of the winter.

Former Chinese armies against the Huns have perished in those regions, as the French did at Moscow. The general Yang-yu-chun has complained, and his Majesty has ordered supplies. The treasury department has issued six millions of taels, and have established what is considered an efficient commissariat, to provide, on the one hand, regular supplies for the troops, and on the other to avoid any useless waste. They are directed to furnish accurate plans and drawings of the progress of the army, the roads they take, their principal halting places, and every collateral circumstance, for the information of the emperor.

Some of the Chinese think, that whichever way the present contest terminates, it will be the work of several years. Its

effects on commerce are already felt very unfavourably; chiefly on account of the northern provinces of China Proper being in a great state of excitement and annoyance, occasioned by the progress of the military through them.

Pekin gazettes to the 22d February contain accounts from Ele. Chang-ling, the generalissimo, reports, that by the efforts of some emissaries he sent, who spread the report that the grand army was gathering like clouds that would soon break in a terrible storm on the heads of the rebels, the Mahommedans of Khoten had delivered up, bound, four of their leaders to the Chinese, and had put a hundred of their followers to death.

When the seal of the murdered Chinese resident at Khoten (who was killed at the breaking out of the insurrection) was delivered to Chang-ling, with the four rebel leaders, he raised an altar and table dedicated to the great officers who had died in battle during the present war, and putting these men to a slow and ignominious death, offered them as a sacrifice to the faithful souls of the departed heroes.

By the perusal of this statement, his Imperial Majesty says, he obtains a little vent to his ire and indignation, since the mere report of the collecting together of the army of extermination has induced the Mahommedans to bind their leaders, and redeem themselves. He expects that when once the "lances of Heaven" are pointed westward, the termination will be as easy as "splitting a reed."

Rewards of money, medals, feathers, honours, and silk, were liberally conferred on all those who effected the subjugation of these rebel chiefs.

A RECENT PROCLAMATION PROHIBITING FEMALES FROM BEING SPECTATORS AT ILLUMINATIONS AND PROCESSIONS.

Mr. Woo, military and civil superintendent of the districts Hwuy, Chao, and Hea, in the province of Canton, for the purpose of prohibiting and abolishing low and vicious customs and restoring good manners, has caused every street to be inspected. It has been discovered that on the 15th of the first moon of every year, the soldiers and people incur great expense by contending who will make the most splendid illuminations, which they continue for six or seven successive nights. At the same time, both the soldiers and people permit their wives and daughters to mix with the men as spectators of such things. This is their constant practice every year. Now it is a fixed custom through the whole empire (verbally under the whole heavens) to light candles and make illuminations on the 15th of the first moon, but it is only in the district of Chao

Chau where people allow their wives and daughters to wander out and look at them. Females ought to dwell in deep retirement, in-doors, governing themselves, and ought not on slight occasions to appear out of doors, even in fair day. How should they, for the sake of viewing illuminations and coveting pleasure, lead each other out at night, placing themselves in the midst of crowds of men!

That which a woman should value is her person or character. If she degrade her person, she becomes vile in the extreme. How can she again have any face to stand by the side of her father or husband?

It is not merely such things as secret agreements to meet among the mulberry trees, scaling the walls of the secret apartments, or sending letters on the streams of the Ke (a river) that are deemed degrading the person. But whatever excites any pleasurable feelings, or astonishes the mind, degrades the person. How much more elbowing and treading on the heels of men under the light of candles, or of the moon! Will not young men in such cases touch and pinch the ladies? and will not both sexes by their looks move each other's passions and steal each other's wishes? Will not these rambling females wait for the gentlemen at the corners of the town?

What is still worse, in Hae Yang, at the processions which take place at all the temples of Füh, when the literati wrangle for pre-eminence, the females, in the first place, run after the priests, and, in the second place, they mingle promiscuously with the literati. In such scenes, the disgraceful irregularities that take place no words can express. Besides, there are few females who can restrain and regulate themselves properly, but many there are whose passions are easily moved. Even when they are kept close in the secret apartments, instances take place of their climbing over the walls to meet with the gentlemen, and of their being so moved by the sound of the harp, as to give rise to the intention of eloping: how much more will they form secret plans when they attend the illuminations and processions! Still it is their fathers and husbands who are most culpable. That low ignorant men should permit their wives and daughters to do such things is not to be wondered at; but why should scholars and men who understand right principles follow the stream, and be carried along on the waves? Alas! that our manners should have come to this pitch. It is truly lamentable; unless we impose rigorous prohibitions, they will daily wax worse, so that the people of the Chau district will become nearly as bad as foreigners. For this cause we issue the present proclamation to inform all, that from this time they ought to

be awakened to a sense of their former misconduct. All ought to exhort and stimulate each other to reform. Fathers should exhort their daughters, and husbands command their wives. If there still be any void of shame, and who dare not give rigorous warning, nor strongly restrain from such irregular conduct, they will, upon correction, be punished according as the law directs. No pardon will be granted. Let all tremble and obey. Do not act contrary to this proclamation.

CANTON.

Arrival of H. C. ships from England.

Aug. 3. *Alfred* and *Kellie Castle*.—7. *Broxbournebury*.—8. *Bridgewater*.—24. *Herefordshire*.—25. *Rrpulse*.—30. *Louther Castle*.—31. *Barossa*.—Sept. 1. *Lord Hungerford*.—4. *Duke of York*.—5. *Hythe*.—14. *Bombay* and *Buckinghamshire*.—18. *Charles Grant*.—19. *Waterloo*.—24. *Duke of Sussex*.—27. *General Kyd* and *Atlas*.—Oct. 14. *Windsor*.

The Persian Gulf.

By private letters received from Muscat, we learn that the Imaum was fitting out an expedition against Mombas and other ports on the east coast of Africa. It is to consist of the ships *Liverpool*, *Caroline*, *Prince of Wales*, *Mustapha*, *Naseer Shaw*, and the *Vestal* and *Nasree* brigs, and will sail in the end of October, under the personal command of the Imaum. Mombas is a considerable seaport in Zanguebar, and the inhabitants had long thrown off all allegiance, never at any time very strong, they owed to the Imaums of Muscat. Aware that the Imaum's navy had latterly been increasing, and dreading that he might soon employ it against them, the chiefs of Mombas anxiously courted the favour and protection of Capt. Owen, while there with his surveying ships. That officer was persuaded to plant the British standard on the walls of Mombas, and appointed one of his lieutenants resident. When these arrangements were known here and in England, they were disapproved of, as they interfered with the claims of the Imaum; and thus a most eligible settlement on that coast, equally desirable in a commercial point of view, and as being an excellent station for the prevention of the slave trade, was forced to be abandoned.

A report had reached Muscat that a French vessel (probably from Bourbon or the Mauritius) had been cut off at some place on the Zanguebar coast; the master and all but two men murdered. She was suspected to have been on a slaving voyage.

At Bussorah the Turks and the Chau tribe of Arabs are at open warfare. The Sheik of Grane has joined the former with a fleet of bugalows, which gives them a decided advantage over the Chaus.

Capt.

Capt. Betham, of the H. C.'s cruiser *Olive*, had a fracas in the end of August with the Sheikh of Bushire, which arose out of the desertion of some of the *Amerus*'s crew into the Sheikh's service. Capt. Betham, it appears, sent a messenger to the Sheikh, politely requesting him to order the deserters to be delivered up. The chief beat the messenger most unmercifully, then sent to seize the boat's crew who brought him on shore, and threw them into a dungeon. The prompt and decisive measures taken by Capt. Betham soon brought the Sheikh to his senses; but not before several boats' crews from the cruisers had been landed on the beach to attack him. Thus was the British flag gloriously supported, and the effusion of blood spared.—*Bom. Gaz.*, Oct. 10.

Turkey.

DESTRUCTION OF BIBLES AND OPPRESSION OF CONVERTS.

The *Missionary Register* contains the following statement, compiled from the representations of various missionaries in the Turkish dominions, regarding the existing persecution to which Protestants are exclusively exposed in that country, which is attributed to the artifices of the Roman Catholics:—

"There is a subject which intimately concerns the kingdom of Christ in this land, on which we have for some time been wishing to disclose our sentiments. The subject to which we allude is that of *Turkish intolerance in matters of religion*. We do not mean that intolerance which is exercised toward Mahomedans themselves, nor do we mean any intolerance established by law against any other of the religious denominations of the empire; but we refer to that intolerance which actually exists, or which, in the present state of things, may be easily made to exist, whether by the negligence or connivance, or whether by the positive agency of the government.

"Of late, a number of individuals, natives of this country, have, apparently from the sober convictions of reason and conscience, felt themselves bound to differ from the sect of religion in which they were brought up; and nearly all these have suffered, on this account, persecution more or less severe, and this too with the knowledge and permission, if not the express command, of the constituted civil authorities.

"The firman of the sultan against the Holy Scriptures, issued in 1824, has opened to superstition and bigotry a wide door for their intolerance, in regard to one of the most precious and indisputable rights of Christians. This unprecedented

order has, in the hands of evil men, been made the plea for breaking up several flourishing Christian schools, burning hundreds of the book of God, and imprisoning and otherwise punishing those with whom this book has been found. Owing to this order it has doubtless been, in part, that scarcely an individual Christian has, in the year past, called at any of the depôts in Syria to purchase the Holy Scriptures.

"With respect to the persecuted individuals, who have experienced a change of religious views, it is to be observed, that, in regard to the government, they stand in the same relation and possess the same character as before: they were viewed as infidels before, and they are viewed as infidels still. Not only, therefore, does the voice of reason say, that those persons ought to receive from government the same protection as before, but we find that their own books and judicial decisions declare, that all infidels are to be considered as a common class, and are therefore to be treated in the same manner, and that they forfeit none of their rights by passing over from one sect of infidelity to another. If any distinction could be admitted, there are good reasons why those who adopt evangelical views should be most favoured; since the religion of the Gospel is certainly free from many solid objections, which Moslems urge against Judaism and Popery.

"With regard to the Holy Scriptures, we believe that these books have always been allowed to native Christians, from the time of Mahomet to the year 1824; and that they have been, indifferently, printed in the country or imported from the Christians of Europe in any numbers, without any impediment or inquiry on the part of government. We are also told, that, in the Mahomedan conquests, peculiar privileges were to be granted to all those whose religion was found to be contained in books; as if these books were to be considered a benefit to these people, and not an injury. What, then, has excited the Ottoman government, at this late day, to venture on a step so new and unjust, as not only to cut off at a blow from their Christian subjects almost the only source from which their holy books have always been derived, but even to give public orders that all such of these books as have been lately introduced from Europe shall be forcibly taken from the hands of their possessors and burnt? The only reasons for this step which can be gathered from the firman itself, are—1. That these are "false books." 2. That they have come from Europe. 3. That they have been printed in considerable numbers. And is it then a new thing that these books, in the view of Moslems, are false books? Is it a new thing, that they come

come from Europe? Or, is it a new thing that they are printed in editions of "two or three thousand of each sort?" These are evidently not the real causes of the order in question, for these have been in operation for centuries, and have been found by experiment to be inadequate to produce such an effect.

"It seems obvious from the case itself, that this extraordinary firmman owes its birth to the machinations of those who dread the influence of the Christianity of the Bible, in destroying the power of that corrupt form of Christianity which has been freely tolerated for ages, and it becomes, therefore, a question in which Protestant nations, as such, are deeply interested. It is added, on this subject, in reference to our own country—The treaty between Great Britain and the Porte professes to place England on the footing of the most-favoured nation. Where is this impartiality, so solemnly pledged to the British nation? Other nations are allowed to send hither hundreds of missionaries, and whole editions of really "false books," and to erect here convent after convent, and to receive native Christians under their religious instruction: for hundreds of years have other nations gone on with this work of theirs, with little or no complaint from government; but now, the moment such liberty is taken by the English nation, and in the most inoffensive and unobjectionable form, that of distributing among Christians their own sacred books, immediately a public order is issued to prevent this work! We see not why this is not really and properly a violation of treaty; as truly so, as it would be to burn all the Romish books, or shut up all the convents of the Terra-Santa establishment, or expel all the Latin missionaries from the country.

"If proper representations are made on this subject in the right quarter, we have strong hopes that the result would be a formal repeal of the present obnoxious firmman—express permission to English missionaries to reside in the country, in their own proper character—leave to distribute Bibles and erect churches like other nations—and a full security against violence to the persons and property of those who might choose to assemble and unite with them in their worship."

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

A case of importance to ship-owners and mariners was decided in the Vice-Admiralty Court of this colony, July 25, in *Adm. Journ.* VOL. 25. No. 147.

a suit of two seamen for wages. The circumstances are these. The two seamen, named Simms and Foster, signed ship's articles in London, stipulating with the master of the *Cumberland* to proceed to this colony and return to the port of London, and that, according to the established law on this point, they were not to claim their wages for the voyage until the ship arrived in England. On reaching Sydney the seamen quitted the ship without the leave of the master, and entered on board the man-of-war the *Rainbow*, then stationed here. They claimed their wages which were earned by the outward voyage, but which were payable only according to indenture when the ship reached England. The master resisted their claim as far as payment in this colony, but was willing to draw upon his correspondents in London, so that the seamen would still receive their earnings according to the original agreement. By the 2 Geo. II. c. 36, deserting a merchant after signing ship's articles, is attended with forfeiture of whatever wages may be due to the deserter; but for the sake of the English navy, it is provided by the same Act, that the clause which creates a forfeiture "shall not debar any seaman from entering into his Majesty's service, nor shall he for such entry forfeit the wages due to him during his service in such merchant ship, nor shall such entry be deemed a desertion." Had the suitors in this case left the *Cumberland* without entering on board a King's ship, they would have forfeited their wages; but it was not a question of forfeiture, but whether the entry on board the *Rainbow* accelerated the payment, and put those men who had stipulated to receive their wages when the entire voyage out and home was performed, in a condition to demand payment here. All the facts were admitted on behalf of plaintiff and defendant, and the judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, on hearing the argument on both sides, determined the point of law in favour of the seamen, and ordered their wages to be paid them, calculating such wages to the time of the ship's delivery of the outward cargo.

Crime seems to multiply in this colony, as might indeed be expected. One paper says, that scarcely a week passes without an execution. Robberies and forgeries are the offences.

The tread-mill seems to have worked wonders amongst the disorderly and dissolute. The numbers sentenced to this punishment have gradually become too few to put it in motion, and "running round a ring in double quick time" has been substituted for the discipline of the few.

The number of deaths which have occurred within these last few weeks are
3 G unpre-

unprecedented in the colony. In former times it was rare to hear of a death, but now the bell is continually tolling. During the last week there has been upwards of ten deaths and funerals in Hobart Town. The prevailing disease, the catarrh, seems still to continue all over the country, affecting persons in various ways. Some have experienced two or three severe attacks; and among the number are some who were never affected with any illness in the colony since its formation.

By the last arrival from Port Macquarie, says the *Australian*, we learn that the agricultural establishment there bears a very promising aspect. Two hundred and twenty acres of wheat are looking remarkably healthy, and promise next harvest to afford a luxuriant crop for the sickle.

BIRTHS.

July 4. At Sydney, Mrs. de Mestre, of a daughter.

8. At Woodlands, Bathurst, the lady of John Street, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 31. At Sydney, Mr. James, master of his Majesty's colonial schooner *Isabella*, to Miss E. Hick, of Portsmouth.

Aug. 8. At Castle Forbes, John Larnack, Esq., son of W. Larnack, Esq., of Newton of Auchengale, county of Calthness, N.B., to Emily, eldest daughter of James Mudie, Esq., of Castle Forbes, Hunter's River.

14. At Sydney, the Rev. J. Hobbs, Wesleyan missionary to New Zealand, to Miss Broggref, late of Ramagat, county of Kent.

DEATHS.

June 26. At Parramatta, Letitia, wife of Mr. James Wright, of that town, aged 63.

July 19. At Sackville Reach, near Windsor, Frances, wife of Mr. C. M. Doyle, in her 27th year.

Aug. 10. At Sydney, Mrs. Nobbes, of Upper Pitt Street. She arrived in the colony in 1793.

Lately. At Sydney, the lady of John Wood, Esq., of Chipping.

— On the banks of the Hawkesbury, of influenza, the following respectable emigrant colonists:—Mrs. Hall, aged 50; Mrs. Davison, aged 66; and Mr. Mein, aged 64. They all arrived in the colony in the same ship, viz. the *Coromandel*.

— Dr. Townson, a very old colonist.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

BIRTHS.

May 7. At Hobart Town, the lady of G. Cartwright, Esq., solicitor, of a son.

23. At Rothbury, Lennox, the lady of J. C. Sutherland, Esq., J. P., of a son.

25. At Launceston, the lady of the Rev. R. Calborne, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGE.

May 5. At Hobart Town, Mr. W. Wise, druggist, to Margaret, daughter of the late Capt. Holdship, commissariat department, Dublin.

DEATHS.

March 20. Mrs. Lawler, wife of Mr. M. Lawler, settler, of Muddy Plains.

April 15. At Launceston, Mr. N. Gribble, of that place, builder and surveyor.

— At Hobart Town, Mr. Corney, eldest son of R. Corney, Esq.

May 17. At Hobart Town, Mrs. Davey, relict of Colonel Davey, formerly Lieut. Governor of Van Diemen's Land.

27. At Launceston, of catarrh, Mrs. Dore, midwife, of that place.

29. At Hobart Town, Mrs. Hays, wife of Mr. Hays, the deputy sheriff.

June 2. On the Macquarie River, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. H. Robertson.

4. At Hobart Town, the lady of Maj. Loane, aged 48;—also, in child-birth, Mrs. Bowden, wife of Mr. Jos. Bowden, of the Lamb Inn, Brisbane Street.

12. At Hobart Town, Mr. Jas. Mitchell, aged 73. He arrived in the colony in 1788.

22. At Hobart Town, Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. M. Green, of Liverpool Street.

Lately. Mrs. Morrissey, wife of Mr. Morrissey, of the Crown Inn, Bagdad.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

May 31. The Rev. J. S. S. Ballot to be minister of church of George.

July 3. Mr. C. F. Ecklon permitted to practice as an apothecary in the colony.

11. Mr. J. F. Goodwin to be notary public in residency of Simon's Town, in room of Mr. C. M. Lind, removed to Cape Town.

Mr. T. B. Woolls to be assistant registrar and guardian of slaves in residency of Simon's Town, v. Mr. C. M. Lind resigned.

18. G. E. Overbeek, Esq., to be vice-president of Orphan Chamber, v. A. V. Bergh, Esq., deceased.

Sept. 24. Mr. L. Witham (having returned to colony) permitted to resume his practice as a notary public in Cape Town.

THE IRUPTION OF THE NATIVES.

By advices received at the Colonial Office from the frontier, it appears probable that the Fetcani had returned to the country from whence they came, beyond the Orange River, as no further account had been received of them from any of the tribes bordering on the colony.

The Lieut. Governor arrived at Fort Beaufort on the 6th Sept., and the next day was met by Gaika and other Caffre chiefs, who renewed their assurances of attachment to the British government, and expressed their resolution to defend their country to the utmost, if attacked by the Fetcani or other tribes.—*Cape Gov. Gaz.*, Sept. 21.

SUPREME COURT.

We understand that a meeting of the legal practitioners in Cape Town was held on Tuesday at the chambers of his Honour Sir John Wyld, when the regulations of the charter were communicated to them, under which they will be permitted to practice in the new Supreme Court. His honour was likewise understood to state, on behalf of himself and brother judges, that the court will take up the present practice and proceedings at the precise stage at which they shall be found on the 1st of January next. The present court of justice and court of appeals are abolished by the charter. Appeals will lie from the Supreme Court to the King in Council, but only in cases where the mat-

ter in dispute shall exceed £1,000. We are given to understand that the charter will be promulgated in a very short time.

The president of the court of justice, Sir John Truter, it is said, retires on a pension of £800 per annum; each of the other members is to receive £200, with the exception of Mr. Rogerson, who is nominated town collector.—*Cape Colonist*, Nov. 22.

THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Before his departure from this colony (on the 26th October), the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta confirmed, in the Dutch reformed church, 360 persons. His Lordship also consecrated, for an English church, the portion of ground in the Government Gardens opposite Berg Street, granted by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for that purpose.—*Ibid*.

DANGEROUS SHOAL SAID TO LIE OFF ALGOA BAY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir:—Capt. Ruy, of the *Cragiever*, states that he saw breakers on a dangerous shoal, which bears S. 48° E, by compass, from Lady Donkin's Monument, at Fort Elizabeth, distant five or six leagues, and lies five or six miles to the south-eastward of Cape Recife; and he says it is well known to the coasters and fishermen about Algoa Bay. If the above-mentioned danger exists in the situation assigned to it by Capt. Ruy, there can be little doubt of the Company's ship *William Pitt* having perished on it, with all her crew, on the night of the 18th December 1813; but it is surprising that a dangerous shoal can possibly exist in this situation, without being frequently seen by ships passing Cape Recife.

JAS. HOBURGH.

Chart Office, East-India House,
Feb. 17, 1828.

BIRTHS.

June 4. At Worcester. the lady of C. Trappes, Esq., landdrost of the district, of a son.
17. At Graaff-Reinet, the lady of E. Bergh, Esq., of a still-born child.

Christenings from May to November 1827.

A son of J. A. Smuts, Esq., baptised Johannes Adrian.

Two sons of Capt. H. J. Ormond, H.M.'s 49th regt., baptised John and George.

A daughter of Fred. Duckitt, Esq., baptised Mary Catherine.

A son of J. P. Boileau, Esq., major Hon. E. I. Company's service, baptised John Peter.

A daughter of Wm. Cunningham, Esq., captain Hon. E. I. Company's service, baptised Jane Smith.

A daughter of P. L. Cloete, Esq., baptised Catharine Maria.

A daughter of P. Aurret, Esq., baptised Frederica.

A son of Jos. Hodgson, Esq., baptised Francis Drew.

A daughter of H. B. Weinaud, Esq., baptised Catharine Elizabeth.

A son of Lieut. L. W. N. Van der Riet, baptised William Christian Carl.

A daughter of J. de Smidt, Esq., baptised Sara Maria.

A son of Lieut. F. Fielding, H.M.'s 98th regt., baptised Edward.

A son of Lieut. G. M. Pedder, R.N., commandant of Robben Island, baptised Martinus William.

A son of W. A. Wentzel, Esq., baptised William Adrian.

A son of Lieut. J. T. Lamb, R. N., baptised William Buchanan.

MARRIAGES.

June 8. At Graham's Town, Lieut. T. S. Knight, Cape Corps, to Anna, eldest daughter of the late Capt. M. J. Sparks.

July 16. Mr. J. Cairncross, to Miss M. A. Cartwright.

24. At Government House, D. Montague, fourth son of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Maj. Gen. R. Bourke, Lieut. Governor, &c.

Aug. 5. At Somerset, Jas. O'Reilly, Esq., to Miss J. W. Hendrika.

20. Mr. W. M. Barber, to Miss M. Dixon.

Sept. 1. Wm. Shaw, Esq., captain Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Miss L. M. Parry.

5. The Rev. B. C. Goodison, A.M., chaplain to the forces, to Eleanor Maria, daughter of Jas. Horne, Esq., dep. assist. com. gen.

Oct. 11. Lieut. M. Williams, H.M.'s royal engineers, to Miss C. Judge.

Dec. 12. Chas. Griffiths, Esq., to Cornelia Wilhelmina, widow of the late Jas. Fichat, Esq.

— Mr. W. L. Holmes to Miss E. H. Harrison.

DEATHS.

May 27. Lydia Johanna Smith, wife of Mr. H. Steward, aged 40.

June 13. Thomas Mercer, Esq., aged 35.

— Mr. T. D. Palmer, aged 42.

14. Drowned, whilst landing from the *Orange Grove*, off Port Frances, Mr. Murphy, Mrs. Garat and her two children, together with two boat-men.

22. J. A. Kirsten, Esq., aged 64.

July 6. Mr. M. Matthieson, aged 51.

8. A. V. Bergh, Esq., aged 62.

— Leonora Loret, widow of the late J. G. Van Heladingen, Esq., aged 73.

19. Mr. W. Harris, aged 30.

Aug. 9. Mrs. Geertruyda Fleck, widow of the late D. P. Haupt, Esq., aged 68.

13. Mr. Joseph Ranken, aged 47.

— At Port Elizabeth, Mr. Wm. Reed, sen., aged 52.

23. Mr. Michael Wolff, aged 58.

Sept. 4. Mr. Thos. Thomson, aged 41.

14. Maria, daughter of Mr. C. Cruywagen, aged seven years.

15. Wm. F. Versfeldt, Esq., aged 47.

Oct. 4. Mr. J. H. Gnade, aged 56.

30. Elizabeth Heady, youngest daughter of Deputy Assist. Com. Gen. G. Veoland, aged 4 years.

Dec. 7. Mr. G. F. Lehman, aged 24.

— Mrs. J. F. Wernsdorff, aged 41.

12. At Eerste River, P. Diemal, Esq., aged about 67.

St. Helena.

BIRTH.

Nov. 13. The lady of Dr. James Arnott, superintending surgeon, of a son.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 27, 1827.

Government Securities.

Buy. Rs. As.		Ra. As. (Sell.	
Prém. 30 0	Remittable Loan 6 per ct. 25 0	Prém.	
Disc. 0 4	Five per ct. Loan 0 10	Disc.	
Prém. 0 2	New 8 per cent. Loan 0 4	Disc.	

Rates of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, — to buy 1s. 11d. —
to sell 1s. 1d. per Sicca Rupee.
On Madras, 30 days' ditto, 98 to 99 Sicca Rupees
per 100 Madras Rupees.
On Bombay, ditto, 86 Sicca Rupees per 100 Bom-
bay Rupees.
Bank Shares.—Prém.—to buy 5,200—to sell 5,100.

Madras, Oct. 10, 1827.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Ra. per 335 Sa. Ra. 98½ Prém.	
At a Rate prevailing among Merchants	
and Brokers in buying and selling Pub- lic Securities, viz. 100½ Madras Ra. per	
100 Sa. Ra. 96½ Prém.	

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350

Madras Ra. per 335 Sa. Ra. ½ Prém.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants
and Brokers in buying and selling Pub-
lic Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Ra. per
100 Sa. Ra. ¼ Disc.

Bombay, Oct. 13, 1827.

A Five per cent. Loan open.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106 Bom. Ra. per
100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 98 Bom. Ra. per 100
Madras Ra.

Singapore, Sept. 1, 1827.

Exchange.

Gov. Bills on Bengal, at 30 days' sight, per 100
Sp. Da., 207 Sic. Ra.
Private Bills on ditto—none.
Private Bills on London, per Sp. Da. 4s. 2d.

Postscript.

February 28.

LETTERS from Rangoon state that every thing is tranquil in that quarter. Great exertions were making to collect treasure for the payment of the balance of the orore of rupees, and it would commence on the 5th of September, the day appointed, it was supposed. It was generally believed, however, that the Burmahs would be unable to collect the whole amount within the limited period. Should our government insist on punctual payment, it is said they would be obliged to open the public treasury, which would benefit the poor inhabitants,

while the lost would in some measure fill on the court party, who were the real aggressors, and are said to be immensely rich, and not as all contributing to the payment. The authorities at Rangoon have already levied contributions on the native merchants.

Recent intelligence from Tavoy and Mergui represent these provinces to be in a very quiet and flourishing condition; but the population is very limited. The revenue of Tavoy is considerable, and it is expected that both provinces will, in the next year, defray their expenses.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, February 7.

State of the Law.—Mr. Brougham, in the course of his masterly speech upon the state and administration of the common law, took occasion to touch upon the subject of appeals and other topics connected with the law of India. We subjoin a copious report of this part of his speech. "I next come, Sir, to speak of the court of Privy Council; a very important court, and of which the members discharge as important functions as any of the judges of this country, because they have to determine not only upon questions and matters connected with the civil law in cases usually appealed to them, but they are also judges in the last resort in all prize cases. The point, however, to which I more im-

mediately address myself on this head is, that they are the judges in all our plantation appeals. They are thus made the supreme judges in the last resort over every one of our colonies, whether they happen to be situated among those immense territories which you possess in the East, where you and the East-India Company together rule over not less than 70,000,000 of subjects; or among those rich and populous islands which stud the seas of the Indian Ocean, and form the great Eastern Archipelago; or among those, again, of the western hemisphere, where the parties are frequently men of very large property, extremely unaccustomed in their notions of personal rights, and excessively litigious, as all the children of the new world are supposed to be; both from their physical and moral constitution. All this immense jurisdiction over the rights of property and succession, over rights political and legal, and all the questions growing out of such

* From the *Mirror of Parliament*, a valuable work, which promises to supply a great desideratum, namely, an authentic record of all the speeches in parliament.—Ed.

an extended province, are exercised and discussed by the Privy Council, and the Privy Council alone. It is obvious, that from the distance of these colonies, and the immense variety of the matters submitted to them, and the varying principles upon which those matters are determined, a court, constituted as the court of Privy Council is, must be excessively deficient in many of the properties that ought to attach to it. But what adds incredibly to these difficulties and to this defect is, that hardly any two of the colonies can be named, in one of which a different law does not prevail from that which obtains in the other. In some of these colonies the law is the Dutch law, in others the Spanish, in others the French, in others the Danish. In our Eastern possessions these variations are, if possible, yet greater; while one territory is swayed by the Mahomedan law another is ruled by the native or Hindoo law, and this again, in some of our possessions, is qualified or superseded by the Pundit law. All these laws must come, in their turns, in review, before the necessarily ignorant privy councillor. To supply or remedy that ignorance, he ought to have much time, and to employ much research: he ought to have for his guidance, judges extremely distinguished for their knowledge of the practice of the law, and cognizant of the various modes in which, and the various principles upon which, the law is administered in those numerous and distant countries. He ought to have for his information, a bar, limiting its practice to these appeal questions. But, Sir, because all this would be much to do, is little reason for doing nothing at all in the matter. At present, little indeed has been done, and I will shew why I say this. To supply all the necessary ignorance I speak of, the Privy Council sits on certain very extraordinary days; the 30th of January, some day in May, Midsummer-day, and so on. I find on an average of twelve years, ending in January 1826, they sat in each year, upon this average, nine days and a little more, to dispose of all these multiplied appeals from all the British subjects in India; from our own civil courts, to the jurisdiction of which all these subjects are locally amenable, throughout the wide extent of the several presidencies of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras; to dispose of all the causes which come up from the three several courts of India, the Sudder Adawlut, the Zillah, or Native Court, and the Circuit Court; the cases travelling from the two first of these, comprizing all the appeals in contested suits between the native Hindoos, the half-caste people, and the Mohammedan inhabitants. In the same manner, notwithstanding that all the appeals from Ceylon, the Mauritius, and elsewhere, and from our colonies in the West-Indies, come before the Privy Coun-

cil, nine days' sittings are supposed to suffice for the decision of the whole of them. But nine days do not suffice, nor any thing like suffice, for this purpose, and if I were to read the summary I have in my hands, I could easily demonstrate such to be the fact. It appears that in all these twelve years taken together, the appeals have amounted to but few in number. I marvel that they are so few, and yet I marvel not, because in point of fact, you have no adequate tribunal for their decision, and the absence of such a tribunal is an absolute denial of justice to the native subjects of Great Britain in those colonies. The total number is only 467; but including upwards of fifty, which come from India, and appear not to have been regularly entered, there are 517. Take them at 517. Of these 517—243 only have been disposed of, but only 129 appeals have been heard; for the others were compromised, or withdrawn, either from the hopelessness of delay, which had intervened between the appeal and the sentence, or *nul. prosd.*—cancelled for want of being prosecuted. Consequently, the Privy Council must have heard ten appeals only per year, or one and one ninth, in the course of one day's sitting. Again, of the 129, which were heard and disposed of, no less than fifty-six of the original sentences were altered, or, generally speaking, wholly reversed. Now, fifty-six, out of 129, Sir, is a very large proportion, and clearly shews that the limited number of appeals must have arisen, not from the want of cases to appeal, but from the apprehension of finding no adequate appeal court. And that these sentences should appear to have been rather premature, and ill-digested in most instances, can be no matter of astonishment when we find a gallant lieutenant-general lord chancellor in one court, and an active captain president in another; and a staid major officiating as judge-advocate in a third.—(A laugh.)—In many of these cases, Sir, a military lord chancellor has decided in the court below; and the judges, the members of the Privy Council here, reverse his decision on appeal; and still it is found necessary to continue this system of colonial judicature, and to sanction, as indeed is now the case in this country, the mixture of civil and military functions in one and the same individual.—(A laugh.)—It is this course which renders appeals frequently necessary. And now, Sir, for the matter of delay—I little wonder to see my learned friend who sits behind me, yawning and uneasy at this part of the subject (we believe the allusion was meant for Sir J. Scarlett), for of a truth it is a most dry and tedious one; but, with submission to him, I must venture to proceed. As in those colonial courts you have no lawyers to preside, but officers who sit as judges,

judges, so in the court of privy council you have any but lawyers to decide on the appeals which come before it ; for you are not to suppose that the business of these nine days upon which they sit is taken up by lawyers ; one or two lawyers there are, but the rest are laymen. Certainly a right hon. gentleman whom I see opposite to me is very often there, and his presence is sure to be attended with great advantage to us. Occasionally one may have the pleasure of finding the judge-advocate there ; but the Master of the Rolls alone is always to be seen there, of the lawyers. One meets, too, sometimes with an elderly gentleman, who has formerly been an ambassador, and now and then with a junior lord of the admiralty, who has been neither ambassador nor judge, but would be exceedingly fit to be both, had he happened to have been educated for either.—(*Much laughter.*)—And such, Sir, is the constitution of that awful Privy Council which sits at Westminster, and this is the court which determines without appeal, and in a manner the most summary which can be conceived in this country : for instance, I once saw a property of £20,000 sterling per annum disposed of in a few minutes by the learned members of this Privy council, by a reversal of a sentence which had been determined on by all the judges in India, after no less than nineteen days' most anxious consideration. This is the court whose decisions are without appeal, and irreversible unless by act of parliament, which I never yet heard of in such a matter—that dispenses the law and disposes of the property of 80,000,000 of people. I cannot pass from this subject without instancing a case singularly in point. The Ram, or Rajah of Ramnad, having died, a question arose between the Ranees, or queen, and other members of her family, with respect to the succession to the vacant musnud, and to the right to the personal property of the deceased sovereign, and the territorial revenue, or peishcush, as it is called, of the dominions of Ramnad. With the single exception of this peishcush, the rest of the revenues of the deceased Ram of Ramnad had devolved upon the Ranees ; but in respect of this exception, the law of the country, like the Salique law of France, was express upon the point of exclusion. The East-India Company having certain claims upon it, took measures to secure this peishcush, in the manner usually adopted by them in satisfaction of those claims. The situation of the country is scarcely less peculiar than the circumstances in which its affairs thus became involved. It lies in the direct road through which the pilgrims to the several sanctuaries on the southern coasts of India, and especially in the island of Ramisseram, annually proceed with rich offerings ; and it is through these territories also that the

votaries to the shrine of Juggernaut proceed with their costly tributes. From these pilgrims and devotees very ample tolls and imposts are yearly collected. On the death of her highness the Ranees, in 1809, different claimants appeared, to dispute the property which had so devolved on her. Some of those persons came into the zillah courts and put in an appeal, but that appeal was not lodged in the privy council until the year 1814 ; and what has been the consequence of this delay of justice ? Why, that the kingdom of Ramnad has been all this time (for it is observable, I repeat, that the Hon. Company has been taking care of its revenues in the mean time by its usual summary process) in the keeping of sheriffs' officers. (*A laugh.*) It is strictly in the custody of sheriffs' officers, having been taken, as I may say, in execution ; but taken there by final process, rather than by mesne process, as it would have been here. The hon. and learned gentleman went on to observe : it would thus appear, that in the course of twelve years here had been a few hundreds of appeals only, when, if proper courts of appeal had been provided for the appellants, there would have been thousands. As long as we would persist in having colonies, we must have appeals from them ; and the ignorance of the existing forum for the determination of those colonial appeals, could only be remedied by providing it with a peculiar bar, duly educated for such a practice. He called on parliament for God's sake not to defer the act of justice which he thus pressed it on them to perform, and he expatiated on the perfect incompetency with which a young man, brought up as a writer, must be supposed, on entering upon his official duties in India, to discharge the important trusts, to the due fulfilment of which alone the natives of those regions could look for the protection of their rights and property. Nothing was more clear than that, under any conceivable state of circumstances, such a party must be a mere tool in the hands of his pundit, or of some of the more designing parties, by whom he would of necessity be surrounded. It is well known that the system has been tried with perfect success in Ceylon, under the superintendence of Sir A. Johnston. In his efforts, to be sure, he was honestly and boldly supported by the government at home, and it stands recorded that the experiment was attended with unequivocal success ; and one instance has been particularly adverted to, in which, in a case of murder, out of a jury of twelve, eleven being on one side, and one young Brahmin on the other, the one held out against all the rest, until, by the force of his superior judgment, he brought the others round to his view. The tact evinced by this young Brahmin, and his exquisite skill

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in the examination of witnesses, and his ultimate success with the jury, after the judge and counsel had done all in their power, and, probably from the want of local information, failed, attracted the admiration of the whole court.* Now let us look at the beneficial consequences of adopting such a course. Nothing can tend more to conciliate the natives than to make them a party in the administration of justice. (*Hear!*) It gives them a knowledge of the benefits of a system of social order founded upon justice; elevates them to a rank and importance in the state, which gives them a direct interest in the maintenance of that order; so that, by pursuing that course, should it happen in India as in Ceylon, instead of joining the insurgents, the natives, the great mass of the people, would be found helping to crush the insurrection, in conjunction with the Government. This will be the result in India if we give them cheap and good justice, and cheap and speedy appeal here, and mix them up in the business of the state, by employing them as jurors. By such simple means we shall be able to do more to secure our possessions in India, than the whole army of sepoys can do for us. The hearts of his majesty's subjects in that quarter will be gained, and they will be conciliated and cemented into a bulwark of strength about the government, much more durable, and calculated to withstand the shocks of time better, than that which is presented by an armed force, composed of the very natives who are the objects of our rule. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Peel, in reply to the observations of Mr. Brougham on the subject of appeals, said that on this topic he thought the hon. and learned gentleman was misinformed, and concluded that he had collected his statements from the parliamentary returns, which were very likely to lead him into error, because these returns contained all the cases that had actually been compromised, and on which, therefore, appeals had not been formally made. This was one reason why the returns would lead to an erroneous conclusion. Another was, that they contained all the cases from Jersey and Guernsey, on which summonses had merely issued; and another was, they contained all the East-India appeals, for which no agent had appeared, and on which, therefore, the privy council could not adjudicate. At the same time he would say, that the state of the East-India appeals required consideration. The state of those before the privy council since 1800 was this: there had been from that period eighty appeals, on fifty-three of which no agent had appeared on either side; and on sixty-seven out of the eighty

no case had been laid before the privy council. In point of fact, at the present moment, upon only six cases out of the eighty had written cases on both sides been laid before them, so that it was impossible for the privy council to proceed to adjudicate. Whether or not this proceeded from the ignorance of the natives of India, as to how they were to act, he could not take it on himself to say, and therefore he thought that the subject called for consideration.

Mr. C. W. W. Wynne spoke as follows. "I should have declined saying any thing on this occasion, were it not for my anxiety to offer a few words on the subject of those appeals to the Privy Council, to which the hon. and learned member has so earnestly directed our attention. The fact is, sir, that the delay and those other evils of which he complains, have arisen, in the cases he speaks of, not from any neglect on the part of the Privy Council, but because no instructions whatever have been given to prosecute these appeals from India; no agents have appeared—no counsel have been instructed—and, consequently, no parties have come before the Privy Council whom they could hear. I apprehend that these deficiencies must have arisen from the difference between the courts of appeal in India and the courts of appeal in this country. Appeals in India are prosecuted in a much more summary manner than they ever are in this kingdom. In India, the course of such proceedings is, that when an appeal is instituted in the Superior Court, the Inferior Court transmits to the Superior all the proceedings, pleadings, and writings, which have been had and taken down in the original cause; and on these written documents, without hearing any additional arguments, the Superior Court determines summarily, whether the inferior jurisdiction has proceeded rightly or otherwise. Probably, therefore, and because this has long been the practice among them, the inhabitants of India may suppose that a similar course is adopted here. I do, however, agree most decidedly with the hon. and learned gent. that this defective system of appeals is an evil which, whether it arise from ignorance, misapprehension, or neglect, in the parties or their agents, should be remedied as soon as possible. I beg to assure the House, that the attention of the Privy Council has already been addressed to this subject, and it has been recommended by them, that the East-India Company should appoint an agent for such affairs, who, in all cases where the matter of the suit has not been properly investigated, or set forth in India, should be empowered and required to examine the papers, draw the pleadings, and instruct the counsel, who shall be retained afterwards to bring the question before the

* Mr. Brougham, we understand, read this fact, and others in his speech, from the *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xliii. p. 807.

the Privy Council. Such, sir, is the course which the Privy Council have suggested, as proper to be taken on this head, to the East-India Company; and I have every reason to believe that it will shortly be carried into execution."

Mr. Brougham.—"I should be extremely sorry, if any thing which I have said should be thought to cast any reflection upon the Privy Council. Nothing has been further from my intentions than to impute to them the slightest misconduct, or disposition to delay justice. Never was there a man, I can safely affirm, more remarkably anxious—whether in appeals before the Privy Council or in cases occurring in his own particular court, more zealous to give judgment, (aye, sir, and with most remarkable despatch, too,) than the present Master of the Rolls. But so it was before his time; for I must say, that in the Privy Council, there was no objection either to the late Lord Gifford, or the Vice Chancellor, and still less to Sir William Grant, who, as Master of the Rolls, was always acknowledged to be one of the greatest judges who ever presided in this kingdom. Neither then nor now, so far as the learned judges who sit to hear appeals are concerned, has there been any want of despatch. But the mischief of which I complain is known only to professional men; and as such unfortunately it was rather forgotten, in the speech just now delivered by my right hon. and learned friend (Mr. Wynn). He well knows, however, that we cannot obtain hearings above nine or ten days in the year, so that, however numerous the appeals before the council may be, the allotted days are too few to permit of their being heard. We cannot go with them before the Chancellor, or the Master of the Rolls, or the judges of the Court of King's Bench, each in his own proper court; we must wait the sitting of the Privy Council on these nine or ten days. So that it is only upon one of these, or on some holiday, such as the 30th of January, that we have any chance of coming at all before a court of appeal, in which you dispose, in the imperfect manner and with the imperfect means I have described, of business of such immense importance! I hardly ever knew a cause determined there, in which less than from £50,000 to £60,000 was at stake. The colonial cases are not only, however, cases involving large properties, but they are usually of extreme importance in other respects also. It is my firm opinion, that many more causes would come before the Privy Council, if you could get rid, by more frequent sittings and a different system, of the delay which actually does intervene in the hearing of these appeals. The average delay between the entry and the decision, upon the last ten years, has been about four years and a half in each case; in some cases five, in

others seven, and in others even twelve. If you could dispose of them in six months, as you do in the House of Lords, you would have many more appeals, and that, I contend, would be for the benefit of the colonies themselves. I would entertain no appeals for delay; I would discourage them; I would say the delay is your own. In respect to the appeals from India, and the number which the right hon. gent. opposite (Mr. Peel) assigns to them, my objection does not exactly apply to the matter which his observation is intended to meet. Part of these appeals which have been disposed of, let me repeat to him, were dismissed for want of prosecution, and were really not heard. But, at all events, there can be no doubt of this fact: nine sittings have been the average number of the sittings of the Privy Council per annum, during the last ten years. With all the anxiety of the Master of the Rolls to get these appeals heard, we cannot get judges enough together, and often enough, in that court, to dispose of anything like the amount of business before it."

LAW.

PRIVY COUNCIL, January 30.*

Ruttonjee and another v. Cowasjee.—This was an appeal from Bombay, lodged 24th May 1823. The appellants were Rustonjee Ruttonjee Entee and Burgorjee Ruttonjee, Parsees, of Surat, against Ebuljee Cowasjee. The appellants were the sons and executors of Ruttonjee Monackjee Entee, who by will dated 26th October 1804, after leaving legacies to his wife, daughters, and servants, and giving directions as to his funeral ceremonies, proceeded thus: "All these expenses to be made from the shop; but after such reserve, whatever may remain, to remain in my paddy (house of business), and that the paddy be continued in my name till ten years after my decease, and that the paddy be under the control and management of my sons Rustonjee Ruttonjee and Burgorjee Ruttonjee, to both of whom I have given power and full control to carry it on; and that these both, under whose control and power the other persons are to be, is particular, (sic) Dadabhoy Ruttonjee, Dhunjeebhoy Ruttonjee, Dossabhoy Ruttonjee, and Heerjee Ruttonjee. These all sons to live together on the expenses of the paddy, or at the expense from the general funds, or if any one should disagree, who shall have a thousand rupees for his maintenance every year to be paid. This is the way to continue

* The appeals from India are of such manifest importance, particularly as they afford rules for the future guidance of the inferior courts, that we have made arrangements for procuring authentic reports (as in the above cases) of the decisions of the Privy Council in all appeals from India.—L.B.

continue for ten years; after which all of them may divide in equal shares, and share alike." The will concluded with a disavowal against any one who should disregard it. The testator died in November 1804, leaving his sons named in the will surviving and of full age. The appellants managed the paddy as directed, and no one of the sons disagreed so as to be entitled to the annual allowance of 1,000 rupees. Shortly after the testator's death, the appellants were applied to by Heerjee Ruttonjee for an advance of money out of his prospective share; and the appellants not being aware of any considerable claims on the estate, advanced to their brother Heerjee, in 1805, two sums of 53,000 rupees and 235 rupees, taking as security, in case the estate should require repayment, two notes of hand bearing interest, as they did in the case of another advance to Dhunjeeb-boy Ruttonjee in 1817. Some time after this, and after the appellants had made Heerjee further advances, he left Surat in 1817, and had not since been heard of.

Some time previous to the death of the testator, commercial dealings to a very considerable extent had existed between him and one Dadaboy Nasserwanjee, since deceased, and his son and successor, Ardaseer Dady, also since deceased, which dealings were continued by the appellants, as managers of the testator's paddy, till Ardaseer Dady's death in 1810, in embarrassed circumstances. The appellants, shortly after Ardaseer Dady's death, commenced an action against his executors in the Recorder's Court of Bombay, for the sum which appeared due on the balance of accounts; when the executors of Ardaseer Dady set up a cross demand for a sum due to their testator's estate from the estate of the father of the appellants. These counter-claims led to a long and expensive litigation, which had not terminated at the period fixed by the testator for the division of his property among his sons. Pending these litigations, and soon after Heerjee had quitted Surat, the respondent instituted proceedings against Heerjee in the Adawlut Court at Surat, to recover a sum alleged to be due from him to the respondent for the rent of a garden; and on the 3d March 1817 he obtained an *ex parte* judgment against Heerjee for 1,631 rupees. Shortly after, by a representation to the court that the sixth part of the testator's estate had descended to Heerjee, the respondent obtained an order to advertise for sale the house of the testator at Surat, though it was then in possession of the appellants or their tenant. The appellants, resisting the demand of the respondent, commenced an action in the Court of Adawlut for 15,000 rupees, as the probable value of the house, for the purpose of removing the attachment; but although the appellants had made it appear that they

were prevented from making a division of the testator's property, by the pendency of the proceedings on the part of the executors of Ardaseer Dady, and that they had advanced to Heerjee more than his probable share, the Court gave judgment, 18th June 1818, against the appellants, recommending them to discharge the amount of the decree against Heerjee, and enter it as an additional item in their account against him. The appellants appealed from this decree to the Court of Appeal at Surat, which court, on the 19th March 1819, affirmed the decree. In June 1819, the appellants appealed to the Court of Sudder Adawlut at Bombay, insisting, in addition, that at the time Heerjee quitted the premises rented by him of the respondent, he left behind property more than sufficient to discharge the claim of the respondent. The Court of Sudder Adawlut, however, on the 15th July 1820, affirmed the decree with costs and interest. From this decision the present appeal was lodged.

After an *ex parte* hearing, no counsel appearing for the respondent,

The Master of the Rolls delivered the judgment of the court, by which their lordships were pleased to declare that the respondent had no other claim against the property of the testator, in the hands of the appellants, as his executors and trustees, than such as could be enforced by the suit of Heerjee himself against the appellants; by which he could recover only such sums as would appear to be due to him after giving credit to the appellants for the sums due on the two promissory notes, and for all other sums advanced by the appellants to him or his order; and their lordships further declared, that if any sum were upon a general account between Heerjee and the appellants, found to be due from them to him, yet that the payment could not be enforced by the sale of the house, which is the object of the attachment, and in which all the sons of the testator have a common interest under his will, and in which it does not appear that the appellants had acquired a separate and independent interest. The court, therefore, reversed the decree of the Sudder Court of Adawlut of the 15th July 1820, and the decree of the Court of Appeal at Surat of the 18th March 1819, and the decree of the Assistant-Judge of the Adawlut Court of Surat of the 18th June 1818; and further, removed the attachment affixed on the house in question in execution of the decree obtained by the respondent against Heerjee Ruttonjee.

Ramtonso Mullick, Ramconnai Mullick, Rammohun Mullick, Hirralaul Mullick, Surroopchunder Mullick, and Muttysaul Mullick, appellants; Ramgopaul Mullick, and Ramrutton Mullick, respondents. This was an appeal from an order of the
8 H Supreme

Supreme Court of Calcutta, 19th February 1813, directing an issue at law; and from a decretal order of the 18th February 1814, pronounced on the finding at law; in a cause wherein the above-named appellants were complainants, and the above-named respondents were defendants. The appeal was lodged 29th December 1824.

The *Master of the Rolls* pronounced the judgment of their lordships: in this case, Nemychurn Mullick, a native Hindoo of Bengal, died possessed of very considerable wealth, ancestral and self-acquired, 24th October 1807, leaving eight sons, to whom he had bequeathed his property,* appointing the two eldest (the respondents) executors of his will. Shortly after his decease, the six younger children (the appellants) filed a bill against the two elder, for an account and distribution, and a decree was pronounced accordingly. In the investigation before the master, the appellants contended that fifteen government decennial securities were part of the property of the testator, and ought to be accounted for by the executors; who, on the other hand, maintained that these securities were the exclusive property of the eldest son, by virtue of a *bond fide* sale. The court directed a separate report as to these securities from the master, who found that they formed part of the testator's estate. Exceptions were taken to this report, and the court directed an issue at law, the result of which the appellants now sought to set aside. They alleged, first, that the form of the issue was wrong and injurious to them, inasmuch as it directed one of the appellants to be plaintiff, thereby throwing upon him the difficulty of establishing that these securities belonged to their father's estate. But it was the opinion of their lordships that the form of the issue was greatly advantageous to the appellants: for it was admitted that the securities were originally Nemychurn's property, therefore the *onus* lay upon the defendant to shew how he acquired them; and the plaintiff would be entitled to reply. The next ground of complaint was, that the court ought not to have directed an issue, but should have acted upon the master's report. Their lordships were of a different opinion: they thought that the evidence before the master was not such as to justify his report, or to call upon the supreme court to act upon it. His honour then adverted to the evidence before the master, observing that out of three witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff, who deposed to the manner of Bengalee book-keeping, and the entries in Nemychurn's books, one swore that under the head "*amanut cottah*," the securities *must have been* Nemychurn's; another that they *could not have been* his; and a third that they

might or might not have been his. On other points the witnesses were equally at variance. His honour in continuation observed, that the evidence before the master ought to have inclined him to a contrary conclusion, and that the court acted very properly in directing an issue in the form stated. As to the result of the trial, it was obvious that the judges who presided had the advantages of *vis-à-vis* examination of the witnesses, which this court had not; and as they were of opinion, after a long examination of all the witnesses, that Ramgopaul Mullick had established his right to the securities in question, their lordships felt no disposition to disturb their decision.—Appeal dismissed.

On the 9th February their lordships made the following order: That in future appeal causes shall take precedence in hearing according to the order in which they are ready for hearing, and not as at present, according to the order in which the first printed case is lodged upon each appeal.

HIGH COURT OF DELEGATES, Feb. 13.

The Atlas.—This case, which has been reported in our last volume, was brought by appeal before this court, when their lordships, after a very long argument and upon very mature consideration, confirmed the decision of Lord Stowell, thereby pronouncing in effect that the bond in question was not a valid bottomry-bond.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA.

Viscount Melville (president), Right Hon. Robert Peel, the Earl of Dudley, Right Hon. William Huskisson, the Duke of Wellington, Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, Lord Wallace, Right Hon. John Sullivan, Lord Ashley, the Marquess of Graham, and Lawrence Peel, Esq.—*Lond. Gaz. Feb. 5.*

MR. WYNN'S WRITERSHIP.

Oxford, Feb. 14.—"The right hon. C. W. Wynn, M. P., having handsomely offered as a prize for competition among the junior members of the University, a writership belonging to the patronage in the Hon. East-India Company's service; in a convocation held this morning, the thanks of the University were voted to Mr. C. W. Wynn for this liberal mark of his attention; and his offer of a writership was unanimously accepted."

CAPT. GRINDLAY'S VIEWS OF INDIA.

The fourth part of this splendid work has

* Each of the eight sons had a specific legacy of 3,00,000 rupees, besides a share of the residue.

has just appeared: it contains six exquisite plates, representing scenery and architecture in various parts of India, the colouring of which exhibits the rich and delicate hues given by the climate itself. The subjects are the British residences at Hyderabad (court of the Nizam); the Rosa, or tomb of the Vizier of Sultan Mahmood, at Mehmoodabad in Guzerat, a beautiful piece from Capt. Grindlay's pencil; fishing off Bombay during the monsoon, with a part of the harbour; view of the peculiar bridge near Baroda, with three tiers of arches (to obviate the sudden increase of the river), built in the reign of Sultan Ahmed; the town and pass of Boodee, and a view near Tonk, both in Rajpootana, and both from the pencil of the late Capt. Auber. The latter are amongst the most beautiful pieces in the collection.

COL. DALLAS AND SIR C. MALCOLM.

A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House on the 6th Feb., when Col. Charles Dallas took the usual oath on being appointed governor of St. Helena. Capt. Sir Charles Malcolm, R.N., C.B., also took the oath on being appointed Superintendent of the Bombay Marine.

The Colonel and Sir Charles afterwards dined with the Directors at the London Tavern.

SCOTT, THE DESERTER.

A short time ago we copied from the London papers an official document, promulgated in India, respecting this military delinquent, which, we dare say, our readers have not yet forgotten. Scott, a Lieut. in his Majesty's 47th regiment, deserted from the British army during the progress of the expedition sent against the Burmese up the Irawaddy. At the termination of the war he was surrendered to his countrymen, and escaped punishment only by a clause in the treaty of peace which could not be violated without compromising British honour. As the official paper referred to gave no particulars of his offence, we are induced to lay the following facts before our readers, as communicated to us by an officer lately returned from India, who saw Scott a prisoner in the British camp. Scott, on being given up to the British, and interrogated as to the motives which had induced him to turn a traitor to his country, denied that he had voluntarily deserted his colours. According to his statement, and it tallied with his habits, he had ventured into the jungle, accompanied by two natives, one of them a boy, his servant, with several hundred rupees in his purse, to purchase a native woman. He was on horseback, and while riding heedlessly forward, fell into an ambuscade.

Seeing his danger he wheeled about his horse and attempted to fly, but in trying to cross a narrow wooden bridge, across a gully, the animal came down with him, and he was taken along with his companions. The boy, who could speak English, alarmed him by an account of the terrible tortures which were in reserve for English prisoners; and apprehensive of being sacrificed by his captors, he deprecated their wrath by declaring that he had purposely left the British standard, and had come over to offer his services to his Birman Majesty. This confession instantly secured him good treatment. He was sent to Ammerapoora with some pomp; and finding that the assurance of his being one having authority in his own nation, would redound to his honour with his majesty of Ava, he boldly proclaimed himself Colonel of the 47th regiment, and a son of the King of England. The romance was favourably received. He daily waxed greater and greater in the estimation of his golden-footed majesty: when, unfortunately, a medical officer belonging to the Royals, who had fallen into the enemy's hands, also arrived at the capital, and by his plain unvarnished statement speedily reduced the impostor to his proper station. Scott was subsequently treated with considerable severity by the Burmese; and, as we have said, only escaped punishment from his countrymen, by an article in the treaty, which pledged them to pardon him. — *Edinburgh Observer*.

NEW TREASURER TO THE COMPANY.

Charles Mortimer, Esq. has been appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to the office of treasurer to the East-India Company, vacant by the death of John A. Gilmour, Esq.; and J. R. Vincent, Esq. has been appointed to succeed Mr. Mortimer as deputy.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th L.Dr. Capt. E. Cormick, from h.p. 20th L.D., to be paym., v. Wm. Wilkey placed on h.p. (24 Jan. 28).

11th L.Dr. Corn. W. Roebuck to be lieut. by purch., v. Williamson, who retires; C. T. Watlington to be corn. by purch., v. Roebuck (both 31 Jan. 28).

16th L.Dr. P. Bonham to be corn. by purch., v. Cotton prom. (10 Jan. 28).

2d Foot. Jas. Stirling to be ens. by purch., v. Daniell prom. (10 Jan. 28).

3d Foot. Lieut. G. L. Christie to be capt. by purch., v. Innes prom.; Ens. A. Irvine to be lieut., v. Christie; W. White to be ens. by purch., v. Irvine (all 17 Jan. 28).

6th Foot. Brev. Col. C. Bruce, from h.p. 60th F., to be lieut. col., v. M. Napier, who exch. (10 Jan. 28); Capt. P. Chespe, from h.p., to be capt., v. Q. Barwell who exch. (24 Jan.)

20th Foot. Ens. J. Taylor to be lieut., v. Oakley

ley prom.; E. Dalgely to be ens., v. Taylor (both 3 Jan. 28).

31st Foot. Capt. L. B. Urnston, from h.p., to be capt., v. L. Nunn, who exch. (13 Feb. 28); Lieut. N. N. Ströde, from h.p. Sicilian regt., to be lieut., v. Lillie app. to 50th F. (2 Jan.); Lieut. R. Binney, from h.p., to be lieut., v. O'Hara, whose app. has not taken place (17 Jan.).

38th Foot. Lieut. W. Kelly, from h.p. 53d F., to be lieut., v. E. O'Halloran, who exch. (24 Jan. 20); Ens. J. J. Grant to be lieut., v. Urnston prom.; W. C. Symonds to be ens. by purch. (both 12 Feb.).

39th Foot. A. Thompson to be ens. by purch., v. Spencer prom. (8 Jan. 20).

40th Foot. Maj. T. Kirkwood to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Balfour app. to 82d F.; Capt. P. Bishop to be maj. by purch., v. Kirkwood; Lieut. R. Floyer to be capt. by purch., v. Bishop (all 17 Jan. 28); Ens. F. Coddington to be lieut. by purch., v. Floyer (17 Jan.); Lieut. D. M'Andrew, from h.p. 27th F., to be lieut., v. R. J. Kerr who exch. (18 Jan.); H. B. Rogers to be ens. by purch., v. Coddington (17 Jan.); Lieut. G. A. Stanley, from Newfoundland Vet. Comps., to be lieut., v. Gun, whose app. has not taken place.

41st Foot. Lieut. J. Dawson to be capt., v. Butterfield dec. (17 Jan. 28); Ens. J. Boyseto to be lieut. (30 Oct. 26); Ens. S. G. Stoddard to be lieut., v. Dawson (17 Jan. 28); A. Fry to be ens., v. Boyse (16 Jan.); W. H. Fitzgerald to be ens., v. Stoddard (17 Jan.); Ens. C. W. P. Magra to be lieut. (31 Jan.); W. May to be ens. by purch., v. Fitzgerald app. to 60th F. (30 Jan.); — Chambers to be ens., v. Magra (31 Jan.); Lieut. W. Dyer to be adj., v. Cochran prom. (31 Jan.).

45th Foot. Ens. W. Elliot to be lieut. by purch., v. Coke, whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled (31 Jan. 28).

54th Foot. Lieut. C. Barlow, from h.p. Sicilian Regt., to be paym., v. Smith dec. (3 Jan. 28).

57th Foot. Lieut. Col. Hon. G. Cathcart, from h.p., to be lieut. col., v. Carey app. inspecting field officer of militia in Ionian Islands (24 Jan. 28).

59th Foot. Lieut. T. Lillie, from 31st F., to be lieut., v. Blackburn, app. to 17th F. (2 Jan. 28).

88th Foot. Lieut. C. Arrow to be capt. by purch., v. Young prom.; Ens. C. Cameron, from 79th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Arrow (both 12 Feb. 28).

97th Foot. Ens. S. Chetham, from h.p., to be ens., v. Mansergh, app. to 50th F. (17 Jan. 28).

Ceylon Regt. E. Holgate to be 2d-lieut., v. Rodney, who resigns (1 Jan. 28); F. B. Bayley to be 2d-lieut., v. Stephenson, who resigns (2 Jan.); H. Smith to be 2d-lieut., v. Jefferson prom. (3 Jan.); S. N. Burries to be 2d-lieut., v. Borton who retires (17 Jan. 28).

The 26th (Cameronian) regiment of infantry has received orders to hold itself in readiness to embark for Madras.

The 50th (Rutlandshire) and the 61st (South Gloucestershire) regiments of foot have received orders to prepare for embarkation for Ceylon.

The 16th (Bedfordshire) is ordered, on being relieved at Ceylon, to return to India.

The 83d regiment of infantry is ordered, on being relieved at Ceylon, to return to England.

The 72d (Duke of Albany's own Highlanders) has received orders to prepare for embarkation, for the Cape of Good Hope.

The 49th (the Hertfordshire) infantry is ordered, on being relieved at the Cape of Good Hope, to proceed to India.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Jan. 29. *Eagle*, Batty, from Cape of Good Hope 21st Nov.; at Bristol (for Liverpool).—Feb. 5. *William and Ann*, from Ceylon 24th Aug.; at Deal.—7. *Topaz*, Stroyan, from the Mauritius 29th Oct.; at Deal.—11. *Eliza Jane*, Liddell, from the Mauritius 6th Nov.; at Portsmouth, —also, *Pyramus*, Johnson, from the Mauritius 3d Nov.; at Cowes (for Holland).—13. *Augusta*, Giles, from Batavia 31st Oct.; at Cowes (for Rotterdam).—14. *Marcelly*, Dawson, from Bengal 3d sept. (with loss of anchors and cables); off Mar-

gate,—also, *Ether*, Robinson, from Bombay 11th Sept., and Cape 20th Nov.; and *Derby*, Putman, from Batavia 29th Oct. (for Antwerp); both off Dover.—16. *Clyde*, Scott, from Bombay 11th Oct.; at Liverpool,—also, *Alfred*, Pearson, from China 14th Oct.; off Plymouth.—17. *Mary*, Laird, from Cape of Good Hope 6th Dec.; at Deal,—also *David Scott*, Thornhill, from Bengal 10th Sept., and Madras 13th Oct.; off Portsmouth.—18. *Thames*, Warming, from Bengal 21st Sept.; *Mountaineer*, Canney, from Bombay 4th Oct.; and *Madelaine*, Coghlan, from Bengal 27th Aug., Mauritius 9th Nov., and Cape 17th Dec.; all at Gravesend,—also *Nile*, Obeyes, from Batavia; at Cowes.—19. *Susanne*, De Trillo, from Bengal 8th Nov.; off Havre.—20. *Sachem*, Coffin, from Siam 11th Nov.; and *Walworth Castle*, Simcal, from Batavia 25th Oct., and Cape 15th Dec.; both at Cowes,—also, *Concordia*, Keyser, from Batavia 20th Oct.; off St. Alban's Head,—also, *Pomona*, Highat, from Bombay 14th Oct.; off Holyhead.—21. *Isabella*, Parker, from Bengal 30 Oct.; at Gravesend,—also *James Sibbald*, Forbes, from Calcutta 17th Aug., Madras 18th Oct., and St. Helena 3d Jan.; off Newhaven,—also, *Coventry of Harcourt*, Harrison, from the Mauritius 27th Nov.; off the Wight.—23. *Brotherbury*, Peterson, from China 13th Oct.; off the Lisard,—also, *Orpheus*, Duff, from Batavia 25th Oct.; at Cowes (for Antwerp).—24. *Charles Kerr*, Brodie, from Bombay, 7th Oct., and Cape 31st Dec.; off the Wight.—25. *Earl of Egremond*, Johnson, from the Mauritius 6th Nov.; and *Brazilian*, Cotsworth, from ditto 29th Nov.; both at Deal.

Departures.

Jan. 29. *Madras*, Christian, for Bengal; *Othello*, Thompson, for Bengal; and *Alcyone*, Muir, for Bombay; all from Liverpool.—also, *Sarah*, Bateman, for N. S. Wales, from Portsmouth.—30. *Charles Jameson*, Christie, for Cape of Good Hope, from Deal.—31. *Le Normand*, Gimex, for Bourbon and Mauritius; from Liverpool.—Feb. 7. *Margaret Johnson*, Sowerby, for Cape, Mauritius, and Bombay; from Liverpool.—8. *Marquis of Huntley*, Fraser, for Bengal and China; from Deal,—also, *Berwickshire*, Madan, for Bengal and China; Sir David Scott, M'Taggart, for ditto; and *Kernell*, Armstrong, for Cape of Good Hope; all from Cowes,—also, *Heape*, Popin, for Batavia; from Portsmouth.—9. H.M.S. *Undaunted* (with Lord W. C. Bentinck and suite), for Bengal; from Plymouth, also, *Providence*, Ford, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth,—also, *Ellen*, Taylor, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—10. *Reliance*, Timmins, for Bengal and China; and *Rising Star*, Gillies, for Bombay; both from Deal,—also, *Numa*, Wade, and *Cleopatra*, Young, both for N. S. Wales; from Cove of Cork.—11. *General Palmer*, Truscott, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—12. *Alexander*, Ogilvie, for Batavia and Singapore; *Borodino*, Mentrup, for ditto ditto; and *Lucy Ann*, Simpson, for N. S. Wales; all from Cove of Cork.—*Bradock*, Whinyates, and *Abdon*, M'Leod, both for Bengal; from Liverpool.—18. *Harlequin*, Omay, for Cape and Bombay; from Deal.—21. *Abercrombie Robinson*, Innes, for Bombay and China; and *Australia*, Sleight, for N. S. Wales; both from Deal.—22. *Fame*, Bullen, for Bengal; from Deal.—23. *Duchess of Athol*, Daniell, for Bombay and China; *Thames*, Bigg, for Madras and Bengal; *Thorne*, Johnstone, for Bombay; *George the Fourth*, Barrow, for Bengal and China; and *Earl of Balcarrais*, for ditto ditto; all from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per *Marcelly*, from Bengal: Mrs. Crews; Miss H. Holyoake; Capt. Morie, H.M.'s 14th Foot; Capt. H. Burt; Mr. J. Wilson.

Per *Topaz*, from the Mauritius: Lieut. P. Fitzgerald, H.M.'s 29th regt.

Per *Alfred*, from China: Mr. Jas. Milbary, merchant.

Per *Madelaine*, from Bengal, Mauritius, &c.: Capt. Parkers from the Mauritius; Capt. Cochran, from Bengal; Mr. and Mrs. Serjeant, and Mr. Robinson, from the Cape.

Per *Thames*, Warming, from Bengal: Lieut. Sykes, H.M.'s 45th Foot; Mr. W. Brandon.

Per *Palamban*, from Bombay (at Greenock): Capt. F. Bowes; Capt. W. Eyre; Mr. J. Shaw.

Per Indian Chief, from Bengal (arrived at Liverpool in Nov. last): Mr. Jas. Stewart, merchant; Lieut. Col. J. Fuller; Mrs. Fuller; two Misses and two Masters Fuller.

Per Othello, from Bengal (arrived at Liverpool in Oct. last): Mrs. A. Burns; W. Earle, Esq.; Capt. J. Kennedy; Lieut. W. Ellis; two Misses Burns; two servants.

Per David Scott, from Madras: Mrs. Col. Read; Mrs. Maj. Basdon; Miss Read; Misses Anna Douglas and Martha Douglas; Capt. Wetherall, R.N.; Maj. Basdon, H.M.'s 80th Foot; Capt. Triphook, H.M.'s 13th Foot; Lieut. Kershaw, ditto; Capt. Core; Capt. Claude; Lieut. Bolton; Lieut. Dearnley; Dr. O'Neil.

Per James Sibbald, from Madras: Mrs. Newmarch and child; Mrs. Armstrong; Dr. M'Leod; Maj. Ewing, 1st Madras N.I.; Capt. M'Donald, Royals; Lieut. Fothergill, commanding invalids of H.M.'s 48th regt.; Capt. Metcalfe, Madras N.I.; Lieut. Currie, 9th ditto; Ens. Colbeck, 4th ditto; Lieut. Armstrong, H.M.'s 30th Regt.; Mr. Tabor; Masters Lambe and Metcalfe; 80 invalids; 9 women; 6 children.

Per Countess of Harcourt, from the Mauritius: Mr. Goodsell, R.N.; Mr. James.

Per Charles Kerr, from Bombay: Mrs. Brodie; Mrs. Denham; Mrs. Peterson; Col. Wahab; Maj. Morrison; Capt. Waite; Lieut. Rowley; Lieut. Riley; Mr. Wooley; two Misses Denham; Misses Wahab, Swainston, and Lord; Mr. Denham; two Masters Denham; two Masters Kaye; Master Swainston; 6 servants; one invalid.—From the Cape: W. Watkin, Esq.; Mrs. Clark.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Sir David Scott, for Bengal: Maj. Gen. the Earl of Carnwath, H.M.'s staff, Bengal; Capt. A. Smith, H.C.'s service; Messrs. J. S. Kinlock, C. E. Grant, and R. Mathison, cadets; Messrs. T. Waghorn and John Higgins, volunteers, pilot service; Capt. R. A. M'Naghten, H.C.'s service; Mrs. L. M'Naghten; Mr. H. Fulton, assist. surg.; Misses E. Roberts, A. Rich, C. Pereira, and H. Pereira; Messrs. W. F. Schneider, J. Barrell, H. Daniell, and Jas. Taylor; 150 Company's recruits; 13 soldiers' wives; 4 children.

Per Berwickshire, for Bengal: Capt. Marshall, H.C.'s service, commanding recruits; Mr. E. Willmot, writer; Mr. H. Russell, cadet; Mr. C. Hutchins; 85 Company's recruits; 3 wives of ditto; one child.

Per Marquis of Huntly, for Bengal: Lieut. Col. Wm. Brooks; Rev. John Jackson, chaplain; Mr. T. Jackson, free merchant; Mr. E. J. Vetsman, assist. surg.; Messrs. J. R. Keane and C. G. Fagan, cadets; Mr. J. Hawker, free marketer; Mr. Geo. Even; Misses H. Jerome, G. Jerome, A. Jerome, and E. Jerome, natives, returning to Bengal; Mr. R. H. Mathews; 91 Company's recruits.

Per Reliance, for Bengal: Rev. J. D. Wintle, chaplain; Messrs. W. S. Donnithorne and R. M. P. Clarke, writers; Mr. Shelton, assist. surg.; Messrs. W. G. Don, J. R. Abbot, A. Armstrong, J. H. Campbell, R. Macklin, and J. Erskine, cadets; Mr. Wilson; Misses E. Erskine and M. A. Erskine; Capt. Milne, Cornet Salkeld, and Cornet Philbin, H.M.'s 11th L. Dr.; Lieut. Pitman, Lieut. Jones, Lieut. Deverell, Cornet Simpson, Cornet Donnithorne, and Cornet Ager, H.M.'s 16th Lancers; 132 privates H.M.'s 11th Dr. and 16th Lancers; 11 soldiers' wives; 7 children of ditto.

Per Duchess of Athol, for Bombay and China: Capt. Sir Chas. Malcolm, R.N., superintendent of the Bombay marine; Lieut. Malcolm, aide-de-camp to Sir John Malcolm; Major Simcock, and Capt. Oakley, H.M.'s 20th Foot; Lieut. Sparkin, H.M.'s 4th Lt. Dr.; Lieut. Furlong, Lieut. O'Kelly, Ens. Fryer, Ens. Rodgers, and Ens. Wood, H.M.'s 20th Foot; Cornet Lloyd, H.M.'s 4th Lt. Dr.; Cornet Richards, returning to Bombay; Mrs. Moyle; Mrs. Sparkin; two Misses White; two Misses Adams; Mrs. Furlong; Mrs. Lloyd; Messrs. Gordon and Dyke, writers; Messrs. Livingston, Davidson, and Bergerie, assist. surgs.; Messrs. Evans, Wells, Turnbull, Amesley, Bainbridge, Nixon, Brown, Rose, Prendergrast, Wilmot, Seaton, Burthorn, and Lodge, cadets; Messrs. Campbell, Twiddell, Gordon, Daniell, and Jerdine, volunteers, Bombay marine; Messrs. Thacker, Hit-

chings, Shepherd, Lynch, and Walker, volunteers, pilot service; Mr. A. T. Weir, free marketer; Mr. Dent, Bombay marine; Mr. Lackie and Mr. Graham.

Per Arabian (recently sailed from Liverpool), for Bengal: Lieut. Col. W. C. Baddeley; Mrs. Baddeley; two Misses Baddeley; Master Baddeley; two Misses Holdsworth; Misses Mansell and Younger; Messrs. Baddeley and Tulloch, cadets; Messrs. Holdsworth, Howarth, Harper, Bell, Alexander, Bates, and Healy.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 25. In York Street, Pottman Square, the lady of Chas. H. C. Plowden, Esq., of a son.

25. At Edinburgh, the lady of J. R. Hutchinson, Esq., Bengal civil service, of a son.

Feb. 6. The lady of Capt. John Angelo, 3d Bengal cavalry, of a daughter.

11. At Edinburgh, the lady of Colonel Limond, of the Madras artillery, of a daughter.

— At Woodlands, Chigwell, Essex, the lady of Sir James Urmston, of a son.

20. At Chelsea, the lady of Mr. G. M. Braithwaite, chief officer of the H.C.'s ship *General Harris*, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 14. At Lurgycullen, county of Armagh, Ireland, John Macan, Esq., of the Bengal military service, to Jessie, only daughter of Wm. Campbell, Esq., of Edinburgh.

23. At St. James's, Westminster, M. Grierson, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Anne, second daughter of J. Halliday, Esq., of Dam, Dumfriesshire.

Feb. 4. At Edinburgh, Mr. Wm. Parkin, of East Kaswick, Yorkshire, to Isabella Wallace, second daughter of the late Mr. G. Heron, Hon. E. I. Company's service, Kirkcaldy.

12. The Rev. W. S. Robinson, B.A., rector of Dyrham, in the diocese of Gloucester, to Matilda Maxwell Innes, daughter of John Innes, Esq., of Broad Street Buildings.

19. At Cirencester, H. E. Rutherford, Esq., of the Cape of Good Hope, to Emma, third daughter of John Masters, Esq., of Cirencester.

Lately. At St. Martin's in the Fields, H. Hara, Esq., late of Calcutta, to Jane, second daughter of W. W. Bradley, Esq., of Sandwich.

— At Quedgeley, H. Nisbet, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, to Anne, second daughter of the late Rev. J. A. Curtis, vicar of Bliton, and Mrs. Curtis Hayward, of Quedgeley House.

DEATHS.

Jan. 23. At St. Andrew's, Lieut. Gen. David Campbell.

23. At Vienna, Prince Alexander Ypsilanti, who first raised the standard of independence in Greece.

Feb. 3. In Bryanstone Square, Admiral Sir Richard John Strachan.

12. Lieut. Gen. Schalch, of the Royal artillery.

19. In Portland Place, Lieut. Gen. Burr, in his 79th year.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 3 March—Prompt 30 May.

Tee.—Bohea, 1,150,000 lb.; Congou, Campol, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,200,000 lb.; Twankay and Hyson-Skin, 1,100,000 lb.; Hyson, 250,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,700,000 lb.

For Sale 11 March—Prompt 6 June.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods, and Calico Wrappers.

Private-Trade.—Sallampores—Blue Sallampores—Blue Cloths—Nankeens and Blue Nankens—Bandannoes—Corahs—Silk Piece Goods—China Wrought Silks—Shawls—Cashmere Shawls—Capes—Crape Handkerchiefs—Crape Tippets—Scarfs—Silk Choppah Romals—Damasks.

For Sale 15 April—Prompt 11 July.

Company's.—Indigo.

The

The Court of Directors, with reference to their printed advertisements of May and August last, have given notice, that, in pursuance of the letter from the Hon. Board of Customs, dated 14th April 1837, they have caused lists to be prepared of certain goods, &c. imported up to the 31st Dec. 1815, and of other goods, &c. imported up to 5th July 1831, which have remained warehoused longer than allowed by law, except those upon which further time for remaining in warehouse has been granted.—That the lists may be inspected by applying to the Company's Warehouse-keepers, by whom information respecting the goods will be given to holders of warrants or other persons interested therein, and Catalogues will be printed

forthwith.—That all Goods, &c. above described, which shall not be actually cleared out of the Company's Warehouses on Monday the 25th April, will be sold, or re-sold, as the case may be, at the Company's Sale, on Tuesday, the 25th April 1838.

CARGO of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Alfred* and *Breakwater*, from China.

Company's.—Teas.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Teas—Silks—Raw Silk—Seed Coral Beads—Gamboge—Whanghee Canes—Bamboo Canes—Table Mats—Floor Mats.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras & Bengal	1838.						
	March 15	Ganges	440	Richard Lloyd	Richard Lloyd	City Canal	J. S. Brinley, and W. Abercrombie.
	20	Atlas	411	Chalmers and Guthrie	Francis Hunt	W. I. Docks	Barber, Neate, & Co., Clement's-lane.
	15	Victory	712	Joseph L. Heathorn	Chas. Farquharson	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birch-lane.
Gravea.	15	Africa	350	William Tindell	John Skelton	W. I. Docks	John Lyncey, jun., Birch-lane.
	30	Peper	310	Jas. Talbert	David Brown	W. I. Docks	John Masson, Lime-street Square.
	15	Boone	575	George Green	Wm. L. Pope	E. I. Docks	Small, Colquhoun, & Co., Old Jewry.
	95	Lord Lynedoch	632	Samuel Beadle	Samuel Beadle	W. I. Docks	Bolton and Kelham, Fenchurch-st.
Gravea.	May 1		451	William Bawtree	Lucas Percival	E. I. Docks	W. Bawtree, Jerusalem Coffee-House.
	30	Abberton	630	George Joad	Thomas Boyes	W. I. Docks	Capt. Boyes, Jerusalem Coffee-House.
	28	Cromandel	755	M. F. Gordon	Steph. J. Fuller	E. I. Docks	Capt. Fuller, Jerusalem Coffee-House.
	10	Fairlie	550	Gledastanes, Drysdale & Co.	Chas. B. Tarbutt	E. I. Docks	Wm. Abercrombie, Birch-lane.
Bengal	March 15	Juliana	800	Henry Temper	Charles Atkoll	E. I. Docks	J. Atkoll, Alie-st., Goodman's-lda.
	21	Minstrail	400	George Brown	Henry Bevan Guy	City Canal	E. Read, Rude's-court, Lime-street.
	30	Lonach	400	William Dracoll	Geo. Wm. Tomlin	City Canal	Tomlin and Man., The Vine-street.
	1	Royal George	349	J. Battersby	St. Ellery	W. I. Docks	J. & T. Dawson, & W. D. Dowson.
Bombay	15	Egyptian	480	John Barry	Wm. Lilburn	E. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man. [Head, jun.]
	15	Lady Raffles	647	Scull, Colquhoun, & Co.	Wm. Tucker	W. I. Docks	Barber, Neate, and Co., and W. Red-
	23	Captain Cook	500	William Willis	Geo. Willis	City Canal	J. Pirie and Co., Freeman's-st., Corn-
	15	Deylon	253	John Bently	Francis Davison	W. I. Docks	John Lyncey, jun.
Mauritius & Cap-	15	Dunegan Castle	446	G. Robinson and Finlay	Thomas Finlay	City Canal	W. I. Docks John Lyncey, jun.
	15	Seppings	343	George Joad	Wm. Loader	W. I. Docks	E. Robinson, & Buckles & Co.
	15	Hadrian	400	William Tindall	John Rowland	W. I. Docks	Thos. Surften, Change Alley.
	20	Clorinda	180	Inglis, Forbes, and Co.	George Carrew	Lon. Docks E. and A. Rule, Lime-street.	
Batavia & Singa-	15	Slones	369	John George Leggett	J. Geo. Leggett	W. I. Docks E. and A. Rule, Lime-street.	
	15	Florian	211	Thomas Weeding	F. Jackson	Lon. Docks Wm. Redhead, jun.	
	15	Stones	230	Robert Brooke	E. Phillipson	Lon. Docks Wm. Redhead, jun.	
	15	Caroline	300	Robert Brooke	J. F. Church	Lon. Docks	Robert Brooke, Old Broad-street.
New South Wales	March 10	Henry Wallasey	300	Lewis Jacob	J. F. Church	Lon. Docks	John Marshall, Birch-lane-yard.
	7	Coronet	300	John Marshall	James Farrier	Lon. Docks	W. Martin and Co., E. I. Chambers.
	7	Alice	314	John B. Martin and Co.	James Farrier	Lon. Docks	J. Blinnet, Church-row, Fenchurch.
	20	Wave	300	Joshua Jones	Wm. Hild	Lon. Docks	Buckles and Co. [at street.]
F. D. Land & N. S. Wales	April 5	Isabella	420	Joshua Jones	Joseph Beckett	Lon. Docks	Edw. and Arthur Rule, Lime-street.
	5	Teresa Mary	250	John George Hartley	J. G. Hartley	Lon. Docks	Tomlin and Man.

2040. Feb. 1838.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1827-8, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purser.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To be in the Dock.	When Sailed.
6 <i>Dendra</i>	1285	G. Palmer	M. Hamilton ..	John Shute ..	James Rickett ..	R. Buckle	J. K. Jolly	Francis Bardin ..	J. Gilles	Bombay & China	1827.	1828.	5 Jan.
2 <i>Edinburgh</i>	1292	H. Bonham	Henry Bax	T. Buttanshaw ..	D. Marshall	Geo. Waller	A. Tomlin	Robt. Harvey ..	W. J. Shepherd ..	St. Helena, Bengal, & China	10 Nov	8 Jan.	8 Feb.
8 <i>General Harris</i>	1283	James Sims	Joseph Stanton ..	G. Braithwaite ..	Henry Burn	Jas. M. Baird ..	Thos. N. Were ..	John Millard ..	J. H. Lanyon ..	Bengal & China	3 Dec.	23 do.	2 do.
6 <i>Thomas Coutts</i>	1234	S. Marjoribanks ..	Alex. Chrystie ..	W. Drayner	J. Elphinstone ..	D. Robertson ..	R. Saunders	Jas. Beveridge ..	W. Maitman ..	Bengal & China	18 Dec.	8 do.	8 do.
4 <i>Sir David Scott</i>	1342	Joseph Hare	J. O. M'Taggart ..	W. Titchhurst ..	R. Ward	John Rose	P. F. Maxwell ..	David Scott	T. A. Gibb	Bengal & China	18 do.	8 do.	8 do.
9 <i>Marquis of Huntly</i>	1279	J. Mac Tugart	J. S. H. Fraser ..	Thos. Leach	R. Thoburn	John Robb	A. Macquenn ..	Alex. Stirling ..	John Lenox ..	Bengal & China	1 Jan.	6 Feb.	10 do.
4 <i>Berwickshire</i>	1332	S. Marjoribanks ..	Fred. Madan	H. L. Thomas ..	J. Shepherd	J. W. Edmunds ..	H. Dalrymple ..	T. D. Stirling ..	J. W. Rose ..	Bengal & China	18 do.	1 Jan.	10 do.
1 <i>Reliance</i>	1155	John F. Timlins ..	Chas. S. Timlins ..	Edw. Jacob	CW Loveridge ..	Samuel Hyde ..	C. Udale	W. S. Swarforth ..	W. S. Swarforth ..	Bengal & China	18 do.	1 Jan.	10 do.
4 <i>Duchess of Atholl</i>	1330	W. E. Ferrers	E. M. Daniell	T. J. Dyer	Thos. Sandys ..	Geo. Stewart ..	W. Pitcairn ..	Rich. H. Cox ..	W. Dickinson ..	Bombay & China	1828.	1 Jan.	10 do.
2 <i>Abercrombie</i>	1330	H. Bonham	John Innes	Jas. S. Biles ..	Geo. Frampton ..	H. Shepherd ..	W. Pitcairn ..	W. Hitchcock ..	Wm. Dallas ..	Bombay & China	1 Jan.	10 do.	21 do.
7 <i>Earl of Balcarras</i>	1417	Company's Ship ..	B. Broughton	Rees Thomas ..	J. P. Griffiths ..	Routler J. Bell ..	E. Dupuis	Henry Annot ..	Wm. Ainslie ..	Bengal & China	1 Jan.	10 do.	21 do.
5 <i>George the Fourth</i>	1329	Company's Ship ..	Thos. W. Barrow ..	Wm. Fulham ..	F. G. Moore	Wm. Pigott ..	Henry Smith ..	E. Turner	J. W. Graham ..	St. Helena, Bengal, & China	1 Jan.	10 do.	21 do.
8 <i>Marquis Camden</i>	1261	W. C. Drysdale ..	T. Larkins	W. Haylett	John Fenn	H. J. Wolfe	John Willie ..	Thos. Cron	J. Collingwood ..	Bombay & China	16 do.	31 do.	7 Mar.
4 <i>Macquon</i>	1233	John Campbell ..	James Walker ..	James Sexton ..	F. MacQueen ..	John Pitcairn ..	Chas. Ray	Alex. Macrae ..	J. Walkinshaw ..	Madras & China	1 Feb.	15 Feb.	21 do.
8 <i>Willem Fairlie</i>	1348	Joseph Hare	Thomas Blair ..	Geo. Deudney ..	T. W. Marriott ..	R. Burroughes ..	J. H. Thorn ..	Geo. Count	Peter Milne ..	Madras & China	1 Feb.	15 Feb.	21 do.
2 <i>Lord Locher</i>	1332	H. Blanshard ..	Charles Steward ..	N. de St-Croix ..	Benj. Bailey ..	H. W. Parker ..	S. H. Macauley ..	Robt. Martin ..	C. S. Compton ..	Madras & China	1 Feb.	15 Feb.	21 do.
8 <i>Castle Huntly</i>	1311	J. H. Gladstones ..	Thomas Dunkin ..	G. C. Kennedy ..	Henry Wise	J. Dalrymple ..	R. Howard ..	J. Campbell ..	John Mait ..	Madras & China	1 Mar.	15 Mar.	20 Apr.
6 <i>Canning</i>	1236	Company's Ship ..	Philip Baylis	T. B. Penfold ..	A. Broadhurst ..	G. Creighton ..	J. G. F. Pigott ..	F. Kierman	H. Beveridge ..	China	1 Mar.	15 Mar.	20 Apr.
6 <i>London</i>	1332	Company's Ship ..	Timothy Smith ..	A. Rivers	W. R. Packman ..	O. Richardson ..	Jas. Jameson ..	David Forest ..	W. N. Killigan ..	China	1 Mar.	15 Mar.	20 Apr.
6 <i>Frederick</i>	1335	Matthew Isacke ..	W. E. Farrer	Jas. Wilson	R. M. Isacke	J. R. Pidding ..	Charles Jones ..	W. Bremner ..	W. N. Killigan ..	China	1 Mar.	15 Mar.	20 Apr.
9 <i>Prince Regent</i>	988	H. Bonham	Henry Hosmer ..	R. H. Treherne ..	Henry Harris ..	G. M. Abbott ..	F. Shaw	R. Greig	Alex. Milroy ..	Madras & Bengal	30 do.	14 Apr.	19 May
9 <i>Roe</i>	1024	Thos. Milroy	Wm. Marquis ..	Wm. Treherne ..	J. A. Senhouse ..	Chas. White ..	Edward Voss ..	Wm. Scott	Honey Miller ..	Bengal	29 Apr.	13 May	18 Jan
9 <i>Marchioness of Ely</i>	955	O. Wigram	C. E. Mangles ..	W. H. Hopkins ..	J. Miller	J. Coppling	G. Abbott	R. Kenwick	W. I. Irwin ..	Bengal	29 Apr.	13 May	18 Jan
9 <i>Asia</i>	938	H. Bonham	T. F. Balderston ..	H. M. Sterndale ..	J. Miller	J. Coppling	G. Abbott	R. Kenwick	W. I. Irwin ..	Bengal	29 Apr.	13 May	18 Jan

PRICE CURRENT, Feb. 26.

EAST-INDIA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Coffee, Java cwt	1 13 0	1 18 0
— Cheribon	1 8 0	1 13 0
— Sumatra	3 0 0	5 0 0
— Bourbon	0 0 4	0 0 5
— Mocha	0 0 4	0 0 5
Cotton, Surat	0 0 4	0 0 5
— Madras	0 0 4	0 0 5
— Bengal	0 0 7	0 0 10
— Bourbon	15 0 0	21 0 0
Drugs & for Dyeing.		
Aloes, Epatica cwt	2 2 0	2 5 0
Aniseeds, Star	2 0 0	2 5 0
Borax, Refined	7 14 0	8 5 0
— Unrefined, or Tincal	0 15 0	0 16 0
Camphire	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cardamoms, Malabar. lb	5 5 0	5 10 0
— Ceylon	4 10 0	5 0 0
Cassia Buds	0 0 6	0 1 3
— Ligna	5 0 0	20 0 0
Castor Oil	3 0 0	5 0 0
Dragon's Blood	1 5 0	3 10 0
Gum Ammoniac, lump.	3 0 0	3 15 0
— Arabic	2 0 0	50 0 0
— Assafetida	3 0 0	9 0 0
— Benjamin	26 0 0	27 0 0
— Anini	3 0 0	8 0 0
— Gambogium	2 15 0	5 10 0
— Myrrh	11 0 0	14 0 0
— Olibanum	0 1 0	0 1 6
Kino	0 3 9	
Lac Lake	3 16 0	4 5 0
— Dye	3 0 0	
— Shell	0 15 0	1 16 0
— Stick	0 0 5	0 10 0
Musk, China	0 9 0	0 10 0
Oil, Cassia	0 1 3	0 1 6
— Cinnamon	0 0 2	0 0 3
— Cloves	0 2 9	0 3 0
— Mace	0 1 6	0 5 6
— Nutmegs	3 3 0	3 5 0
Opium	0 0 9	0 2 0
Rhubarb	1 10 0	1 14 0
Sal Ammoniac	1 10 0	1 12 0
Senna	1 16 0	2 0 0
— Bengal	3 5 0	3 10 0
— China	3 10 0	3 15 0
Galls, in Sorts		
— Blue		

Indigo, Blue and Violet

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
— Purple and Violet	0 9 9	0 10 9
— Extra fine Violet	0 7 0	0 9 0
— Violet	0 6 0	0 8 0
— Violet and Copper	0 5 6	0 7 0
— Fine Copper	0 5 6	0 7 0
— Copper	0 4 0	0 6 0
— Consuming sorts	0 5 0	0 7 6
— Oude good and fine	0 2 0	0 5 0
— Low and bad Oude	0 7 0	0 8 3
— Madras	0 3 0	0 6 6
— Do. mid. ord. and bad	0 11 0	0 15 0
Rice, Bengal White	0 18 0	1 1 0
— Patna	1 0 0	1 7 0
Safflower	0 15 0	1 10 0
Sago	1 4 0	1 10 0
Saltpetre		
Silk, Bengal Skein	0 14 11	1 1 11
— Novl	0 15 9	1 3 5
— Ditto White	0 18 4	0 19 8
— China	0 4 0	0 6 9
Spices, Cinnamon	0 0 10	0 2 3
— Cloves	0 3 9	0 5 3
— Mace	0 2 6	0 3 3
— Nutmegs	0 15 0	1 2 0
— Ginger	0 0 3	0 0 4
— Pepper, Black	0 0 9	0 1 4
— White	1 10 0	1 17 0
Sugar, Bengal	1 8 0	1 16 0
— Siam and China	1 5 0	1 18 0
— Mauritius	0 1 5	0 2 0
Tee, Bohea	0 2 1	0 3 5
— Congou	0 2 11	0 4 8
— Souchong	0 2 6	0 3 3
— Campol	0 2 3	0 3 6
— Twankay	0 3 7	0 4 4
— Pekoe	0 2 4	0 3 10
— Hyson Skin	0 4 3	0 6 1
— Hyson	0 3 4	0 3 8
— Young Hyson	0 4 4	0 6 2
— Gunpowder	1 4 0	2 10 0
Tortoiseshell	9 0 0	10 0 0
Wood, Sanders Red		

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Oil, Southern	30 0 0	
— Sperm	32 0 0	
— Head Matter	26 0 0	
Wool	0 8 10	0 8 8
Wood, Blue Gum	0 6 0	0 7 0
— Cedar	0 0 5	0 0 6

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 January to 25 February.

Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 4 Pr. Ct. Ann.	Long Annuitie.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	—	86½86½	82½82½	93½	93½93½	100½101½	19½	249½	91 92p	60 61p
28	09½10½	86½86½	85½85½	—	93½93½	101½101½	19½ 19½	—	91 93p	60 61p
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	209½	86½86½	85½85½	93½	93½93½	101½	19½ 19½	—	91 93p	61 62p
Feb.										
1	208½9½	86½86½	85½85½	93½	93½93½	100½101½	19½ 19½	249	93p	61 62p
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	208½9½	85½86	85½	—	92½93	100½100½	19½ 19½	—	91 93p	61 63p
5	208½9½	86 86½	85½85½	93½	92½93½	100½100½	19½ 19½	—	93 94p	61 62p
6	207½8½	86 86½	85½85½	93½	93½	100½100½	19½ 19½	249	94 95p	63 64p
7	—	85½85½	84½85½	92½93	92½92½	100½100½	19½ 19½	249	94p	61 68p
8	207½8½	86 86½	85½85½	93½93½	93½	100½101½	19½ 19½	—	92 93p	61 68p
9	208½	86 86½	85½85½	—	93½	100½101½	19½ 19½	249½	—	60 63p
11	—	86½86½	85½85½	—	92½92½	101½	19½ 19½	250	93p	60 62p
12	208½9	86½86½	85½85½	93½	93½93½	101½101½	19½ 19½	249½50	92p	60 63p
13	208½	86½86½	85½85½	93½	93½93½	101½101½	19½ 19½	—	93 94p	61 62p
14	208½9	86½86½	85½85½	93½	93½93½	101½101½	19½	250	93 94p	61 62p
15	208½	85½86½	85½85½	93½	93½93½	101½101½	19½ 19½	—	93 94p	60 62p
16	—	86 86½	85½85½	—	93½94	101½101½	19½ 19½	—	93p	60 63p
18	208½9	86 86½	85½85½	—	93½93½	101½101½	19½ 19½	—	93p	60 63p
19	208½9	86½86½	85½85½	93½	93½93½	101½101½	19½ 19½	—	94 95p	60 63p
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	208½½	85½86	84½85½	93½	93½93½	101½	19½ 19½	249	95 94p	60 62p
22	208½	85½85½	84½84½	93	92½93	100½101	19½ 19½	—	94 95p	59 61p
23	208	85½85½	84½84½	—	92½93	100½101	19½ 19½	—	92p	59 61p
25	207	83½84½	82½83½	—	91½92½	100½100½	19½ 19½	—	85p	56 59p

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

APRIL, 1828.

Original Communications,

Æc. Æc. Æc.

THE HINDU DRAMA.

We have already given an analysis of the first piece in Mr. Wilson's collection of Sanscrit plays, namely the *Mṛichchakati*, in a former volume.* The editor assigns satisfactory reasons for considering this piece a very ancient production: it was certainly written earlier than the tenth century, and probably about the second; some ascribe to it a still more remote date. The internal evidence contained in the play, the style of which is of a period antecedent to that when elaborate richness and other tokens of decay were perceptible in Sanscrit composition, about the ninth and tenth centuries, comes in aid of other proofs. One of these, the indication of the prosperous condition of the Bauddha faith, was mentioned in the article to which we have referred. Mr. Wilson justly lays much stress upon this proof:

At what period could this diffusion and prosperity of the *Bauddha* faith have occurred, and when was it likely that a popular work should describe it correctly? Many centuries have elapsed since Hindu writers were acquainted with the *Bauddhas* in their genuine character; their tenets are preserved in philosophical treatises with something like accuracy, but any attempt to describe their persons and practices invariably confounds them with the *Jainas*—the *Mṛichchakati* is as yet the only work where the *Bauddhas* appear undisguised. Now we know from the Christian writers of the second century, that in their days the worship of *Butta* or *Buddha* was very prevalent in India. We have every reason to believe that shortly after that time the religion began to decline, more in consequence of the rise and growth of the *Jains* probably, than any persecution of the *Bauddhas*, and as it is clear that the Drama was written in the days of their prosperity, it follows that we cannot fairly assign it a later date than the first centuries of the Christian era.

We merely add that the *Mṛichchakati* excites considerable interest, and the characters are various, well discriminated, and well preserved. "The interest is rarely suspended, and in every case the apparent interruption is, with great ingenuity, made subservient to the common design: the connexion of the
two

* Vol. xxiii. p. 48.

two plots is much better maintained than in the play we usually refer to as a happy specimen of such a combination,—the *Spanish Friar*.”

Vikrama and Urvasī, the second piece in the collection, which is attributed to Kālidāsa, the author of *Sakuntalā*, is a specimen of the Uparūpaka class of dramas,* denominated Trotaka, the business of which is partly human, partly celestial. The *dramatis personæ* accordingly include Apsarasas (heavenly nymphs), and other inhabitants of the Swerga or paradise of Indra. The story is to be found variously related in different *Purānas*. The *Matsya Purāna* tells it more agreeably to the tenour of the drama; and the editor is of opinion that the tale in that work is either derived from a common source with the dramatic plot, or, which is not improbable, that it has borrowed from the latter its general complexion.

The play opens with a prelude, which, as it is short, we shall insert; it will illustrate the description of the inductions to these dramas which has been already given :

Enter the Manager.

May that *Siva* protect you who is attainable by devotion and faith; who is the sole male of the Vedānta, spread through all space, to whom alone the name of Lord is applicable, and who is sought with suppressed breath by those who covet final emancipation !

Man. (*Looking off the stage.*) Ho, *Mārisha*, come hither.

Enter Actor.

Act. Here am I, Sir.

Man. Many assemblies have witnessed the compositions of former dramatic Bards. I therefore propose to exhibit one not hitherto represented, the drama of *Vikrama and Urvasī*. Desire the company to be ready to do justice to their respective parts.

Act. I shall, Sir.

Man. I have now only to request the audience that they will listen to this work of Kālidāsa with attention and kindness, in consideration of its subject and respect for the author.

(*Behind the Scenes.*)

Help, help, if, in the middle sky,
A friend be found—to aid us fly.

Man. What sounds are these in the air, that like the plaintive bleat of lambs, break in upon my speech? was it the murmur of the bee or *Koīl's* distant song, or do the Nymphs of heaven, as they pass above, warble their celestial strains?—Ah no—it is the cry of distress. The fair creation of the saint, the friend of NARĀ, URVĀSĪ, has been carried off by a demon on her return from the halls of the Sovereign of Kailāsa, and her sisters are invoking some friendly power to their aid. *Exit.*

The piece then opens with a chorus of Apsarasas in the air, over the peaks of the Himalaya, who appear in distress, being pursued by the demon or daitya, Kēsī. Purūravas, king of Pratishtāna † (descended by both parents from Brahmā), comes to their aid, and rescues the beauteous Urvasī from the demon's power. The dialogue has many passages of great beauty here. Whilst the king surveys the form of Urvasī, who had fainted, the following remark from him reminds us of Shakspeare :

The scarf that veils her bosom
Hides not its flutterings, and the panting breast
Seems as it felt the wreath of heavenly blossoms
Weigh too oppressively.

The heroic act of Purūravas is rewarded by the thanks of Indra, communicated

* See p. 293.

† Or Prayaga, near the site of Allahabad.

municated by Chitraratha, king of the Gandharbas (male choristers of heaven), who invites him to Swerga, and declares that the nymph he had rescued was to be his boon. Purúravas modestly declines this meed, alleging that "other claims demand his distant presence." The celestial party thereupon reascend to Indra's court, not, however, till Purúravas and Urvasí had discovered evident tokens of a mutual passion.

At a subsequent interview, in the garden of the king's palace, the amorous pair disclose their reciprocal love. The king is accompanied on this occasion by the Vidúshaka,* named Mánava, a loquacious companion and confidant of the king, who had, in a preceding scene, unwittingly disclosed his master's passion for Urvasí to an artful, inquisitive attendant upon Ausínari, the queen of Purúravas, daughter of the king of Benares, who had become jealous on account of her husband's melancholy. Urvasí had written on a leaf some verses expressive of her love for the king, which she threw in the Vidúshaka's way previous to becoming visible (for Urvasí and her celestial companion are at first invisible to mortals, "concealed in veiled mist," in order to overhear the conversation of the king and his confidant); this leaf the king desired the Vidúshaka to take care of. He, however, loses it, and it finds its way, as might be expected, into the hands of the queen, who behaves as ladies usually do on these occasions: she upbraids her lord, talks of her wrongs, spurns the prostrate king, and, as Mánava expresses it, "goes off in a hurry like a river in the rains."

We are acquainted in the next act (the third), by the conversation of two disciples of the sage Bharata (no very artificial mode of helping the action), that Urvasí has been banished from the court of Indra, and permitted to pass her term of exile with king Purúravas: the cause of this punishment was her forgetting her part in a drama performed before the immortals, wherein, as Lakshmi, she upon being asked "to whom inclines your heart?" replied "to Purúravas," instead of "Purushottama," i. e. Crishna.

In the next scene, accordingly, Urvasí makes another visit to the king (though it be rather unseemly for a nymph to court her lover, yet as she is inaccessible and invisible except by her own consent, the condescension is unavoidable); and prior to revealing herself she overhears the queen making a declaration to his majesty, out of contrition for her late behaviour, as follows:

Whatever nymph attract my lord's regard,
And share with him the mutual bonds of love,
I henceforth treat with kindness and complacency.

The costume of both Urvasí and the queen are described in the text: the former appears in "the garb of a woman who goes to meet her lover," which is spoken of by the nymph as "purple robes trimmed with pearls;" the queen, who had entered into a solemn vow to forego her ornaments, and hold a rigid fast, till the moon entered a certain asterism, is

Chastely robed
In modest white; her clustering tresses decked
With sacred flowers alone; her haughty mien
Exchanged for meek devotion.

After a brief space, occupied by the common-places of lovers' lamentations, Urvasí says:

By virtue of the gift
Made of his royal person by the queen,
I boldly claim the king.

Pur.

* For an exposition of this character, peculiar to the Hindu stage, see p. 295.

Pur. I have no purpose to dispute the claim;
But let me ask, if such assent were needed,
Who was it that first granted you permission
To rob me of my heart?

The arrangement seems here complete; and Chitralkhá, the companion of Urvasí, takes leave of the pair, with this admonition to the king:

Till my return
Be careful that this nymph have never cause
To mourn the heaven she has resigned for thee.

Mánava. Heaven, indeed! why should she ever think of such a place?—a place where they neither eat, drink, nor close their eyes even for a twinkle.

The last expression affords a remarkable instance of coincidence between the mythological notions of the Hindus and the ancient Greeks. The gods are supposed by the former to be exempt from the momentary elevation and depression of the upper eyelid, and to look with a firm, unintermittent gaze. So Heliodorus, as Mr. Wilson remarks, says: "the gods may be known by the eyes looking with a fixed regard, and never closing the eyelids."

The fourth act is described by the editor as without a parallel in any of the dramas yet met with. "It is almost entirely in *Prákrit*, and the *Prákrit* is arranged not only in metrical forms peculiar to that language, but according to particular musical rhythm, as intended to be sung. Again, there are stage directions for the measure to which certain gesticulations are to be performed, so that it partakes both of the operatic and melo-dramatic character: the names of the airs and measures are not current in the present day, nor known to the pundits."

The scene is a forest on the skirts of Mount Meru. The first part of the act consists of a dialogue, intermixed with airs, between the *Apsarasas*, lamenting that Urvasí, through incautiously intruding into the groves of Kártikeya (being jealous of Purúravas), had been changed into a vine. The king is distracted at her loss, and bewails her in a long soliloquy diversified with occasional airs; the following is an example:

Air.

The monarch of the woods,
With slow desponding gait,
Wanders through vales and floods,
And rocks and forest bowers,
Gemmed with new springing flowers,
And mourns heart-broken for his absent mate.
Ah me! whate'er I view but aggravates
My woe—These bright and pendulous flowers,
Surcharged with dew, resemble those dear eyes
Glistening with starting tears. How shall I learn
If she have passed this way?—the yielding soil,
Softened by showers, perchance may have retained
The delicate impression of her feet,
And shew some vestige of their ruby tincture.
Where in this lonely thicket may I hope
To gain some tidings of her?—Yon proud Bird
Perched on the jutting crag that stately stands,
With neck outstretched and spreading tail to tell
His raptures to the clouds—haply may give
Some kind intelligence.

Air.

Air.

The royal elephant, the dread
Of all his rival foes ;
With downcast eye and tardy tread,
Through tangled thickets goes :
To solitary grief a prey,
His loved companion far away.

Air.

I will speak to this peacock—oh tell
If, free on the wing as you soar,
In forest, or meadow, or dell,
You have seen the loved nymph I deplore—
You will know her, the fairest of damsels fair
By her large soft eye, and her graceful air.

(Advancing to the bird and bowing.)

Bird of the dark blue throat and eye of jet
Oh tell me, have you seen the lovely face
Of my fair bride—lost in this dreary wilderness?
Her charms deserve your gaze—how—no reply?—
He answers not, but beats a measure—how—
What means this merry mood?—Oh yes, I know
The cause—he now may boast his plumage
Without a peer, nor shame to shew his glories
Before the floating tresses of my *Urvasī*.
I leave him, nor will waste a thought on one
Who feels no pity for another's woes.

This scene abounds with fine specimens of description; but we have no space for lengthened quotations. Purúravas interrogates, in very poetical language, every object he beholds respecting the lost nymph. At length a voice bids him take up a gem from the ground, and he will “shortly cease to mourn his absent bride.” Taking the gem, which is the “ruby of re-union,” he approaches the vine into which *Urvasī* was transformed; upon touching it, *Urvasī* is restored to her shape. The act closes with the mutual felicitations of the pair.

Mr. Wilson has displayed in this act great talent in versification, an art in which his *Mégha Dúta* showed that he possessed considerable skill.

In the last act (for this play has only five) we are introduced to a son of *Urvasī* and Purúravas, who with his arrow pierces a hawk that had borne away the ruby of re-union, mistaking it for a piece of flesh. The appearance of this prince occasions a great shock to the king, as it must to the judgment of a modern critic of the drama intent upon the unities. The following dialogue ensues upon this subject between Purúravas and the *Vidúshaka* :

Mán. Joy to your grace! Fate has crowned your wishes.

Pur. How should this be?—but for the interval
Of the *Naimisha** sacrificial rite
My *Urvasī* has always been with me—
I do recall indeed a transient period,
When her soft cheek was paler than the leaf
Cold-nipped and shrivelled—and her eloquent eye
Betrayed unwonted lassitude—ought else
I never noted.

Mán.

* The *Naimishas* sacrifice is the great sacrifice performed at the *Naimisha* forest by the assembled sages, which lasted twelve years according to the *Mahábhárat*, a thousand according to the *Bhágavat*.

Mán. Oh, you must not suppose that the nymphs of heaven manage these matters like those of earth—No, no—they have the power to counteract all such appearances.

Pur. It may be so; yet why this mystery?

Why keep from me all knowledge of my child?

Mán. Oh there's no accounting for the fancies of celestial spirits.

Urvasí, and a female ascetic who had been entrusted with the care of the boy, attest the genuineness of his birth, in which Purúravas acquiesces without scruple or further inquiry. His delight is, however, extinguished by the announcement of a decree of Indra, by Urvasí, that when she bore the king a son she was to return to Swerga. Naréda, the divine sage, descends to conduct Urvasí to heaven, and the sorrowing king, resigning his throne to Ayus, his son (whose inauguration is performed by Naréda), intimates his design of indulging "in the deer-trod thickets," solitary meditations on his woes. Thus ends the play.

This piece is strikingly distinguished from the first: the peculiarities by which it is discriminated are not, however, likely to recommend it to readers uninitiated in the mythological system of the Hindus, although it be true, as the editor remarks, that none of the monstrous extravagancies of the system are forced upon our credulity. The story is perhaps too simple for dramatic effect, and with the exception *Mánava*, the *Vidúshaka*, there is no attempt at individuality in the characters. This character is well drawn; he is an amusing compound of gluttony, timidity, and loquacity. The dialogue is highly poetical, and if the piece in its present dress has not borrowed too much from the translator, it exhibits Hindu poetry in a very attractive light.

Málatí and Mádhava, the third piece in the collection (which is of the *Prakarana* species of the *Rúpaka* class), is already known in Europe, its plot and part of the dialogue having been given by Mr. Colebrooke,* as observed already. The author of this play, as well as its date, is known with tolerable precision. His name is Bhavabhúti, otherwise Srikantha, a Brahman of Berar or Beder; he was the author, likewise, of two other dramas, and flourished in the eighth century, being patronized by Yasoverma, sovereign of Kanouj, who reigned about A.D. 720. "The date thus given to the compositions of Bhavabhúti," adds Mr. Wilson, "is quite in harmony with their internal evidence. The manners are purely Hindu, without any foreign admixture: the appearance of women of rank in public, and their exemption from any personal restraint in their own habitations, are very incompatible with the presence of Mohammedan rulers. The licensed existence of *Bauddha* ascetics, their access to the great, and their employment as teachers of science, are other peculiarities characteristic of an early date; whilst the worship of Siva in his terrific forms, and the prevalence of the practices of the *Yoga*, are indications of a similar tendency." The style of the piece is, moreover, referable to an early date, and is besides peculiar to the author: it abounds in the most complicated prosody, and Mr. Colebrooke (in the essay cited) has adduced from it a specimen of a measure of fifty-four syllables in a verse, the stanza consisting, consequently, of 216. Mr. Wilson, however, describes the language as in general of extraordinary beauty and power, and the dialogue as free from the verbal quibbling and extravagance of combination common at a later period; although the author is fond of an unseasonable display of learning, and occasionally substitutes the phraseology of logic or metaphysics for the language of poetry and nature.

We

* See his essay on Sanscrit and Prakrit prosody, *Asiat. Res.*, vol. x.

We shall not detain the reader by developing the plot of this piece, as this has been performed already by Mr. Colebrooke. The story, it appears, is one of pure invention, that is to say, it is not founded upon any known legend. Mád hava, the hero, and Mál atí, the heroine, though designed for each other by their parents, are embarrassed in their love by a variety of crosses and obstructions, partly intentional and partly accidental, through supernatural as well as human agency. An under-plot, the loves of Makaranda, the hero's friend, and Madayantiká, the friend of Mál atí, contributes to diversify the story, though it is strictly subordinate to the principal plot, with which it is very artfully connected. The action proceeds regularly, the events following each other in gradual succession till the final *dénouement*, in the *tenth* act, which concludes with the restoration of Mál atí (who had been carried off to Sri Parvata by Kapála Kundalá, as a victim to the terrific goddess Chámundá, an emanation of Durgá) to her lover, and the union of Makaranda and Madayantiká.

The passion of love, which is the subject of this drama, is treated in a mode which would seem to denote a state of manners in Hindustan essentially different from the present. When nature is suffered to have free scope, indeed, there is not much distinction in this respect between civilized people in all climates. But we were, notwithstanding, unprepared for such a delineation of the passion, in a Sanscrit play a thousand years old, as would suit the most fastidious taste of a modern European. The love of Mád hava is eager, though not impetuous; ardent, though free from the slightest indication of irregular passion. Mál atí displays a reserve and delicacy, which, whilst they impart a softness to her character, are contrasted with the more obtrusive, though not immodest, qualities which mark the affection of her friend, Madayantiká.

The *dramatis personæ* are not few; yet we do not agree with Mr. Wilson, that there is a want of discrimination amongst them. All the personages are at least well defined, and there is even a visible attempt at contrast and opposition in the characters of those whose offices and agency are similar. No attempt at wit is made; a defect which, we are told, Bhavabhúti discovers in all his plays, in none of which is there any character approaching that of the Vidúshaka of the two preceding pieces.

A fair specimen of the descriptive talents of the poet is seen in the account given by Mád hava to his friend of his first meeting with Mál atí.

By *Avalokitá* advised—I went
 To *Kámadeva's* temple, where I strayed,
 Till weary I reclined beside a fountain
 That laves the deep roots of a stately tree,
 Whose clustering blossoms wooed the wanton bees
 To cull their sweet inebriating fragrance.
 Lulled by their songs, and tempted by the shade,
 I laid me down, and in pure idleness,
 To while away the time, I gathered round me
 The new-fall'n blossoms, and assiduous wove
 A flowery garland—Whilst I was thus employed,
 There issued from the fane a beauteous maid—
 Stately her gait—yet graceful as the banner
 Love waves in triumph o'er a prostrate world.
 Her train bespoke a princely rank—her garb
 With youth's appropriate ornaments was graced.
 Her form was beauty's shrine, or of that shrine

Radiant

Radiant she moved the guardian deity.—
 To mould her charms whatever nature offers
 Fairest and best, had surely been assembled,
 And Love omnipotent was her creator.
 Led by her maidens to collect the flowers
 That thickly hung on my o'ershadowing tree,
 She neared the spot: ah, then too plain I noted
 The signs of passion, for some happy youth
 Long entertained, the lovely maid revealed.
 As slender as the Lotus stalk her shape;
 As white as unstained ivory her brow,
 And whiter than the moon-beams: whilst each act,
 Through kind compliance with her maiden's wishes,
 Displayed her own indifference. Scarce I gazed
 Upon her, but my eye felt new delight,
 As bathed with nectar, and she drew my heart
 As powerfully as attracts the magnet gem
 The unresisting ore, at once towards her.—
 That heart is her's for ever—chance what may,
 And though my portion be henceforth despair.

Again; a description of a tiger broke loose.

“What ho, beware—in youthful strength and sport
 The Tiger in the Temple's porch confined,
 Has burst his iron cage, and roams at large,
 With tail high waving like a banner—vast
 And mighty limbed, he stalks along the groves.
 Now in the midst of mangled forms his paw,
 As ponderous as the thunderbolt, has felled,
 The monster stands—and in his maw engulphs,
 Wide as a cave, the quivering flesh, or grinds
 The cracking bones with hard sharp-pointed teeth—
 From his deep throat he roars in thunder loud,
 And men and beasts fly trembling from the echo;
 Begrimed with blood and dust he follows fast,
 And plies insatiate his death-dealing talons—
 Look to your lives—as best you may, avoid him!”

The only approximation to familiarity in the dialogue occurs in the occasional speeches of Kalahansa, Mádhaba's servant, who belongs to that class of characters indispensable on the French stage, and common on every other. The following passage, which is exhibited with a few variations from the original, will shew the style of the familiar parts of the piece, and likewise the mode (termed by Mr. Wilson “clumsy,” and “Chinese,”) in which the audience is sometimes made acquainted with that part of the action which cannot conveniently be “subjected to the faithful eyes.”

Kala. We have got well out of the scuffle—Oh dear me! I think I now see the glittering gleam of the polished sabres flashing in the moonlight—a pretty but awful appearance: and then what a tumult from the hostile force! assailed by the irresistible, merciless, and active *Makaranda*, they fled in dismay and confusion, with a clamour which filled the whole space of heaven, like that emitted by the tossing waves of *Kalindi* when they were turned from their course by the mighty plough of *Balaráma* in fulfilment of the menace that wine had dictated. I shall not forget either the prowess of my master *Mádhaba*—he soon cleared the road of the soldiers: they ran with no little speed, those who could, while covering the road with heaps of various weapons thrown away in their flight, from the concentrated thunder-stroke of his formidable arm—

arm.—The king has truly a regard for merit—His eye dwelt with complacency on the lovely countenances of *Mádhava* and *Makaranda* as they stood before him on the terrace—whither after the affray was composed by the monarch's attendants they had been respectfully conducted.—Having heard their rank and connexions from me, the youths received every honour, and his majesty turning to *Bhúriwara* and *Nandana* who stood nigh,—their faces as black as ink with rage and disappointment,—said to them very condescendingly; How now, are you not content with kinsmen such as these, ornaments of the world, eminent in worth and descent, and handsome as the new moon?—so saying he withdrew to the interior and *Mádhava* and *Makaranda* were dismissed:—they are now coming, and I have been sent on before to carry the tidings to the Pious Dame.

The ninth act, in which the author seems to have exerted all his skill in descriptive poetry, is nevertheless tiresome by reason of its length: it consists of lamentations for the loss of his mistress, vented by *Mádhava* attended by his Pylades. Upon the whole, *Málati* and *Mádhava* discovers poetry, pathos, and no inconsiderable degree of dramatic skill.

The *Uttara Ráma Cheritra* is another piece by Bhavabhúti, and exhibits all his characteristics. Its early date (the eighth century), is decidedly shewn by the allusions it contains to the *Védas* and some parts of the Hindu ritual now fallen into disuse. "The condition of the Hindu religion," says the editor, "must have been very different, when this drama was composed, from any under which it has been observable for some centuries past."

The subject of the play, as its title implies, is a continuation of the history of *Ráma*, prince of *Ayodhyá* (the modern Oude), and comprises the events subsequent to the war which is the subject of the *Rámáyana*, from the supplementary section of which poem the drama is taken. It is the sequel of the other play written by Bhavabhúti, the *Vira Ráma Cheritra*, in which the martial exploits of *Ráma*, as described in the *Rámáyana*, are dramatised.

To those who are unacquainted with the history of the renowned *Ráma*, which is now extant in European languages, the summary of the events anterior to the time of the action, prefixed by Mr. Wilson to the play, is indispensably necessary. Our space is too limited for even an epitome of this wonderful chronicle: we must therefore assume that the reader is aware that *Ráma* was an incarnation of *Vishnu*, born on earth expressly to overthrow the gigantic *Rávana*, the usurper of *Lanká*, a *Rákshasa*, or evil being, with ten heads and twenty arms; that, after performing prodigies of force and valour in various parts of the continent of India, he was provoked by *Rávana*, who had carried off *Sítá*, his wife, to undertake the invasion of *Lanká* (Ceylon), which he accomplished in conjunction with sundry monkey and fiendish auxiliaries, destroying the giant *Rávana*, and recovering *Sítá*, whose purity was vindicated by the fiery ordeal. The incidents which immediately followed the return of *Ráma* to his capital, form the subject of the present drama.

The play opens in a very agreeable manner by a dialogue between *Ráma* and *Sítá*, from whence we learn, by the intervention of an ascetic, named *Ashrávakra*, a messenger from the deer-horned hermit *Rishyasringa*, that *Sítá* is pregnant. In a following scene, *Sítá* and *Ráma* are joined by *Lakshmana*, one of *Ráma*'s brothers, and the antecedent events of the history of the heroic pair are rather ingeniously brought in a rapid manner before the notice of the audience, by the remarks of the party on a picture painted upon the walls of the pavilion in which they are seated, representing the deeds of *Ráma*. The dialogue is judiciously distributed amongst the several speakers, and it not only supplies the key to the story, but also discloses the generosity,

the ardent affection and modesty of the hero Ráma, the tenderness and powerful attachment of Sítá. This scene would scarcely be excepted to in a modern English tragedy. The amorous reciprocations of the newly reunited pair are, however, suddenly interrupted by news that the people with calumnious tongue assail the established purity of Sítá, and reproach Ráma with disregarding his people. The hero, who, taught by Vasishtha, the divine sage, his family priest, that—

A king's true wealth,
His real glory, is his people's welfare ;

declares his readiness—

Pity, pleasure, love,—
Nay, even Sítá,—to resign, content,
If it be needful for the general good.

He accordingly tears himself from his beloved wife, and condemns her to exile, “to bear her burthen to the lonely woods.”

An interval of twelve years occurs between the first act and the ensuing, wherein we are informed by a dialogue between a female ascetic and a dryad of the Janasthána and Dandaka forest, where the scene is now laid, that Ráma is preparing an Aswamédha, or solemn sacrifice of a horse—one of the holiest of rites.

At. Already the pure steed, o'er whom the charms
By *Vámadeva* spoken, are pronounced,
Is loosed to roam at will—his guards attend
According to the ritual. By the son
Of *Lakshmana*, the noble *Chandraketu*,
Arrayed in mail, and with bright weapons armed,
From heavenly arsenals, the bands are led—
Scarce went they forth, when lo, a *Brahman* brought
His son's dead body to the palace gate,
And called for succour to the *Brahman* tribe.
Reflecting, when unseasonable death
Afflicts his people, that the monarch's faults
Must be the cause, full sorely *Ráma* grieved ;
When to console him came a voice from heaven
Commanding him to go forth, and seek *Sambúka*—
One of an outcast origin, engaged
In pious penance—he must fall by *Ráma*,
And then the *Brahman's* son will live again.
This heard, the king assumed his arms—ascended
His car celestial, and he traverses
Even now the realms in quest of this Ascetic.

Ráma then appears, and we are acquainted by the slaughtered *Sambúka* himself, who enters as a celestial spirit, that the king of death, awed by the prowess of Ráma, had rendered back to life the *Brahman's* son. Here the monarch is reminded of the earlier events of his life, of which these forests were the scene: he breaks out into the following soliloquy, which is unusually long, but it will serve at once to show the justness of the Hindu poet's expressions, his picturesque fancy, and last not least, the skill of his translator.

'Twas here that long and happily I dwelt,
Ere other duties, and the cares of empire,
Disturbed my tranquil joys—but such our lot—
Each various station has its proper claim—

The hermits calm suits not the rank of king,
 Nor kingly state the peaceful hermitage.—
 Scenes of repose, with lavish nature graced;
 Haunts undisturbed of timid birds and deer;
 Streams decorated with the untrodden fringe
 Of flowery blossoms and luxuriant creepers,
 I know ye well. Yon distant wavy ridge,
 Like a faint line of low descending clouds,
 Defines *Prasavana*, whose lofty crest
 Was once the vulture king, *Jatáyu's* seat;
 And from whose sides precipitously falls
 The broad *Godáveri*—At the hill foot
 And on the margin of the stately wood,
 Where the dark trees, upon whose branches bowed
 Into the broad *Godáveri*, the birds
 Sang sweet and oft, our leafy cottage stood.
 And here is *Panchávatí*, long the witness
 Of our contented stay, and the abode
 Of *Súta's* dearest friend, the fair *Vasanti*,
 The kindly genius of these ancient shades.
 Alas, how changed my fortune!—Sad I pine
 In lonely widowhood—affliction sheds
 A deadly venom through my veins—despair,
 Like a barbed arrow shot into my heart,
 There sticks and rankles in its cureless wound.
 Let me beguile the hour, and try to lose
 The memory of my sufferings, as I gaze
 Once more on these dear scenes: yet even they
 Are not unchanged: where once the river flowed
 A verdant bank extends; and where the trees,
 Close wove, denied admittance to the day,
 An open champain bares its breast to heaven—
 Scarce could I deem the spot the same; but still
 The mighty landmarks tower aloft, and round
 The same tall mountains mingle with the skies.

As the ensuing acts, individually, but little forward the business of the plot, the time of each being that of the representation, and the acts being seven in number, we shall pursue the story without interruption.

We learn from a very elegant dialogue between *Tamasá* and *Muralá*, two river goddesses, that whilst *Ráma*,—

Though exterior calmness screen
 His sorrow, deeply mourns his queen;
 And his declining form declares
 The anguish that his bosom tears:
 (For sooner does the soft heart perish,
 That loves a secret grief to cherish,
 As gourds with coat of clay encased
 Earliest into ripeness haste);

Sitá has been delivered of two lovely boys,

Whom to the shore
 Beneath the wave, the realms of shade,
 The goddess of the stream conveyed;
 And there, with Earth's great goddess, tended,
 With pious pains, till time had ended
 The first and fond maternal care;

When

When Ganga took the nursing pair,
To wise Válmiki's* hermitage,
And gave them to the assenting sage.

The goddess of the floods then conducted Sítá into the woods
To gather flowers, and with them pay
Devotion to the god of day.

Sítá then appears on the stage, as described in the following verses, which display a surprising degree of poetical taste :

Tam. How lovely through her tresses dark
And floating loose, her face appears,
Though pale and wan, and wet with tears !
She moves along like Tenderness
Invested with a mortal dress ;
Or like embodied Grief, she shines,
That sad o'er love in absence pines.

Mur. Bowed down by anxious thought, she droops,
Like the soft lotus as it stoops
Its head, when some rude hand has broken
The slender stem—those sighs betoken
A labouring heart, and withering care
With wasteful hand is busy there ;
For every limb more fragile shows.
So when the sun of autumn glows,
The tender leaflet languid lies,
Shrinks in the scorching blaze, and dies.

Here a very interesting scene occurs : a hubbub is heard from behind the scenes ; Sítá's favourite elephant is attacked by a wild one from the woods ; the queen involuntarily calls upon her lord to preserve her favourite from destruction, when the voice of Ráma is heard—

Sítá. What voice was that ?—oh—it comes o'er my soul,
Like the low muttering of the thundercloud,
That promises refreshing dews to earth,
And calls me back to life.

Tam. What means this rapture ?
Why such delight from inarticulate sounds
Chance uttered ?—

Sítá. Inarticulate, saidst thou ?
To my enraptured ear it seemed
My dear lost lord had uttered the blest sounds.

Tam. It may be—for 'tis noised amongst mankind,
The subjugation of the ascetic *Súdra*,
Conducts the hero to this ancient forest.

Sítá. Thus pays he faithfully the lofty dues
Exacted by his station—but he comes—
Do I again behold him ?—yes, 'tis he ;
His gait declares him—but how pale and thin,
Like the fast waning moon in morning skies !
Oh support me ! (*throws herself into the arms of Tamasá.*)

Ram. (*Rushing in.*) Goddess adored,
Celestial daughter of *Vidéha's* kings (*falls fainting*)

Sítá. Ah me—ill-fated !—see, his lotus eyes

Close

* The celebrated author of the *Rámáyana*.

Close at the sight of me—his deep distress
O'ermasters every sense—Oh save him ! save him !

[To *Tamash*.

Tam. Dismiss your terrors—you can best restore him :
That gentle hand can bring him back to life.

Sita. Say'st thou ?

(*Kneels, takes one of Ráma's hands in one of hers, and applies the other to his forehead.*)

'Tis so—his spirits are recovering.

Ram. What should this mean ? the heavenly balm that wakes
The dead to life is poured into my heart ;
Or from the moon ambrosial dews descend,
Drop on my soul, and rouse me to existence.
Such is the power that well known touch possesses,
To change insensibility to life,
And cheer the chill of dark despair with hope.

Sita. (*Withdrawing.*) Oh this is too much for me.

Ram. Why, was it not

My *Sita* that restored me ?

Sita. Ah—my lord now seeks me.

Ram. I will search.

Sita. (*To Tamash.*) I must not meet
His gaze uncalled—he will be angry
That I approach him thus unbid.

Tam. Fear not

By *Bhagavati's* powerful will, enshrined,
You walk unseen even by the sylvan deities.

Ram. *Sita*—loved *Sita*—no—she is not here.

Where art thou flown—or was it but a dream ?
Oft has my fancy anxiously explored
My *Janaki's* retreat, and now, illusively,
It finds her in these shades.

Ráma rescues the elephant, and he and *Sítá* (of whose presence he is still ignorant) re-enter, attended by *Vásantí*, the guardian spirit of the forest, and *Tamasá*, the river nymph. The colloquy is here extremely pathetic, though being unaccompanied by action, it must be rather tedious in the representation. Ráma is reproached by *Vásantí* for driving from him the "gentle being" whose absence he deploras, on account of "the world's reports;" and though, like *Collins' Pity*, *Sítá* interposes, ever and anon, to mitigate the harsh condemnation of her lord, the spirit recalls to his startled imagination the disastrous fate that befel his lovely wife when left by Ráma she was carried off by the fiendish *Rávana*. This suggestion stings him to the quick, and at length the king hastens to complete his solemn sacrifice.

The audience is then transported to the hermitage of *Válmíki*, which is the scene of the remaining part of the play (except the *dénouement*), and where most of the characters of the drama are congregated. Hither came, on hearing of the fate of *Sítá*, her guardian, *Arundhatí*, wife of the sage *Vasishtha*, together with *Kausalyá*, the aged mother of Ráma; here dwelt *Janaka*, the father of *Sítá*, formerly king of *Mithilá*, now an ascetic. In this holy grove, moreover, the twin sons of Ráma, named *Kusa* and *Lava*, were educated. The varied dialogues which occur between these characters, as they encounter each other, are pleasing; but this large part of the drama is rather barren of events, and the action of the piece is imperceptibly advanced. The introduction of *Lava*, one of the sons of Ráma, is preceded by the following description of him by *Janaka*, who is ignorant of his birth :

His

His parted locks, dark as the lotus leaf,
Denote the warrior tribe, and 'mongst his fellows,
He shows a proud pre-eminence.—

— On either shoulder hangs

The martial quiver, and the feathery shafts
Blend with the curling locks; below his breast,
Slight tintured with the sacrificial ashes,
The deer-skin wraps his body: with the zone
Of Murvá bound, the madder-tinted garb
Descending vests his limbs; the sacred rosary
Begirds his wrist, and in one hand he bears
The Pípal staff, the other grasps the bow.

These insignia are conformable with the directions of Menu for the military student.

Lava is induced, apparently from a fit of boyish valour, with the aid of other pupils of Válmíki, to drive away the sacred Aswamédhik steed, though guarded, according to custom, with scrupulous care. This insult to the dignity of Ráma (whom Lava had heard of and read of, though he knew not that he was his own father) is resented by the guards of the monarch; a fearful conflict ensues, in which the prince discovers, by the prodigies of strength and valour he performs, his exalted birth, and that he can be no other than "a scion yet unknown of Raghu's (Ráma's) stock." Chandraketu (son of Lakshmana), the guardian of the sacred steed, provoked to emulation by the deeds of Lava, challenges him, and after a long parley, they retire together to "the field of fight." The fray is recounted in a dialogue between a male and female spirit of the air, who describe it as

A fearful fight:—less fierce the blows
When gods and Titans meet as foes.

The catastrophe is, however, prevented by Raghupati (Ráma), who interposes between the combatants; and Lava, when he learns the quality of the personage who thus interferes, manifests his veneration for his character. The aspect of both Lava and his brother Kusa, excites a strong suspicion in the breast of Ráma that they are members of his family, more especially as he finds they are possessed of a certain magical weapon, or rather a power of enchantment, which appertained to his line and was never to depart from it. The mystery is unravelled in the last act, which is laid in an amphitheatre on the banks of the Ganges. There all the events which have befallen his family since the banishment of Sítá are disclosed to Ráma by means of a play, wherein those events are dramatised. This act is not an inartificial expedient: an example of a similar contrivance (for a different object indeed) occurs in *Hamlet*. At the end, the family of Ráma are reunited, the benevolent deities assisting at the scene:

The waters of the Ganges are upheaved
With sudden agitation—all the sky
Is crowded with divinities.

All are now made happy: in answer to an inquiry of Válmíki:

Is there aught else that may require our aid?

Ráma delivers the concluding lines:

Nought, holy sire, but this:
May that inspired strain, whose lines impart
This tale, delight and purify the heart;

As with a mother's love, each grief allay,
 And wash, like Ganga's wave, our sins away.
 And may dramatic skill, and taste profound,
 Pourtray the story, and the verse expound,
 So that due honour ever shall belong
 To the great master of poetic song,
 Alike familiar with a loftier theme,
 The sacred knowledge of the ONE SUPREME.

There are more defects and more beauties in this play than in any of the preceding. Many of the former must doubtless be attributed to the circumstance of the plot being borrowed from a sacred legend, which constrained the dramatist to adapt his play to the story, instead of accommodating, as he would have done if the events had been fictitious, the fable to the play. The poverty of incident and action in the piece is its greatest drawback; there is too much of narration and description, although both are skilfully executed. The banishment of Sitá, which is the mainspring of the fable, is extremely improbable, or rather no sufficient reason is assigned for it. The specific charge against the queen never appears; when it is referred to by the speakers, they whisper: this is a mark of the delicacy of the Hindu stage. The characters are not discriminated by any remarkable traits, or contrasted so as to produce a dramatic effect. It must be recollected that the personages of this drama are (in the eyes of the Hindus at least) historical, and that the previously acquired knowledge of the spectator would furnish all that was necessary to give a complete and substantive character to each of them. The merits of the piece are, however, not few: we meet with just thoughts, poetical conceptions, vigorous descriptions, and elegant illustrations. A more just, and at the same time, a more happy elucidation than the following of the different operation of instruction upon weak and strong intellects, cannot be easily pointed out:

The mind alike,

Vigorous or weak, is capable of culture,
 But still bears fruit according to its nature.
 'Tis not the teacher's skill that rears the scholar:—
 The sparkling gem gives back the glorious radiance
 It drinks from other light; but the dull earth
 Absorbs the blaze and yields no gleam again.

The following thought appears trite only because we meet with it in our own poets:

Nay, give thy sorrows way; sufferers should speak
 Their griefs: the bursting heart, that overflows
 In words, obtains relief; the swelling lake
 Is not imperilled, when its rising waters
 Find ready passage through their wonted channel.

The descriptions are generally too long for quotation; the following picture of a forest abounds in poetical images:

It skirts these thickets, through whose spacious bounds
 Wander at will the monsters of the wild.
 Fierce o'er the mountain stalks the ravenous Tiger,
 Or lurks in gloomy caves; through the thick grass
 Curls the vast Serpent, on whose painted back
 The Cricket chirps, and with the drops that dew
 The scales allays his thirst. Silence profound
 Enwraps the forest, save where babbling springs

Gush

Gush from the rock, or where the echoing hills
 Give back the tiger's roar, or where the boughs
 Burst into crackling flame, and wide extends
 The blaze the dragon's fiery breath has kindled.

The grasshopper quenching its thirst with the drops of dew on the scales of the huge serpent, is equal to any one of those happy touches for which Shakespeare is so justly extolled.

We have been copious in our selections from this play, because, although it is borrowed from the legends, it displays a very correct taste, and a freedom from exaggeration and tumid magniloquence, hitherto supposed to be inherent in Hindu poetry. "These fictions," says Mr. Mill, speaking of the historical poems of the Hindus, "are not only more extravagant and unnatural, less correspondent with the physical and moral laws of the universe, but are less ingenious, more monstrous, and have less of any thing that can engage the affections, awaken sympathy, or excite admiration, reverence, or terror, than the poems of any other, even the rudest people with whom our knowledge of the globe has yet brought us acquainted. Of the style in which they are composed, it is far from too much to say, that all the vices which characterize the style of rude nations, and particularly those of Asia, they exhibit in perfection."* Such unjust notions of the qualities of Hindu poetry will be unlearned by a perusal of these plays, and particularly of the *Uttara Râma Cheritra*.

We are compelled to defer the examination of the three remaining pieces by the extreme length to which this article has run.

* Hist. of British India, book II. ch. 2.

IMPUTED LITERARY FRAUDS.

It is desirable that the attention of the literati of British India should be called to the following paragraph, which appears in the *Nouveau Journal Asiatique* of Paris; the charge it contains ought to have been more specific.

"Father Schröter, a German missionary, who long resided in Tibet, has left a complete dictionary as well as a grammar of the language of that country, commonly called *Bhot-yid*, or 'the language of Bhote.' He composed these two works from the compilations of preceding missionaries in that country, and from his own observations; hence they are partly in Latin, partly in Italian, and partly in German. The manuscript of F. Schröter has been purchased by the English of Calcutta, and it was placed in the hands of Dr. W. Carey, in 1823, in order to be translated and prepared for the press. The work is about to appear, in one quarto volume, well printed. We hope to find that M. Carey has happily overcome the difficulties attending the publication of a work relating to a dialect of which he is ignorant (*qu'on ne connaît pas soi-même*). We have also reason to hope that the name of the real author will not be omitted in the title-page of the work, as has happened to several other productions of the same kind published in India."

MADRAS REVENUE SYSTEMS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The following extracts from the standing orders in the revenue department of the government of Fort St. George were found in an old MS. book. As they are curious, and with the remarks annexed may assist in illustrating the mode of realizing the territorial and other branches of the revenue of the East-India Company a century ago, and that practised at present, you may, perhaps, consider the subject of sufficient interest for publication in the *Asiatic Journal*.

R. R.

Order, 2d February 1724.—List of farms for the collection of the revenue to be entered in the front of the books of consultations of the Council.

Order, 26th August 1726.—No renters or farmers of revenue to have authority to inflict corporal punishments on the inhabitants.

Remark.—Notwithstanding this humane order, recorded by a British governor in India a century ago, the practice of farmers of revenue inflicting corporal and other punishments continued down to the year 1802 (the date of the establishment of the first courts of justice in the interior of the country), owing to the want of competent courts to check the abuse of delegated power.

Sir John Malcolm's instructions to his subordinate officers in Central India breathe an equal spirit of humanity; but before whom is the neglect or breach of his instructions to be tried?

Order, 9th February 1736.—When leases of revenue farms expire, the collection of the revenue to be put up to auction, and re-let to the highest bidder; the governor and his council being present.

The same orders repeated in 1743, 1749, 1754, and 1757.

Order, 9th June 1753.—Company's servants and merchants, &c. not to rent farms from the country powers (i.e. native princes).

Order, 11th November 1757.—Europeans not to be bidders for, or take leases of, farms of revenue, or to become security for farmers of revenue.

Order, 16th February 1760.—If grounds can be leased out to Europeans with views of improvement, to be encouraged.

Remark.—This appears to apply to small plots of land intended to be cultivated experimentally, and not to leases for the collection of the revenue of entire villages or of many villages.

Order, 13th March 1761.—Sales of farms and revenues to be given to the highest bidder; covenanted servants not excepted.

Remark.—This order repeals the order of November 1757.

Order, 24th December 1765.—No person holding farms under the Nabob of the Carnatic to be admitted as a Company's renter.

Order, 6th April 1765.—Permission to let farms by means of sealed proposals confirmed.

Order, 4th March 1767.—No Company's servant to rent countries, or interfere in the country-government (i.e. government of the native princes), by virtue of any engagement, on pain of dismission.

Order, 31st August 1774.—The letting of lands on leases in every respect the most eligible: employing collectors liable to many inconveniences!

Remark.—No courts of justice existed in the interior of the country in 1774, although the Company had been in possession of the whole Northern Circars

Circars and jageer lands since 1765; the cultivators of the land, who paid the revenue to these contractors, must then either have been left entirely at the mercy of the renters and farmers of revenue, or there must have existed a *rate* of demand established by custom, which the renters could not depart from without exciting an opposition and outcry injurious to their own interests. What more did the great and humane Lord Cornwallis do than change the temporary farmers into permanent farmers, with a beneficial interest; defining their rights to be such, and such only, as the Company, as sovereigns, had exercised—forbidding by law the levy of extra-rates or additions to the customary rates; giving at the same time to the payers of these customary rates courts of justice to appeal to? Not leaving them, as at Madras, from A.D. 1724 to A.D. 1802, no other appeal than to the mercy of the contractors, or farmers of the collection of the revenue.

Order, 17th March 1778.—The character and circumstances of bidders for farms of revenue, and whether connected with any Europeans, to be always reported.

Order, 10th February 1783.—Any Company's servant infringing on the privileges of farmers, under the lease from government, to be suspended the service.

Order, 14th May 1783.—No European to have money concerns with the native powers.

Order, 17th February 1784.—All persons possessed of land or privileges when the grant of the jageer was made by the Nabob of the Carnatic, and still continue in possession, to be considered as the *legal* proprietors.

Remark.—The word "*legal*" here used, could in 1784 have no *legal* consequence. The grant of the jageer was made in 1765. It consisted of a territory forming originally a part of the Carnatic, containing from 2,000 to 3,000 villages, extending thirty miles north, forty west, and from fifty to sixty miles south, of Madras, and was estimated in 1762 to yield an annual gross revenue of about four lacs of pagodas, or, at 8s. the pagoda, £160,000. Courts of justice for the protection of persons and property were first established in this territory in the year 1802, or forty years subsequent to its acquisition. I leave it for consideration whether between 1765 and 1802, in the absence of courts to try *legal* questions, "all persons in possession of land or privileges when the grant of the jageer was made" still continued unmolested in possession in 1802. I believe it will be found on inquiry, that in all the territories acquired even at so late a period as 1792, 1800 and 1801, under the Madras presidency, the collectors considered themselves at liberty to resume all grants of preceding sovereigns, and to exercise a discretion in restoring or permanently sequestrating the privileges held under such grants, without any appeal existing from such acts of individual discretion to any court of judicature.*

Order, 14th April 1787.—The villages under the chiefs and councils of the subordinate factories, not included in any zemindary, to be managed by Company's servants, with a commission of five per cent. on their net collections.

Remark.—This is the date of the first appointment of Company's servants to act as collectors, and the date of departure from the general practice of always letting out the collection of the revenues to the highest bidder; but the practice of letting many villages and single villages to the highest bidder continued under collectors down to 1801. About the year 1801 the plan of the
ryotwar

* See Sir Thomas Munro's proceedings in the Ceded Districts of 1800; Appendix to Fifth Report of the House of Commons.

ryotwar mode of assessment and collection was first promulgated. The plan came from the late dominions of Hyder Ally, acquired A.D. 1792. Hyder Ally was a very clever but a very despotic sovereign, remarkably averse from having any intermediate agents, such as rajahs, zemindars, poligars, jageerdars, &c., between himself and his ryots. His process for their removal will be found in Colonel Wilks' History of Mysore. His son Tippoo followed his father's plans, and the success with which he controlled the numerous revenue servants who had supplanted the resident gentry of the country, may also be traced in the History of Mysore. Tippoo's ryotwar management was an entire failure. Tippoo was not Hyder Ally: he was more despotic and more cruel than his father, with much inferior talents for governing. The native collectors under Tippoo Sultan's board of revenue were most of them cruel, tyrannical, and dishonest. A Hindoo's appeal for redress to a Musselman against a Musselman, or of a payer of revenue to the collector of that revenue, against exaction, was not likely to be of much avail. Indeed, the attempt was rarely made. In principle, the ryotwar assessment of Hyder Ally, and that of the Madras government, are the same. In the mode of collection there is no doubt considerable difference.

Order, 19th September 1788.—Renters not paying their balances to be confined in the main guard.

Remark.—At the period this standing military-revenue order was recorded, the administration of justice, within the White and Black Town at Madras, was vested in a mayor and aldermen, selected from among the Company's servants and resident European merchants. It will be readily believed that it requires quite a different process to recover a revenue balance, under the King's courts of justice, established since 1799, from that resorted to by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George in the year 1788. If such a course was pursued in 1788, at the seat of government, what course was likely to be followed in the interior of the country by farmers of the collections under no legal control?

S O N N E T

BY THE LATE NAWAB OF OUDE, AZUF UD DOWLA.

(Translated by Bishop Heber.*)

In those eyes the tears that glisten as in pity for my pain,
 Are they gems, or only dew-drops? Can they, will they, long remain?
 Why thy strength of tyrant beauty thus, with seeming ruth, restrain?
 Better breathe my last before thee, than in ling'ring grief remain!
 To yon Planet fate has given every month to wax and wane;
 And—thy world of blushing brightness—can it, will it, long remain?
 Health and youth in balmy moisture on thy cheek their seat maintain;
 But—the dew that steeps the rose-bud,—can it, will it, long remain?
 Asuf! why in mournful numbers, of thine absence thus complain?
 Chance had joined us, chance has parted!—nought on earth can long remain.
 In the world may'st thou, beloved! live exempt from grief and pain!
 On my lips the breath is fleeting,—can it, will it, long remain?

* "I have been reading Hindoostanee to myself, and this morning finished the following translation of one of the poems in Gilchrist's *Hindoostanee Guide*. From his *paraphrase* I cannot say I derived any great assistance. I have, however, endeavoured to be more faithful than he has been, though the "rube rube" of the original is, I admit, untranslatable, and only to be imitated afar off."—*Journal of a Voyage to India*.

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE IN RUSSIA.

THE advancement of Russia in science and literature is an object which cannot be contemplated with indifference by Europe in general, not merely from its tendency to enlighten a very large portion of Christendom, still comparatively ignorant, but from other causes. Russia constitutes a link of communication between Europe and the East; its Asiatic territories are increasing in dimensions; and the intercourse which it keeps up with Persia and China is much more intimate than that of any other European state. The facilities thus afforded to a reciprocal interchange of the products of the mind, whence Europe at large must be a gainer, are great; but like mercantile commerce, this intercourse cannot be carried on profitably for both parties, where either country is rude and uncivilized.

Russia has, however, made astonishing advances in science during the last century: the impulse given by her regenerator, Peter the Great, continued until, in recent times, more efficient and operative causes incited the literati of that country to pursue the paths of intellectual glory—namely, the genuine love of learning, and the emulation inspired by the progress of other nations.

We have been favoured with a copy of the proceedings at the centenary meeting of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Saint Petersburg, on the 29th December 1826, at which were present the Emperor, the imperial family, and many of the nobility of the empire. The president, the privy councillor Ouyaroff, delivered on that occasion, a "Discourse," wherein he has given a very comprehensive and luminous sketch of the progress of learning in Russia from the time of Peter; and we think a short abstract of this discourse and of that delivered by Mr. Fuss, the permanent secretary, will be acceptable to the readers of this Journal.

It may not be improper to premise that the Academy was projected in 1724, the last year of the reign of Peter the Great, who drew the outline of it, and was established in December 1725, by an act of Catherine I., who was aware of the interest felt by her illustrious husband in this project (which he cherished to the last moment of his life), and eager to accomplish it. The Empress honoured the second public sitting with her presence, in the year 1726; hence that year is considered as the date of the Academy's commencement. The learned persons associated in this grand scheme for diffusing the light of science throughout this vast empire were selected by Peter; Catherine added to the number Euler, the two Bernouillis, De Lille, and Bayer.

At the accession of the Empress Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter, who manifested a strong anxiety to forward this grand project of her father, the Academy prospered amidst the tranquillity and general satisfaction which prevailed throughout the empire. "This state of things," observes Mr. Ouyaroff, "was highly favourable to the development of the intellect, and to a taste for the noble pursuits of knowledge and civilization. Under the auspices of a grand and well-established throne, the sciences acquired new vigour. The Academy, confirmed by the regulation of 1747, extended the sphere of its labours. The natural sciences offered a field the more vast and interesting, inasmuch as the exact knowledge of the largest empire in the world was intimately connected with their progress. One of those extraordinary geniuses, whom the ray of learning sometimes suddenly illuminates and withdraws from the depths of obscurity—Lomonosoff, not only a celebrated poet, but the first of Russian naturalists, to whom belongs the merit of having created the language

guage of poetry and the vocabulary of the physical sciences—at that period devoted himself with astonishing ardour to promote the labours and the glory of the Academy.”

The splendid epoch of the Academy was the reign of Catherine II. This wonderful personage, whose character presents a combination of the most extraordinary qualities, not only patronised the institution, and gave to it every encouragement which it required from the state, but aided it individually, and devoted much of her leisure time to the cultivation of learning, in conjunction with its members. “She relaxed from the cares of sovereignty,” says Mr. Ouvaroff, “in the bosom of this Academy, and we still possess and preserve with peculiar veneration the fruits of her reflections upon the science of legislation, and her observations upon the human mind in relation with the art of government.”

Under the auspices of Catherine, expeditions by sea and land were undertaken; the discoveries of Krachenianikoff, Pallas, Falck, Georgi, Guldenshtädt, Ritckoff, Roumofsky, Gmelin, Lepekhin, and many others of this date, are recorded in the annals of the Academy. The earth was explored and the mineral treasures of the empire were brought to light; botany and zoology were equally indebted to the efforts of the academicians. For the first time, exact accounts of the population, the climate, the courses of rivers, the agriculture, the national industry in the several parts of the empire, were collected and recorded. The manners of the different nations associated under this vast empire were studied; commercial relations and local administrations were revised; geographical charts, hitherto full of errors, were rectified; historical and philological remains were elucidated by the labours of Bayer, Müller, and Schlötzer, and became the objects of general attention. “In a word,” says the learned president, “science spurned the narrow bounds of the scholar’s closet, and took part in the business of civil life; and the Academy, vivified by the genius of Peter the Great, continued its advances towards the great objects which had been originally assigned to it.”

By direction of the Empress, the most distinguished students belonging to the Gymnasium then attached to the Academy, were despatched into foreign countries to perfect themselves in the several branches of knowledge to which they had applied. A museum was likewise formed, consisting chiefly of munificent presents from the Empress, including Dr. Herschel’s telescope, and the manuscripts of Kepler.

The Emperor Paul did not withhold his patronage from the Academy: he accepted the title of honorary member; his empress was present at the semi-centenary meeting, in the year 1776. Her imperial majesty was also present at the meeting in 1826, at which this discourse was delivered.

Alexander I., the late emperor, conferred so many benefits upon the institution, that his name deserves to be equally honoured by the Academy with those of Peter and Catherine. By a regulation in 1803, soon after his accession to the throne, he doubled the revenues of the Academy, augmented its privileges, and extended the sphere of its pursuits.

The “Discourse” of the secretary contains an historical sketch of the labours of the society from the year 1726 to the present time. He begins with the mathematical sciences (Mr. Fuss being himself a distinguished geometri-
cian); and he considers that the number and genius of the geometers who have been members of the Academy have greatly contributed to establish its reputation abroad. He particularizes the labours of Nicholas and Daniel Bernouilli, Leonard Euler, Hermann, Goldbach, Krafft (senior), and *Epinus*, as
evidencing

evidencing the part which the Academy took in the promotion and improvement of the pure sciences, during the half century which succeeded its foundation, which was the period of the great discoveries in mathematics. The task which devolved upon the subsequent half century, was that of building upon such splendid and solid foundations a more regular structure, of adding new parts, filling up chasms, and strengthening the weaker portions of the work : this task was fulfilled by the veteran Eüler himself, and by his disciples J. E. Eüler, Lexell, Kraft (junior), Roumofsky, Kotelnikoff, Nicholas Fuss (the father of the secretary, who filled that post for twenty-six years), James Bernouilli, Schoubert, Gourieff, Viscovatoff, and Collins.

After enumerating the discoveries of the academicians in the astronomical departments, the secretary proceeds to those made in geography. Amongst the expeditions which have enriched the records of the academy, and thereby furnished the world with important acquisitions on this branch of human knowledge, are enumerated the journey of the academician Schoubert from St. Petersburg to Irkutsk, with the embassy proceeding to Pekin ; and more particularly the astronomical expedition of the academician Wisniewsky, performed at the expense of the academy, which lasted eight years, and supplied nearly 300 geographical positions.

The natural history of the three kingdoms constitutes another branch of knowledge which owes much to the efforts of the Academy. The expeditions of the two Gmelins, Pallas Güldenstädt, Lepekhin, Falck, and Georgi, not only accumulated much valuable information on these subjects in the memoirs which they inserted in the Transactions of the Academy, but greatly enriched its museum. The results of the expeditions have been recently collected into one work, now publishing in the Russian language. Later contributors, such as Ozeretskofsky, Zouïeff, Radofsky, Adams (who discovered in a glacier the body of a mammoth), Tilesius, and Langsdorff (who accompanied the expedition of Admiral Krusenstern, in the capacity of naturalist), have still further augmented the acquisitions made to natural history and the specimens in the zoological department of the museum. " Scarcely any of these expeditions have been unattended with danger and even sacrifices : Lowitz, senior, was killed by the Cossacs of Pougacheff ; Gmelin, the younger, died in captivity amongst the Lesghians ; and Güldenstädt, who was enslaved by the same people, owed his deliverance solely to the exertions of a Russian corps under General Medem, who despatched 600 Cossacs to his aid. The Adjutant Chernoi died a captive amongst the Kirgheez ; and Falck and Radofsky came to a miserable end, exhausted with the fatigues of a long and painful journey."

Mineralogy, botany, anatomy, and zootomy, or comparative anatomy, have been cultivated in the Academy with equal success ; many discoveries have been made in natural philosophy and chemistry : Kirchhoff was the author of the first experiments upon the sugar and brandy extracted from potatoes, as well as the inventor of an excellent method of purifying oils and preparing cinnabar.

The cultivation of history and its auxiliary sciences, antiquities and numismatics, was arrested by the regulation of the Empress Elizabeth in 1747 ; but the class of history was restored by Alexander, conformably to the regulation of 1803 ; since which period the academicians Krug, Lehrberg, and Köhler have " dispelled so many errors, and diffused so much light upon dubious points respecting the history and numismatics of Russia, that it may be boldly asserted that these sciences are not less indebted to the Academy than those already enumerated."

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The regulation of 1803 gave the academy the power of associating with it scholars of distinguished merit in those departments of learning which were not enumerated in the regulation. "The peculiarly rich collections of oriental curiosities of every kind possessed by the Academy presented a vast field, which promised very interesting results, if a skilful hand could be obtained, capable of extricating them from the obscurity in which they were buried, and of exposing them to the learned world. Another consideration reinforced this desire, namely, that the cultivation of the oriental tongues seemed to promise an accession to our information respecting the history and the ethnography of the empire, not less considerable than the advantage which already resulted therefrom to the relations with the East in respect to commerce and diplomacy. The Academy has accordingly availed itself of this privilege in favour of oriental antiquities, and more recently, from motives equally powerful, in favour of Greek and Roman literature. Hence a new class of philology has been united to that of history, and the Academy has been enabled to add to the list of its members the distinguished names of Fræhn and Græfe: the former has been fortunate enough to discover in Arabic writers an abundant source of valuable data concerning the ancient history of Russia."

Political economy and statistics, though sciences comparatively new, which have engaged the attention of the Academy only for the last twenty years, have yet attracted the regard of several members; and one of them, Mr. Storch, is the author of numerous works on the statistics of the empire, and also of a treatise on political economy, which has met with a flattering reception in most European countries. Schlözer, and especially Hermann, have gained a high reputation in statistical science: the latter has the reputation of having erected a new theory of statistics analogous to the existing state of the political sciences, and built upon a vast number of facts sufficiently established.

The foregoing is a slight sketch of the contents of more than 2,500 dissertations, inserted in the seventy-two volumes of the Memoirs of the Academy, or printed separately, each of which contains either some new discovery, some new and interesting fact, or some new method of demonstration or solution, with which the vast domain of the mathematical, physical, and historical sciences, taken in the largest sense, have been enriched.

Out of its own funds, the Academy has expended upwards of half a million of roubles in accumulating objects for its library and museums, of which that appropriated to zoology is remarkable for its richness. The mineralogical cabinet contains some very valuable articles. The *Hortus siccus* has been recently redeemed from the state of neglect and decay into which it had been suffered to fall prior to 1824, and many specimens have been added to it from all parts of the empire. The cabinet of medals, or the numismatic museum, properly so called, was founded by Peter the Great. It remained, however, neglected till 1823, when the Academy added to its collection the splendid cabinet of Greek and Roman coins belonging to Count Suchtelen, which it purchased for the sum of 50,000 roubles. The formation of this collection had during a long course of years constituted the delight of an amateur whose situation offered every possible means of obtaining whatever was most rare in this way, and who joined to a classical erudition an exquisite taste and a profound and critical knowledge of antiquities. The number of pieces amounts to nearly 12,000. In the same cabinet where this precious collection of coins and medals is deposited, are provisionally placed the valuable articles of gold found

found in the tombs of Siberia, and which are so well calculated to illustrate the history of that country.

The Asiatic Museum is of but a few years' date; it originated with the present president of the academy, who has always manifested a particular interest towards oriental languages and antiquities, the study of which is in many respects so important to Russia. The end for which this museum was instituted is that of concentrating whatever objects relative to the literature, the antiquities, and the arts of the East may be found dispersed in other collections, and thereby to furnish the means of scientific researches into all the branches of Asiatic learning. The many valuable articles of this kind already possessed by the academy formed the basis of this new museum; they consisted of Chinese, Manshoo, Japanese, Mongol, and Tibetan books, printed and manuscript, some of them extremely rare, and including treatises of the utmost importance relative to every branch of literature; also of large apartments of Mahomedan, Chinese, and Japanese coins; also a curious collection of Mongol idols, cast in copper and gilt, forming a complete school for the study of the Buddhist religion; lastly of Chinese paintings, and a prodigious number of instruments, utensils, articles of luxury, productions of art, arms, vestments, &c. of Eastern nations, especially the Chinese and Japanese. This museum has been recently enriched by two valuable and almost inestimable collections of about 700 Arabic, Persian, and Turkish MSS., brought from Bagdad.

The successful exertions of M. Champollion having created a taste for the study of Egyptian antiquities, and M. Castiglione having visited St. Petersburg with an exquisite collection of those articles, selected by him during his long residence at Alexandria and Cairo, the Academy purchased it of him for 40,000 roubles. It consists of about 1,000 articles, including mummies, statues, bas-reliefs, vases of alabaster, besides eight rolls of papyrus in excellent preservation. This collection is denominated the Egyptian Museum, and has been carefully arranged by M. Castiglione himself.

The foregoing details afford a view, unavoidably imperfect, of the labours and acquisitions of the Russian Imperial Academy. We subjoin as a meet conclusion the following ejaculatory sentiments from an elegant Greek ode by the learned professor, Frederick Græfe, addressed to the Academy on the occasion of this its first centenary festival: in the good wishes of Mr. Græfe for the prosperity of this institution we devoutly concur:

Δεῖ δ' ἀνακουφισθίντας ὑπ' ἐλπίσι νωλμῆς ἰσθλαῖς,
 Ὦν τ' ἴδομεν μνήμη, κλεινὸν ἀγῶνα θέειν,
 Ἡμέας, οἷς τ' ὀπίσω ποτὶ λαμπάδα δάσομεν αὐτοὶ
 Παλλάδος ἠδὲ βίου, καὶ γένος ἰστομένων,
 Εἰσὶκεν ἄψ, ἑκατόν γε περιπλομένων ἐν αὐτῶν,
 Ἥλιος ὀλβίοις ὀλβιοῖς ἡμᾶς ἄγῃ,
 Καὶ θερὸν κατὰ τοῦμον στόμα γαῖα καλύνει,
 Ἐμπνέουσι δ' ἄλλω Μῦσά τι λαρότεροι.

ANALYSIS OF THE CODE OF MENU.

(Continued from p. 339.)

THE sixth chapter of the Code is entitled "On Devotion; or on the Third and Fourth Orders."

The chapter opens with directions for the twice-born man becoming an ascetic, which is the third order; the first being the condition of a student, the second that of a housekeeper. "When the father of a family perceives his muscles become flaccid, and his hair grey, and sees the child of his child, let him seek refuge in a forest: abandoning all food eaten in towns, and all his household utensils, let him repair to the lonely wood, committing the care of his wife to her sons, or accompanied by her. Let him wear a black antelope's hide, or a vesture of bark; let him bathe evening and morning; let him suffer the hairs of his head, his beard, and his nails, to grow continually. Let him be constantly engaged in reading the *Véda*; patient of all extremities, universally benevolent, with a mind intent on the Supreme Being; a perpetual giver, but no receiver of gifts; with tender affection for all animated bodies. Let him eat green herbs, flowers, roots, and fruit, that grow on earth or in the water, and the productions of pure trees, and oils formed in fruits: honey and flesh meat, he must avoid, and all sorts of mushrooms.* Let him not eat the produce of ploughed land, though abandoned by any man, nor fruit and roots produced in a town, even though hunger oppress him. Let him slide backwards and forwards on the ground; or let him stand a whole day on tip-toe; or let him continue in motion rising and sitting alternately. In the hot season, let him sit exposed to five fires; in the rains let him stand uncovered where the clouds pour showers; in the cold season let him wear humid vesture, and let him increase by degrees the austerity of his devotion; and enduring harsher and harsher mortifications, let him dry up his bodily frame." These and other rules (some of which are extremely minute and frivolous, descending to the number of mouthfuls of boiled grains to be eaten in the bright and dark fortnights of each month respectively) are prescribed to a Bráhmén, who retires to the woods; and he is further required to study the various upanishads of scripture "for the purpose of uniting his soul to the Divine Spirit." He has the choice of the following penance instead of the foregoing (which the comment, however, confines to those who are afflicted with any incurable disease), namely, he may advance in a straight path towards the invincible (north-eastern) point, feeding on water and air, "till his mortal frame totally decay, and his soul become united with the Supreme." It is added: "a Bráhmén, having shuffled off his body by any of these modes, rises to exaltation in the divine essence."

The Bráhmén, who thus employs the third portion of his life, enters the fourth order, and becomes a Sannyási for the residue of it. It is allowable, however, for a Bráhmén, who has performed certain rites accompanied with a gift of all his wealth, to enter the fourth order from his house, or, according to Cullúca, he may proceed even from the first order to the condition of a Sannyási: nay, "higher worlds are illuminated with the glory of that man who passes from his house into the fourth order." The directions for this transition are as follows: "Departing from his house, taking

* Several plants are also interdicted here, amongst which is the *bhustrina*, or *andropogon schenathus*, supposed by some to be spikenard.

with him pure implements (his water-pot and staff), keeping silence, unallured by desire of the objects near him, let him enter into the fourth order. Alone let him constantly dwell, for the sake of his own felicity, observing the happiness of a solitary man, who neither forsakes nor is forsaken, let him live without a companion. Let him have no culinary fire, no domicile; let him (when very hungry, says the gloss), go to the town for food; let him patiently bear disease; let his mind be firm; let him study to know God, and fix his attention on God alone. Let him not wish for death; let him not wish for life; let him expect his appointed time, as a hired servant expects his wages. Delighted with meditating on the Supreme spirit, sitting fixed in such meditation, without needing any thing earthly, without one sensual desire, without any companion but his own soul, let him live in this world seeking the bliss of the next." There is something impressive and imposing in the latter portions of this passage; they are immediately followed by such directions as these: "let him not go near a house frequented by hermits, or priests, or birds, or dogs, or *other beggars*. His dishes must have no fracture, nor must they be made of bright metals: a gourd, a wooden bowl, an earthen dish, or a basket made of reeds, has Menu, son of the self-existing, declared fit vessels to receive the food of Bráhmens devoted to God." The transition from "the sublime to the ridiculous," seems a characteristic of this extraordinary work.

A Sannyási is, moreover, to wear his hair, nails, and beard clipped (unlike the ascetic); to carry a dish, a staff, and a water-pot; to demand food only once a day, "at the time when the smoke of the kitchen-fire has ceased, when the pestle lies motionless, when the burning charcoal is extinguished, when people have eaten, and when dishes are removed," that is, at the close of the day; he is not to eat much at a time; nor be anxious about his utensils; he must walk, though with pain to his body, continually looking on the ground, for the sake of preserving minute animals by night and by day, and by way of expiation for the death of such creatures as he may have destroyed unknowingly, he must make six suppressions of his breath, after bathing; "for as the dross and impurities of metallic ores are consumed by fire, thus are the sinful acts of the human organs consumed by suppressions of the breath." The subjects of his reflections are enumerated in the following verses, which are curious:

Let him reflect on the transmigration of men caused by their sinful deeds, on their downfall into a region of darkness, and their torments in the mansion of Yama;

On their separation from those whom they love, and their union with those whom they hate, on their strength overpowered by old age, and their bodies racked with disease;

On their agonizing departure from this corporeal frame, their formation again in the womb, and the glidings of this vital spirit through ten thousand millions of uterine passages;

On the misery attached to embodied spirits from a violation of their duties, and the unperishable bliss attached to them from their abundant performance of all duties, religious and civil.

Let them reflect also, with exclusive application of mind, on the subtil indivisible essence of the Supreme Spirit, and its complete existence in all beings, whether extremely high or extremely low.

Let him observe, with extreme application of mind, the progress of this internal spirit through various bodies, high and low, hard to be discerned by men with unimproved intellects.

He who fully understands the perpetual omnipresence of God, can be led no more captive by criminal acts; but he who possesses not that sublime knowledge shall wander again through the world.

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The following sentiment, though quaintly illustrated, is just in itself, and not unskilfully expressed: "A mansion with bones for its rafters and beams, with nerves and tendons for cords, with muscles and blood for mortar, with skin for its outward covering; a mansion infested by age and by sorrow, the seat of malady, harassed with pains, haunted with the quality of darkness (or possessing the quality of passion), and incapable of standing long; such a mansion of the vital soul let its occupier always cheerfully quit."

Pious meditation is thus imposed upon the Sannyási, as a means of shaking off sin below and reaching the Most High. But it is expressly added, that "no man who is ignorant of the Supreme Spirit can gather the fruit of mere ceremonial acts." This very important qualification of those passages wherein the highest rewards are attached to mere outward formal acts should ever be borne in mind.

The chapter concludes with a declaration of the importance of the Bráhmén housekeeper, who is regarded as the parent and chief of the four orders, viz. the student, the married man, the hermit, and the anchorite; and with a specification of the duties to be sedulously practised by the four orders; these are tenfold, namely, content, returning good for evil, resistance to sensual appetites, abstinence from illicit gain, purification, coercion of the organs, knowledge of Scripture, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit, veracity, and freedom from wrath.

The seventh chapter is "on government and public law; or on the military class:" in a word, it defines the important duties which belong to kings and rulers.

The Bráhmén author of the code assigns a whimsical reason for the appointment of a king:

Since, if the world had no king, it would quake on all sides through fear, the ruler of this (universe), therefore, created a king for the maintenance of this system, both religious and civil,*

Forming him of eternal particles drawn from the substance of Indra, Pavana, Yama, Súrya, of Agni and Varuna, of Chandra and Cuvéra:

And since a king was composed of particles drawn from those chief guardian deities, he consequently surpasses all mortals in glory.

Like the sun, he burns eyes and hearts; nor can any human creature on earth even gaze on him.

He is fire (Agni) and air (Pavana); he, both sun (Súrya) and moon (Chandra); he, the god of criminal justice (Yama); he, the genius of wealth (Cuvéra); he, the regent of waters (Varuna); he, the lord of the firmament (Indra).

A king, even though a child, must not be treated lightly, from an idea that he is a mere mortal: no; he is a powerful divinity who appears in a human shape.

The "right divine and sacredness of kings" were never maintained more boldly; yet we shall presently find that towards Bráhméns the power of a Hindu king is extremely limited: he is not even permitted to tax them.

The duties of a king are expressed very poetically, and therefore somewhat vaguely. He is to prepare a just compensation for the good, and a just punishment for the bad, never transgressing the rule of strict justice. "For his use Brahmá formed in the beginning of time the genius of punishment, with a body of pure light, his own son, even abstract criminal justice, the protector of all created things." Punishment is accordingly defined to be the true manager of public affairs, the dispenser of laws, the governor of all mankind,

* Mr. Haughton translates this verse thus: "Since this world, on being destitute of a king, quaked on all sides, therefore the Lord created a king, for the maintenance of this system (locomotive and stationary)."

kind, the perfection of justice. "When rightly and considerably inflicted, it makes all the people happy; but inflicted without full consideration, it wholly destroys them all." The chapter is very full in its encomia upon punishment, which is described as the efficient ruler not of mankind merely, but even of celestial as well as irrational beings: "Deities and demons, heavenly songsters and cruel giants, birds and serpents, are made capable, by just correction, of their several enjoyments." Punishment unjustly inflicted by a king, re-acts upon himself to his own destruction: punishment will overtake his castles, his territories, his peopled land, with all fixed and moveable things that exist on it: even the gods and the sages will be afflicted and re-ascend to the sky. Amongst his chief duties are behaving with lenity to Bráhmens, respectfully attending to their lectures on ethics, and constantly abiding by their decisions; from them he must learn habits of modesty, composure, and humility; "through want of humble virtue many kings have perished with all their possessions," some examples of which are enumerated; and on the other hand, instances are given in which virtue united to humble behaviour has secured to the possessor sovereignty, wealth, and even exaltation to the Bráhmen class! From Bráhmens the king is to learn the triple doctrine comprised in the three *Védas*, together with the primeval science of criminal justice and sound policy, the system of logic and metaphysics, and sublime historical truth." The theory of the "practical arts," such as agriculture and commerce, he must learn from "the people."

The vices incident to a king are declared to be eighteen, ten of which proceed from love of pleasure, and eight spring from wrath; the whole being rooted in a selfish inclination. The ten produced by love of pleasure are: hunting, gaming, sleeping by day, censuring rivals, excess with women, intoxication, singing, instrumental music, dancing, and useless travel. The eight generated by anger, are: tale-bearing, violence, insidious wounding, envy, detraction, unjust seizure of property, reviling, and open assault. Drinking and battery are declared to be the most abominable in each set of vices respectively, "too frequently prevailing in all kingdoms." An enlightened prince is enjoined to consider vice as more dreadful than death: "after death a vicious man sinks to regions lower and lower; whilst a man free from vice reaches heaven."

The ministers of a king, seven or eight in number, must be men whose ancestors were servants of kings; who are versed in the holy books, brave, skilled in the use of weapons, and of noble lineage, *i. e.* Bráhmens. With these he must consult; and having ascertained their several opinions, apart and collectively, he must do "what is most beneficial for him in public affairs." One Bráhmen distinguished amongst the others, must be his chief confidant. His subordinate officers must be men of integrity, well informed, steady, "habituated to gain wealth by honourable means," active, able, and well instructed; the brave, skilful, well-born, and honest, he must employ "in his *mines* and in other similar works;" the pusillanimous in the recesses of his palace. His ambassadors must be of illustrious birth, versed in all the *Sástras*, capable of understanding hints and external signs, generally beloved, dexterous in business, endued with an excellent memory, acquainted with countries and times, handsome, intrepid, and eloquent. The ambassador has the immediate regulation of peace and war; the forces of the realm are to be immediately under the commander-in-chief; the king is immediately to regulate the treasury and the country.

The capital in which the king resides is to have, by way of defence, a desert, or a fortress of earth, of water, of trees, of armed men, or of mountains;

tains; the latter is recommended as possessing many transcendent properties; in particular, mountains are represented to be the residence of gods. "One bowman placed on a wall is a match for a hundred enemies; and a hundred, for ten thousand." The fort is to be supplied with weapons, money, provisions, engines, and Bráhmens. The king is to build his palace in the centre of the fort. Here he must make sacrifices with gifts; "and for the full discharge of his duty let him give the Bráhmens both enjoyments and wealth." According to the gloss of Cullúca, the enjoyments are to be *legal*, and the wealth *moderate*. But what follows seems to imply that there should be no limit; for it is said that an oblation or gift to a Bráhmen is far better than offerings to a holy fire; a gift to a Bráhmen who has read all the *Védas* yields fruit which is infinite. It is declared to be an unperishable gem deposited by kings with the sacerdotal class; "it is a gem which neither thieves or foes take away; which never perishes:"—a passage which reminds us of our Saviour's expressions in his Sermon on the Mount: "lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal."

The king's revenue is to be received through his collectors; he must in this respect act as a father to his people, conformably with the divine ordinances; that is, we must conclude, be moderate in his assessments. He must appoint intelligent supervisors to inspect the acts of his officers.

The duties of a king in war are then specified: he must by no means turn his face from battle: "never to recede from combat, to protect the people and to honour priests is the highest duty of kings, and ensures their felicity." Kings who act bravely in battle, ascend after death directly to heaven. Kings and men of the military class generally are interdicted from the use of concealed weapons, arrows mischievously barbed or poisoned, darts blazing with fire; neither must they strike (from a car or on horseback) an enemy on foot; nor an effeminate man, nor one with closed palms (supplicating for life); nor one whose hair is loose (obstructing his sight); nor one who sits down (fatigued); nor one who says "I am thine" (becomes a captive); nor one who sleeps; nor one who has lost his coat of mail, or is naked, or disarmed; nor a spectator who is not a combatant; nor one fighting with another man; nor one who has broken his weapon, or is afflicted (with sorrow), or has been grievously wounded, or is terrified, or who turns his back. "The soldier, indeed, who fearing and turning his back, happens to be slain by his foes in an engagement, shall take upon himself all the sin of his commander, whatever it be; and the commander shall take to himself (the fruit of) all the good conduct which the soldier, who turns his back and is killed, had previously stored up for a future life."

Booty taken in war (except gold and silver) is the lawful prize of the captor; but he must lay the most valuable articles before the king; what has not been individually taken the king is commanded to distribute amongst the whole army collectively. The articles enumerated as booty include women.

The four-fold rule of a king in war is thus laid down: "What he has not gained let him strive to gain by military strength; what he has acquired let him preserve by careful inspection; what he has preserved let him augment by legal modes of increase; and what he has augmented let him dispense with just liberality."

A king

* It would hence appear that pyrotechny was employed in war even in these early times: "darts blazing with fire" must mean a species of rocket.

A king must keep his troops constantly exercised and ready for action, whereby "the whole world may be kept in awe;" he must act without guile himself, and be on the alert to discern that of his foe. There are three modes of reducing his enemies prescribed to a king: negotiation, presents, division, and force of arms. The first and last are preferable to the others.

The police and interior government of the kingdom are thus provided for. A company of guards under an approved officer is to be placed over a district, as protectors of the realm. The kingdom is to be divided into jurisdictions as follows:—Over each town with its district is to be appointed a lord, who is to be under a lord of ten towns, he under a lord of twenty towns, he under a lord of 100 towns, and he under a lord of 1,000 towns; each is to certify to his superior any evils which may happen within his district or districts. The townships are to provide their inferior lords with "such food, drink, wood, and other articles as by law should be given each day to the king by the inhabitants;" a circumstance which denotes that a species of purveyance existed in Hindustan as in the feudal states of early Europe. The lord of ten towns is to have the produce of two plough-lands;* the lord of twenty, that of ten plough-lands; the lord of 100, that of a village or small town; the lord of 1,000, that of a large town. All the affairs of each large town or city are to be superintended by a governor of elevated rank, who is to survey the rest in person, and learn their conduct by means of emissaries. The following clause is curious: "Since the servants of the king, whom he has appointed guardians of districts, are generally knaves, who seize what belongs to other men, from such knaves let him defend his people."

The wages of the king's menial servants are next specifically fixed: for the lowest, a pana of copper (now equal to about three-eighths of a penny sterling) a day, with two cloths every half year, and a dróna of grain (a measure of uncertain quantity) every month: for the highest servant, six times the above wages, or about twopence farthing *per diem*. It is a remarkable circumstance, that whilst the king himself and the higher officers of government are to receive their revenue and perquisites in kind, menial servants should be paid in a necessarily variable currency. Mr. Haughton, in his notes upon this chapter, observes: "though the error of the legislator in assigning a specific sum of money as a remuneration of service, is similar to what our own institutions afford many examples [of], yet it could not have been attended with so many disadvantages in India as with us, even had the specification been for other servants besides those of the king; firstly, because even for a long course of ages there seems to have been but little variation in the value of exchangeable produce; and secondly, because the wages were to be accompanied with a certain quantity of grain, apparently sufficient for the servants' maintenance." Both these reasons, are, however, questionable.

Taxes are leviable by the king upon trade and agriculture. In assessments upon traders, the king must ascertain the rates of purchase and sale, the way (*i.e.* the cost of carriage), the expense of food and condiments, the charges of securing the goods, and the net profits, and tax the merchant accordingly, so levying the taxes "that both he and the merchant may receive a just compensation for their several acts." Of cattle, gems, gold and silver, the king may take a fiftieth part (*i.e.* of the profits); of grain, an eighth, a sixth, or a twelfth (according to circumstances); of the clear annual increase of trees, flesh-meat, honey, clarified butter, perfumes, medical substances, liquids, flowers, roots, fruit,

* Or as much ground as can be tilled with two ploughs, each drawn by six bulls."—*Cullivac Bhatta*.

fruit, gathered leaves, potherbs, grass, utensils made with leather or cane, earthen pots, and all things made of stone, a sixth part. From petty traffickers, the king is directed to take only a mere trifle in the name of the annual tax; and low handicraftsmen, artificers, and servile men, who support themselves by labour, are to do work for the king one day in each month in lieu of payment. Bráhmens, as before observed, are specially exempted from payment of taxes. "A king, even though dying, must not receive any tax from a Bráhmen learned in the *Védas*."

Much importance is attached to the place and mode of a king's consultation with his principal ministers. He is recommended to ascend the back of a mountain, or go privately to a terrace, bower, forest, or lonely place, where there are no listeners. "At the time of consultation let him remove the stupid, the dumb, the blind, and the deaf, talking birds, decrepit old men, women, infidels, the diseased and the maimed:" women, above all, are to be diligently removed. The subjects of consultation are very multifarious, comprehending the conduct of foreign potentates and the behaviour of the women in the private apartment.

The king is exhorted to consider the power immediately beyond him as hostile; the power next beyond that as amicable; and the powers beyond that as neutral.

Copious directions follow in regard to the conduct of a war; these directions are generally of the most obvious kind. The king who is intent upon an expedition must set out in a particular month, unless he has a clear prospect of advantage, and having secured his route, he must form his troops either like a staff, or a wain, or a boar, or a Macara (species of sea-monster), or a needle, or the bird of Vishnu, concealing himself in the midst of a squadron formed like a lotus-flower. He must encourage his own troops, devastate his enemy's country, and secretly bring over to his party the opposite leaders, and when a fortunate moment is offered by heaven, he should give battle. "Yet he should be more sedulous to reduce his enemy by negotiation, by well applied gifts, and creating divisions, than by hazarding at any time a decisive action." This precept seems inconsistent with a former. Having conquered a country, he must respect the deities adored in it, and their priests; he must establish a prince of the royal race, gratifying the new prince and his nobles with gems; give largesses to the people, and not alter their laws. "By gaining wealth and territory, a king acquires not so great an increase of strength as by obtaining a firm ally, who though weak, may hereafter be powerful."

The relaxations of the king are prescribed with equal precision as his duties. After consultation with his ministers, exercise, and the bath, he may enter his private apartments and take food, "hallowed by texts of the *Védas* repulsive of poison." He must swallow with his food such medical substances as resist venom, and he must wear such gems as repel it. After eating, he may divert himself with his women in the recesses of the palace, and "having idled a reasonable time," he must return to his martial and civil duties; having eaten a second time, and been recreated with musical strains, he is to retire early to rest.

"This perfect system of rules," says the last verse, "let a king, free from illness, observe; but when really afflicted with disease, he may intrust all these affairs to his officers."

Like the preceding chapters, these two discover occasionally just and excellent sentiments, amidst a mass of puerile and unmeaning matter.

ANTHROPOPHAGY AMONGST THE BATAKS.

THE *Observer and Chinese Chronicle* of Malacca, of July 31, contains the following reply to the *Quarterly Review*, respecting the practice of anthropophagy amongst the Battak nation in Sumatra.

It has often been doubted whether there exists on the face of the globe any nation so barbarous as to be without a religion of some kind. Amongst some tribes of the Bataks, it must be confessed, as Mr. Marsden states, that their religion is so obscure in its principles as scarcely to afford room to say that any exists, and traces of it are nearly as indiscernible as among the Carians of Ava, the inhabitants of the Pelew Islands, or the aborigines of New Holland; and hence they have no stimulus to a good action, and nothing to deter them from a bad one.* Destitute then as the Bataks are of the finer feeling of religion, which bind man to man, and of the susceptibilities engrafted by education; and reflecting upon the brutality of uncultivated savages in all parts of the world, there seems as little improbability that the rajah of Tanah Java, and a few other Bataks, should, from habitual indulgence in eating human flesh in the bodies of enemies and criminals, form as decided a taste for that food, and hence not stickle about the means of obtaining it,† as the Otomacs for clay, the Pariahs for carrion, the Kuriliana for bears' liver, the Cochinese for hatched eggs, the Esquimaux for raw blubber, the Frenchman for frogs, the Abyssinian for the Shulada, and John Bull for half-dressed mutton or a half putrid muir fowl.

But, may it not be contended that some races of men are naturally and instinctively addicted to savage propensities, which the attention and care of civilized man has failed to eradicate. On this head it may suffice to notice the intractable character of the Aborigines of New Holland. It has been asserted ‡ that the inference to be drawn from the attempts to reclaim them from their barbarous habits is, that the Australians will never be civilized. Englishmen have resided among them more than thirty years, and the most persevering attempts have always been made, and are still making, to induce them to settle, and avail themselves of the arts of life; but they cannot be fixed, nor is it possible

* "One common character runs through savages of every kind. The empire of the heart is divided between two rival deities or rather demons, selfishness and terror. The chief ministers of the first are lust, hatred, and revenge; the chief ministers of the second are cruelty, credulity, and superstition. Look through the world, and you will find this description apply to barbarians of every age and country. It is equally the history of Europeans and Africans, of the Pelagi, who were the progenitors of the Greeks, of the Celts and Scythians, the successive progenitors of the English. All the discoveries of modern circumnavigators confirm the assertion, and though the captivating names of Friendly and Society Islands have been given to the two distinct groups in the vast bosom of the Pacific Ocean, and the inhabitants in several of them have made some progress in the first rudiments of civilization and government, there is not a people or a tribe to be met with, who are yet in a savage state, that are not slaves to these debasing and tyrannical passions. The gentleness of courtship, or rather the first proof of passion, among the savages of New South Wales, consists in watching the fair one of another tribe to her retirement, and then knocking her down with repeated blows of a club or wooden sword, after which impressive and elegant embrace, the matrimonial victim is dragged, streaming in her blood, to the lover's party, and obliged to acknowledge herself his wife."—The Book of Nature, by John Mason Good, M.D., vol. III. p. 279.

† The natives of Battak are not ashamed to acknowledge that they are cannibals. Some years ago a Battak servant of a gentleman in Malacca, on seeing his master's child washed, made the following remark: Kalu negri aku anak ini, tousa chuchi, depangang saja; i.e. "In our country it would be unnecessary to wash this child, he might be roasted at once;" intimating, that as the boy was white and looked clean, he might be eaten without being washed. Another servant of the same gentleman told him that when her grandfather and grandmother became old and useless, a large fire was kindled at the foot of a tree, from the top of which they were let fall into the fire, where they were roasted alive, and afterwards eaten. This she declared to be the customary mode of despatching old people. She also remarked, that the palm of the hand was the most delicious part of the body.

‡ Geographical Memoir of New South Wales, by B. Field, Esq., pp. 224-225.

possible by any kindness, or cherishing, to attach them. They have been brought up from infancy in the nurseries of Europeans, and yet the woods have seduced them at maturity, and at once elicited the savage instincts of finding their food in trees, and their paths in the forest—propensities which civil education had only smothered. They have been removed from their native country, and in a foreign land have robbed and run away from their fosterer and only protector. They are the only savages in the world who cannot feel or know that they are naked. The natives of the Andaman islands, and the Semangs of the Malayan peninsula (both degenerate races of negroes) resemble the aboriginal inhabitants of New South Wales in many points of character, and attempts to reclaim them from their savage habits have been found ineffectual.

Let us, however, take a still more enlarged view of human propensities, the offspring of superstition and ignorance, and advert to the practices which we find are common to some nations considerably advanced in civilization—habits which we regard with abhorrence. The Hindoo lives in a constant dread of killing an insect, and yet regards the sufferings of his fellow creatures with unparalleled insensibility. The apathy he manifests even merges into active cruelty. His sick relative is taken to the water-side, and his mouth, nose, and ears stuffed with mud to hasten his dissolution. To what extravagant lengths has not religious fanaticism sometimes led the inhabitants of every country, and what unspeakable barbarities have been committed under the cloak of religious enthusiasm! The Fakeers and Yogeas lacerate themselves with whips, lie on beds of iron spikes, suspend themselves by iron hooks, chain themselves to trees, travel long journies, rolling themselves on the earth, and clench their hands till the nails penetrate through the flesh. And let us not forget the scenes which were formerly familiar in France, when succours were administered.* These succours consisted in blows with a stick, a stone, a hammer, a poker, or a sword. One woman would lie down to be threshed like a bundle of wheat; another stood upon her head; a third, forming a half-circle, by bending her body backwards, remained in that frightful position, while a stone fifty pounds in weight, fastened by a rope to a pulley, was repeatedly let fall upon the abdomen; a fourth had a plank placed across her while she lay on her back, and bore as many men as could stand upon the plank. Another, it is affirmed, suffered herself to be fastened to a spit, and turned before a fierce fire, until a pullet which was lashed to her back, was fairly roasted. Others voluntarily suffered crucifixion, their hands and feet being nailed to wooden crosses. Another took a fancy to have her gown burnt off her back; but it must be confessed that the illusion of mind could not strengthen the last-mentioned patient against such a trial. Sister Françoise shrieked for help, water was poured upon her, and she was carried away half-scorched, half-drowned, thoroughly ashamed, and sufficiently punished.

Extravagant as these instances of religious fanaticism are, we find that among many nations, in a still less advanced state of knowledge, superstition assumes even more hideous forms, and induces the commission of acts contrary to every principle which should actuate rational beings. The practice of sacrificing human victims still prevails extensively in many parts of the world. This custom, which Capt. King supposes to be a relic of the horrid practice of cannibalism, obtains universally among the Sandwich islands, and at Owyhee human sacrifices were more frequent (according to the accounts of the natives themselves)

* Vide *Quarterly Review*, No. 1v. pp. 32 to 34, and *Histoire des Sectes Religieuses*, par M. Gragotre, &c.
Asiatic Journ. Vol. 25, No. 148. 3 N

themselves) than at any other of the islands. It used to be the custom at Tonga, when the divine chief Toilonga died, to strangle his chief wife; but this practice has been left off.* Bowdich states that the sacrificing of slaves, and firing of muskets during certain festivals, appear to be the leading pastimes of the Ashantee nation in Africa. A man may kill his slave with impunity, and when any person of consequence dies, one or two slaves are immediately sacrificed at the door of the house. On the death of the king, the brothers, sons, and nephews of his majesty fire promiscuously amongst the crowd, sacrifices are made, &c. Several of the hearts of the enemy after a battle are cut and eaten. The Dahomians are equally barbarous. It is stated † that in order to water with their blood the graves of the king's ancestors, and to supply them with servants of various descriptions in the other world, a number of human victims are yearly sacrificed in solemn form, and this carnival is the period at which the shocking rites are publicly performed. Scaffolds are erected outside the palace wall, and a large space fenced in round them. On these, the king, with the white strangers who think proper to attend, and the ministers of state, are seated, and the ministers of state are also present in the space beneath. Into this field of blood the victims are brought in succession, with their arms pinioned, and the *fetisher*, laying his hand on the devoted head, pronounces a few mystical words, when another man standing behind him, with a long scimitar, severs the sufferer's head from his body, generally at a single blow, and each repetition of this act is proclaimed by loud shouts of applause from the surrounding multitude, who affect to be highly delighted with the power and magnificence of their sovereign. Human sacrifices were in former ages offered by the Hindoos, a comparatively civilized people; but what can be more shocking than some of the practices still observed? Children are thrown to the sharks in the Ganges; devotees throw themselves into the river; widows are burnt with the bodies of their husbands; many sacrifice themselves under the car of Jaggernaut. The Chinese cast their female infants into the stream; and the papers lately printed by order of the House of Commons shew to what a dreadful extent infanticide prevailed a few years ago in a certain quarter of India. Mr. Ellis proves that infanticide prevailed extensively in the Sandwich Islands. The mothers sometimes buried their children alive.

It has been noticed by many travellers, ‡ that the conduct which the Indian islanders observe towards the dead, wounded, and prisoners, is marked with the same want of generosity and the same inhumanity which is found to be the invariable concomitant of the early stages of civilization. Some of the savages of Borneo destroy their prisoners and devour their flesh. The people of Celebes sometimes devour the hearts of their enemies, either to gratify revenge or aggravate their usual ferocity, and there is hardly a warrior of note who, at some period or other, has not partaken of this horrid repast. It is well known that the natives of Macassar, when successful in the chase, immediately cut open the body of the stag or wild ox, and devour the heart raw and warm from the body of the animal, or present it to the chief as a delicacy. The inhabitants of New Caledonia are cannibals, according to Capt. Cook, and the want of provisions is considered as sufficient excuse for their going to war, in order that they may devour the bodies of their slaughtered enemies. The natives of New Zealand are a most ferocious race of cannibals. The Rev. Mr.

Marsden,

* Mariner's Tonga Islands, vol. I. pp. 311-312.

† A Voyage to Africa, by John MacLeod, M.D., pp. 57-58.

‡ And by the author of the *Indian Archipelago*, vol. I. pp. 243-248.

Maraden, who visited that island in the year 1819, refutes any doubts that had been previously entertained relative to this horrid custom. Not only the chiefs who are slain are eaten, but their wives are given up, put to death in cold blood, and eaten by the Areekas or priests. We find many disgusting details of the barbarous habits of the Tonga Islands in Mr. Mariner's book.* In giving an account of a feast after war, he states that the bodies of two hundred men were barbecued and served up with an equal number of hogs and fowls, and two hundred baskets of yams. Every man and woman on the island had a share of each of those articles, whether they chose it or not. Most of the chiefs, warriors, and other ferocious parts of the company partook of this inhuman diet, and several of them feasted on it. Capt. Forest gives a frightful picture of the Harraforas, and represents them as cannibals, drinking out of the skulls of their enemies. The most singular feature in their character is the necessity imposed on every individual of imbruing his hands in human blood. No person is permitted to marry till he can shew the skull of a man whom he has slaughtered. The ornaments of their houses are human skulls and teeth, which are in great request with them.† The inhabitants of Queen Charlotte's Sound were cannibals in the days of Capt. Cook,‡ and that officer gives some convincing proofs of anthropophagy in that quarter. The Javanese, at a no very distant period, exhibited the same ferocity as some of their neighbours. The ears of the Dutch prisoners who were put to death were sent by one prince to another, his ally, the Prince Mangkabumi, and they were stewed with the flesh of buffaloes and eaten by his soldiery." "The people ate one and all, and bowed in respectful silence."§ The Dutch were in the habit of receiving from these barbarous allies, baskets full of their enemies' heads as valuable gifts!

To the list of disgusting propensities detailed in the foregoing article, we may add the following from the *North American Review* :

There is a horrible institution among some of the Indian tribes, which furnishes a powerful illustration of their never-tiring love of vengeance. It is called "The Man-eating Society;" and it is the duty of their associates to devour such prisoners as are preserved and delivered to them for that purpose. The members of this society belong to a particular family, and the dreadful inheritance descends to all the children, male and female. Its duties cannot be dispensed with; and the sanctions of religion are added to the obligations of immemorial usage. The feast is considered as a solemn ceremony, at which the whole tribe is collected as actors or spectators. The miserable victim is fastened to a stake, and burned at a slow fire, with all the refinements of cruelty which savage ingenuity can invent. There is a traditional ritual, which regulates, with revolting precision, the whole course of procedure at these ceremonies. The institution has latterly declined, but we know those who have seen and related to us the incidents which occurred on these occasions, when white men were sacrificed and consumed.

* Vol. i. pp. 345-346.

† Vide Researches into the Physical History of Man, by J. C. Prichard, M.D.

‡ Hawkesworth's Voyages into the Southern Hemisphere, vol. ii. p. 340.

§ Crawford's Indian Archipelago, vol. i. p. 244.

THE CASE OF MR. ERSKINE OF BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: On the appearance in the *Bombay Courier* of the 1st instant of two letters,* one signed A.B., and the other bearing the signature which is subscribed

• The following are copies of those letters, which we insert verbatim :

To the Editor of the *Bombay Courier*.

Sir: If the occurrence in the *Oriental Herald* of the most barefaced falsehood, asserted with the most unblushing assurance, could now possibly occasion surprise, the article inserted in p. 307 of the number for May would most unquestionably excite astonishment. One advantage, however, certainly not contemplated by the editor, may be derived from it, as it will afford a most excellent criterion for judging of Mr. Buckingham's principles and moral character. For I have every reason to believe that he himself received a copy of the pamphlet alluded to, and he must therefore be well aware that the epithets which he has applied to it are totally unfounded, and that he has, consequently, wilfully and knowingly published a LIE. This language, I am perfectly aware, is neither becoming nor gentlemanly; but when writing of a man who prostitutes his pen to the circulation of deliberate falsehood and slander, courtesy would be misplaced.

Mr. Buckingham, with his usual disingenuity, carefully conceals the title of the pamphlet to which he alludes: but no person acquainted with what has taken place at Bombay during the last four years and a half, can for a moment doubt that the one in question is *The Case of Mr. Erskine of Bombay, printed for the perusal of his Friends at Calcutta*, and never inserted in any newspaper, as it was found too long for that purpose. At the time, also, when it was printed, there was no supreme court at Bombay. But so far from this pamphlet being "libellous," it, on the contrary, contains authentic copies of the Recorder's speech on delivering the decision of his court in that case, and of the interrogatories on which Mr. Erskine had been privately examined by the Recorder, and thus fairly lays both sides of the question before the public. At its conclusion, likewise, was added this note. "The preceding statement has, for obvious reasons, been drawn up in a tone of studied moderation. A fuller narrative, with a freer commentary, by the injured individual himself, will probably appear hereafter from another quarter." This statement, in fact, contained nothing but a simple account of the circumstances of the case, to which scarcely a single remark was added. But Mr. Buckingham is a man of too much acuteness not to know, that in drawing up a vindication of one's conduct for the satisfaction of one's friends, the style of unfounded assertion and slanderous aspersion employed in the *Oriental Herald* would be of no avail, and that, in such a case, conclusive reasoning founded on obvious or well-authenticated facts could alone produce conviction.

But I have no intention of entering into a discussion of the merits of this case, and shall, therefore, merely observe, that it is notorious that Mr. Erskine was deprived of the situations which he held in the Recorder's court without trial and without any public investigation whatever. Will, therefore, Mr. Buckingham, the *soi-disant* defender and martyr of the *Liberty of the Press*, affirm, that under such circumstances there was any impropriety in printing and circulating this case for the information of the friends and acquaintances of Mr. Erskine? For I defy him to point out in it a single passage which deserves, in any sense of the word, the term "libellous;" though the object and intention of the pamphlet were certainly to show that the decision of the Recorder's Court was neither just nor legal. But what innumerable paragraphs has Mr. Buckingham written, in order to prove the injustice of subjecting a Briton to punishment, or even to any loss, without a previous trial by a jury of his countrymen! The pages of the *Oriental Herald* have been filled *usque ad nauseam* with the cases of Buckingham and Arnot, Edwards and Burnet, and *hoc genus omne* of honourable men; but when a gentleman, to whom Mr. Buckingham was indebted for the most friendly kindness and attention, is deprived, *without trial*, of situations to the amount of Rs. 23,000 per annum, not a page nor even a paragraph can be spared in the *Oriental Herald* for any remarks on a case, which *prima facie* certainly afforded much juster grounds for animadversion.

That Mr. Buckingham had good and golden reasons for having hitherto maintained silence on this subject there can be no doubt, and in a mercenary hireling consistency of principle is not to be expected. But prudence might have prevented his alluding to it in any manner, for, if it be in the least discussed, it will be incontrovertibly proved that in his case, to the stigma of literary prostitution must also be added that of base ingratitude. Callous as Mr. Buckingham, from a long perseverance in circulating "gross and libellous insinuations" and assertions against all who deserve respect, esteem, and admiration, must have become to the contempt of the public, still a regard for his own interest ought to convince him of the expediency of avoiding the agitation of questions, the discussion of which must inevitably expose his total laxity of principle, and his complete indifference to rectitude, integrity, and all moral feeling.

I remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

VINDEX.

Bombay, 29th August 1827.

"GOVERNOR ELPHINSTONE, THE LATE GOVERNOR ADAM, AND THE INDIAN JOHN BULL."

To the Editor of the *Bombay Courier*.

Sir: The above is the heading of an article in the *Oriental Herald* for May, and is as usual full of calumnies, the characteristic feature of that journal. In this paper Mr. Elphinstone is said to have been charged in a public correspondence by a high judicial authority of this place with having had in his possession

scribed to this letter, in which the writers pointed out the false and calumnious nature of an article, inserted in p. 307 of the *Oriental Herald* for May last, and headed "Governor Elphinstone, the late Governor Adam, and the Indian *John Bull*," the editors of the several newspapers at Bombay were prohibited by government from publishing any farther discussions on the subject. On this measure I shall hazard no other remark, than that it has appeared singular to every person, that Mr. Buckingham should be at full liberty to circulate the most unfounded and slanderous aspersions, and that those who are best able to refute them should be denied the only means which this country affords of exposing their total groundlessness. But as the reasons which may have occasioned this prohibition cannot apply in England, you will perhaps have no objection to insert the following remarks in your journal.

In this article of the *Oriental Herald*, Mr. Buckingham has, with his usual disingenuity, carefully concealed the name of the pamphlet to which he alludes. But I can affirm positively, that since the arrival of Sir Edward West at Bombay, no other pamphlet has ever been published, in consequence of any proceeding in the Recorder's, or Supreme Court, than "The Case of Mr. Erskine of Bombay, printed for the perusal of his Friends" at Calcutta, in October 1823. I have at the same time every reason to believe, that Mr. Buckingham himself received a copy of this very pamphlet, and it will also be found inserted in the numbers of the *Calcutta Journal* for the 23d, 24th, and 25th October 1823. It cannot, therefore, be doubted but that Mr. Buckingham well knew that this pamphlet did not contain "gross and libellous insinuations against the Chief Justice and Judges of this presidency;" and consequently he must stand convicted of having, in the case of a gentleman to whom he was indebted for many acts of friendship, and for whom he professed both respect and esteem, wilfully and knowingly published a deliberate and injurious misstatement. Because, though the slanderous aspersions contained in this article are directed against other persons, still it is obvious that every reader of it must inevitably conclude that such conduct as admitted of no other vindication than "gross and libellous insinuations," must have been completely indefensible.

The case, however, of Mr. Erskine may be stated in a very few words. That gentleman held two situations in the Recorder's Court, one master in equity, and the other clerk to the court of small causes. In the first of these offices it was never pretended that any irregularity had occurred; but in the latter it was discovered that Mr. Erskine had occasionally signed subpoena tickets before the subpoena had been procured, and had thus given his head clerk an opportunity of issuing them without obtaining the subpoena, and consequently of retaining the fee payable to the sealer;* and that this head clerk

possession a certain manuscript (said to be libellous and so forth), and having been the means of sending it to Calcutta and causing it to be printed in the *John Bull*, through the mean of his friend Mr. Adam. Now I have not the means of ascertaining if ever such a charge was really made, and should conceive it for many reasons very improbable; but as it may naturally be inferred that such a charge, if made, would not long remain unanswered, it is evident that the same sources from which the *Herald* obtained the information, could with equal facility have given the reply, if truth and candour had been their aim.

My object, however, is to state what every body has equally the means of ascertaining, that the said paper, which I conclude can be no other than Mr. Erskine's explanatory statement, was published, not in the *John Bull*, but in Mr. Buckingham's own paper, the *Calcutta Journal* of the 23d October 1823, three months after Lord Amherst had assumed charge of the government, and three months after Mr. Adam had left Calcutta for the benefit of his health, with an editorial paragraph bearing strong testimony to Mr. Erskine's virtues and talents.

Mr. Buckingham's remarks on abuse of the press recoil therefore on himself.

August 30th, 1827.

Your's obediently, A. B.

* This was, no doubt, improper; it at the same time deprived the sealer of the court, the nephew of Sir Edward West, of his fee.

clerk had continued to take, for fifteen days, an old established fee of one rupee, instead of half a rupee, to which it had been reduced by Sir Edward West. Such were the crying enormities which induced this recorder, within two or three months after his arrival, to institute a *secret* inquiry into Mr. Erskine's conduct. For no person ever came forward to make a public complaint with respect to any injustice which he might have received in the court of small causes; nor, to this moment, have Mr. Erskine's friends been able to discover the manner in which Sir Edward West became possessed of the information of which he subsequently availed himself. But Sir Edward West must have known that at the time when he instituted this inquiry Mr. Erskine was in a most debilitated state of health, and that illness had prevented him for several months previously from superintending the business of this office with his usual vigilance.

But as I cannot state this "*Case*" more concisely or more forcibly than has been already done in the pamphlet in question, I may be allowed to quote from it the following passages.

"The events which led in June last to Mr. Erskine's being deprived of the offices of master in equity and clerk to the court of small causes appear liable to misconstruction, in consequence of the private manner in which the previous inquiries were conducted. For the charge, delivered by the recorder at their conclusion, must tend to excite suspicions prejudicial to the character of Mr. Erskine; as it is difficult to suppose that a judge, in open court, would impute to any individual charges of the most serious nature unless they rested on sufficient grounds. Unfortunately, also, the health of Mr. Erskine was so impaired by long illness, that he was completely incapacitated from defending himself with that vigour which circumstances required; and as his very life depended on his immediate departure from Bombay, neither time nor ability permitted him to lay before the public a detailed account of the real merits of the case. But he entrusted a friend with all the materials requisite for this purpose, and fully explained to him every point that appeared subject to the slightest doubt or ambiguity. It is, therefore, hoped that the following authentic and impartial statement of all the circumstances connected with this transaction will prove acceptable, not only to Mr. Erskine's friends, but also to every person who has enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance, or who may feel interested in the reputation of one who has so distinguished himself by his literary pursuits, and by the meritorious and honourable manner in which he has discharged the duties of various public situations of high importance.

"Mr. Erskine arrived in Bombay in 1804, and, during a period of nineteen years, has uninterruptedly maintained the most deserved character for abilities of the first order, and for the strictest principles of honour and integrity. His education, his habits, his intimacies, his pursuits, his studies, his whole frame of mind, evinced the utter impossibility that he could ever deign to improve his fortune by sordid or dishonest means. His friends might even have blamed him for too scrupulous an abstinence from pecuniary transactions from which a profit, exempt from all suspicion, might have been fairly derived.

"In November 1808 Mr. Erskine was appointed clerk to the court of small causes. He was then unacquainted with the procedure of English courts in respect to the forms of writs, the pleadings, and the process; but as the court of small causes acts as a court of conscience, a strict adherence to forms was not absolutely requisite. Under six recorders, therefore, Mr. Erskine conducted the business of this court much to their satisfaction; and from their persuasion that he was anxiously disposed to see justice done to the suitors, any informalities in pleading or in technical forms, though the subject of occasional remark, never altered their opinion of his fitness for the situation. That all these recorders entertained the highest respect for Mr. Erskine's abilities, for his literary character, and for his intimate knowledge of the manners and customs

customs of the natives, and that they honoured him with sentiments of private regard, is too well known to the society of Bombay to require remark; but no stronger testimony of the high estimation in which Mr. Erskine was held can be necessary than that he was, without solicitation, and even contrary to some objections which he urged, appointed to be master in equity by the late recorder, Sir W. D. Evans.....

.....“The reader of this charge will no doubt be surprised to observe, that the evidence on which the decision of the recorder’s court appears to rest is that of the person accused,* contrary to the established maxim of English law, that no person shall be obliged to criminate himself; and of a book which, as is declared from the bench, is written in hieroglyphics.....

.....“It is hence perfectly evident that, although interrogatories may in a particular mode of proceeding, and under certain circumstances, be administered to an accused person, there is not a shadow of authority to justify the issuing of an attachment on mere suspicion, in order to subject him to an examination on oath, by which alone, and in the first instance, he is to criminate himself. It seems also, sufficiently established that there must be an accuser on oath; that the accused person has a right to be made previously acquainted with the charge brought against him and to be allowed time and opportunity to answer it, and that he may object not only to the substance of the charge but also to the quality of the accuser; nor can a single interrogatory be legally put to him until all these forms have been duly observed.

“But in the present case every one of these forms, so necessary to guard against the exercise of a power of so singular a kind being extended further than absolutely requisite for the attainment of the ends of justice, have been completely disregarded. No accuser has appeared against Mr. Erskine, for it cannot be supposed that the recorder has sustained the character both of judge and accuser; no affidavit has been read in open court; the interrogatories on which Mr. Erskine was examined were never filed; no previous notice of their nature and import was given to him; and, so far from time and opportunity being afforded him to answer them, he never received the slightest intimation that he was to be examined on interrogatories until a summons was put into his hands, at ten o’clock on the 13th June, requiring his attendance in court at eleven o’clock the same day for that purpose. Whether, when thus suddenly called upon to answer, without the least preparation, questions drawn up at leisure and with legal skill, he received that support and indulgence which the law requires, will best appear from a perusal of the annexed examinations.

“But though, as Blackstone observes, ‘the making a defendant answer upon oath to a criminal charge is not agreeable to the genius of the common law in any other instance,’† still this mode of proceeding is in some respects favourable to the person accused. For Blackstone, at the same time, lays it down that ‘if the contempt be of such a nature that when the fact is once acknowledged, the court can receive no further information by interrogatories than it is already possessed of, the defendant may be admitted to make such simple acknowledgment, and receive his judgment without answering to any interrogatories;‡ and further, ‘if the party can clear himself by oath he is discharged.’§ In the last opinion Hawkins also concurs: ‘if the party (says he) fully purge himself in his answer to such interrogatories of the whole matter charged upon him, the court will discharge him of the contempt.’|| The singular applicability of both these rules to Mr. Erskine’s case will appear fully in the following remarks: for even before his examination he had admitted that neglect of duty, on account of long ill health, had occurred in his office of clerk of the small cause court; and therefore, as this very neglect of itself corroborated Mr. Erskine’s assertion, that he was perfectly ignorant of the irregularities committed in that office, any interrogatories to this point put to him, not being for the better information of the court, evidently

* Mr. Erskine had been *privately* examined by the recorder on interrogatories, and authentic copies of both these and of the recorder’s speech are inserted in the original pamphlet. It is to be regretted that Mr. Erskine consented to this *private* examination, but confident in his own innocence, he was only anxious to prove it in any manner that the recorder thought best.

† 4 Blackstone, 287.

‡ *Ibid.*

§ *Ibid.*

|| 3 Hawkins, 273.

evidently became not only unnecessary, but oppressive. Mr. Erskine also repeatedly declared on oath, when under examination, that these irregularities were totally unknown to him, and that he had never knowingly derived any profit from them; and consequently every implied imputation of extortion, oppression, fraud, and corruption, contained in the above charge, was introduced into it contrary to the clearest and best established principles of law.....

.....“ But all other insinuations and accusations contained in this charge sink into unimportance when contrasted with the following; it is difficult to find a name for them. ‘ This is necessary, as well for the purpose of example as for that of convincing the native community that the court will protect them from extortion and oppression; to convince them that this court, the peculiar end and object of whose establishment is to protect them from fraud and oppression by others, will not so far forget itself and the object of its institution as to screen or permit fraud and corruption in its own officer, and within its own walls.’ ‘ I am sorry to say, but I fear that the motive was the same as in the case of the ten rupees: I mean, again to squeeze as much as could be squeezed from the miserable hard earnings of that poor class of people who usually apply for redress to the small cause court.’ ‘ The same facts then again appear in this case as in the last; namely, that a fraud to a considerable extent has been committed, and that it has also been committed for Mr. Erskine’s benefit; for it again appears that the fraudulent charge for subpoenas has been brought to account, and the money actually received by him.’ ‘ The result of this case is that Mr. Erskine himself gives an opportunity to his clerks, by signing the subpoena tickets before the subpoenas are sued out, to commit the fraud; the fraud is actually committed, and Mr. Erskine receives the profit of it.’

“ These passages occur in a speech of no great length, and which concludes with these remarkable words: ‘ These are the facts upon which the court is to decide as to their proceedings against Mr. Erskine.’

“ By the terms in which this speech on pronouncing judgment is expressed, the court have placed themselves in a singular dilemma: for their decision either rests on the answers of Mr. Erskine to the interrogatories, or Mr. Erskine has been punished not only without trial, but, as far as he knows, without the slightest previous investigation. He is condemned by implication, if not in express terms, of having been guilty of extortion, oppression, fraud, and corruption, and of having received all the money which was derived from the irregularities committed in his office. It will, therefore, perhaps excite surprise to read the following questions and answers:

1. Q. Some of the bills of course have been paid to you, Mr. Erskine?

A. Some of them must have been paid to me, I have brought the books.—[Produces cash book (it ought to have been ledger of costs) and examines it] Yes, in No. 131 the costs appear to have been received.

2. Q. And I suppose in many others too?

A. Yes, in all probability. There is another in No. 116, where the costs have been received, and in No. 105. In No. 132 the same seems to have been the case, and in 139.

3. Q. Do you not look over the items which compose the charge before you take money?

A. I have not looked over each item of the bills; I have been accustomed to trust to the accuracy of the clerk in the office, to whom the duty belongs of making the bills, and included the sum total in the judgment, on being assured it had been made up in the usual form.

4. Q. This was leaving a great deal to the clerk, and he might be cheating you or cheating the public.

A. It was certainly very improper conduct in me, and I am fully sensible of it, and regret it extremely.

“ It will not appear surprising that in his particular situation Mr. Erskine should not observe the assumptions contained in the first and third questions; but no money was ever paid to or taken by Mr. Erskine by or from the suitors. It was always received

ceived by the purvoo, and regularly entered in those books, so repeatedly and emphatically described as Mr. Erskine's books, but which in fact were the public office records, and as such have been the sole means of establishing the irregularities that had crept into the office.* But with whatever object these questions may have been framed, it has been fully compensated by the important admission contained in the 4th question, which fully exonerates Mr. Erskine from the improper acts of his clerk.

"These answers of the defendant, as before observed, ought to have been conclusive with respect to his entire ignorance of any monies having been improperly received in his office, or further direct interrogatories to that point might have been put to him. But not one such interrogatory appears in the examinations, nor a single one regarding extortion, oppression, fraud, or corruption, nor indeed with respect to the subject of the two first points mentioned in the above charge. It is, therefore, self-evident that the judgment pronounced by the recorder rests not on these interrogatories. On what other grounds it rests, if on any, has been most carefully concealed from Mr. Erskine; and to the moment that he embarked, not a circumstance occurred to his recollection which could be tortured into the slightest semblance of such serious offences. It is no part of the object of this statement to supply the remarks that must involuntarily arise on this occasion.

"But as Mr. Erskine knows of no regular judicial inquiry except the interrogatories, which had been framed, after at least one, and that the most important of the office books, had been in possession of the court for several weeks, it is to these interrogatories alone that he can refer for a vindication of his conduct. For though Blackstone very justly observes, that, 'in the courts of law, the admission of the party to purge himself by oath is more favourable to his liberty, though perhaps not less dangerous to his conscience; for if he clears himself by his answers, the complaint is totally dismissed: yet Mr. Erskine may trust with confidence that no person will ever suspect him of having given a single answer inconsistent with truth, as far as his own personal knowledge extended.....

....."After reading these and the preceding answers, it must seem incredible that the following remark should appear in the above charge: 'The result of this case is, that Mr. Erskine gives an opportunity to his clerk, by signing the subpoena ticket before the subpoenas are sued out, to commit the fraud: the fraud is actually committed, and Mr. Erskine receives the benefit of it.' The last conclusion deserves particular remark, as it may appear to rest on the 6th, 7th, and 8th interrogatories of the first day's examination. But all culpability, according to law, depends on the knowledge and intention with which an act has been committed; and, therefore, to impute an act publicly to Mr. Erskine, in such manner as, when connected with other parts of the same charge, could convey no other meaning than that of established guilt, is in direct contradiction to every principle of justice. For not a single interrogatory was put to him, which could have admitted of his denying solemnly so serious an accusation, nor has there been the slightest evidence produced to prove that he, in any manner, knowingly derived any benefit from this fraud. That the fraud has been committed, and that he gave the opportunity of committing it, Mr. Erskine does not dispute; but he affirms that his reasons for signing the subpoena tickets previous to suing out the subpoenas were solely to expedite business, and to spare unnecessary expense to the suitors, and that he never was actuated by any corrupt motives whatever.

"Negligence, for some time past, in performing the duties of clerk of the court of small causes, Mr. Erskine at once admitted, when the irregularities that had occurred in the office were pointed out to him. But on every previous occasion, as well as when under examination on interrogatories, he solemnly declared that he was entirely ignorant of the existence of such irregularities, and that he had never, knowingly, in any manner whatever, benefited by any sum of money which had been improperly received in his office. From all knowledge, therefore, of these irregularities, and from all suspicion

* The purvoo of course accounted to Mr. Erskine for the balances which appeared on these books in his favour, but whether correctly or not, in all cases, or what ulterior object he might have, it is by no means easy to say.

picion of having participated in any profit derived from them, Mr. Erskine ought, according to law, to have been considered as completely absolved; and consequently the repeated remarks in the above charge, which allege that the frauds were committed for the benefit of Mr. Erskine, are not only unsupported by the slightest tittle of evidence, but are even refuted by the precise kind of proof which the law has declared in such cases to be complete and sufficient.

"Of this opinion the court seems also to have been on the 16th June: for at the conclusion of that day's examination, Mr. Erskine was informed, after the court had consulted together for about a quarter of an hour, that the court had determined to dismiss him from his offices on the grounds of neglect and inattention in the discharge of his duties. It was at the same time intimated to him, that the court was disposed to give him the option of a trial: that the court did not wish to indict him, but to give him the option of a trial if he was dissatisfied. What the object of such an intimation could be it is impossible to imagine. The grounds stated by the court had been repeatedly admitted by Mr. Erskine, and, of course, if the court considered them as sufficient reasons for depriving him of his offices, he had no remedy but to submit to their decision. A jury could have no cognizance of these grounds; it could neither find by their verdict that Mr. Erskine's admissions were incorrect, nor had it power to reverse the judgment of the court. An appeal to it, consequently, could be productive of no beneficial result; and Mr. Erskine, therefore, expressed his acquiescence in the decision of the court.

"Even on the 18th June, the recorder, in pronouncing judgment, said that the court will not say whether Mr. Erskine be guilty or not of a participation in the profits of these frauds and extortion, and confined the grounds of his dismissal to carelessness and criminal negligence. In what manner, then, is the conclusion of this extraordinary charge to be reconciled to what precedes it; and still more, how can the injurious imputations implied in it be held consistent with the intimation given to Mr. Erskine, that neglect and inattention alone were the grounds on which the depriving him of his offices had become expedient?

"The accused person is thus lulled into security; and, though the decision of the court is not absolutely different from what was intimated to him, the recorder avails himself of the opportunity of pronouncing judgment to aggravate this decision by imputing to Mr. Erskine, in terms too plain to be misunderstood, extortion, oppression, fraud, and corruption. Can it for a moment be supposed that such ruinous and dishonouring accusations can have proceeded from the seat of justice without resting on some foundation? But if so, what are the facts? by whom were they brought to the notice of the recorder? why was not Mr. Erskine indicted for such serious offences? Nor let it be forgotten that, though *ex-parte* statements and depositions, taken in due form of law, are sufficient for commencing a process against an individual, they are utterly null and void as grounds on which any court of justice can rest its final judgment. Before the property, or the life, or, dearer to him than his life, the reputation of a British subject can be endangered by the law, the accuser and the accused must appear in public court; the evidence must be given in presence of the latter, who must have legal assistance, and be allowed the fullest opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses brought against him, and of exposing their turpitude; and by a still more invaluable precaution, the conclusions to be drawn from the proceedings are not entrusted to the judge, but to a jury. Why, then, has Mr. Erskine been deprived of the privileges of his birth-right; and why has a solemn judgment, which, amongst strangers, must cast some suspicion on his character, and which has deprived him of yearly emoluments to so considerable an amount, been thus pronounced? It is not sufficient to say that he is an officer of the court, for that could not deprive him of the rights of a British subject; and, besides, the law has pointed out a particular mode of proceeding which may be adopted in such cases, and has, at the same time, expressly declared, that if the defendant clears himself by his answers, the complaint must be totally dismissed.

"Through-

“ Throughout the whole of this case the reader's astonishment must have no doubt been excited to find, after such frequent references to Bapoo (Mr. Erskine's head clerk), who, as it clearly appears, was the only person who could possibly afford any information with respect to the minute particulars which constitute the subject of this inquiry, that this man was never examined. It is known that he was committed to gaol on the 12th June, with strict injunctions that no person should be allowed to communicate with him; but as no *mittimus* accompanied the prisoner, and as he had been discharged without trial, the cause of his commitment can only be a subject of conjecture. This circumstance is, therefore, one of the facts of this anomalous case which is particularly perplexing. Had, indeed, the commitment taken place subsequent to Mr. Erskine's first examination, it might have been attributed in the following answer :

Q. Mr. Erskine, you are confident you told Bapoo not to charge more than half a rupee?

A. I am certain I mentioned it. I am confident I charged Bapoo, at the same time I reduced the fee to the sealer, not to charge to or receive more from the client.

But his having been committed previously sets conjecture at defiance. As, however, he was a private servant of Mr. Erskine's, and in no sense of the term an officer of the court, it could not in such case have been for a contempt of court; or, if considered in the latter character, it was a clear admission that the court held him responsible for the overcharge, it would seem to follow that the thus fixing the responsibility on the clerk completely exonerated the head of the office from such responsibility. But in either case, whether by the above answer of Mr. Erskine, or by this supposed admission of the court, it is fully established that the overcharge was made contrary to Mr. Erskine's orders, and consequently that, though the overcharge might have been an appropriate instance of negligence, it could not possibly prove any thing more.

“ It may be said that the examining Bapoo could have been of no use, as it would have amounted to nothing more than making master and servant mutually witnesses for each other. But this objection is merely apparent, for they would of course have been examined apart from each other, and a skilful cross-examination would at once have ascertained whether their respective depositions were in every respect inconsistent with each other, or whether any contradictions took place. It is, at the same time, impossible to understand how the court could form any opinion on the subject without this man's testimony. The most important of the office books is declared to be written in hieroglyphics; and even books and papers kept in the most distinct manner ought never to be considered as evidence against the keeper of them until he has had an opportunity of explaining the manner in which they are kept, and every difficulty that might occur to the casual peruser of them.

“ As, also, there was no reason, *primâ-facie*, to doubt that Bapoo was the person who had actually received the monies arising from the irregularities committed in the office, it seems inconceivable how any court, without previously examining him, could take upon itself to declare solemnly that these monies were not taken for the profit of the receiver, but for the benefit of another person. Still stranger, if possible, must it appear that the same person, who had himself admitted that the clerk might be cheating either his master or the public, should adjudge that the master alone was guilty. Here every principle of evidence seems to be disregarded, and not even an attempt made to connect the conclusion with the premises.

.....“ The only blame which Mr. Erskine can attach to himself, and he never shrunk from the candid acknowledgment of it, is his having continued to hold an office, to which neither his health nor his other duties permitted him to pay proper attention. But the unwillingness which every person experiences to be convinced that his constitution is irretrievably debilitated will sufficiently explain his having looked forward to a return of health, which would have enabled him to exercise his former superintendence over this office. In this hope, however, he was disappointed; and, as it is well known to his friends, he had determined to resign this situation at the moment these inquiries commenced. But to have then retired, had it even been permitted, would have undoubtedly been construed into an admission of impropriety of conduct; and

and he therefore continued to hold it until he was finally deprived of it by the judgment of the Recorder's Court, on the 18th June."

There was, also, another point most improperly introduced by the Recorder into his speech on delivering the judgment of his court in this case, as it formed no part of the interrogatories on which Mr. Erskine had been privately examined, and animadverted upon by him in the most unwarrantable terms, which in this pamphlet receives the following conclusive reply :

"The first point is with respect to a single instance of Mr. Erskine's having demanded a fee of ten rupees from a Parsee woman, who, though warned of the charge that would be made, had refused to come to the office, for attending her at her house. In the above charge this circumstance is noticed in these terms : 'On what ground Mr. Erskine can attempt to excuse this, I do not know ; I have heard from him no attempt at excuse, though he has had many opportunities given him for the purpose.' And farther :—'I do not understand how he could have so far forgotten his feelings as a gentleman, and his principles as an honest man.' But so far from this first assertion being the case, Mr. Erskine, on being sent for by the Recorder on the 13th May, distinctly stated to him that, as there was no fee laid down on the table of fees in the court of small causes for business done out of the office, though it was laid down for other offices, he (Mr. Erskine) thought the fairest analogy to go by was the practice of the commissioner of affidavits, who, in his office, receives one rupee for swearing an affidavit, but had ten (it ought to have been said fifteen) if he left it. Of the correctness of this conclusion no doubt can be entertained, for such is the established practice in all courts when an officer performs any service, for the accommodation of a party, to which he is not bound by his official duties ; nor can any reasonable cause be assigned why the officer, when thus acting out of the regular course of his duty, should submit gratuitously to such inconvenience and trouble. The right, therefore, that Mr. Erskine had to require a fee on this occasion to a certain amount, the Recorder himself could not possibly question ; and consequently the introduction here of the word 'honest' is not in any manner warranted by the circumstances of the case. The amount of the fee might, indeed, have been in the Recorder's opinion excessive ; but even then, as no fee was laid down, the taking it ought, in common justice, to have been merely ascribed to an error of judgment on the part of Mr. Erskine."

Under these circumstances, will Mr. Buckingham maintain that no remarks ought to be made on the judgment of a court of justice, however illegal it may be, and that the party injured must suffer in silence without attempting to expose its injustice and illegality ? For, unless a plain and impartial statement of the circumstances of a case and of the law applicable to it constitute a libel, this pamphlet deserves not in any sense of the word the term libellous. But what interminable pages has Mr. Buckingham written in order to prove the injustice of subjecting a Briton to punishment, or even to any loss, without a previous trial by a jury of his countrymen !*

The specious and hypocritical profession, with which this article closes, proves

* In the *Oriental Herald* for January 1827, the editor hesitates not to observe :—"It has happened, unfortunately for ourselves, that the discussion of an individual case has occupied a very large, and, as some may consider, disproportionate share of our space and attention. But it may at least be conceded to us, that during all the period of this painful and protracted discussion, no great general question, no important public interest, and no other case of individual oppression has been overlooked or neglected." In another part of the same number, p. 85, Mr. Buckingham has the unblushing effrontery to affirm that "his love of free discussion is not an idle sound : and provided statements are made, on authorities which he has every reason to regard as accurate, and which, being placed in the hands of others, are analyzed with no other desire than that of stating the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, he should hold himself a traitor to that freedom of the press for which he has done and suffered so much, if he suppressed such truth." I leave it to him to reconcile such professions as these to his having preserved an ungenerous and ungrateful silence with respect to the case of Mr. Erskine, until it afforded him an opportunity of publishing unfounded and calumnious assertions against Mr. Elphinstone and Mr. Adam-

proves nothing more than Mr. Buckingham's inveterate love of misrepresentation : for, if he had been ready to communicate to the world any thing in contradiction of his own calumnies, he held in his own hands full means for refuting them ; as for this purpose all that was requisite was to have given a concise and faithful summary of the contents of this pamphlet. For the question, evidently, is not whether Mr. Elphinstone may have seen it in manuscript,* but whether there was any impropriety in printing and circulating it for the satisfaction of Mr. Erskine's friends ; and this, I suspect, even Mr. Buckingham himself will not have sufficient assurance to affirm. But, from this pamphlet having been inserted in his own journal, he has implicated himself in a dilemma the most embarrassing : for, if it contains "gross and libellous insinuations" against the judges of Bombay, its insertion in the *Calcutta Journal* shews that the suppression of that newspaper was perfectly just ; and if, as I maintain, it does not, what opinion ought to be formed of Mr. Buckingham's moral character, when it is so clearly proved that not even the certainty of detection can deter him from indulging in the most unfounded and virulent detraction ?

Mr. Buckingham may, however, plead that this insertion of what he now terms a libel in his own journal had escaped his notice or recollection ; but even his ingenuity in defending a bad cause and his assurance will find it impossible to explain away or to repel the injurious consequences to his own reputation which must result from his having written and published this one short passage :—"The chain of evidence in this case completely establishes the fact of a connexion between Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Adam, and the *Calcutta John Bull*, and is equally *credible* to them all. Mr. Elphinstone has the libellous *manuscript* in his possession, before it is published ; it afterwards appears in the *John Bull* of Calcutta," the secret organ of the Bengal Government ; whilst Mr. Adam (who was Mr. Elphinstone's first cousin, and whose acts towards the Indian press Mr. Elphinstone has so extravagantly praised) was a member of the Bengal Government." For, not to notice the exquisiteness of this logic, and the striking connexion of the links of this so termed chain of evidence, it must be perfectly obvious that, if Sir Edward West has made any charge against Mr. Elphinstone, this assertion can form no part of it, as it is so clearly a gratuitous and malignant supposition of the ex-editor of the *Calcutta Journal*. But Mr. Buckingham must know that the supreme court was not established in Bombay until the 8th May 1824, nearly seven months *after* this pamphlet was printed (in October 1823) ; that consequently neither Mr. Elphinstone nor Mr. Adam could possibly have been privy to the printing and circulating a libel upon the chief justice and judges of Bombay ; and that, if this pamphlet be in any respect objectionable, Mr. Adam could have had no concern in permitting, or prohibiting, or punishing its publication, as he was not then at Calcutta, but at sea on his passage to Bombay for the benefit of his health. Any remarks on such clear and incontrovertible proofs of Mr. Buckingham's total disregard of facts must be unnecessary.

I remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

Bombay, 15th September 1827.

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*. * We have taken upon ourselves to retrench one passage in this letter, and to moderate the expressions in others, conformably to our rule of excluding, as far as practicable, all harsh personal reflections, however justly they may be applied.

It is fair to add, that a reply to the two letters in the *Bombay Courier* appeared in the *Oriental Herald* for last month.—Ed.

* Mr. Adam embarked for Bombay from Calcutta on the 19th September 1823, in consequence of ill health, and did not return there until four or five months afterwards.

HISTORICAL WORKS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

PROFESSOR SCHULZ, of Giessen, whose journey through Persia and Turkey, at the expense of the French Government, with a view of making inquiries and acquisitions for the promotion of oriental literature, was adverted to in a letter from a foreign correspondent, published in our last number, has made some interesting communications to M. Saint Martin, of the Asiatic Society of Paris, respecting the contents of the libraries of Constantinople. From extracts of his letters, which appear in the two numbers of the *New Journal Asiatique*, we obtain the following information.

M. Schulz states that it is difficult to tell the number of libraries which exist in the vast circumference of Constantinople. There are many which are scarcely known to any one, yet are as rich in excellent works as the most celebrated collections. In his first letter, M. Schulz names thirty libraries which he had then visited. His examination of their contents was almost wholly limited to a search for historical manuscripts, which he deemed to be the most important objects; hereby confirming the observation of our correspondent, as to the contempt which the professor entertains for Oriental poetry. Several of these libraries possess no historian, properly so called: many, however, possess works of history of real value—works, the very name of which are unknown in Europe, or which are generally supposed to be lost. M. Schulz has furnished M. Saint Martin with a catalogue of all the historical and geographical works which are contained in sixteen of the chief libraries of Constantinople, reckoned to be the most abundant in historians. Amongst the manuscripts examined by M. Schulz in these different collections, he was chiefly struck with the works of Ebn Alathir, Ebn Alasakir, Ebn Aladim, and Ebn Khaldune, not one of which, to his knowledge, he says, is to be found in Europe. When it is likely to be otherwise it is not easy to tell, for M. Schulz says each of these works consists of a large number of folio volumes, to write out which is nearly as impracticable as it is to procure a copy where they are guarded with a sort of religious care. M. Schulz succeeded in making extracts from Ebn Alathir's work (which is contained in two enormous folio volumes in the library of the Grand Vizir, Ibrahim Pacha, and in six smaller folio volumes in that of Ateef Effendi), relating to the history of Persia, from Kaïomortz to Alexander the Great. The author, as he states in his preface, has inserted in his work the great *Tarikh* of Tabari. Ebn Alathir is one of the best of the Arabian historians, and merits, according to M. Schulz, the high reputation he enjoys in the East.

The works of Ebn Asakir and Ebn Adeem upon Damascus and Aleppo are termed by M. Schulz *colossal*: "it is difficult to conceive," he says, "how a single person was able, not merely to compose, but even to copy, a work so gigantic as that of Ebn Asakir, forming eleven volumes folio, and consisting of from 20,000 to 22,000 folio pages in very small writing; in other words, of a million of lines, and from fifty to sixty millions of letters." These two works are of the utmost importance to history.

The other work which chiefly engaged the attention of M. Schulz during his stay at Constantinople was that of Ebn Khaldune, which M. Von Hammer had asserted was not to be found in any one of the libraries of that city. It was found, however, by M. Schulz in the fine library of Ibrahim Pacha, in front of the mosque of the princes of the blood (*Shahzadehler-Jamisi*); it consisted of seven folio volumes. M. Schulz copied out several of the chapters in the fifth volume, which contains the History of the Berbers, including

cluding very valuable details respecting the origin, genealogies, and country of this nation. A translation of these fragments, which is promised by M. Saint Martin, will enable us to judge how far the eulogy of M. Schulz is just, namely, that "Ebn Khaldune is as excellent an historian as he is a judicious philosopher."

It is but just to M. Von Hammer to state that M. Schulz acknowledges that he had long searched in vain for this history; and though the *Tarikh-Ebn-Khaldun* often appeared in the Turkish catalogues (which are horribly imperfect and erroneous), the work proved to be the *prolegomena*. He succeeded, at last, in finding it, as already mentioned, in the collection of the Grand Vizir, Ibrahim Pacha.

M. Schulz made inquiries, agreeably to his instructions, for Armenian books; he found them to be very rare at Constantinople, owing, he supposes, in a great measure, to the destruction of the library of the Patriarch and those of other Armenians, which were totally consumed in the great fire of 1826.

M. Schulz found considerable difficulty in obtaining admission to the Turkish libraries, more especially owing to the state of agitation in which the government is at present, which renders it more jealous than ever of trifles: The present Sultan has long shewn himself disinclined; M. Schulz says, to encourage scientific researches by Christians in his empire. Not a great while ago, a firman prohibited all the booksellers of Constantinople from selling any Arabic, Persian, or Turkish MSS. to non-Musulmans. This measure would have greatly embarrassed M. Schulz if he had not found means to elude it completely. The Reis Effendi would not even grant a firman for entering the mosques to which most of the libraries are attached, stating, on application, that the Porte was not in the habit of granting permission to enter the mosques except to ambassadors. M. Schulz at length obtained an introduction to some ulemas of influence, who treated him with great politeness and attention, and by their means he was enabled to enter the libraries and copy the manuscripts. He adds: "It was only necessary for me in these visits to assume the Turkish costume, less in order to spare the feelings of the faithful, who might have been scandalized at the sight of a Frank in places consecrated to prayer (and where I observed, almost daily, the sheikhs giving lessons to numerous pupils), than to avoid the singular questions and the fatiguing civilities with which I was always oppressed when I was recognized as a Frank and Christian: for I can assure you (and I shall enter more into detail upon this point in a future letter), it is the highest absurdity to imagine the population of Constantinople to be so intolerant and fanatical as some journals in Europe wish to represent to their readers. It is impossible to read these journals without being provoked at the signal dishonesty which seems to govern whatever they state concerning this capital, and all that has passed within it for some years back."

THE INDIAN ARMY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR : By your Journal for February last, I perceive that a reference has been made to the Court of Directors by those in authority at Calcutta, proposing that the amount of pensions to retired military officers shall in future depend on length of service instead of on the rank attained by them. That this alteration in the regulations of the service would be hailed by the officers of the East-India Company's army with delight and satisfaction, I think admits of little doubt, for it is founded on justice, and would forward the object of the East-India Company to reward length of service, and to prevent officers' pensions depending so much on chance of regimental promotion as they do at present.

Although advancement in the East-India Company's army is by regimental seniority, yet there is great supersession from various causes, which cannot be obviated without reverting to the former plan, of all promotions being made in the line, which was found very inconvenient. Supersession or unequal promotion of officers in corps is so great, that it daily happens that some officers gain the rank of lieutenant colonel (and some few of lieutenant colonel commandant) after twenty-two years' actual service, whilst others remain, after an equal period of service, only captains, and are consequently entitled to only about half the amount of pension their more fortunate brother officers are.

In alluding to these circumstances, I of course make no complaint against our honourable masters, nor any invidious remarks against their fortunate servants; but I take the liberty of mentioning an evil, and of suggesting the mode of rectifying it, with the hope that the matter may be taken up in a quarter where it may meet with due consideration.

According to the present regulations, an officer after twenty-two years' actual service in India may retire on the pay of the rank he has attained, and I believe that, taking the average of the service, officers having served that length of time are generally majors; many lieutenant colonels; and some captains. Now the difference between the pension of a captain and of a lieutenant colonel being so very great, and slowness of promotion bearing so heavily on many deserving officers, I propose that after twenty-two years' actual service every officer shall be entitled to the pension of major, and after thirty years' actual service to that of lieutenant colonel, even if he has not obtained those ranks after those periods of service.

As military officers for the most part rise to those ranks at the above-mentioned lengths of servitude, I should think the East-India Company would not at all object to adding such a clause as I propose to the present military retiring regulations, which might otherwise stand as they are; for I only wish to secure the pension of major to all officers after twenty-two years' service, and that of lieutenant colonel after thirty years' service; but I would not prevent those who may be fortunate in their promotion from getting the pension of the rank they may have arrived at.

Besides compensating officers for slow promotion, and putting them on a footing with their more lucky but not more deserving fellow-servants, I conceive the East-India Company's service would be benefited by this regulation being adopted, as it would induce some worn-out and enervated field officers to retire and give place to younger and more active individuals; thereby increasing promotion, which in India is at times so much required to bring forward officers

officers to the heads of corps before their mental abilities and physical powers are decayed.

I will now turn to another point concerning the supersession of officers. Great dissatisfaction exists amongst the subalterns of the Company's army at the order issued about eight years ago altering the date from which subalterns are to get the brevet rank of captain, for many have been thrown back as much as three years by the alteration, and are daily superseded by officers who get their companies sooner than they do. Several memorials having been sent in on the subject, many subalterns are anxiously hoping that the regulation will be restored to its former purport, that all subalterns shall be promoted to captains by brevet fifteen years after they have been admitted into the service and done duty as officers, and not as at present, fifteen years from the date of the officer's first commission, which in Bengal is not given to him till there is a vacancy to bring him on the strength of a regiment, and this in some cases has not been till three years or upwards after the individual has been admitted into the service and done duty with a corps as an officer.

The new regulation is an anomaly, and at variance with others by which the time a cadet acts as an officer with a corps till there is a vacancy to bring him on its strength, tells as actual service when calculating the period from which an officer is entitled to his furlough or to his retiring pension. It seems ridiculous that an officer is given credit for actual service for the same time in two important cases, and not in a third, and most people are at a loss to discover why the original regulation was altered.

Sir, I have perhaps dilated more on these subjects than you can spare me room for in your valuable Journal, I may therefore on a future occasion endeavour to shew the expediency of the East-India Company urging his Majesty to grant them the power of giving their military officers the rank of colonel when raised to the command of regiments, as was the case previous to the year 1806; and at present I will merely refer your readers and those concerned to the able letter on the matter by a Bengal Captain in No. 8 of the *British Indian Military Repository*, published at Calcutta in March 1826.

Requesting you will give this letter a place in the next number of your Journal,

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

London, March 14th, 1828.

A BENGALLEE.

ODE BY KOODRUT.

(Translated by Bishop Heber.)

AMBITION'S voice was in my ear, she whispered yesterday,
 "How goodly is the land of Room, how wide the Russian sway!
 How blest to conquer either realm, and dwell through life to come,
 Lulled by the harp's melodious string, cheered by the northern drum!"
 But Wisdom heard: "O youth," she said, "in passion's fetter tied,
 O come and see a sight with me shall cure thee of thy pride!"
 She led me to a lonely dell, a sad and shady ground,
 Where many an ancient sepulchre gleamed in the moonshine round.
 "And here Secunder sleeps," she cried;—"this is his rival's stone;
 And here the mighty chief reclines who reared the Median throne.
 Inquire of these, doth aught of all their ancient pomp remain,
 Save late regret, and bitter tears for ever and in vain?"

TURKISH POLITICS.

THE near prospect of a war on the confines of Europe and Asia, pregnant perhaps with consequences of vast importance to the political interests of both, is one of those subjects which fall within the sphere of this journal. All persons who are connected by any tie whatsoever with oriental politics; all who, from motives either of philanthropy or curiosity, are induced to bestow an occasional glance upon the East, must have watched with serious attention the gradual operation of those causes, which, from an early period of the transactions between Turkey and the great powers of Europe, portended that result which seems now to have taken place.

How far these powers are justified in interfering between the Ottoman government and their revolted subjects the Greeks, is a question which is not to be determined by an appeal to the dogmas of jurists, or even to precedents. In the great association of independent states there must be acknowledged to exist an inherent right of interference in the affairs of each individual state, where extreme cases of political disorder occur, which threaten the peace of the rest.

In the case of Greece, the people spontaneously threw off the yoke of subjection to the Porte, on account of the tyranny and vexation which they had endured for many years; and it would be absurd to allege that the grounds of their revolt were insufficient. They were not aided or encouraged therein by any other power; in fact, they have experienced, in several ways, such treatment from their fellow Christians in Europe, as would justify the Greeks in considering them in the light of foes rather than friends. It remained then to be seen whether the Turkish government possessed the means of reducing their revolted subjects to obedience; in default of which, the latter became virtually free. It is a doctrine which, if ever seriously maintained, is by this time pretty well exploded, that an authority can be asserted by one country over another, altogether distinct from it in religion, language, and manners, and originally acquired by conquest, when the former has lost its ability to maintain that authority by force. The latent claim may, indeed, be cherished for the sake of ultimately obtaining some equivalent, as in the case of France and Hayti; but it is contrary to every principle of justice and policy, as well as at variance with precedents in modern history, to hold the doctrine of indefeasible right in such cases.

The Turks had ample time (nearly six years) and abundant opportunities for recovering their lost authority; in spite of these favourable circumstances, and notwithstanding the debilitated condition of Greece, mostly owing to the indiscretions of its rulers, the Turks have failed to re-establish their dominion. What was the course which it was incumbent for the other powers to pursue, in order to put a stop to this interminable contest,—this constant flow of human blood? Doubtless, to interpose by their friendly advice and remonstrances between the parties, and to recommend the Turkish government to consent to the modified independence of Greece, already virtually free.

The great powers of Europe accordingly did so advise, and their advice was rejected by the Porte.

Nothing then remained but that the interposing powers should solemnly prescribe to themselves the measures which, under these circumstances, it was their duty to adopt, in order to secure the welfare of the world at large, as well as that of their own individual states. This step was taken; and the treaty of London, dated 6th July 1827, contains a declaration of the views
and

and intentions of Great Britain, France, and Russia, to the following effect :*

The contracting parties will offer to the Porte to mediate between it and the Greeks ; which offer shall be made by a joint declaration signed by the plenipotentiaries of the three powers at Constantinople ; and there shall be made, at the same time, to the two belligerent parties, a demand for an immediate armistice, as an indispensable condition preliminary to negotiation. The arrangement to be proposed to the Ottoman Porte shall rest on the following terms :—The Greeks shall hold of the Sultan as lord paramount ; and shall, in consideration thereof, pay to the Ottoman empire an annual tribute, fixed for ever by mutual agreement. The Greeks shall be governed by rulers chosen by themselves, but in whose appointment the Porte shall have a voice. The details of the separation of the two states, the indemnification, to the proprietors of Turkish property in the territories to be occupied by the Greeks, and other subordinate matters, to be adjusted by subsequent negotiations between the contracting powers and the two contending parties ; and the former engage to follow up the salutary work of the pacification of Greece on these bases without delay. By a secret article, the contracting parties agree, that, if the Ottoman Porte does not accept, within one month, the proposed mediation, the representatives of the three powers at Constantinople shall declare to the Porte, that the evils inseparable from the state of things subsisting in the East for the last six years impose upon the contracting powers the necessity of approximating with the Greeks, by means of commercial relations and consular agents. If within one month the Porte or the Greeks reject the proposed armistice, the contracting powers shall declare to the party wishing to continue hostilities, their intention to “ exert all the means which circumstances may suggest to their prudence to obtain the immediate effect of the armistice ;” and they will “ conjointly employ all their means in the accomplishment of the object thereof.” If the Porte shall not adopt the propositions made to it, or the Greeks shall renounce the conditions stipulated in their favour, the three powers will nevertheless continue to prosecute the work of pacification on the bases agreed upon between them. A stipulation in the fifth article of the treaty is as follows :—“ The contracting powers will not seek in these arrangements any augmentation of territory, any exclusive influence, or any commercial advantage for their subjects which the subjects of any other nation may not equally obtain.”

Before this treaty was communicated to the Turkish government, indeed prior to its execution, the Porte had issued (9th June) a manifesto, with reference to the interference of the resident ministers at Constantinople and the proffered mediation of the European powers, in which the Sultan protests against such a right, alleging that interference on the part of one or more powers in the affairs of another, is destructive of that system and order of things established by the creator in the universe, and to which the flourishing condition of this world is owing ; and that if such interference be abstractedly unjust, it is still more so in the case of the Ottoman empire, “ the affairs of which are conducted upon the principles of sacred legislation, and all its regulations, national and political, are strictly connected with the principles of religion.”

Now the Greeks (says this document), who form part of the nations inhabiting the countries conquered ages ago by the Ottoman arms, and who from generation to generation

* According to the copy of the treaty published in the newspapers. Although copies of this treaty and of the protocol signed at St. Petersburg, 4th April 1826, have been laid before Parliament, they have not been printed.

generation have been tributary subjects of the Sublime Porte, have, like the other nations that since the origin of Islamism remained faithfully in submission, always enjoyed perfect repose and tranquillity under the ægis of our legislation. It is notorious that these Greeks have been treated like Mussulmans in every respect, and as to every thing which regards their property, the maintenance of their personal security, and the defence of their honour; that they have been, particularly under the glorious reign of the present sovereign, loaded with benefits far exceeding those which their ancestors enjoyed. But it is precisely this degree of favour, this height of comfort and tranquillity, that has been the cause of the revolt, excited by malignant men, incapable of appreciating the value of such marks of benevolence.

This affords a curious specimen of Turkish sincerity; and if the rest of the allegations contained in this document are as much to be relied upon and no more, the assertion that "at the commencement of the insurrection, some ministers of friendly courts resident at the Sublime Porte offered effective assistance in *punishing* the rebels," which offer was declined on the ground that the Porte could not admit of foreign interference, is not (as it otherwise would be) entitled to much regard. The document concludes with a declaration that the Porte will neither hear nor understand propositions which require it to renounce its rights on Greece; and that "if, with the aid of the Almighty, the Sublime Porte resume full possession of that country, it will then always act, as well for the present as the future, in conformity with the ordinances which its holy law prescribes with respect to its subjects."

The position taken by the Turkish government is thus, in a great measure, distinct from the ground upon which the allied powers rest their interference, and upon which it is either approved or condemned by the politicians of Christendom.

When the treaty of London was communicated to the Porte by the ambassadors of the allied powers, in August last, the answer returned by the Reis Effendi was a reference to the manifesto just quoted, accompanied by a declaration of the decided resolution of the Sultan to adhere to the principles contained in that document, and to reject the interference of foreign powers between the Porte and its rebellious subjects. This answer on the part of the Turkish government was delivered with a full knowledge that fleets had been equipped by the allied powers, and were at hand to aid in carrying the treaty into effect.

In the month of September an expedition fitted out by the Pacha of Egypt against the Greeks in the Morea, entered the port of Navarin, and the commander, Ibrahim Pacha, soon after commenced what is termed by Sir E. Cochrington a "brutal war of extermination" upon the inhabitants of that country. No resistance was offered to the entrance of the expedition into Navarin by the British fleet which was off that port; but its blockade was soon after commenced by the allied squadrons, and it appears that the commanders of the combined forces were instructed to prevent any reinforcement of men and stores being sent to the Turco-Egyptian army in the Morea.

On the 25th September, Ibrahim Pacha, in a conference with the commanders of the allied squadrons, consented to a provisional suspension of hostilities. A violation of his pledge, however, in the perpetration of atrocious cruelties upon the Greeks, men, women, and children, led to the entrance of the allied fleet into the harbour of Navarin, and to the memorable action of the 23d October.

This "untoward" event, for such it may be termed without the slightest imputation upon the commanders of the allied squadrons, necessarily disordered the relative state of affairs between Turkey and the three interposing states;

states; and if the Porte, antecedently to that event, stood firmly upon the ground that interference was a violation of its sovereign and independent rights, how much more was it called upon to resist the pretensions of those powers, when that interference had been enforced by the total destruction of a Turkish armament! The view which the Porte was constrained to take of this transaction precluded a consideration of the conduct pursued by its own commander; it was the insult offered to its independence, in thus dictating to a Turkish commander, by force, however blameable might be the conduct of that officer abstractedly.

The question which arose out of the treaty of London thus became embroiled with others, whereby the differences between the interposing and the recusant powers are rendered incapable of adjustment without very material concessions on one side or on both. Great Britain, France, and Russia must virtually annul the treaty of London, or Turkey must recede altogether from her principles regarding interference, which she can hardly be expected to surrender without an appeal to arms.

Hostilities seem, therefore, inevitable: other causes of dissatisfaction have been given by Turkey to one of the allied powers, and manifestos have been reciprocally issued by Turkey and Russia.

In the fifth article of the treaty of London, there is, as already quoted, a declaration that the respective contracting parties will not *seek* any political aggrandizement under that treaty. Such a renunciation (were we accustomed to attribute much virtue to self-denying clauses in treaties of this nature) is not irreconcilable with as large an appropriation of territory as Russia is able to wrest from the Turks. If a state be forced into a war by the hostile conduct of her natural foe, it is not apparent upon what ordinary principle she can be prevented from making as much advantage of her success as the conquered will allow her. Our Indian Government was forced into the Burmese war much against its inclination; nevertheless, in spite too of our recorded disinclination to further augmentation of territory in that quarter, we did take from the Burmese a part of their territory, and we were justified in so doing.

The other European powers may, indeed, view with jealous eyes the increase of a power already so formidable in extent as Russia, and may interfere to prevent any further increase, upon grounds analogous to those which constitute the incipient principle of interference in Turkish politics; namely, a regard to the general welfare. This interference must be backed, as in the other case, by force; and hence the apprehensions of those who expect great political events in the East and in the West are by no means groundless.

The change in the British ministry since the treaty of London, and an impression resulting from that change, that our government views the objects of that treaty with altered eyes, may have stimulated the confidence of Turkey, and proportionably alarmed the suspicions of the Russian emperor; and hence may have arisen the precipitate haste with which the two powers appear to have adopted a warlike attitude towards each other. Moreover, it must be recollected that Russia is called upon to protect her frontier in time from the ravages of the barbarous troops which form the advanced guard of a Turkish army.

It is consolatory to find from the declarations of the ministry, that the views of government in regard to Greece, as defined by the treaty of London, have not changed. Still it is to be feared that, with so many provocatives as exist on both sides, Russia and Turkey may come into actual collision, on grounds independent of the treaty; and once commenced, a war on the Danube may extend to the Indus.

STATE OF CHINA, &c.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Your valuable work up to May last has reached us in this distant land, and also a journal by Timkowski, relating the circumstances of his mission to Peking in 1820. It is satisfactory to find the affairs of China, communicated from the north, through Russia, to Europe. Timkowski's book is useful respecting Mongolia, and the Archimandrite Hyacinth's portion, which treats of Turkestan. Concerning China Proper there is nothing new, except the envoy's own personal intercourse with the natives of Peking.

The bishop elect of Peking, of whom he speaks, has arrived here on his way to Europe to see his old mother, as the pretext was. The Emperor granted his request, and added, "when your mother dies, you need not take the trouble to return." One old Portuguese, and only one, of all the Romish missionaries, remains at court, and he is under orders to retire.

The *pretender* to the dominion of Little Bucharia, or Turkestan, *Changko-hur Hecho*,* of the family of Mahomet, the Arabian prophet, has been driven from Acksa, Koten, Yarkand, and Kashgar, beyond the Chinese frontier, into the territories of the Booroots. His Imperial Majesty of China was very much annoyed at not catching the rebel.

The *Peking Gazette* has of late been silent on the subject of the western war, and rumour says the rebels have returned to the charge.

Timkowski has made some mistakes; such, for example, as that the Chinese language cannot be printed with moveable types; but there are Chinese books in Peking and in Canton, printed with moveable types, and there are some in Dr. Morrison's Chinese library in London. Still his book is a very useful one for those who take an interest in eastern Asia.

Klaproth, in his usual petulant manner, has done as much as he could by bold assertions, to undervalue the work, and has again shewn his hostility to the English and to Dr. Morrison, whose Dictionary, he says, is full of faults, and is not better than that edited by De Guignes, under the patronage of Napoleon; for it "obliges you to consult the originals." Now the fact is, it gives you the Chinese characters and translations of the phrases, and enables you, by references, to consult many of the originals. It is, indeed, a terrible fault in a dictionary of a foreign language, to *enable* you to refer to the original works quoted; but Morrison is guilty of doing so; "if indeed," says the sceptical sage, "Morrison be the author of the Dictionary." He has begun to doubt this; he will next assert it; and, in the third place (if his life continue), he will refer to his own writings to prove it.

Modern China abounds with injustice and cruelty. This neighbourhood has been lately shocked by a melancholy case of matricide by poison. The perpetrator, who meant to poison her husband, was instantly hurried before the several courts, and, in the nineteenth year of her age, sentenced to the death called *Ta-ling-che*. She was bound, carried to Tyburn, denuded, fastened to a cross, arms, limbs, and head cut off, leaving only the trunk, which was stabbed to the heart! Her head was enclosed in a cage, and carried to the place where she committed the crime, to be hung up and exposed to the public, to deter from the repetition of such crimes.

The local magistrate has issued an official account of the transaction, with admonitions appended, addressed to the people; and two ballads have been

written

* Called also "*Hochometih*."

written and circulated, by sale, to excite horror in the minds of all young wives, and prevent their disobedience to husband's mothers.

The magistrate says *Lo-she*, the young woman, was in bad health, and very unable to do the work required by her old mother-in-law, *Luh-she*. In consequence of this, the mother scolded and struck her, and got her husband and his brother to do the same. They also threatened to take her before the police to have her publicly chastised for her disobedience. Then the mixed feelings of indignation and fear urged her to plot the death of her mother.

The ballads however give a different account: they state that early being left an orphan, her married sister persuaded her husband to bring her up, to which he readily assented. She was beautiful, and, as is usually the case in China, the writer says, therefore miserable. The husband formed the design of seducing her, and he suggested to his wife to go and say masses for the souls of her departed parents at a temple some miles distant. He praised the merit of such an act, and proposed taking the girl, now sixteen, with them. Whilst the wife went to say the prayers for the dead at the temple, he remained in the boat and effected his purpose on the young sister. This illicit connexion was secretly continued till the time of her marriage: one year after which, disliking her husband, she thought of poisoning him, and returning to her paramour; but destiny had not decreed his death; the day when poison was prepared he went out, and his mother ate his portion and died.

The untimely and ignominious end to which *Lo-she* came is attributed to sins in a former state of existence. She is represented as lamenting her fate, and invoking the spirits of her departed parents to make interest with the King of Hades to let her wait upon them in the invisible state.

Criminals convicted capitally in China are expected to walk to the place of execution, and a loaf of bread is given them to eat. Some hardened robbers go eating their loaf, laughing and joking about their being about to be converted into *Shin-sen*, divine genii, or angels. The unfortunate *Lo-she* had a loaf given her, but she could not walk, and was carried sitting on a sort of basket-work borne on men's shoulders. The executioners told her lying stories till the very last moment, when they mocked her by suggesting she would soon become an angel.

In one of the ballads there is some grossness, and in all the documents much hard-heartedness shewn.

Government forced the husband to witness his wife's being exposed and cut to pieces; and they punished him with fifty blows because he shed tears! They affirmed he felt more for his wife than for his mother! Such are the feelings in reference to petit treason in China!

* * * *

Canton, China, Oct. 23, 1827.

Review of Books.

Mémoire sur les Sources du Brahmapoutra et de l'Iraouaddy. Par M. J. KLAPROTH. Paris, 1828.

MR. KLAPROTH has been kind enough to forward to us a copy of his Memoir on the Sources of the Brahmaputra and the Irawaddy; and as the articles and the doctrines to which the memoir is intended as an answer appeared in this journal (and were probably known to him by this medium only), we are anxious to furnish a notice of it in as extended a form as possible, in order that the theory of this gentleman, to which the geographers of Calcutta are not friendly, should be properly appreciated by our readers. The most convenient, and perhaps the fairest, course we can pursue, under all the circumstances, in reviewing this memoir, is to compress the substance of it into a compass consistent with our limits, without interpolating any critical remarks of our own upon the merits of the question.

Mr. Klaproth begins by stating, that in an article on the course of the Yarou-dzangbo-tchou (as he writes it), or great river of Tibet, inserted in his *Magazin Asiatique*, he demonstrated, on the authority of certain Chinese maps, that that river, which had been considered as the higher portion of the Brahmaputra, was entirely distinct from it; that in quitting Tibet it traversed the country of the Mons, named H'lokba or Lokabaja, entered the Chinese province of Yun-nan, near the ancient city of Yung-chow, there receiving the name of Pin-lang-keang,* or Indian areca river; that it then flowed into the kingdom of M'een, or Ava, and uniting itself, below the city of Bhammo, to another considerable river coming from the north, it formed the Irawaddy, which passes Amerapoora in its course to the gulf of Bengal.

The Chinese maps are, he says, minute in their details respecting this great river; and those drawn up by order of K'een-lung differ materially on this point from those constructed by the Jesuits in the reign of Kang-be: the originals of the latter represent the Yarou-dzangbo-tchou as leaving Tibet in lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$ and long. $20^{\circ} 50'$ W. of Peking (not in lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$ long. $20^{\circ} 20'$, as in the faulty copies of these maps inserted in the work of Duhalde); whereas the maps of K'een-lung place the exit of this river from Tibet and its entry into H'lokba in lat. $28^{\circ} 40'$ and long. $19^{\circ} 30'$. These positive testimonies Mr. Klaproth considered to be fortified by evidence deduced from certain physical phenomena.

Mr. Klaproth, then, referring to the discoveries of Lieut. Burlton,† who ascended the Brahmaputra as far as it was navigable, in lat. $27^{\circ} 54'$ N. long. $95^{\circ} 24'$ E., observes that this officer's account of the dimensions of the river at that place shewed that it could not be the Dzangbo of Tibet, which is described by P. Gaubil as much larger than the Hwang-ho and the great Keang. The information obtained by Lieut. Burlton, moreover, showed that the Lohit or Brahmaputra originated in the Brahma Kund, a small lake situated in some mountains to the eastward. The Brahmaputra and the Dzangbo could therefore have no connexion in that quarter.

The statements of Lieut. Burlton demonstrated to Mr. Klaproth that the Chinese authors were correct as to the course of the Dzangbo, and he described

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* Pin-lang signifies the areca or betel-nut; keang river.—Ed.

† See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxi. p. 52.

is the map appended to his memoir the course of the Brahmaputra, as well as the details of the English traveller permitted, which, he says, were obscurely given. He proceeds:

“The English at Calcutta display a holy wrath against my memoir; wherefore I know not; probably because a *continental man* has dared to know something of the geography of countries bordering on India. They have, however, given an extract from this memoir in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 29th March 1827, which demonstrates that their slender knowledge of the French language has not allowed them perfectly to comprehend me. I observed, in speaking of the maps of the Chinese empire made by the missionaries under Kang-he, ‘that copies or sketches (*calques*) of these maps, translated in China, were put by P. Duhalde into the hands of the celebrated D’Anville, in order that he might reduce them and superintend their publication; that these sketches were very imperfect extracts of the Chinese and Manchoo originals; and that, moreover, the proper names had been translated by a person but little versed in the Chinese language.’ The English at Calcutta have understood the passage thus: ‘D’Anville, however, (say they) does not seem to have had access to this map, but employed a set of *calculations* sent by Duhalde from China for his work. These *calculations* were mere extracts, and far from complete, and the names especially were very erroneous: from these, however, D’Anville compiled the map of Tibet attached to Du Halde’s *China*.’ These English writers have thus taken *calques*, or designs upon transparent paper, for *astronomical calculations*; and have made these maps be sent from China by P. Duhalde, although this Jesuit, who was for some time secretary to the famous P. Letellier, confessor of Louis XIV., never set foot in that country. I also said that the Jesuits sent a copy of the originals of their maps to the King of France, and that this copy remained up to the period of the revolution in the private library at Versailles. The journalists of Calcutta understood by this that a copy was sent to the Royal Library of Paris. I translated the Chinese name of Pin-lang-keang by *fleuve de Fares de l’Inde* (*areca catechu*, Linn.), of which they have made *Arrack river of India*, as if this river flowed into India, and instead of water was filled with *arrack*, or *punch* at least.* Persons who possess so little knowledge of a language are ill-qualified to criticize the writings in which it is employed.”

Mr. Klaproth then quotes an edict of Kang-he, published in 1721, wherein that emperor gives a very particular description of the courses of the great rivers of Tibet and China, according to accurate data furnished by the superior Tibetan priests. “From my youth,” says the emperor, “I have paid attention to geography; hence it was that I sent grandees to Mount Kwān-lun and into Se-fan. All the great rivers, as the Great Keang, the Hwang-ho (yellow river), the Hih-shwü (black river), the Kin-sha-keang (gold-sand river), and the Lan-tsang-keang, have their sources in those countries. My envoys have personally examined every thing; they have made accurate researches, and recorded their observations in a map. It plainly results from thence, that all the great rivers of China originate in the south-eastern edge of the great chain of the Nomkoun-oubashi, which separates the *hydrographical system* of the interior from that of the exterior. The origin of the Hwang-ho is without the frontier of Se-ning, to the eastward of mount Kool-koon. Innumerable springs there gush out of the earth, emitting a lustre like

* Mr. Klaproth has spoilt his joke, such as it is, by the introduction of *punch*, which has no necessary connexion with *arrack*.

like that of the stars: the Mongols call them Odun-tala, the Tibetans Solom, and the Chinese Sing-so-hae (sea of the abode of the stars). The union of these sources produces the Hwang-ho; it forms the lakes Dzaring and Oring, runs first to the south-east, turns to the north, then returns to the east, passes the forts of Kwei-ta-foo and Tsh-chih-kwan, and enters (China) by Lan-chow. The Min-keang originates westward of the Hwang-ho, in Mount Baian-kharatsitsirkhana, named in Tibetan Miniakthsouo, and Min-shan in Chinese books; it is situated without the western frontier of China: the waters of the Keang come from thence. It was from mount Nae-chu-shan that Yu directed this river; this mountain is beyond the fort Hwang-ching-kwan, on the frontier of the present province of Sze-chuen. The ancients believed that the sources of the Keang were near those of the Hwang-ho. According to the *Fu-kung*, the Keang comes from Min-shan: this is not correct; it merely crosses that mountain; this is a fact ascertained. This river flows as far as Kwang-hên, and there divides into some ten branches, which afterwards reunite at Sin-tsin-hên; thence it goes off to the east (south-east) as far as Seu-chow-foo, where it unites with the Kin-sha-keang. This last river has its source in the north-east of the states of the Dalai Lama, at the foot of mount Ooni-yin-oossoo, the name of which in Chinese is Joo-new-shan, or mountain of the cow. The current of water which flows from thence bears the name of Murus-oossoo, and runs to the south-east into the Kam country (a province of Tibet), traverses the country of Chung-tên, enters Yun-nan, near the fort of Ta-ching-kwan, and there receives the name of Kin-sha-keang. At Le-keang-foo, it is called the Le-keang; at Yung-pa-foo it receives the Ta-hang-ho, flows to the east, passing Woo-ting-foo, and enters Sze-chuen, where it unites with the Min-keang at Seu-chow-foo. Farther on, the Keang passes Kwei-chow-foo, enters Hoo-kwang, waters King-choo-foo, and joins the Han-keang before Woo-chang-foo. The Han-keang comes from the Po-chung-shan, a mountain of Nin-keang-chow, one of the districts of Shen-se; at its source it bears the name of Shih-yang-shwü; it runs to the eastward, and at Nan-ching-hên enters Hoo-kwang, and joins the Great Keang near Han-yang-hên: the joint streams are called Han-keang. All these rivers are to the south-east, and within the great chain of the Nomkhoun-oobashi, have their sources in Se-fan (Eastern Tibet*), and enter China.

"The Lan-tsang-keang has two sources (or is formed by two rivers); one comes from Mount Gerghi-dzagar, in the Kam country, and is called Dza-choo; the other from Dsirukeng-tala, and bears the name of Soom-jo. They unite to the southward of the temple Chamdo, and form the Lak-choo, which enters Yun-nan lower down, where it receives the name of Lan-tsang-keang. It there flows to the south, as far as the government of Chih-le, where it obtains the name of Kew-lung-keang (river of the nine dragons) and proceeds to the kingdom of Mên-tên, or Ava. To the westward of the Lan-tsang-keang runs another river, named Kara-oossoo, which is the Hih-shwü of the *Fu-kung*, and the modern Loo-keang of Yun-nan. It comes from the north-east part of the states of the Dalai Lama, and flows out of the Kara-noor (black lake), runs to the south-east, traverses the Kam country, passes by the habitations of the Noo-e, receives the name of Noo-keang, and enters by Ta-tang-yae into Yun-nan, where it is called Loo-keang; thence it flows to the southward, enters the government of Loo-keang, a department of Yung-chang-foo, and then pursues its course to the kingdom of Mên-tên.

* Se-fan signifies Western Tibet.—Ed.

Méen-téen. To the westward of the Loo-keang is the Lung-chuen-keang. Its source is also in Kam, on Mount Chumdo; it flows to the south, enters Yun-nan to the west of Ta-tang-yae, is called Lung-chuen-keang, and at fort Hun-lung-kwan penetrates into the kingdom of Méen-téen.

“There is still another river which passes the extreme frontier of Yun-nan, namely the Pin-lang-keang (areca-nut river); its source is in Ngari, a province of Tibet, to the east of Mount Gangdis, on Mount Damjuk-kaba, or Horse’s mouth. Lower down, this stream receives the name of Yarou-dzangbo; it flows generally to the eastward, deviating a little to the south; passes through the country of Dzanghe and the city of Jikargunggar, and receives the Galjao-mooren; further on, proceeding towards the south, it traverses a country inhabited by unsubdued hordes, and enters Yun-nan near the ancient city Yung-chow; it there bears the name of Pin-lang-keang. It quits this province at the fort of Telh-pih-kwan, and enters the kingdom of Méen-téen.”

We have given a translation of this extract in full, because it is so abundant in facts; as the system of orthography employed by Mr. Klaproth differs from our own, and as he does not give the original characters, we are not sure we have accurately written all the names.

Mr. Klaproth then quotes an assertion of Major Rennel, that the Irawaddy is navigable from Yun-nan to Ava; observing that it is fully supported by the data in the edict. He next gives an extract from the great imperial geography of China, shewing that the inferior course of the Dzangbo from Tibet, or of the Irawaddy from Ava, was long known by the Chinese, who called it Ta-kin-sha-keang. The details given by the Chinese writers are too long to be given entire, and are not susceptible of abridgment. The editors of the Chinese work distinctly declare that there is no doubt that the great Kin-sha-keang and the Yarou-dzangbo of Tibet are identical.

A few remarks upon the geographical features of the country, through which the great rivers of Tibet pass, follow this extract. Mr. Klaproth then points out sundry grievous errors in the longitude of places in the map of the Jesuits, which are situated considerably more to the westward than their real position, which errors increase in proportion to the distance from the meridian of Peking; and he fairly concludes that similar errors might be discovered in other parts of it. In fact, in the new map of the Chinese empire, the position of several places is given a degree more to the eastward than in the maps of Kang-he’s time.

Our author next gives a narrative of the more recent English surveys of the upper portion of the Brahmaputra, by Capt. Bedford, Lieut. Wilcox, and Lieut. Burlton, which were published in this journal;* and he justly considers that these accounts plainly demonstrate that this river has no connexion with the great stream of Tibet. He then refers to the latest discoveries of Messrs. Wilcox and Burlton† regarding the sources of the Irawaddy, as they allege; but which, Mr. Klaproth states, are those of the Seeree-serhit, a river peculiar to the kingdom of Ava. “It traverses the Samsuk or Semsuk country, passes the city of Payen-dewn, and above Bhanmo joins the Pin-lang-keang, or great Kin-sha-keang, here called Bhanmo-keang, which flows from Yun-nan, and which is the Yarou-dzangbo-tchou of Tibet. These two rivers united form what is called the Irawaddy. At the same time, it is not impossible,” he observes, “that the Burmans may give the name of Irawaddy to the Seerec-serhit: just as the Chinese take the Min-keang of Sze-chuen for the commencement of the great Keang,

* See vol. xxiii. pp. 495 et seq. and vol. xxiv. pp. 307, 430.

† See our present volume, p. 302.

Keang, although this river comes from Tibet (as already seen), and the Min-keang is merely one of its branches."

With respect to the remark of the editor of the *Calcutta Gazette*, in recording this discovery, that "the hypothesis of Klaproth, notwithstanding the arrogant confidence with which it has been given to the public, is wholly overturned by the results of this journey;"* our author says: "begging the Calcutta journalists' pardon, this journey demonstrates nothing repugnant to the facts which I have detailed, and it will be seen by the map appended to this memoir, that the discovery of the sources of the Seere-e-serhit does not militate against the Yarou-dzangbo-tchou's entering first China and then Ava, where it becomes the Irawaddy of the geographers, which passes Amerapoorra, though the Burmans may take the Seere-e-serhit for the beginning of the great river, which is one of the chief causes of the prosperity of their country." He concludes as follows:

With regard to the Yarou-dzangbo-tchou, or true Irawaddy, it appears to be the same river which is called Sri-Lohit by the mountaineers of Assam,† and which, according to the tradition of the country, was crossed by the two brothers Khanlae and Khantae,‡ founders of the two families of princes who reigned in Assam. Tradition makes these brothers come from heaven; but there is every reason to believe they were originally of Tibet; and then, in order to reach Assam, they were naturally forced to cross the great river which passes through Tibet.

In my map, I have endeavoured to represent, as far as practicable, all the recent discoveries relative to the Brahmaputra and the Irawaddy; but in order to form a perfectly correct idea of them, it is necessary to wait for the complete narratives of the English travellers, who have with so much zeal contributed to augment our knowledge in regard to a point so interesting to physical geography.

Finally, I ought to observe, that the result of their discoveries was long ago foreseen by Alexander Dalrymple, one of the greatest geographers of modern times. His *Essay towards a Map of the Burmese Empire*, inserted in the narrative of Captain Symes' Journey to the Court of Ava, shews the upper part of this river just as it really exists, according to the accounts recently collected by the English travellers. It is inconceivable that the countrymen of this illustrious geographer should appear to have totally forgotten this fact; for in all they have published of late regarding the sources of the Brahmaputra, the name of Dalrymple is never once mentioned. In the same map, Dalrymple also places the river of Tibet in relation with the eastern branch of the great river which in Ava bears the name of the Irawaddy; but not being aware of the facts stated in the Chinese books, he does not make the Yarou-dzangbo pass through the most eastern point of Yun-nan.

In comparing Mr. Klaproth's translations of the reports published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the originals, we find some reason to think that his knowledge of the English language is not unexceptionable; and as he has spoken with some contempt of the writer in the *Gazette* for criticising works written in a language which he does not perfectly comprehend, he cannot think it unfair if, in reviewing his reply, we should point out his own defects in this particular. Passing over occasional verbal errors of little moment, the two following instances of mistranslation appear important.

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* Our author adds in a note: "the learned editors of the *Allgemeine Geographische Ephemeriden* of Weimar have repeated all these *pauvretyés*. They must be excused; the horizon of people with narrow views is extremely limited!"

† See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxiii. p. 490.

‡ The passage referred to by Mr. Klaproth is as follows: "the Sri Lohit is said to have been crossed by the posterity of Khunling and Khunlae, the heaven-descended founders of the family, which to the period of the Burman invasion governed Asam."

The editor of the *Gazette*, in one of the articles to which we have referred, states as follows :

A portion of the river was now entered, running east from Sadiya, which is yet a blank upon the latest maps.

This Mr. Klaproth translates thus :

Puis l'on entra dans une partie de la rivière qui vient de Seddiya, *situé à l'est*, et qui n'est pas encore marqué sur les cartes les plus récentes.

Hence, it appears that he has misunderstood the passage. If the river runs east from Sadiya, that place must be situated, in relation to it, to the west, not to the east. At any rate the passage is not faithfully rendered.

A still more material variation occurs where Mr. Klaproth confounds two distinct branches of the Brahmaputra, the *Dihong* and the *Dibong*. The editor of the *Calcutta Gazette* (November 2, 1826) observed :

The sources of other principal branches of the Lohit or Brahmaputra Proper, as well as of the great southern portion, the Bor Dehing, are, however, still undetermined. Of the latter, nothing has yet been published ; of the former, some additional information has been obtained, but it requires verification. The sources of the Dihong are apparently not far from the frontiers of the Lama's country, as the Meesmees, situated on the former, carry on an active traffic with the latter. Of a more important branch, the Dibong, the Bor Abors confidently assert, that it flows from the west, and that a lake, through which, or from which, it issues, gives rise to the Soobunsheeree also. The description, however, seems to be rather incompatible with the assertion that in the north-westerly route to the Lama's territory the Dihong is crossed from east to west at the twelfth stage, and then left.

Mr. Klaproth's translation thus represents the passage :

The sources of the other principal branches of the Lohit or Brahmaputra Proper, as well as of its great southern portion, the Boree Dehing, still remain undetermined. Nothing has yet been published upon the latter ; some new information has been obtained upon the former, but it requires verification. It appears that the sources of the Dihong are not far from the frontiers of the Lama's country, as the Meesmees in its vicinity, carry on an active commerce with the latter. The Bor Abors assert, respecting the *Dihong*, that it is considerable, that it flows from the west, and that a lake which it traverses, or whence it issues, gives rise also to the Soobunsheeree. But these details seem incompatible with the assertion that the route from the north-west, which leads to the territory of the Lamas, crosses the *Dihong* from east to west at the twelfth stage, and then diverges therefrom.

Here again, Mr. Klaproth has totally misapprehended the writer's meaning, or he has taken great pains to pervert the sense of the passage. The Dihong and the Dibong, so far as we recollect their relative positions, are two streams falling into the Bor Lohit nearly at the same place, but from different points, the former somewhat to the westward of north, the latter considerably to the eastward. Later reports upon the subject seem to regard these two streams as branches of one river, the eastern and western Dihong ; but it is obvious that the editor of the *Gazette*, in the passage quoted, spoke of them distinctly.

Mr. Klaproth has not favoured us with a copy of the map intended to accompany his memoir, which would have made his notions much clearer to us.

De Musei Sprewitziani Mosquæ Numis Kuficis nonnullis antehac ineditis, qui Chersonesi humo cruti esse dicuntur, Commentationes duæ, plura eadem ut Numismaticæ ita Geographicæ et Historiæ Asiaticæ capita obscuriora illustrantes. Scripsit DR. C. M. FRÆHN. Petersburg, 1825. 4to. pp. 110.

DR. SPREWITZ's valuable cabinet of oriental coins at Moscow has a most able expositor of its treasures in Dr. Fræhn, whose qualifications as a numismatical critic is well established. The present work adds not a little to his reputation in this department of science; it displays much shrewdness of conjecture, as well as learning and research.

There is no country, as Dr. Fræhn observes, so capable of extending the limits of oriental numismatics, and aiding the study of this branch of learning, as Russia. Most other countries of Europe have to gather from remote parts, and at a great expense, the scattered pieces requisite to form a collection of coins, which Russia can obtain in a short time, and at little cost. Not only are opportunities for this object presented to her through the connexion of her vast southern frontier with various eastern states, such as Turkey, Persia, Bucharia, China, with which she maintains political and commercial relations; but, like three other kingdoms of Europe, Spain, Portugal, and Sicily, Russia once saw the throne of an Asiatic dynasty established in its territory. The Asiatic princes who ruled Russia from the beginning of the thirteenth to the middle of the fifteenth century, however short their reigns, were studious of coining money; hence its very soil furnished those imperishable and accurate historical records in profusion. Nor are they found unmixed with other coins of kindred dynasties in adjoining countries, such as those of Iran and Jagatai, though less in number. Besides these, coins of more remote date, belonging to the Omniade and Abasside Caliphs, as well as of the Taher, Saman and Buweih Emirs, are found, often in great numbers, in the eastern and southern provinces.

Notwithstanding the soil of Russia thus supplies an inexhaustible store of Mohammedan coins, this sort of treasure, Dr. Fræhn remarks, has long been neglected and despised by its inhabitants. The quantity of oriental coins dug up in the Russian territory must, in the course of so many years, have been prodigious: unhappily, the greater portion of them has been melted down; and if, by good fortune, some escaped this fate, and were preserved, they remained, generally speaking, concealed, unexplained, and condemned to oblivion. There was a want of oriental scholars in the country, who, by expounding their legends, and showing their connexion with history, might add to the value of these relics. The aspect of things has, however, at length changed; and these coins are now sought with avidity, though the number dug up is now greatly diminished, and is diminishing every year.

The work before us consists of two dissertations, one relating to certain coins of Caliphs of the dynasties of Ommyyah and Abbas, beginning with the date A.H. 110; the other comprehending the coins of the Emirs, commencing with those of Ibrahim I., A.H. 187.

A coin of Mutewekkil, one of the Abassides, in A.H. 239, is ingeniously employed by Dr. Fræhn to remedy a defect in the Arabian historians. The others included in the first dissertation, though rare, present nothing besides very remarkable.

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The second dissertation contains some curious particulars. On a coin of Ibrahim I. of the Aglebidian Emirs, A.H. 187, Dr. Fræhn reads, or thinks he reads, the words *بافريقية سنة سبع وثمانين (و) صية*. The word *افريقية* *Afrika*, is not, indeed, clearly visible, but he says, as far as he can make out, *in tenuissimis et obscuris litterarum ductibus*, no other word can be read. "Afrika, however, is a name by which the Arabs are not only accustomed to distinguish that portion of northern Africa which now comprehends Tunis and Tripoli, but also to designate the chief city of that province of the empire." Dr. Fræhn is of opinion that the place referred to in this coin is the city of Cairovan, founded by Oukaba, the invader of Africa, about A.H. 50, and supposed by geographers to have been built upon the ruins of the ancient Cyrene. That city was long the metropolis of Arabian Africa; and although no Arab writer has stated that Cairovan ever was called *Afrika* on the coins of this period, yet it is not apparent what other city could have had such an appellation. The reading of the word *Afrika* is supported by the name of Ibrahim, who is identified with the son of Agleb, who in A.H. 184 was appointed governor of Africa by Harun, and afterwards became the founder of the Aglebidian dynasty. At the period when the coins was struck, he had not obtained the privileges of the *kutba* and the *sicca*, as the piece testifies, which sacred honours he, at length, like the other Emirs, usurped.

Dr. Fræhn subjoins a list of the Aglebidian coins, which are very rare, with the names of the princes to whom they ought to be attributed.

The coins of the Taheridian Emirs are the next treated of; and Dr. Fræhn explains at length the reasons why he and others thought it right that certain coins of this class should be considered as belonging to the Caliphs, the names of the princes, who ordered them to be struck being omitted, or the names of the Caliphs or of their sons only being inserted.

In describing a coin of Taher II., who succeeded his father Abdallah as Emir, A. H. 230, and died in 248, Dr. Fræhn gives a curious disquisition upon the subject of the changes in names and places in Mohammedan records, and particularly respecting the place called Muhammedia, in which the coin referred to professes to be struck.

The obscurity which prevails as to places is not the least of the difficulties with which the science of oriental numismatics is beset. Cufic coins bear the names of places unknown to Arabian writers, or the memory of which had long perished before their time, or the early names of which had given place to others in common use. Of the latter kind is the name of the city called Muhammedia.

This name, which, as Dr. Fræhn observes, properly denotes a city founded by Mohammed, occurs on many coins of the Caliphs, especially the early Abassides. As such a city seems to have existed in several places, it was not apparent which city was meant when referred to upon Cufic coins. Kehr, the father of Cufic numismatics, was the first who discovered the name upon a coin of Mamoun, A.H. 192 (erroneously attributed to Ameen), and upon another of Ameen, A.H. 195. He determined the Muhammedia on the first to be a city in the Persian province of Kerman. But Reiske shewed satisfactorily that the city alluded to in Kerman did not acquire the name of Muhammedia till the reign of the Caliph Mutewekkil, A.H. 232—247, its prior name being Dehir-abi-'l-Sacra. Where it was situated does not appear. Reiske was of opinion that the Muhammedia, where the two pieces in question

were

were coined, was "some palace at Bagdad," so named from Ameen, otherwise Mohammed, a conjecture unsupported by authority. Tychem thought the name might have been applied to some part of Bagdad, from the Caliph Mahdi, also called Mohammed. Adler, however, though he thought both conjectures probable, suspected that Muhammedia might have been a place in Khorasan. The supposition that Muhammedia was a palace or district in Bagdad was countenanced by Baron de Sacy (who was inclined to think, from a passage in Makrizi, that Bagdad itself was called Muhammedia), by Conde, Møller, Hallenberg, Castiglioni, and Schiepati. Recently, however, adds Dr. Fræhn, Mr. Marsden * has shaken, though not altogether dissipated, this vulgar error. Although Dr. Fræhn agrees with Mr. Marsden, that Muhammedia is not to be sought for in Bagdad, he excepts to the testimony upon which this opinion is founded—namely, his reading of the legend on the two coins referred to below. On one of them Mr. Marsden reads "*Medinet-el-Salam*, A.H. 168;" whereas Dr. Fræhn reads "*in Kasr-el-Salam*, A.H. 161:" on the other Mr. Marsden reads, "*in el-Muhammediah*," which Dr. Fræhn thinks is "*in el-Basra*." Moreover, he censures Mr. Marsden for having expressed so vague and light a conjecture (*conjectura vaga illa et levis*) respecting the situation of Muhammedia, when he had before him a work of Dr. Fræhn's,† wherein this obscure point was cleared up, and the Muhammedia of these coins was asserted to be *الري* *el Rey*, or *Rae*, a city in Persian Irak, once considerable, but now in ruins.

At the time when the treatise quoted below was written, Dr. Fræhn had not access to certain works, which he has since consulted, and he quotes what certainly appears irrefragable evidence in support of his hypothesis. A very considerable portion of the second dissertation is devoted to an investigation of this curious point, and we recommend this part of Dr. Fræhn's work in particular to the attention of Mr. Marsden, than whom no person is better qualified to judge of its merits.

* "A difference of opinion prevails with respect to the place to which the name of Muhammediah belonged. The most common supposition attributes it to a particular division or suburb of the great city of Baghdad; but the coincidence of date between this and the coin last described (i. e. xxxi. and xxxii.) affords a presumption of the contrary almost amounting to proof; for it cannot, without the most direct evidence, be admitted, that two coins of the same denomination should in the same year be struck by the same prince, in two districts of his capital, under distinct names. The site of Muhammediah must, therefore, be looked for elsewhere; but it will probably be found at no great distance from the seat of government."—*Numismata Orientalia Illustrata*, vol. I. p. 38.

† Das Muhammedanische Münzkabinet, des Asiat. Museums zu Petersburg. 1821.

Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

March 1st. The general meeting of the Society was held this day at 2 o'clock P.M.; Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., vice-president, in the chair.

The following donations were presented :

From Radhacant Deb, vice-president of the Calcutta Agricultural Society, a copy of the first part of his work entitled *Sabda Calpa Druma*, and a Bengalee spelling-book. This donation was accompanied by a letter from the author, and an explanation in English of the plan of the first-named work, which is a Sanscrit lexicon; the words are collected from all the dictionaries procurable in Bengal, as well as from various MSS. They are arranged, together with the roots, in alphabetical order; the genders of the words, the indicators of the roots, their various significations and figurative meanings, are given; and after the explanation of any known word, its meaning in Bengalee, and synonymous terms, are placed. In addition to this, all terms of science are explained after the manner of an European Encyclopædia; the authorities for every word, or in case these are not known, their etymology, is given; and a short Sanscrit grammar and preface will be annexed when the work is completed. The Bengalee spelling-book is stated to be upon the plan of that published in English by the late Lindley Murray. The letter (which was read to the meeting) was in reply to the circular of the Committee of Correspondence of the Society; and the writer, after remarking upon the present low state of the arts in India, states his conviction of the beneficial effects arising from the association of learned men for the promotion of science and literature, to the countries in which they are established; which benefits become universal when such societies interchange their ideas with similar institutions in foreign countries: and he concludes his letter with an expression of his opinion, that not only the English term "hour," the Greek *ᾠρα*, and the Latin "hora," but also the European division of the day and night into twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight, is of Sanscrit origin, and in support of this opinion quotes an extract from the Agni Purana, of which passage he states the purport to be, that thirty *muhúrtas* are equal to a day and a night, which two are comprised in twenty-four *belás* or *horás*, and that the computation of a day and a night by thirty *muhúrtas* is from sunrise to sunrise, and that by twenty-four *belás* or *horás*, from midnight to midnight.

The reading of this letter excited considerable interest among the members present, and several gentlemen expressed a wish that some more striking and public mark of the Society's approbation of the works of this learned native than the ordinary thanks of the meeting should be conferred upon him; but as the transaction of the usual business of the general meetings does not admit of any discussion, no resolution was come to upon the subject. We understand, however, that the Council have directed the presentation of a copy of the Society's *Transactions* to Radhacant Deb, in testimony of the Society's estimation of his labours; and intend proposing him to the Society for election as a corresponding member.

In addition to this donation the following were laid before the meeting, viz. from the Cambridge Philosophical Society, the first and second volumes of that Society's *Transactions*.

From Professor Bopp, F.M. R.A.S., his Sanscrit grammar, in German.

From the Rev. Dr. Morrison, M.R.A.S., a copy of the Fifth Report of the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca.

From M. Grangeret de la Grange, his *Anthologie Arabe*.

From the Directors of the London Oriental Institution, a copy of their new Persian Grammar.

From Colonel Hugh Stacy Osborne, several specimens of Malayalim MSS., on coco-nut leaves; among them are two original letters from the Cotiote Rajah, bearing
Asiatic Journ. VOL. 25. No. 148.